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UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

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GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF ALASKA

BY

MARCUS BAKER



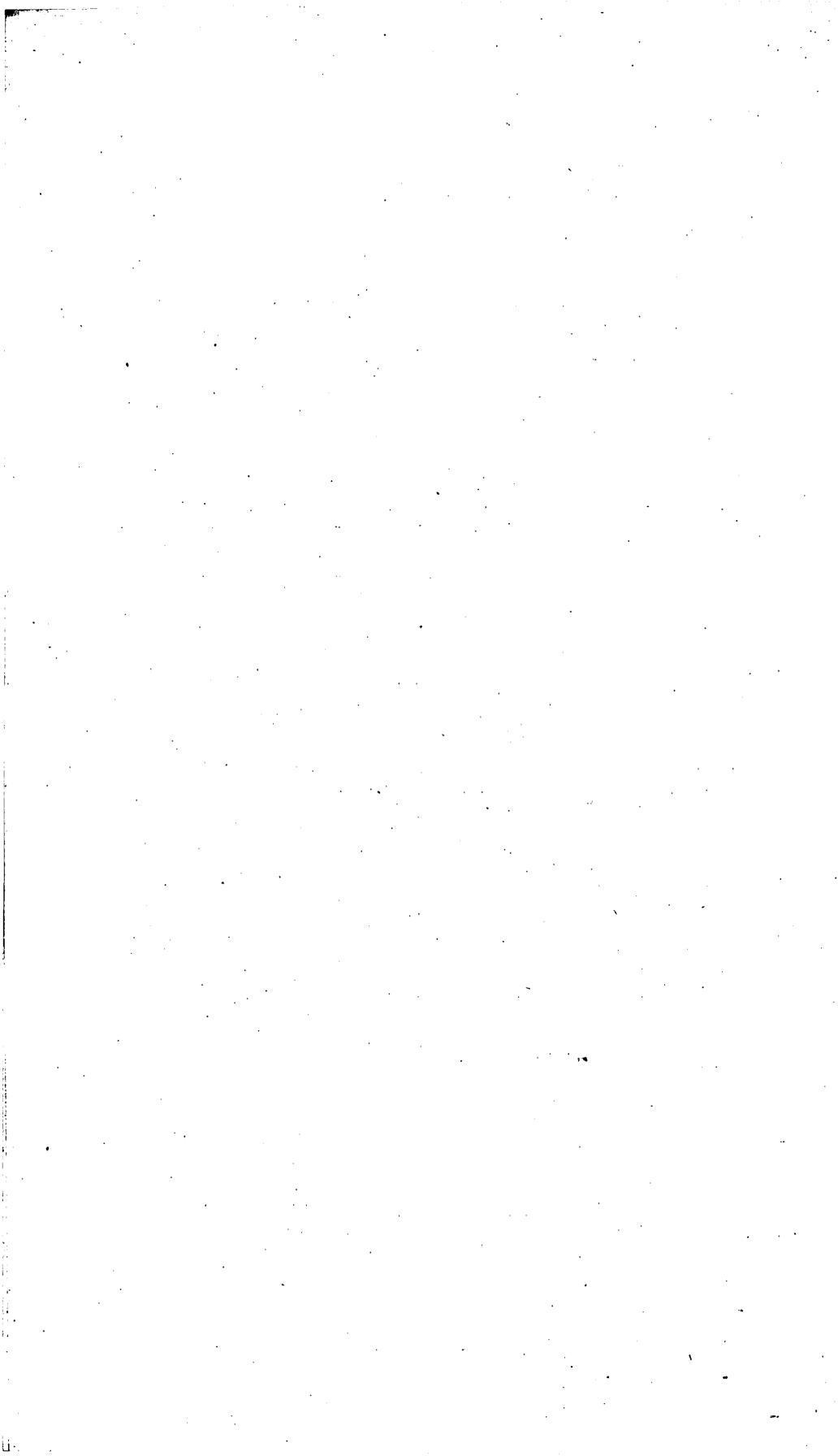
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1902



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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript of a Geographic Dictionary of Alaska. This dictionary, prepared by Mr. Marcus Baker, of the United States Board on Geographic Names, has been provisionally approved by the Board, and by its direction is transmitted to you with the request that it be printed as a Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey.

HENRY GANNETT,

*Chairman of U. S. Board on Geographic Names.*

HON. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,

*Director of United States Geological Survey.*



## UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

As it is desirable that uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography obtain throughout the executive departments of the Government, and particularly upon the maps and charts issued by the various departments and bureaus, I hereby constitute a Board on Geographic Names, and designate the following persons, who have heretofore cooperated for a similar purpose under the authority of the several departments, bureaus, and institutions with which they are connected, as members of said Board:

Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, chairman.

Andrew H. Allen, Department of State.

Capt. Henry L. Howison, Light-House Board, Treasury Department.

Capt. Thomas Turtle, Engineer Corps, War Department.

Lieut. Richardson Clover, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Pierson H. Bristow, Post-Office Department.

Otis T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution.

Herbert G. Ogden, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Henry Gannett, United States Geological Survey.

Marcus Baker, United States Geological Survey.

To this Board shall be referred all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, and the decisions of the Board are to be accepted by these departments as the standard authority in such matters.

Department officers are instructed to afford such assistance as may be proper to carry on the work of this Board.

The members of this Board shall serve without additional compensation, and its organization shall entail no expense on the Government.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

*September 4, 1890.*

## MEMBERS AND OFFICERS, DECEMBER, 1901.

HENRY GANNETT, *Chairman*,  
 United States Geological Survey.  
 MARCUS BAKER, *Secretary*,  
 United States Geological Survey.  
 ANDREW H. ALLEN,  
 Department of State.  
 Capt. H. T. BRIAN,  
 Government Printing Office.  
 JOHN HYDE,  
 Department of Agriculture.  
 A. B. JOHNSON,  
 Treasury Department.  
 HARRY KING,  
 General Land Office.

Maj. J. L. LUSK, U. S. Engineers,  
 War Department.  
 Prof. O. T. MASON,  
 Smithsonian Institution.  
 H. G. OGDEN,  
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
 Lieut. Commander W. H. H. SOUTHER-  
 LAND, U. S. N.,  
 Navy Department.  
 A. VON HAAKE,  
 Post-Office Department.

## ADOPTION OF DICTIONARY.

At a special meeting of the United States Board on Geographic Names held July 29, 1901, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the United States Board on Geographic Names some ten years ago determined to prepare a dictionary of Alaska geographic names and appointed a committee which began the work of collecting the material therefor; and

Whereas such committee, consisting of Messrs. H. G. Ogden and Marcus Baker, entered upon the work and prosecuted it for two or three years; collecting the names from all published and original sources; and

Whereas Mr. Marcus Baker has since collected and discussed the evidence relating to the names and alternatives, in connection with his official duties, and has written the dictionary: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Board approve this dictionary, thus prepared, and provisionally adopt the approved forms contained therein.

A few revisions of previous decisions have been made and embodied in this dictionary, which supersedes all previous Alaskan lists.

# GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF ALASKA.

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By MARCUS BAKER.

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## INTRODUCTION.

### ORIGIN.

This dictionary is the outgrowth of work undertaken by the Board on Geographic Names about ten years ago. Shortly after the Board was organized there was submitted to it a list of two or three hundred names of geographic features in Alaska, the names of which were variously spelled or which bore two or more different names. The Board studied these names, sought information and advice from experts, and finally decided all the cases. But the studies made in order to ascertain the facts and to establish principles for guidance in the determination of cases made it plain that nothing short of a complete revision of all the geographic names in Alaska could yield satisfactory results. Accordingly the Board, after full discussion, decided to undertake such revision and to prepare a geographic dictionary. For this purpose it appointed a committee to collect and arrange the material. The committee consisted of Messrs. H. G. Ogden, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Marcus Baker, of the Geological Survey. The territory was divided, Mr. Ogden undertaking to catalogue the names in Alexander archipelago and Mr. Baker those in the remainder of the Territory.

In September, 1893, the committee reported that about 4,300 names had then been entered upon cards—about 2,400 in southeastern Alaska, by Mr. Ogden, and 1,900 in central, western and northern Alaska, by Mr. Baker. For some years thereafter comparatively little progress was made in this work. The cataloguing had been carried on as incidental to other duties, and with increasing demands the dictionary work came to a standstill. Thus it remained for several years, save for a little time given to it now and then.

Meanwhile the gold discoveries had quickened public interest in Alaska. Prospectors swarmed into the Territory and there were numerous exploring and surveying expeditions sent out by the War,

Treasury, and Interior departments. From these resulted large additions to geographic knowledge and to the list of names, especially of features in the interior. The United States Geological Survey took an active part in this interior exploration, and thus the Director found urgent need of the dictionary as an aid in preparing and publishing reports on Alaska. Accordingly in June, 1900, he directed the writer to complete it. Since that time the work has progressed with little interruption to completion, and it was adopted by the Board on Geographic Names on July 29, 1901.

#### PLAN AND SCOPE.

The plan of this dictionary is to show in one alphabetical list all the published names which have been applied to geographic features in Alaska. This includes obsolete as well as current names, and also a few not previously published. It aims to show the origin, history, modes of spelling, and application of each name, and in the cases of Indian, Eskimo, and foreign names, their meaning also. And finally it shows, in bold-faced type, the forms approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. Rejected, doubtful, and obsolete forms are shown in italics.

So comprehensive a scheme as this could not, from the nature of the case, be completely realized. The attempt to discover and record *every* name that has been used would require an expenditure of time and energy far beyond the value of the result, and would, moreover, fall short of absolute success. Nevertheless, thoroughness and completeness as well as accuracy have been steadily kept in view. The work is brought down to about 1900. While it is an Alaskan dictionary, a few names of features near but outside of Alaska are included. Also, elevations are given, when known.

The difficulties in executing this plan are deeper than the names. In many cases the question is not What is the name? but, To what does or should the name apply? In the beginning of exploration there is generally confusion and uncertainty as to the names and their application, growing out of imperfect geographic knowledge. It is certain that many of the recent names included herein will not survive, and that local usage will have established forms not now known to the writer. Thus a complete revision of this work will be needed before many years. Meanwhile, it is hoped that this dictionary will be found helpful in establishing uniformity in the use of Alaska proper names.

#### MODE OF PREPARATION.

The work was begun in 1892 by copying on library cards the names found on mother maps and charts, with indications of the maps from which they were taken. This work was placed in the hands of a committee of two, appointed by the Board for the purpose, consisting of

H. G. Ogden and Marcus Baker. The work was divided between them. Mr. Ogden took charge of the carding of names for the Alexander archipelago, using for this purpose the charts and Coast Pilots published by the Coast Survey and the British Admiralty charts. Names in the remainder of the Territory were carded by the present writer and were collected from various American, English, and Russian maps and books.

In September, 1893, the committee reported that about 4,300 names had been entered upon cards—2,400 for the Alexander archipelago and 1,900 for the rest of Alaska.

The plan and scope of the dictionary were then discussed and the method of publication was considered. Little further progress, however, was made at that time. The work done by members of the Board and its committee is and has always been, with a single exception, incidental to other work. Other duties being pressing the work flagged and made slow progress. From time to time the writer worked upon it and wrote out the entries from A to F. Then work upon it came to a complete standstill. So it remained till June, 1900, when the Director of the Geological Survey, who needed the results for official purposes, instructed the writer to complete the dictionary, and for the first time work upon it ceased to be incidental.

On taking up the work in June, 1900, the first task was to card the new names which had resulted from exploration and survey since that work ceased seven years before. It is estimated that the number of new names thus catalogued exceeded 2,000. On completing these the work of writing the dictionary entries was begun. At first the dictionary order was followed, but it was shortly abandoned for the geographic order. Spreading out the mother maps of any given region, the cards bearing the names found thereon were taken from their trays and the dictionary entries were written upon them in presence of the maps. Many of the early entries were rewritten. When these were finished the cards were restored to their alphabetic order and then the entries were copied on the typewriter for the printer's use, chiefly by Mr. Wilson S. Wiley. This done, Mr. Wiley went over this typewritten copy and copied the rejected and alternative names, which were afterwards arranged and inserted in their proper places as cross references. The typewritten copy was not compared with the original, but as a check the proof was compared with the original entries on the cards. These cards contain thousands of references to the literature, which references are not printed. The cards, however, are preserved and will doubtless prove of service hereafter.

## ORIGIN OF NAMES.

The geographic names of any region may be likened to the coins circulating in a great seaport. As these coins are stamped by various nations, so geographic names are stamped by a conquering, colonizing, or exploring people upon the regions they visit, colonize, or conquer. As some coins are by long use worn till their origin is unrecognizable, so some geographic names, well known and most useful, are of so uncertain origin that men disagree and dispute about them. Other coins, and other geographic names, are less worn, and their origin and history can be traced. Alaskan geographic names comprise a comparatively small number either so old or so corrupted as wholly to conceal their origin or meaning. They are derived almost exclusively from six sources, which may be briefly characterized as follows:

1. *Names bestowed by the Russians.*—Prior to about 1750 Russian America, now Alaska, was a blank on our maps. Beginning with Bering's first expedition in 1725, dim and obscure outlines began to appear on this blank space, and as they appeared the Russians who were filling this space applied names to the geographic features which they discovered and explored. First came the fur hunter, then the official explorer, and later they worked side by side. On the part of the Russians the work continued till the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867. Thus the period of Russian nomenclature is about one hundred and twenty-five years, dating from Bering's second voyage in 1741 and ending with the cession of the territory to the United States in 1867.

2. *Names bestowed by the Spaniards.*—There are few names in Alaska of Spanish origin. All of them were bestowed in the interval between 1774 and about 1800. The exploratory work of the Spaniards was all coastwise and extended from the southern boundary of Alaska to and including Prince William sound. One expedition, indeed, went as far west as Unalaska and named a few points along this stretch of coast. Most of these names, owing to tardy and obscure publication, have disappeared from the maps.

3. *Names bestowed by the English.*—English names in Alaska date from Cook's voyage thither in 1778. From time to time during the seventy-five or eighty years following Cook's voyage, and to a limited extent to the present time, English traders and naval vessels have contributed to a knowledge of Alaskan geography and to its nomenclature. Noteworthy in the last century, after Cook, are the voyages of Dixon, Meares, and Portlock, British fur traders, but especially are we indebted to the incomparable Vancouver for his masterly exploration and survey of the coast from Kodiak eastward and southward to lower California. Vancouver named many features. At the same time the features named were so fully described, mapped, and pub-

lished that most of these names remain unchanged on our maps to-day. The more important additions by Englishmen after Vancouver were those by Captain Beechey, R. N., in 1826-27; by Sir Edward Belcher, R. N., in 1836-1842, and, more especially, by the so-called Franklin search expeditions during the period 1848-1854. The work of Cook in 1778, of Beechey and Franklin in 1826-27, and of Dease and Simpson in 1837 gave to the world the main outlines of the Arctic coast of Alaska and the names of nearly all its large or important features.

4. *Names bestowed by Frenchmen.*—The explorations by the French on the Alaskan coast are small and are confined almost wholly to southeastern Alaska. The ill-fated expedition of La Perouse, in 1786, is almost the only one which has left its impress on the nomenclature of the country, and that wholly in the southeastern part.

5. *Names bestowed by Americans.*—American whalships first entered the Arctic ocean through Bering strait in 1848 and began a contribution to Alaskan geographic names. This naming of geographic features has been continued by private citizens and by government officers of the United States to the present time. The earliest large contribution was made by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, whose Alaskan names are found chiefly in the Aleutian islands and in Bering sea. Beginning with the cession of the Territory to the United States in 1867, numerous official expeditions have explored, surveyed, mapped, and named many features. The largest contributions, till recently, have come from the numerous surveying expeditions of the Coast Survey. At the same time, the Revenue Marine Service, the naval vessels, the military garrisons and reconnaissances, the Census Office, the Bureau of Education, the missionaries, the traders, miners, and prospectors, have each taken a part in spreading names over Alaska. In very recent years the Geological Survey has given many names, especially in the interior of the country.

6. *Native names.* Last in order but first in importance are native names. The various native tribes, occupying Alaska for an indefinite period before the advent of the whites, had applied names to various features. For certain great features each tribe would have its own name. Thus even before the advent of the whites there was duplication of names. The great river of Alaska which we call the Yukon was called by the Eskimo Kweek-puk (*kweek* river and *puk* big), and from them the Russians obtained their name which through various transliterations into roman characters has appeared as Kwitchpak, Kwikhpak, etc. Some of the Indian tribes of the interior called it Yukon (the river), it being too great and well known to need a name, while the Tanana tribes call it, according to Lieutenant Allen, Niga To. It doubtless bears and has borne other names.

Explorers and geographers visiting new lands and people are always prone to ascertain and use the native names of places, mountains,

rivers, lakes, etc. But this is attended with difficulty, as everyone who has tried, knows. Dealing with tribes whose language is strange and often wholly unknown, the strange sounds are often imperfectly understood and the application of the name is uncertain. Hence, as a rule, no native name is preserved, but rather some faint imitation or corruption of it. Potomac, Kalamazoo, Massachusetts, and Mississippi are accepted as Indian words, but it is very doubtful whether any Indian past or present would recognize these as words of his native tongue.

A large part of the Alaskan native names which, up to a few years back, had appeared on our maps were gathered by the Russians, and these names, when independently gathered and published, differ from one another more or less, as we should expect them to do. Again, these names in Russian characters have been transliterated into Roman characters by persons unskilled in Russian, and this has served to produce yet wider divergence and some extraordinary and unpronounceable forms.

The native names as a whole fall into two great groups: (a) The Eskimo, covering the Arctic coast, the eastern shore of Bering sea, extending some distance up the various rivers, the Aleutian islands, and Alaska peninsula as far east as Kodiak; and (b) the Indian tribes of the interior and of southeastern Alaska.

#### PRINCIPLES EMPLOYED AND REFORMS ATTEMPTED.

The general principles followed are those adopted by the Board on Geographic Names and published in its reports, viz:

- (a) The avoidance, so far as seems practicable, of the possessive form of names.
- (b) The dropping of the final *h* in *burgh*.
- (c) The spelling of the word *center* as here given.
- (d) The discontinuance of the use of hyphens in connecting parts of names.
- (e) The simplification of names consisting of more than one word by their combination into one word.
- (f) The avoidance of the use of diacritic characters.
- (g) The dropping of the words *city* and *town* as parts of names.
- (h) The uniform rendering of the Russian termination *овъ* by *of*, not *off*, *ov*, nor *ow*.

In addition to following the foregoing principles, certain reforms have been herein attempted with reference to some native names. One of the most noteworthy is the omission of the generic parts of such names. The Eskimo termination *miut*, or *mut*, or *mute*, meaning people, is found with wearisome frequency in those parts of Alaska occupied by the Eskimo. Unless local usage or euphony required its retention this termination has been omitted. For example, an Eskimo village on an island in the Kuskokwim has been written Kikkhtagamute, Kik-Khtagamute, and Kikikhtagamiut, meaning Big island people. Kikhtak (whence by corruption Kodiak) means a big island.

In this case the Board has adopted Kiktak. The form Ikogmut, however, the name of an old and well-known mission on the lower Yukon, is retained because it is old and well known; otherwise it would be Ikok. How far this attempted reform can be profitably carried is a matter of judgment and discretion. While all agree as to the principle, differences arise in its application. Even with the shortening of some long Eskimo names by such cutting off of their generic termination the remainder is so long and unpronounceable that it is certain it will not, and ought not, to survive as a geographic name.

In the interior are many rivers bearing native names ending in *kakat* (also written *charget* and *changut*), meaning river, such as Melozikakat, Batzakakat, etc.—i. e., Melozi river, Batzi river, etc. In the interest of brevity and simplicity this termination *kakat* has been omitted. The same rule would reduce Mississippi river to Misis river, which is obviously impracticable, since both the word and its spelling are well established. Such does not, however, appear to be the case with many of the Alaskan names. Among some Indian tribes the final syllable *na*, and among others *hini*, means river. These also have been dropped in a few cases. There are a number of cases like Tanana, Chitina, etc., where usage seems too firmly rooted to warrant the omission, but wherever in the judgment of the Board it was practicable the elision has been made.

Wherever and whenever it appeared practicable to use a simple spelling this was done. When a native name had been reported by different persons, with different spellings, as is the almost invariable rule, the Board has not felt bound merely to select from among these, but has from time to time adopted a form of its own derived from study and comparison of these and the rules adopted for writing native names.

When features have been named after persons the spelling used by those persons has been followed, always excepting corruptions and changes too well established to make this practicable. Thus Thomson, not Thompson; Ruhamah, not Ruhama, etc. In the case of Russian proper names the application of this rule is impossible because the names are to be expressed in Roman and not in Russian letters. Thus we have Romanzof, a well-established name derived from Count Rumiantsof. Most Russian proper names when transliterated into Roman characters have peculiarities of form due to the views held and knowledge possessed by the transliterator. The Board has not followed a fixed system of rules in these cases. Practically the transliteration of all such names had been made, and in divers ways, before the Board began its work. It therefore dealt with cases as it found them and selected such form as, all things considered, gave promise of being generally acceptable.

The Board has given little attention or weight to either purity or priority. The guiding principle has been to discover, record, and follow the names by which features are now known, irrespective of when or how they got those names. Many names, especially of the great features, once bore names they do not now bear. To return to these first names is neither possible nor desirable. Bering sea and Bering strait will continue to be so called despite their other names earlier given.

Again, simplification of the spelling of names, whenever practicable, has been kept steadily in mind. Early in the Board's work it dropped, from native names, silent letters whenever, in its judgment such omission would generally commend itself as an improvement. Thus Atka, not Atkha; Sitka, not Sitkha; Kitkuk, not Khitkouk. Certain Russian proper names begin with the Russian X (equivalent to a very hard K); this letter has been transliterated by *Kh*. Thus Khromchenko, Khwostof, etc. The Board has not felt warranted in dropping the silent *h* in all these cases.

The sound of *oo* in food often occurs in Aleut and Eskimo names and has been variously rendered by *oo*, *ou*, and *u*. Thus, Oonalaska, Ounalaska, and Unalaska. For this sound the letter *u* has been generally though not universally used. Thus, Unga, Umak, Ugalgan, etc., but not Chilkut nor Iskut. Chilkoot is a popular and well-established spelling and pronunciation of an Indian word which is unpronounceable by most white men and which might be written T'sl-küt.

In the older literature were many names from the Russian which in transliteration began with *Tch* or *Tsch*, as Tschitschagow, which is now written Chichagof. As far as usage would permit, the simple form *Ch* has been used in such cases.

Curiosities of nomenclature abound. There have been strange transformations due to carelessness, ignorance, or bad writing. Thus, Gain became Cain; Hound, Round; Miller, Mitten; Chornie became Torno; Traitors, Traders; Andrew, Lidrejana; Sutwik, Zutchwik, etc. Numerous illustrations of transformation and corruption will be found throughout the dictionary.

#### AUTHORITIES.

Many maps, charts, books, and persons have been consulted in preparing this work. Scattered through the dictionary are references to such persons and publications. These constitute the chief original sources of Alaskan names. Below is given a list of the principal ones. It does not aim to be exhaustive. First is given a chronologic list. This is followed by the same authorities arranged alphabetically, and after each entry follows a brief account of the individual, a statement of the work by which he became an authority, and references to publications containing his results. These references are to the publications chiefly used in preparing this work.

## AUTHORITIES IN CHRONOLOGIC ORDER.

In the following list are given, in chronologic order, the names of the principal authorities used in the preparation of this dictionary. An account of each, arranged alphabetically, follows on pages 20-58.

- |                                        |                                                   |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1741.....Bering and Chirikof.          | 1848.....Doroshin.                                |
| 1763-1766....Glotof.                   | 1849.....Kuritzien.                               |
| 1768-1769....Krenitzen and Levashef.   | 1850.....Grewingk.                                |
| 1775-1779....Maurelle and Quadra.      | 1854-1855....Gibson.                              |
| 1778.....Cook.                         | 1854-1855....North Pacific Exploring Expedition.  |
| 1780.....Coxe.                         | 1861-1863....Tikhmenief.                          |
| 1786.....La Perouse.                   | 1863.....Rynda party.                             |
| 1786-1787....Meares and Tipping.       | 1865-1867....Western Union Telegraph Exploration. |
| 1786-1787....Portlock and Dixon.       | 1865-1895....Dall.                                |
| 1786.....Pribilof.                     | 1867-1900....Coast Survey.                        |
| 1788-1789....Meares and Douglas.       | 1867-1869....Davidson.                            |
| 1789.....Colnett.                      | 1868.....Pender.                                  |
| 1790-1792....Billings.                 | 1868-1869....Meade.                               |
| 1790-1792....Sarichef.                 | 1869-1891....Coast Pilots.                        |
| 1790-1792....Sauer.                    | 1869.....Raymond.                                 |
| 1791.....Malaspina.                    | 1872-1876....Elliott.                             |
| 1792.....Caamaño.                      | 1873-1880....Baker.                               |
| 1792-1794....Vancouver.                | 1877-1900....Jackson.                             |
| 1799-1867....Russian American Company. | 1877-1881....Nelson.                              |
| 1803.....Khwostof and Davidof.         | 1879-1880....Beardslee.                           |
| 1804-1805....Krusenstern.              | 1879-1881....Hanus.                               |
| 1804-1805....Langsdorf.                | 1879-1881....Symonds.                             |
| 1804-1805....Lisianski.                | 1880-1899....Hooper.                              |
| 1809.....Vasilief.                     | 1880.....Petrof.                                  |
| 1816-1817....Kotzebue.                 | 1881.....Glass.                                   |
| 1816-1821....Shishmaref.               | 1881-1883....Murdoch.                             |
| 1818-1845....Etolin.                   | 1881-1883....Nichols.                             |
| 1818-1842....Ilin.                     | 1881-1883....Ray.                                 |
| 1819-1822....Vasilief.                 | 1882.....Krause Brothers.                         |
| 1824-1834....Veniaminof.               | 1883-1886....Schwatka.                            |
| 1826-1827....Beechey.                  | 1884-1899....Abercrombie.                         |
| 1826.....Franklin.                     | 1884.....Coghlan.                                 |
| 1827-1828....Lutke.                    | 1885.....Allen.                                   |
| 1827-1828....Staniukovich.             | 1885.....Clover.                                  |
| 1829-1832....Ingenstrem.               | 1886.....Snow and Helm.                           |
| 1831-1850....Tebenkof.                 | 1887-1888....Thomas.                              |
| 1831-1832....Vasilief.                 | 1888-1889....Fish Commission.                     |
| 1832-1838....Chernof.                  | 1888.....Topham.                                  |
| 1834-1838....Zarembo.                  | 1889-1900....Geological Survey.                   |
| 1836.....Woronkofski.                  | 1889-1891....Mansfield.                           |
| 1837.....Dease and Simpson.            | 1889-1891....Russell.                             |
| 1838.....Lindenberg.                   | 1889.....Stockton.                                |
| 1839-1840....Murashef.                 | 1889-1891....Turner.                              |
| 1842-1843....Wosnesenski.              | 1890-1892....Reid.                                |
| 1842-1844....Zagoskin.                 | 1891.....Hayes.                                   |
| 1848-1850....Archimandritof.           |                                                   |

1892-1895....Moore (W. I.).	1898-1899....Peters and Brooks.
1894.....U. S. S. <i>Concord</i> .	1898-1900....Schrader.
1895.....Becker.	1898.....Spurr and Post.
1895-1898....Moore (E. K.).	1899.....Harriman Alaska Expedition.
1896.....Spurr and Goodrich.	1899.....Rohn.
1897-1898....Moser.	1900.....Davidson and Blakeslee.
1898-1900....Barnard.	—.....British Admiralty.
1898-1900....Brooks.	—.....Prospectors and Miners.
1898.....Eldridge and Muldrow.	—.....Russians.
1898-1899....Glenn.	—.....Vasilief.
1898-1900....Mendenhall.	

#### AUTHORITIES IN ALPHABETIC ORDER.

The following is an alphabetic list of the principal authorities used in the making of this dictionary. Concerning each one a brief statement is made as to the reasons for accepting him as an authority. References are also given to such publications, by himself or by others, concerning his work, as have been used.

#### ABERCROMBIE, 1884, 1898-99.

In the spring of 1898, by direction of the Secretary of War, three military expeditions were organized for exploring the interior of Alaska. The second of these expeditions was under the command of Capt. William R. Abercrombie, U. S. A., who had in 1884 ascended the Copper river to latitude 60° 41' and afterwards visited Port Valdes, in Prince William sound. Abercrombie was directed to organize his party at Valdes and then explore the valley of the Copper river and its tributaries and the country northward to the Tanana. Mr. F. C. Schrader, of the United States Geological Survey, was attached to his party as geologist. Schrader's report was published in 1900 in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 341-423. Abercrombie's report was published in July, 1899, in War Department, Adjutant General's Office, No. XXV, Report of Explorations in Alaska, pp. 295-351. It was also published in 1900 in a 4° volume entitled *Compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900, a work which seems to have come from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Captain Abercrombie continued the work of exploration in 1899 under instructions, inter alia, to construct a military road from Valdes to Fort Egbert on the Yukon. Mr. Oscar Rohn accompanied the party as topographer and geologist. For Abercrombie's report see the above-cited compilation, pp. 755-766; also separately printed, with numerous illustrations, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. Rohn's report was published in 1900 in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 393-440.

ALLEN, 1885.

Lieut. (now Major) Henry Tureman Allen, U. S. A., who was graduated from West Point in 1882, made a journey of exploration through central Alaska in 1885. Leaving Nuchek on March 20, he ascended the Copper river, crossed to and descended the Tanana to its mouth, thence traveled north to the Koyukuk, ascended it some distance, and then descended to its mouth and arrived at St. Michael August 29, whence he returned to San Francisco. His report, with accompanying maps, was published in 1887 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.

ARCHIMANDRITOF, 1848-1850.

Towards the close of the Russian occupation of Alaska, Captain Archimandritof commanded one of its vessels in the colonies. He made surveys in Kenai peninsula and around Kodiak in about 1850, but published nothing. It is probable that some of his results were used in Tebenkof's atlas. Copies of his manuscript maps were in use by the Russian skippers and others at the time of the purchase, and some fragments reached the Coast Survey. A survey by him of Graham harbor (Port Graham), in Cook inlet, was published in the Coast Survey atlas of Harbor Charts, 1869.

BAKER, 1873-1880.

Marcus Baker, in the employ of the Coast Survey, surveyed in the Aleutian islands and along the Alaskan coast from Dixon entrance to Point Belcher, Arctic ocean, in the seasons of 1873, 1874, and 1880 in the party of Mr. William H. Dall. In May, 1880, through the courtesy of Captain Beardslee, he made a boat journey from Sitka to Chilkat and return. The very few names given during that journey are recorded in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

BARNARD, 1898-1900.

Mr. Edward Chester Barnard, topographer of the United States Geological Survey, surveyed the Fortymile district, in eastern Alaska, in the summer of 1898, and also made surveys in Seward peninsula in the summer of 1900. The Fortymile atlas sheet was published in April, 1899, in a Congressional document (Public Resolution No. 25, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session), entitled Maps and Descriptions of Routes of Exploration in Alaska in 1898. The results of the Seward peninsula surveys will appear in special reports of the Geological Survey.

BEARDSLEE, 1879-80.

Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Lester Anthony Beardslee, U. S. N., was in 1879-80 stationed in southeast Alaska in command of the U. S. S. *Jamestown*. Among his officers was Lieut. Frederick M. Symonds and

Master Gustavus C. Hanus, both of whom had served in the Coast Survey and were enthusiastic surveyors. These officers and their associates utilized their opportunity to increase our imperfect knowledge of the Alexander archipelago. They surveyed Sitka harbor and various coves and harbors and brought back information as to Glacier bay, which, while not absolutely the first, was the first to attract much notice. Their map of Sitka was published by the Coast Survey. Most of the geographic information, except that, is contained in Beardslee's report on affairs in Alaska, which was published in 1882 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 71, Forty-seventh Congress, first session. This contains several maps, including reprints of United States Hydrographic Office charts 882 and 883.

BECKER, 1895.

Mr. George Ferdinand Becker, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, accompanied by Mr. Chester Wells Purington, visited Alaska in the summer of 1895 for the purpose of examining and reporting on its gold resources. Their examination was, in accordance with instructions, confined to the coast, and embraced points from Sitka westward to Unalaska. It included several localities in Alexander archipelago, about Kodiak and Cook inlet, and along Alaska peninsula, and the trip ended with a visit to Bogoslof.

Becker's report on this work is published in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part III, pp. 1-86.

BEECHY, 1826-27.

In 1824 the British Government determined to send a ship to Bering strait to cooperate with Franklin and Parry in a search for the Northwest Passage. Capt. Frederick William Beechey, R. N., was on January 12, 1825, selected for the task and placed in command of *H. M. S. Blossom*. On May 11, 1825, he received his instructions, and eight days later, May 19, set sail from Spithead, sailed round Cape Horn, and on June 28, 1826, reached Petropavlovsk. Thence he sailed to Kotzebue sound, arriving on July 22. Sailing northward he made surveys on the Arctic coast as far as Point Barrow and then returned to Kotzebue sound. On October 13, he quit the sound and, passing Unimak strait, reached San Francisco on November 7, where he stayed till the end of the year and then proceeded to the Hawaiian islands, touching en route at Monterey. He arrived at Honolulu on January 26, 1827. Thence he went to China, and on July 3, was back in Petropavlovsk.

Quitting the harbor on July 18, he returned to Kotzebue sound, arriving on August 5. The rest of the season was spent in surveys about Seward peninsula, till October 6, 1827, when he took his final departure and, rounding Cape Horn, returned to England in September, 1828.

A full and satisfactory account of this voyage was published by authority of the Admiralty in 1831, entitled *Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait*, by F. W. Beechey, 1825-1828, 4°, London, 1831.

BERING AND CHIRIKOF, 1741.

The first Russian voyage to bring definite tidings as to northwest America was made by Capt. Commander Ivan Ivanovich (otherwise Vitus) Bering and Capt. Alexie Ilich Chirikof in 1741. It was an official voyage ordered by the government to be made for exploration and discovery. Bering in the *St. Paul*, with whom was Steller, and Chirikof in the *St. Peter*, with whom went Croyere, sailed from Avacha bay on June 4, 1741, and together they cruised eastward. On the 20th they were separated by a storm and did not meet again. The courses kept were generally eastward. Bering reached the vicinity of the mouth of the Copper river and landed there on July 20. The next day he turned back, touched at the Shumagins, saw a number of the Aleutian islands, and was finally driven ashore and died on December 8, 1741, on the island which now bears his name.

Chirikof landed two boat crews somewhere in the Alexander archipelago, perhaps near Sitka. Neither of these was seen again, and Chirikof, sailing away, arrived in Avacha on October 9.

Concerning this voyage, which was the first of the Russian official voyages to bring back any definite knowledge of America, much has been written. A good account of it compiled from original sources is contained in *Journal of Russian Hydrographic Department*, 1851, Vol. IX, pp. 190-469. A detailed track chart accompanies this account. See also Petrof's account in *Bancroft's History*, pp. 63-98.

BILLINGS, 1790-1792.

Commodore Joseph Billings commanded a Russian exploring and surveying expedition in Bering sea and the North Pacific ocean in 1791-1792. He appears not to have made or published any account of it. For the results, see Sauer and Sarichef.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The British Admiralty has published various charts relating to Alaska, most of them being compilations or reproductions of other maps. Almost always the source of information is clearly indicated. Occasionally, however, bits of information have been found here and there on the British Admiralty charts which have not been traced to any other source; in such cases reference is simply made to the British Admiralty. The region about Glacier bay on British Admiralty chart 2431 is an illustration.

BROOKS, 1898-1900.

Mr. Alfred Hulse Brooks, geologist in the party of Mr. W. J. Peters in 1898, made geologic studies in Alaska in that year and again

in 1899. In the autumn of 1899 he spent a few weeks in Seward peninsula. In the season of 1900 he had charge of a geologic party in Seward peninsula, having as geologic assistants Messrs. George B. Richardson and Arthur J. Collier. For reports on this work see Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 425-494; also Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 331-391. The report on the work of 1900 is now in proof and is soon to appear as a special publication of the United States Geological Survey.

CAAMAÑO, 1792.

Lieut. Don Jacinto Caamaño, in the corvette *Aranzazu*, was sent out in 1792 by Count de Revillagigedo, Viceroy of Mexico, to explore the northwest coast about Juan de Fuca strait and northward with a view to determining the truth about de Fonte's reported Northwest Passage. Sailing from San Blas on March 20, 1792, he arrived in Bucareli bay on July 12, and then surveyed southward along the southern Alaska coast and British Columbia. He returned to San Blas on February 6, 1793. No general report on this work was published till long afterward. Vancouver met him in the field and apparently obtained copies of some of his maps, especially of places just north of Dixon entrance, which he incorporated in his atlas. For an account of this voyage see *Salva (Miguel) y Baranda (Pedro Sainz de)*, *Coleccion de documentos ineditos*, etc., 8°, Madrid, 1849, vol. XV, pp. 323-363.

CHERNOF, 1832-1838.

Ivan Chernof was a pilot in the employment of the Russian American Company and made surveys here and there in Alaska. He surveyed Sviechnikof harbor, in Amlia island, in 1832 and made other surveys in the Rat Island group of the Aleutian islands at about the same period. Lutke, in his *Voyage, partie nautique*, 1836, p. 327, informs us that knowledge of the Rat Island group at that time, though very incomplete, was due to Ingenstrom and Chernof. The latter collected detailed information about all the islands and rocks of the group, and even wrote out some of these notes. It does not appear that these were ever published. Tebenkof in his notes several times refers to Chernof's work. He is doubtless the same Ivan Chernof who, as a lad, was given by the Indians to the Russians as a hostage in 1804 and returned to them in 1805. He attended the navigation school at Sitka and afterwards was long in the service of the Russian American Company as a pilot. In 1838 he was skipper of the Russian American Company's brig *Polyfem*, in which Kashevarof explored the Arctic coast. He died in 1877 and his descendents live on Afognak island. See Russian Hydrographic Charts 1378 and 1400 for some of his results.

## CLOVER, 1885.

Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson*, made surveys in southeastern Alaska in 1885. The field season was from May 17 to September 16, 1885, during which surveys were made of Clarence strait from Cape Chacon and Dall Head on the south to Narrow point and Union bay on the north, also of the north shore of Dixon entrance from Cape Chacon to Cape Muzon, except Cordova bay. Extracts from his reports were published in Coast Survey report, 1886, pp. 80-81. Coast Survey chart 709, issued in 1886, shows the results of his work. Some of it also appears on Coast Survey charts 706 and 707.

## COAST PILOTS, 1869, 1883, 1891.

Three Coast Pilots of Alaska have been prepared and published by the Coast Survey. The first one, prepared by Assistant George Davidson, was published in 1869. See Davidson for an account of this. The second was prepared by Assistant William H. Dall, assisted by the present writer, between 1875 and 1882 and was published by the Coast Survey in 1883 under the title *Pacific Coast Pilot, Alaska, Part I*. An Appendix to this Pilot, devoted to meteorology and bibliography, was also prepared by Dall and Baker and published by the Coast Survey in 1879, the edition being 250. The meteorological tables, the diagrams, the bibliography, and the cartography were prepared by Baker. They were edited by Dall, who wrote the discussions and put the whole through the press.

The new edition of this Pilot, called third edition, was published by the Coast Survey in 1891. It was prepared by Lieut. Commander H. E. Nichols, who was assigned to this work in 1888. In the summer of that year Nichols visited Alaska and gathered notes for it. He was at Kodiak and Unalaska and visited various points between, also several of the Aleutian islands, the Pribilof islands, and points in Bristol bay. (See Coast Survey Report, 1888, p. 77.) He also visited Alexander archipelago in the autumn of 1888 on the same errand. The manuscript of the new edition was completed before July, 1890, and the volume was issued in 1891. The critical and historical notes in the Pilot of 1883, or "Dall's Coast Pilot," has made it more useful for this dictionary than the edition of 1891, or, as it is often called, "Nichols' Coast Pilot."

Additional Coast Pilot material has since been published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Bulletins 37 and 38 of that survey were prepared by Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser and published in 1899. These relate, the first to Alexander archipelago, the second to Prince William sound, Cook inlet, Kodiak, and westward to Unalaska. Bulletin 40, published in 1900, prepared by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and revised by Lieutenant Jarvis, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, relates to Bering sea and the Arctic.

## COAST SURVEY, 1867-1900.

Geographic work in Alaska by the Coast Survey began in the summer of 1867, prior to the purchase of Alaska, made in that year, and with more or less interruption it has continued to the present. The results are set forth in the reports, maps, charts, and other publications of that organization. So far as practicable, in making this dictionary names are accredited to the particular individual who applied them. It has not been possible to do so in all cases, however, and accordingly some of the names are simply recorded as having been applied or given by the Coast Survey.

## COGHLAN, 1884.

Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., in command of the U. S. S. *Adams*, was stationed in southeastern Alaska in 1884 and with his officers made reconnaissance surveys at some of the places where the need was especially great. His surveys were principally in the interior passages north and east from Sitka sound, through Peril strait to Chatham strait, and in and about Barlow cove at the south end of Lynn canal.

For his results see Coast and Geodetic Survey charts 727 and 728, published in 1885.

## COLNETT, 1789.

James Colnett, an English fur trader, sailed under instructions from Captain Meares, from China, in command of the *Princess Royal* and *Argonaut*, in April and May, 1789, on a trading voyage to northwest America. Colnett did not publish any account of his voyage, but information concerning it is contained in the Appendix to Meares (John) Voyages, etc. 4<sup>o</sup> London, 1790.

## U. S. S. CONCORD, 1894.

The U. S. S. *Concord*, in 1894, made surveys in the islands of the Four Mountains, in the Aleutian chain. The results are shown on United States Hydrographic Office chart No. 8, edition of February, 1895.

## COOK, 1778.

Eight days after the American colonies had declared themselves free and independent, Capt. James Cook, R. N., the great English navigator, sailed from Plymouth, England (July 12, 1776), on his third and last voyage of discovery. He had two ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*. He commanded the *Resolution* and Capt. Charles Clerke the *Discovery*. The ships proceeded to Teneriffe, Cape of Good Hope, Kerguelen Land, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, Friendly isles, Tahiti, Christmas island, Hawaiian islands, and to Nootka sound in Vancouver island, where they arrived on March 30, 1778. Between

this date and October 3, 1778, Cook cruised northward and westward along the American coast to Icy cape, in the Arctic ocean, and sketched the chief outlines of this coast, hitherto practically unknown. Leaving Unalaska on October 27, 1778, he returned to the Hawaiian islands, where he was killed by the natives on February 14, 1779. The British Admiralty published in 1784-85 an account of this voyage in three quarto volumes and a large atlas.

COXE, 1780.

Rev. William Coxe, archdeacon of Wilts, spent some time in St. Petersburg prior to 1780 and while there specially interested himself in the discoveries made by the Russians between Asia and America between 1741 and the date of his writing. His results were published in 1780 under the title *Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America, etc.* This passed through several editions, the third appearing at London in 1787 and the fourth in 1803. Two French translations appeared in 1781 and a German one in 1783. This is an important work for the student of Alaskan exploration and geography. In it are the first published accounts of the voyages of Shalaurof, 1761-1763; Sind, 1764-1768; and Krenitzin and Levashef, 1764-1771:

DALL, 1865-1895.

Dr. William Healey Dall first went to Alaska in 1865, in the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and from that beginning has become one of the foremost students, explorers, writers, and authorities on Alaskan matters. His book *Alaska and Its Resources*, published in 1870, remains to this day the most useful handy reference book on Alaska.

He came back to San Francisco in the autumn of 1865, returned to Alaska in the spring of 1866, and remained in the Yukon country till 1868, when he came back and published *Alaska and Its Resources*. In 1871 he entered the Coast Survey and from August, 1871, to the end of 1874 was engaged in reconnaissance surveys along the coast from Sitka westward to the end of the Aleutian chain and northward in Bering sea as far as Nunivak and the Pribilof islands. With him, as assistant, in 1871-72 was Mark Walrod Harrington. Dall returned to Washington at the end of 1874 and was employed in the Coast Survey Office on Alaskan matters from 1875 to 1880; in this interval was written the *Alaska Coast Pilot* and its Appendix. The present writer was associated with him in this and other Alaskan work as an assistant from March, 1873, till July, 1882. In 1880 another season of Alaska field work was had, the cruise extending along the coast from Sitka to Unalaska and northward nearly to Point Barrow. The principal sources of geographic information as to all this is a series of some fifty charts and plans issued by the Coast Survey and the *Alaska Coast Pilot* with its Appendix.

In 1884 Mr. Dall resigned from the Coast Survey and entered the Geological Survey, with which organization he has been connected ever since. In the summer of 1895 in company with Mr. G. F. Becker he revisited Alaska for the purpose of studying and reporting on its coal resources. The cruise made was coastwise from Sitka to Unalaska. The results are published in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1896, Part I, pp. 763-908.

DAVIDSON, 1867-1869.

George Davidson, assistant in the Coast Survey, accompanied by Alonzo Tyler Mosman, G. Farquhar, and Stehman Forney, made a cruise in the waters of Russian America just prior to its purchase and change of name to Alaska in 1867. They sailed on the revenue cutter *Lincoln* from Victoria on July 29 and returned there October 27, 1867, having visited and made observations at Sitka, Chilkat, Kodiak, and Unalaska. Davidson wrote a voluminous report on this work, including a description of the southeast coast of Alaska from Dixon entrance to Cook inlet. This report was published in Coast Survey Report, 1867, Appendix 18, pp. 187-329. This description was afterwards revised and published by the Coast Survey under the title Coast Pilot of Alaska (First Part) from Southern Boundary to Cook's Inlet.

Charts were made of Sitka, of St. Paul harbor, Kadiak, and of Captains bay, Unalaska, and published by the Coast Survey. These are in a small atlas issued by the Coast Survey in 1869 and entitled Harbor Charts of Alaska. Davidson visited Alaska again in 1869 and observed the total solar eclipse of August 7 of that year at Kohklux on the Chilkat river. On his journey thither and back he did a little reconnaissance surveying in Alexander archipelago. For an account of this see Coast Survey Report, 1869, pp. 177-181.

DAVIDSON AND BLAKESLEE, 1900.

Messrs. J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee, civil engineers and United States deputy surveyors, issued in 1900 a map of the Nome gold region containing many names not previously published, most of them doubtless given by the prospectors. This map is folded and in a cover bearing the title Map of the Nome Peninsula showing new Gold Fields of Cape Nome, Goloyin Bay and Cape York, Alaska. Compiled from Actual Surveys and Explorations on the Ground by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee, Civil Engineers and United States Deputy Surveyors, Nome, Alaska, 1900. The map, which is colored, was printed by the Mutual Label and Lithographic Company of San Francisco, Cal.

DEASE AND SIMPSON, 1837.

Peter Warren Dease and Thomas Simpson, factors of the Hudson Bay Company, in the summer of 1837 made an exploring journey

along the Arctic coast from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Point Barrow. Prior to their journey the coast line from Return reef to Point Barrow was a blank on the maps. They left the Mackenzie mouth on July 9 in two open boats and arrived at Point Barrow on August 4, the last part of the journey being overland. For an account of their work see Simpson (Thomas), *Narrative of Discoveries on the North Coast of America*, 8°, London, 1843; also *Journal Royal Geog. Soc.*, 8°, London, 1838, Vol. VIII, pp. 213-225.

DIXON, 1785-1788.

Capt. George Dixon, commanding the ship *Queen Charlotte*, made a trading voyage from England to northwest America and round the world in 1785-1788 in company with Portlock. (See Portlock.) Dixon published an account of this voyage entitled *A Voyage Round the World, etc.*, 4°, London, 1789.

DOROSHIN, 1848.

Peter P. Doroshin, a mining engineer, was sent out from Russia in 1847 by the Russian American Company to their American possessions with Captain Riedell in the ship *Atka*, to examine and report on the gold resources of the colony. He visited Baranof island and Cook inlet and examined these places, and also visited California. His results were published in the *Russian Mining Journal* for 1866, No. 1 (Part V), p. 136; No. 2 (Part VI), pp. 277-282; also No. 3 (Part III), pp. 365-401. The last contains descriptions of Prince William sound and Copper river.

DOUGLAS, 1788-89. See MEARES.

ELDRIDGE AND MULDROW, 1898.

Mr. George Homans Eldridge, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, made a reconnaissance of the Sushitna basin in the summer of 1898. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Muldrow, topographer. Their explorations extended from the head of Cook inlet up the Sushitna nearly to latitude 64°. For their results see *Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey*, Part VII, pp. 1-29.

ELLIOTT, 1872-1876.

Mr. Henry Wood Elliott was, in 1872-73, an assistant agent of the Treasury Department on the Pribilof islands. In the summer of 1874 he was a special agent of the Treasury Department, and with Lieut. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., visited in the United States Revenue Cutter *Reliance*, Capt. Baker commanding, Sitka, Kodiak, Unalaska, the Pribilof islands, St. Matthew, and St. Lawrence. In November, 1874, he submitted a report, which was printed by the Treasury Department in 1875 and by Congress in 1876. He also wrote a mono-

graph on the Pribilof islands, which was published in the Tenth Census, 1880, Vol. VIII, and also separately in two editions, one in 1881 and the other in 1882. These contain the maps of St. Paul and St. George made by Elliott and Maynard in 1874.

ETOLIN, 1818-1845.

Adolph Karlovich Etolin, who was governor of the Russian American colonies in 1841-1845, first went to the colony from Russia with Golofnin in the *Kamchatka*, leaving Cronstandt on August 26, 1817, and arriving in Petropavlovsk on May 3, 1818. At least Grewingk so states, and is followed by Dall; but Golofnin in his Voyage gives a list of all his ship's company, to the number of 138, and Etolin's name is not in that list. (Golofnin's Voyage Round the World (in Russian), 4<sup>o</sup>, St. Petersburg, 1822, Vol. I, supplement, pp. i-viii.) Etolin, Khromchenko, and Vasilief were engaged in surveying and exploring Bering sea in 1822-1824. (Bancroft, History, p. 546.) In 1839 he sailed from Cronstadt for the colonies, in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Nikolai*. With him went Kuprenof, Woewodski and Dr. Blashke. (Journal Russ. Hyd. Dept., 1850, Vol. VIII, pp. 187-188.) From 1841 to 1845 Etolin was governor of the Russian American colonies. In 1833 he surveyed Tamgas harbor and Kaigani strait. (See Russ. Hyd. Chart., 1396, published in 1848.)

FISH COMMISSION, 1888-89.

From time to time since 1880 the United States Fish Commission has made investigations in Alaskan waters and contributed to a knowledge of its geography. Special use has been made in this dictionary of the maps of Alaska peninsula and the eastern Aleutians contained in the Bulletin of the Commission, Vol. VIII, for 1888, and of a map covering part of the same region, together with Bristol bay, in Vol. IX, for 1889. The new names appearing on these maps are said to be chiefly due to Mr. Samuel Applegate.

FRANKLIN, 1826.

Sir John Franklin made explorations along the extreme eastern part of the Arctic coast of Alaska in July and August, 1826. After wintering at Fort Franklin, Sir John descended the Mackenzie to its mouth and explored along the coast westward as far as Return reef. For an account of this see his Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea, 1825-1827, 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1828, pp. 124-159.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1889-1900.

Geologic investigations in Alaska by the Geological Survey began with the work of Mr. I. C. Russell in the Yukon valley in 1889. These investigations were continued by Russell in 1890 and 1891 in the St. Elias region. In 1895 Messrs. Becker and Dall investigated and

later reported on the gold and coal resources of the territory. Since that time topographic and geologic work has been actively prosecuted by the Geological Survey. The results are set forth in its annual reports and in special reports as follows:

Map of Alaska, with Descriptive Text. Prepared in Accordance with Public Resolution No. 3, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session. 8°, Washington, 1899, 44 pp.

Maps and Descriptions of Routes of Exploration in Alaska in 1898. Prepared in accordance with Public Resolution No. 25, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session. 8°, Washington, 1899, 138 pp.

Preliminary Report on the Cape Nome Gold Region, Alaska. By F. C. Schrader and A. H. Brooks. 8°, Washington, 1900, 56 pp.

Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, in 1900. By Alfred H. Brooks, George B. Richardson, Arthur J. Collier, and Walter C. Mendenhall. 8°, Washington, 1901, 222 pp.

The Geology and Mineral Resources of a portion of the Copper River District, Alaska. By Frank Charles Schrader and Arthur Coe Spencer. 8°, Washington, 1901, 94 pp.

GIBSON, 1854-55.

Lieut. William Gibson, U. S. N., commanded the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper* in 1854-55. This vessel was one of those composing the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, "Lieut. John Rodgers commanding," sometimes known as the Ringgold and Rodgers expedition. Gibson cruised through the Aleutian islands in the summer of 1855, correcting the charts and surveying harbors here and there, especially at Attu and Adak. No report of the work has been published. The geographic results are shown on United States Hydrographic charts 8 and 55

GLASS, 1881.

Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N., succeeded Captain Beardslee on the Sitka station in 1881, in command of the U. S. S. *Wachusett*. The surveying done by Symonds and Hanus under Beardslee was continued under Glass and was published by the Coast Survey. See Coast Survey chart 726.

GLENN, 1898-99.

By direction of the Secretary of War, three military parties were to be organized in the spring of 1898 for exploring the interior of Alaska. The third, known as Expedition No. 3, was placed under the command of Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who was instructed to establish a camp at Port Wells, Prince William sound, about April 1, 1898, and explore northeastward for routes toward the Copper and Sushitna rivers, and on about May 1 to go to Cook inlet and explore northward to the Tanana and Yukon. With this party went, as geologist, Mr. W. C. Mendenhall, of the United States Geological Survey. Glenn's report was published in 1899 by the Adjutant-General's Office of the War Department, as (Bulletin) No. XXV, Reports of Explorations in Alaska, and also in a quarto volume emanating from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and entitled

Compilations of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900, pp. 627-648. Mendenhall's report was published in 1900 in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 265-340.

Glenn's explorations were continued in 1899. For report on these see the above-cited compilation, pp. 711-724.

GLOTOF, 1763-1766.

Stephen Glotof, a Russian fur trader, after wintering, 1762-63, on Copper island, sailed away on July 26 and, cruising eastward, discovered several of the Aleutian islands. He went as far eastward as the island of Kodiak, which he discovered. He wintered there and returned to Umnak in 1764 and to Kamchatka in 1766. He published nothing. For some account of his travels see Coxe, *Account of Russian Discoveries*, 1780; Berg, *Chron. Hist. of Discovery of Aleutian Islands*, St. Petersburg, 1823; also Dall's *Alaska* and Bancroft's *History*.

GREWINGK, 1850.

Dr. Constantin Grewingk published in *Verhandlungen der Russisch-Kaiserlichen Mineralogischen Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg*, 1850, a contribution to our knowledge of Northwest America and its adjacent islands. This work, in German, is a veritable storehouse of information and has been freely used in this dictionary. Its arrangement, however, and the lack of an index make its use for dictionary purposes both laborious and unsatisfactory.

HANUS, 1879-1881. See BEARDSLEE AND GLASS.

HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION, 1899.

In the summer of 1899 Mr. Edward Henry Harriman, of New York, visited Alaska for health and recreation. For this purpose he chartered the steamer *George W. Elder*, and invited as his guests about 30 scientific men from various parts of the United States, a considerable number being from Washington. The party sailed from Seattle on July 1 and cruised northward and westward along the British Columbian and Alaskan coasts to Bering strait, and returning reached Seattle on August 31, having been gone just two months. At various points collections were made by his guests, photographs secured, and a little surveying and exploration done. The results are being published by Mr. Harriman and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

HAYES, 1891.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Frederick Schwatka conducted an exploration, organized by a syndicate of newspapers, in the region north of Lynn canal and westward to the Copper river. Dr. Charles Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey, was detailed to accom-

pany the expedition as geologist. He published his results, including 3 maps, in 1892, in the *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. IV, pp. 117-162. The route was up Taku inlet, down the Teslin and Lewes, up the White, over Skolai pass and down the Chitina and Copper. The party left Juneau on May 25 and arrived at Eyak, in Prince William sound, just in time to miss the August mail steamer.

HELM, 1886. See SNOW.

HOOPER, 1880-1899.

Capt. Calvin Leighton Hooper, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, was born in Maine on July 7, 1842, and entered the United States Revenue Cutter Service as a third lieutenant on June 6, 1866. In this service he remained continually till his death of Bright's disease in San Francisco on April 29, 1900. He was promoted to second lieutenant on June 24, 1868, to first lieutenant on July 20, 1870, and to captain on October 23, 1879. He served six years on the North Atlantic coast of the United States, three years on the Great Lakes, while his last twenty-five years were spent on the Pacific coast, chiefly in Alaskan waters, where for many years he patrolled in and about Bering sea. His annual reports to the Treasury Department have contributed to our knowledge of Alaskan geography.

ILIN, 1818-1842.

Staff-Capt. Peter Ivanovich Ilin, of the Pilot Corps, sailed from Cronstadt for the Russian American colonies with Golofnin in the *Kamchatka* on August 26, 1817. In 1831, in a skin boat (baidar) 23 feet long, he surveyed the eastern coast of Kamchatka from Avacha bay northward to Cape Shipunski (*Journal Rus. Hyd. Dept.*, 1852, Vol. X, pp. 125-135). This man is supposed to be the one who surveyed, at an unknown date, a bay on the western shore of Chichagof island, a bay which after him has been called Ilina—i. e., Ilin's. His sketch is contained in Sheet XXIII of Sarichef's atlas, published in 1826. Ilin died in Okhotsk (one account says Kamchatka) in 1842. (*Journal Rus. Hyd. Dept.*, 1850, Vol. VIII, p. 169.)

INGENSTREM, 1829-1832.

Ingenstrem was a pilot in the employment of the Russian American Company and often visited Atka, where he twice wintered and made various surveys on Atka and Amlia. He did not publish anything. His results are incorporated in Tebenkof, Lutke, and on Russian Hydrographic chart 1400. Very little information is on record about him. Even the spelling of his name is uncertain. Grewingk says that he made surveys in the western Aleutians in 1829. In 1830-1832, in company with Chernof, he did surveying in Prince William sound and at the mouth of Kaknu river, Cook inlet.

## JACKSON, 1877-1900.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Presbyterian missionary and since 1885 general agent for education in Alaska, first visited Alaska in August, 1877, in the interest of schools and missions. He made a second trip on the same errand in 1879. Other visits followed, and since his government appointment in 1885 he has made annual visits to the Territory, traveling extensively in various parts on inspecting tours. Reports on this work are published annually in the Report of the Commissioner of Education.

## KHWOSTOF AND DAVIDOF, 1803.

Two Russian naval officers, Nikolai Alexandrovich Khwestof and Gavril Ivanovich Davidof, were in the employ of the Russian American Company in 1802-1804. They left St. Petersburg in April, 1802, and went overland to Okhotsk, arriving in August "of the same year."<sup>1</sup> Thence they sailed to Kodiak, conferred with Baranof, and returned to Okhotsk, whence they returned overland to St. Petersburg, arriving there in January, 1804. Davidof published in Russian an account of this journey, in 2 volumes, St. Petersburg, 1810-1812. See also Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Department, 1852, Vol. X, pp. 391-433; also Bancroft's History, pp. 458-459.

## KOTZEBUE, 1816-17.

By the liberality of Count Rumiantzof, Russian counselor of state, in 1815 the brig *Rurik* was fitted out for exploration in America with reference to a Northwest Passage. Lieutenant Otto von Kotzebue, son of the distinguished author, and who had accompanied Krusenstern on the Neva in 1803-1806, was placed in command. Accompanied by the savants Choris, Chamisso, and Eschscholtz, he sailed from Cronstadt on July 30, 1815, and, rounding Cape Horn, arrived in Petropavlovsk on June 19, 1816. Sailing from there on July 18, he landed on St. Lawrence island on the 27th, passed through Bering strait on the 31st, and on August 3 entered the sound which now bears his name. This he explored and mapped, as also the region about Bering strait and St. Lawrence island. He then sailed to Unalaska, San Francisco, and the Hawaiian islands. From here he returned to Unalaska the following year (1817), refitted, and went to St. Lawrence island. Through ill health he gave up further exploration and returned to Russia, arriving in Cronstadt on August 3, 1818. A full account of this voyage was published in 1821, both in Russian and in German. An English translation by H. E. Lloyd was published the same year.

Kotzebue was born at Revel on December 19, 1787, and died there on February 13, 1846.

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<sup>1</sup> Bancroft (H. H.) History of Alaska, 8°, San Francisco, 1886, p. 458.

## KRAUSE BROTHERS, 1882.

Two brothers, Dr. Arthur Krause and Dr. Aurel Krause, were sent out by the Bremen Geographical Society in 1881 to make ethnographic and geographic studies in Alaska. In the summer of 1881 they visited and mapped a district about the head of Lynn canal and Chilkat river. Later they visited and worked in Bering strait, making a map of the country about East cape. Accounts of this have appeared in various journals. A summing up of all the work was published in 1885, entitled *Ergebnisse einer Reise nach der Nordwest Küste von Amerika und der Berings-Strasse*, etc., 8°, Jena, 1885, 16 + 420 pp., with illustrations.

In this dictionary Krause's names have all been taken from a map of the Chilkat region, from surveys by Arthur Krause in 1882, which was published in *Zeitschrift der Ges. für Erdk. zu Berlin*, 1883, Vol. XVIII, plate 9.

## KRENITZIN AND LEVASHEF, 1768-69.

On May 4, 1764, the Tsarina of Russia issued an ukaz ordering a secret naval expedition to explore between Asia and America. In charge of it was placed Capt.-Lieut. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, whose principal assistant was Lieut. Michael Levashef. Leaving St. Petersburg on July 1, 1764, the party went to Okhotsk and there built two vessels, repaired two others, and with the four sailed from Okhotsk on October 10, 1766. Shipwreck soon followed and the shipwrecked crews wintered at Bolsheretsk in Kamchatka. The following summer they repaired their boats, sailed to Nizhnikamchatsk, and there passed the winter. Finally, on June 21, 1768, all was ready and the party sailed eastward, Krenitzin commanding the galiot *St. Catherine* and Levashef the hooker *St. Paul*. They cruised through the eastern part of the Aleutian chain, and wintered, Levashef in the port in Unalaska which now bears his name, and Krenitzin in the strait between Unimak and Alaska peninsula.

The following year (1769) both ships returned to Kamchatka, Krenitzin arriving on July 29 and Levashef on August 24. They wintered at Kamchatka. On July 4, 1770, Krenitzin was drowned, whereupon Levashef assumed command and returned to St. Petersburg, arriving on October 22, 1771. Coxe published in 1780 the first account of this voyage. An official account of it, in Russian, was published in the *Journal of the Russian Navy Department* in 1852, Vol. X, pp. 70-103. Petrof drew largely from this official report for the account written by him in Bancroft's (*H. H.*) *History of Alaska*, pp. 157-168.

## KRUSENSTERN, 1804-05.

Admiral Adam Johann von Krusenstern, in the ship *Nadezhda* (Hope), and accompanied by Lisianski in the ship *Neva*, made the first of a

long series of Russian voyages from Cronstadt to the Russian American colonies.

Prior to 1799 there were several Russian companies in Alaska. They derived their supplies overland through Siberia. In 1799 a new company—the Russian American Company—was organized and given very large powers. This company completely supplanted all previous ones, and it adopted the policy of sending to the colonies an annual supply ship—or rather two of them, for they sailed, after the custom of the time, in pairs for mutual assistance. Krusenstern commanded the first one sent out, the *Nadezhda*, which, sailing from Cronstadt on July 26, 1803, rounded Cape Horn and arrived in Petropavlovsk on July 31, 1804. Refitting here, Krusenstern sailed on August 27, 1804, on a diplomatic mission to Japan. The winter, one of disappointment and failure, was spent in Japan, and on April 5, 1805, Krusenstern sailed away and, cruising northward along the Japanese coast and Kurile islands, arrived in Petropavlovsk in June. On board the *Nadezhda* were, among others, the chancellor Resanof, Kotzebue, Langsdorf, and Shemelin. Resanof and Langsdorf left the *Nadezhda* at Petropavlovsk, and on June 23, 1805, Krusenstern sailed for home, arriving in Cronstadt on August 7, 1806.

Both Krusenstern and Lisianski had served in the English navy. Krusenstern became an admiral in the Russian navy and published extensively respecting the hydrography of the North Pacific. In 1809–10 he published, in Russian, an account of this voyage. This appeared in German in 1810–1812, in French in 1821, and in English in 1831. He also published an atlas of the Pacific ocean in 1827, accompanied by a collection of hydrographic memoirs explanatory thereof. For a brief account of the voyage see Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office, 1849, Vol. VII, pp. 6–26. The accounts by Langsdorf, Lisianski, and Shemelin cover parts of the voyage.

#### KURITZIEN, 1849.

Full Pilot Kuritzien made a survey of Umnak island in or before the year 1849. His map is reproduced as a subs sketch in Tebenkof's atlas sheet xxv. No particulars concerning him are known to the writer.

#### LANGSDORF, 1804–05.

Georg Heinrich von Langsdorf accompanied Krusenstern during part of his voyage round the world, in 1803–1806, and published in two volumes an account of his voyages and travels, which appeared in German in 1812 and in English in 1813–14. Apparently also there was a Russian edition in 1811. Langsdorf was a member of the Russian embassy to Japan, of which embassy Resanof was chief. Resanof and Langsdorf parted company with Krusenstern at Petro-

pavlovsk on June 24, 1805, and together visited the Pribilof islands, Unalaska, Kodiak, Sitka, and California, and afterwards returned to Russia.

LA PEROUSE, 1786.

In 1785 Louis XVI of France organized a scientific exploring expedition on a lavish scale and placed it under the command of Commander Jean François de Galaup de la Perouse.

Two vessels were fitted out for the purpose—*La Boussole*, commanded by La Perouse, and *L'Astrolabe*, commanded by Captain de Langle. Sailing from Brest on August 1, 1785, via Cape Horn and the Hawaiian islands, they arrived on June 24 in sight of the northwest coast of America in the vicinity of Yakutat. From this point they cruised southward, surveying as they went as far as Monterey, California, arriving there on September 15. Here they remained till the 24th and then took final leave of the American coast.

La Perouse was an unfortunate navigator. At Lituya bay, which he entered and surveyed, 26 of his ship's company were drowned in the tide bore at its entrance. Both ships with all hands were lost in 1788 or 1789, and for many years their fate was a mystery. It has been solved, however, and some of the wreckage of the ships has been recovered and recently placed on exhibition in the French Naval Museum in Paris.

An elaborate report upon this expedition, in 4 quarto volumes; with an atlas, was published by the French Government in 1797, entitled *Voyage de La Perouse autour du monde*.

LINDENBERG, 1838.

In 1838 a survey and chart was made of the head of Lynn canal and the lower reach of the Chilkat river by a Mr. Lindenberg. This chart was published as an inset or subsketch on Russian Hydrographic chart 1396, published in 1848. It does not appear who this Lindenberg was. Perhaps it was the Captain Lindenberg who was in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Prince Menshikof* in 1852. Gre-wingk records (p. 418) that Lindenberg surveyed Admiralty island and Chilkat river in 1838.

LISIANSKI, 1804-05.

Krusenstern (Admiral A. J. von) and Lisianski (Captain Urey), in the ships *Nadezhda* (hope) and *Neva*, sailed from Cronstadt around Cape Horn and thence to the North Pacific on a voyage to carry supplies to the Russian American Company and to make exploration and discovery. This was the first of a series of circumnavigations by the Russians. Sailing from Cronstadt on October 6, 1803, Lisianski reached the Hawaiian islands on June 4, 1804, and proceeded thence to St. Paul, Kodiak, arriving on July 14, 1804. Here he heard that

the Indians had destroyed the Russian settlement at Sitka. Accordingly he sailed thither (August 15–20), and on October 1, 1804, bombarded and destroyed the Indian village which was located on Indian river near the present site of Sitka. On November 10–15 he returned to Kodiak and wintered there. The next year (June 14–22, 1805) he returned to Sitka and remained there till September 1, when he set sail for Canton and thus ended his work in Alaska. He published in English an account of the voyage in 1814, entitled *Voyage Round the World in 1803–1806*, by Urey Lisianski, 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1814.

LUTKE, 1827–28.

One of the important authorities used in preparing this dictionary is Capt. Feodor Petrovich Lutke, who, in command of the Russian corvette *Seniavine* and accompanied by Capt. Mikhail Nikolaievich Staniukovich in command of the sloop *Moller*, made a voyage round the world in 1826–1829.

An account of the voyage was published in Russian in 1834–1836, in 3 octavo volumes, a folio atlas, and another volume called Nautical part. It appeared at the same time in French. The nautical part is a rare book. The two copies of it in the Library of Congress, one in French, the other in Russian, are the only ones known to the writer. This *Partie nautique* contains hydrographic and geographic information as to Bering sea, Alaska peninsula, etc., derived not merely from Lutke's own work but also from various Russian sources previously unpublished. Pressing public duties delayed the preparation and publication of this work, and finally it appeared in a crude form far from satisfactory to its author. Despite its defects, however, the work is of first importance in dealing with the evolution of our geographic knowledge of Alaska. An index to this book was prepared by Mr. Dall and published by the Coast Survey in 1883 in the *Coast Pilot of Alaska*.

Lutke and Staniukovich sailed from Cronstadt on September 1, 1826, and, rounding Cape Horn, arrived at Sitka on June 24, 1827. Here Lutke remained till July 31 and then sailed to Unalaska, arriving on August 22. After a stay of eight days in Unalaska he cruised northward and westward in Bering sea to the Pribilof islands, St. Matthew, the Commander islands, and to Petropavlovsk. From here he cruised southward and returned to Petropavlovsk on June 9, 1828. After a stay of sixteen days he cruised and surveyed along the Siberian coast to St. Lawrence bay in Bering strait and returned on September 4, 1828, to Petropavlovsk. He took final leave of this place on November 9, 1828, and, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, returned home, arriving at Cronstadt on September 6, 1829.

## MALASPINA, 1791.

Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, an Italian navigator in the service of Spain, in command of the *Descubierta* and accompanied by Bustamente in the *Atrevida*, arrived on the Alaskan coast on June 2, 1791, near Sitka and surveyed along the coast to Prince William sound, looking for the Northwest passage reported by Maldonado. The journals of the voyage were long suppressed. A sketch of the voyage was published in the Introduction to Galiano's *Relacion del viage hecho por los goletas Sutil y Mexicana, etc.; de orden del rey*, 8°, Madrid, 1802; yet, strange to say, the name of Malaspina, whose work is highly praised, can not be found in the book. On his return to Spain, the infamous Godoy, known as the Prince of the Peace, confined him in a dungeon at Corunna and there kept him till the peace of Amiens in 1802, when, at the express desire of Napoleon, he was liberated. An account of his work was published in Salvá (Miguel) y Baranda (Pedro Sainz de), *Coleccion de documentos ineditos, etc.*, 8°, Madrid, 1849, Vol. XV, pp. 268-320.

## MANSFIELD, 1889-1891.

Lieut. Commander Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., succeeded Thomas as commander of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* in the spring of 1889 and remained in command until succeeded by Moore on February 2, 1892; thus he made surveys in Alexander archipelago during the seasons of 1889, 1890, and 1891. In 1889, April 27 to September 29, his work was chiefly or wholly in Frederick sound, where surveys were made of Cleveland passage, Steamboat bay, Eliza harbor, Gambier bay, Mole harbor, Windfall harbor, Holkham bay, etc. The season's work of 1890 began at Port Simpson on April 28 and ended at Juneau on September 17. During this season 14 harbor and large-scale charts were made, chiefly in and about Lynn canal. This included Barlow cove, William Henry harbor, Pyramid harbor, Portage cove, Gastineau channel, Juneau harbor, etc. Work during the season of 1891 began on April 30 at Burroughs bay and ended on September 18 at Thorne arm. The surveys of this season were chiefly or wholly in the waters surrounding Revillagigedo island, southeastern Alaska. For an account of his work see *Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports*, 1890, pp. 75-77; 1891, pp. 78-81; 1892, pp. 82-83; also *Coast Survey charts* 8075, 8170, 8216, 8218, 8224, 8235, and 8302.

## MAURELLE AND QUADRA, 1775-1779.

Spanish exploration on the northwest coast of America north of California began in 1774. In that year Perez and Martinez reached and anchored in Nootka sound, Vancouver island.

In 1775, by command of the Mexican Viceroy Bucareli, there was despatched the royal galiot *Sonora*, under command of Don Juan Fran-

cisco de la Bodega y Quadra, to make explorations north of California. With Quadra went the pilot Francisco Antonio Maurelle. On this voyage they discovered, named, and in part surveyed Bucareli bay. Four years later a second voyage was undertaken by the Spaniards. Quadra, in command of *La Princesa*, and Don Ignacio Arteaga, in command of *La Favorita*, with Maurelle as pilot, sailed from San Blas, Mexico, on February 11, 1779, and cruised northward as far as the mouth of Copper river, whence they returned to San Blas, arriving on November 21, 1779. In this voyage they revisited Bucareli bay and made additional surveys there. The published results of these voyages, so far as this dictionary is concerned, relate chiefly to Bucareli bay.

A copy of their map was secured by La Perouse and published in 1798, in the atlas accompanying his Voyage, plate 26. Also Daines Barrington, in his *Miscellanies*, 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1781, published Maurelle's journal, yet without the map. The Spaniards were secretive about their explorations, avoided publication, and thus have left little impress on the geography of the region they visited. For references to publications touching this work see Grewingk, pp. 392-393.

MEADE, 1868-69.

Commander (afterward Rear Admiral) Richard Worsam Meade, U. S. N., cruised through Alexander archipelago in the winter of 1868-69 in the U. S. S. *Saginaw* and made reconnaissance sketches of various places there. An account of this cruise was published by the Navy Department on July 26, 1869, as Hydrographic Notice No. 13 of 1869, a pamphlet of 29 pages. The map results were incorporated on United States Hydrographic chart No. 225, a chart of rough and crude appearance, but which has been very useful in making this dictionary.

MEARES AND DOUGLAS, 1788-89.

Capt. John Meares, in January, 1788, in connection with several British merchants resident in India, bought and fitted out two vessels, the *Felice* and the *Iphigenia*. Meares commanded the *Felice* and Capt. William Douglas the *Iphigenia*. The two ships sailed together from Typa, near Macao, China, on January 22, 1788, cruised around the Philippines, and, parting company, Meares reached Nootka on May 13, 1788, and Douglas arrived in Cook inlet on June 16, 1788. From Cook inlet Douglas voyaged east and south and joined Meares at Nootka on August 27, 1788. Meares cruised and traded about Vancouver island and what is now Washington, and later both officers sailed to the Hawaiian islands. They returned and again traded on the northwest coast of America and then sailed to China.

For an account of their voyage and its results see Meares (John), *Voyages in 1788-1789 from China to Northwest America*, 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1790.

## MEARES AND TIPPING, 1786-87.

Capt. John Meares, in the *Nootka*, sailed from Bengal, India, on March 2, 1786, on a trading voyage to Malacca and northwest America. About the same time sailed also Lieut. William Tipping, R. N., in command of the *Sea Otter*. The two vessels were owned by the same company of merchants and were to cooperate. Meares made the land at Atka, in the Aleutian islands, on August 1, 1786, anchored there, and met both Russians and natives. He then cruised eastward through the Aleutian islands to Unalaska, the Shumagins, Kodiak, Cook inlet, and Prince William sound, where the *Sea Otter* had preceded him and departed with a cargo of peltries. Meares thereupon decided to winter in Prince William sound. He spent a very uncomfortable winter, many of his crew dying of scurvy. On May 17, 1787, he was visited by Capt. George Dixon, another English trader, just arrived in Prince William sound. Of Meares ship's company 23 had died during the winter, and on June 21, 1787, he sailed away with his company reduced to 24. Ten days later he was at Sitka and sailed thence for the Hawaiian islands and thence to China, arriving on October 20, 1787. Nothing was ever heard of Lieutenant Tipping in the *Sea Otter* after he left Prince William sound.

For an account of these voyages see Meares (John), *Voyages in 1788-1789 from China to Northwest America*, 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1790, pp. i-xl.

## MENDENHALL, 1898-1900.

Mr. Walter Curran Mendenhall, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, was attached to a military exploring expedition under the command of Capt. E. F. Glenn, known as Military Expedition No. 3, which in the summer of 1898 explored east of Cook inlet and thence northeastward up the Matanuska and across to the Tanana river. Mendenhall's results are published in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 265-340.

In 1900 Mendenhall was attached, as geologist, to a party in charge of W. J. Peters, working in the eastern part of Seward peninsula. His report is now in proof and will soon appear as a special publication of the United States Geological Survey.

## MOORE (E. K.), 1895-1898.

Lieut. Commander Edwin K. Moore, U. S. N., succeeded W. I. Moore in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* on March 15, 1895, and remained in command until recalled in the spring of 1898 to participate in the Spanish war. Thus he had three surveying seasons in Alaska, all in Alexander archipelago; the first from May 13 to October, 1895, spent chiefly in Chatham and Peril straits; the second from August 8 to October 6, 1896, in Peril strait; and the

last from April 30 to October 9, 1897, chiefly in and to the north of Sitka sound.

For an account of his work see Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports, 1895, pp. 50-52; 1896, pp. 43-45; 1897, pp. 39-40; 1898, pp. 49-50; also Coast Survey charts 8170, 8281, 8283.

MOORE (W. I.), 1892-1895.

Lieut. William I. Moore, U. S. N., succeeded Mansfield in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* on February 2, 1892, and remained in command till March 15, 1895, when he was relieved by Lieut. Commander E. K. Moore, U. S. N. During the season of 1892, which began at Vixen bay, in Boca de Quadra, on May 12 and ended at Security bay on September 19, surveys were made in Dixon entrance, Boca de Quadra, Clarence strait, Revillagigedo channel, and Keku strait. In this season's work Lieut. W. P. Ray, U. S. N., commanding the *McArthur*, cooperated.

The season's work of 1893 began at Port Simpson on May 3 and ended at Sitka on September 1. A survey was made of Sitka harbor and approaches, and the ship was used for transporting boundary parties.

The season of 1894 began on May 27 and ended on August 14, during which surveys were made chiefly in Chatham strait, between Peril strait and Icy strait.

For an account of his work see Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports, 1893, Part I, pp. 54-56; 1894, Part I, pp. 50-51; 1895, pp. 50-51; also Coast Survey charts 8075, 8214, 8240, 8283.

MOSER, 1897-98.

Lieut. Commander Jefferson Franklin Moser, U. S. N., commanded the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* during her cruises in Alaska in 1897 and 1898. Moser, in the cruise of 1897, collected hydrographic notes and made sketches of harbors and anchorages here and there. These notes and maps were published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899 as Bulletins 37 and 38. Moser's report for 1897-98 was published in 1899 in Fish Commission Bulletin for 1898, pp. 1-178; this was also issued separately.

MURASHEF, 1839-40.

Sub-Lieut. Mikhail Murashef sailed with Tebenkof in the Russian American Company's ship *Elena* from Cronstadt on August 5, 1835, and, rounding Cape Horn, arrived at Sitka on April 16, 1836. The ship was kept in the colonies. Murashef made surveys, apparently very good ones, along the strait separating Afognak and Kodiak in 1839-40. The results are shown on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1425, published in 1849.

## MURDOCH, 1881-1883.

John Murdoch was a member of Ray's party at Point Barrow, 1881-1883, as naturalist and observer. The natural history in Ray's report (pp. 89-200) was written by him. Murdoch also studied the Eskimo, acquired some knowledge of their language, and published, in 1892, *Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition*, in the Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1887-88, pp. 1-441.

## NELSON, 1877-1881.

Mr. Edward William Nelson was stationed for about four years (June 1877 to 1881) at St. Michael, Norton sound, in the employment of the United States Signal Service, and as a collector for the Smithsonian Institution. During that period he made sledge journeys in the vicinity, and one, especially noteworthy, of about 1,200 miles through the Yukon delta. This journey, made in December, 1878, and January, 1879, yielded considerable geographic knowledge of the region traversed. The map results were incorporated in the maps of the Tenth Census, and a special map with a description of the journey was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1882, Vol. IV, pp. 660 to 670.

## NICHOLS, 1881-1883.

Lieut. Commander Henry E. Nichols, U. S. N., in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Hassler*, made surveys in Alexander archipelago during three seasons, 1881-1883. In 1881 he made surveys in Kaigani and Wrangell straits and magnetic observations at various places. In 1882, from July 6 to November 20, his work was in and about Revillagigedo channel and northward to Wrangell. In 1883, from May 16 to October 13, he surveyed several harbors just north of Dixon entrance. He was relieved of his command by Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow on March 6, 1884.

In 1888-1890 he again served in the Coast Survey and wrote a revised edition of the *Alaska Coast Pilot*, which was published in 1891.

For an account of his work see *Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports*, 1882, pp. 52-53; 1883, pp. 59-60; 1884, pp. 70-71; also *Coast Survey charts* 707, 709, 710, 713, 8072, 8074.

## NORTH PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION, 1854-55.

Exploration and surveys were made in the North Pacific, Aleutian islands, Bering sea, and on the Siberian coast by United States naval officers in 1854 and 1855. The expedition was under the command of Capt. Cadwalader Ringgold, U. S. N. Owing to ill health he gave up the command to Capt. John Rodgers, who commanded the U. S. S. *Vincennes*, while Lieuts. William Gibson and Beverly Kennon were on

the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*. The expedition is referred to as the North Pacific Exploring Expedition and also as the Ringgold and Rodgers Exploring Expedition. The resulting maps were published by the United States Hydrographic Office, but the journals exist only in manuscript and no general account or report, so far as the writer knows, has ever been published. See United States Hydrographic Office charts 8, 54, 55, 60, and 68.

PENDER, 1868.

Staff Commander David Pender, R. N., made a survey of Portland canal and vicinity in 1868. This was a survey along the boundary of the then newly purchased Alaska. The resulting map was published as a fly leaf attached to British Admiralty chart 2431.

PETERS AND BROOKS, 1898-99.

In the summer of 1898 a party of the United States Geological Survey in charge of Mr. William John Peters, topographer, with whom went Mr. Alfred Hulse Brooks as geologist, made a reconnaissance of parts of the White and Tanana river basins. A report on this work was made by Mr. Brooks and published in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 425-494.

In 1899 Peters and Brooks continued their explorations, going from the head of Lynn canal northwestward and northward to Eagle, on the Yukon. The report on this work was written by Brooks and published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 331-391.

PETROF, 1880.

Ivan Petrof was special agent of the Tenth Census (1880) for Alaska and prepared a Report on the Population, Industries, and Resources of the territory, which forms 189 pages of Volume VIII of the Tenth Census of the United States, published in 1884. This report and two general maps of Alaska issued by the Census Office, one dated 1880, the other 1882, have been most useful and helpful in making this dictionary. The references to Petrof are chiefly to these two maps. References to Bancroft's History of Alaska are usually credited to Petrof, who wrote that work.

A preliminary report on the population, industries, and resources of Alaska was published early in 1881 as House of Representative Ex. Doc. No. 40, Forty-sixth Congress, third session. In this report is a general map of Alaska showing Petrof's route of travel in his census work. He was at Kodiak, the Shumagins, Sannak, Belkofski, Unalaska, Unimak, Atka, Pribilof islands, and St. Michael, and traveled in western Alaska from St. Michael to Kodiak, including journeys for considerable distances up the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers.

## PORTLOCK AND DIXON, 1786-87.

The King George's Sound Company, organized as a commercial partnership in May, 1785, fitted out two vessels for trading on the northwest coast of America and China. One of these, the *King George*, was placed under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, the other, the *Queen Charlotte*, under the command of Capt. George Dixon. Both of these officers had served under Cook in his voyage on the Alaskan coast in 1778. The vessels departed from England on September 16, 1785, rounded Cape Horn, touched at the Hawaiian islands, and on July 16, 1786, arrived in Cook inlet. Leaving this anchorage, the two vessels cruised eastward and southward along the coast as far as Nootka and went thence to the Hawaiian islands, arriving on December 1, 1786. Here both remained until March 15, 1787, and then sailed together for Prince William sound, arriving on April 25, and remaining there till July 31, when the ships parted company and Portlock cruised east to the vicinity of Sitka and thence via the Hawaiian islands and China back to England. He made a few additions to the geographic knowledge of the then almost unknown Alaska coast, sketched a few harbors, and named a few places. Both Portlock and Dixon wrote accounts of their voyages, which were published at London in 1789. Portlock's is entitled *A Voyage Round the World, etc.*, 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1789.

## PRIBILOF, 1786.

Gerassim Gavrilovich Pribilof, master in the Russian Navy, was the son of one of the sailors who accompanied Bering in 1741. He entered the service of the Lebedef-Lastochkin company in 1778. In 1786 he sought for and discovered in Bering sea the breeding place of the fur seals, the group of islands that now bear his name. He died in Sitka in March, 1796. It does not appear that he published anything.

## PROSPECTORS AND MINERS.

Ever since the purchase of Alaska, in 1867, prospectors and miners have visited it and gone from time to time here and there. Within the last four or five years there have been several gold excitements and grand rushes to the territory. These prospectors and miners rushing in have named many features, though rarely in print. Subsequently government explorers and surveyors have obtained these names from prospectors' stakes or by word of mouth and have published them. In this dictionary such names are, as far as practicable or known, accredited to the prospectors and miners.

## RAY, 1881-1883.

Early in the eighties the leading nations of the world undertook simultaneous exploration of the North Polar regions. The plan was for each participating nation to establish as far north as practicable a

station for meteorologic and magnetic observations and to maintain it for three years. In this work the United States participated by establishing two stations, one under Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely, U. S. A., at Lady Franklin bay, the other under Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, U. S. A., at Point Barrow, Alaska. With Ray, as observers, assistants, etc., were, among others, John Murdoch, Middleton Smith, Edward Perry Herendeen, and Sergie Smolianinof, a Russian, who is called in the records A. C. Dark. Smolianinof died in Washington on February 11, 1901.

The party sailed from San Francisco on July 18, 1881, on the schooner *Golden Fleece* and reached Point Barrow on September 8. Here a permanent station was established and maintained till August 27, 1883. On the 29th the party sailed away on the schooner *Leo*, reached San Francisco on October 7, and was disbanded on the 15th. Between March 28 and April 7, 1883, Ray made a sledge journey into the interior, and he published a map resulting from this exploration. Ray's report with accompanying papers was published in 1885 as House of Representatives Ex. Doc. No. 44, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

RAYMOND, 1869.

Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Charles Walker Raymond, United States Engineers, was in 1869 directed to go to Fort Yukon and determine its geographic position. At that time there was doubt in some minds whether Fort Yukon was in British or American territory. Raymond went up the river in the summer of 1869, found that the fort was in American territory, and made a report on the work assigned him, entitled Report of a Reconnaissance of the Yukon River, Alaska Territory, July to September, 1869. This was published in 1871 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 12, Forty-second Congress, first session. The map of the river accompanying this report is the one cited in this dictionary. The map was also issued separately.

REID, 1890-1892.

Prof. Harry Fielding Reid, formerly of the Case School of Applied Sciences at Cleveland, Ohio, and now of Johns Hopkins University, visited Muir glacier in the summer of 1890 and made a study of it and the surrounding region. He returned to it again in 1892 and made further studies there. An account of the work of 1890, accompanied by sketch maps, was published in the National Geographic Magazine in 1892, Vol. IV, pp. 19-84. Later studies were published in 1896 in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part I, pp. 415-461. The map results are incorporated in map No. 3095 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

## ROHN, 1899.

In the summer of 1899 Mr. Oscar Rohn, who was attached to a military exploring expedition under the command of Capt. W. F. Abercrombie, had charge of a detachment which explored the region south and east of Mount Wrangell. A preliminary report on this work was submitted to the War Department and a later and fuller report to the Geological Survey. The last is published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 393-440.

## RUSSELL, 1889-1891.

Prof. Israel Cook Russell, then of the United States Geological Survey, visited the Yukon valley in 1889 and the Mount St. Elias region in 1890. In the latter year he explored Malaspina glacier and Yakutat bay under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and the United States Geological Survey. This work he continued in 1891. For an account of the work of 1890, see *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. III, pp. 53-203; and for that of 1891 see Thirteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 1-91.

## RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY, 1799-1867.

The Russian American Company was chartered on June 8, 1799, for twenty years. On September 23, 1821, its charter was renewed for twenty years. In 1844 it was again renewed for twenty years, to date from January 1, 1842. The unchartered company after 1862 continued, on sufferance, till the purchase of Alaska by the United States, in 1867. Much geographic information was gathered and published by officers of the company. Information cited in this dictionary is credited to such officers when known, but otherwise to the company. The principal reference to the company's results are to a map of Baranof island contained in its report for 1849.

## RUSSIANS.

In this dictionary there are a considerable number of names accredited to the Russians without being more specific. This was unavoidable because more specific information was lacking. The names so accredited come chiefly from charts issued by the Russian Hydrographic Department. Between 1844 and 1854 a dozen (more or less) charts of northwest America, Bering sea, and the Arctic were issued as parts of a Pacific ocean series and subsequently given new numbers.

The principal charts in this series, with their dates of publication, current numbers, and the old Pacific ocean series numbers, are as follows:

Date.	Number.	Old number.	Date.	Number.	Old number.
1844	1345	-----	1849	1427	5
1847	1378	9	1850	1441	10 <i>b</i>
1847	1379	8	1851	1454	4
1848	1396	10	1852	1455	6
1848	1397	10	1853	1493	10 <i>d</i>
1848	1400	7	1853	1494	10 <i>c</i>
1849	1425	9	1854	1495	13

RYNDA PARTY, 1863.

Russian naval officers on board the corvette *Rynda* in 1863 visited Wrangell and the Stikine river and made surveys there, especially of the Stikine. The surveyors were Butirkin and Kadin. Prof. William P. Blake, of New Haven, was also a member of the party and published an account of the work done and results obtained, in the American Journal of Science, New Haven, July, 1867, vol. 44, pp. 96-101; also in House of Representatives Ex. Doc. No. 177, part 2, Fortieth Congress, second session.

The Russian Hydrographic Department in 1867 published a chart of the Stikine resulting from this survey.

SARICHEF, 1790-1792.

Lieut. (afterwards Vice-Admiral and Hydrographer) Gavriila Andreevich Sarichef, of the Russian navy, made explorations in the Arctic in 1787, and later was an officer under Commodore Joseph Billings during the latter's explorations of Bering sea and Alaska (1790-1792). He appears to have been an excellent sailor and geographer. No satisfactory account of his life or works has been found by the writer. Sarichef published in Russian in 1802 an account of the Billings expedition, in 2 volumes, accompanied by a folio atlas of 50 sheets. This work the writer has never seen. In 1826 the Russian Hydrographic Office published a large folio atlas, comprising 33 double page sheets, of which 26 are charts and 7 are views, entitled Atlas of the Northern Part of the Pacific Ocean, Compiled in Sheets by the Imperial Navy Department from the Latest Reports and Maps, 1826, under the Direction of Vice-Admiral and Hydrographer Sarichef *first*. As indicated in the title, this appears to be a collection of separate sheets issued from time to time and first collected into an atlas in 1826. Sheet 3 contains corrections obtained in 1829. Several of Sarichef's surveys

in 1792 appear in this atlas, notably those of the Aleutian islands, Unalaska, etc. Separate charts from this atlas are to be found in the Coast Survey Office and the Hydrographic Office in Washington.

The only copy of this atlas known to the writer is owned by Prof. George Davidson, of San Francisco, who has most kindly placed it at the writer's disposal during the preparation of this dictionary. References to Sarichef refer mainly to this atlas.

SAUER, 1790-1792.

The publication in 1784 of Cook's explorations of northwest America made in 1778 stimulated other nations to like work. La Perouse was despatched by France in 1785; and the same year, by order of the Empress of Russia, was organized "A secret astronomical and geographical expedition for navigating the frozen sea, describing its coasts and ascertaining the situation of the islands in the seas between Asia and America." This was placed under the command of Commodore Joseph Billings, who, according to Sauer, "said he had been astronomer's assistant in Captain Cook's last voyage." Martin Sauer accompanied this expedition as its secretary and translator, and in 1802 published an account of it, entitled *Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition, etc.*, performed by Commodore Joseph Billings in 1785-1794, 4<sup>o</sup>, London, 1802.

Leaving St. Petersburg in the autumn of 1785, the party went overland to Okhotsk and there built two vessels, the *Slava Rossie* (Glory of Russia) and the *Dobraia Namerenia* (Good Intent), which were launched in August, 1789. The latter vessel was wrecked on the bar at Okhotsk, and another vessel, the *Chornie Orel* (Black Eagle), was built to take its place. This vessel was under the command of Captain Hall, while Billings commanded the *Slavie Rossie*. The party wintered at Petropavlovsk and in May, 1790, sailed eastward somewhere near the Aleutian islands, saw Amchitka, landed at Unalaska, and thence continued on past Sannak and the Shumagins to Kodiak and Afognak, visiting Cook inlet and Prince William sound and then returning and wintering at Petropavlovsk. On May 19 of the following year (1791) the ships again set sail to the eastward, passed Bering island, touched at Tanaga, and went thence to Unalaska. From here they went northward in Bering sea, passed near the Pribilof islands and St. Matthew island, landed on St. Lawrence island and later at Point Rodney, Seward peninsula, and on August 3 anchored in St. Lawrence bay, Bering strait. Here Billings left the party for an overland journey in the Chukchi country, and Sarichef on August 14 set out to return to Iliuliuk, Unalaska, arriving August 28, 1791. Here Sarichef wintered (1791-1792). In May, 1792, the party left Unalaska and went back to Petropavlovsk and thence to St. Petersburg.

## SCHRADER, 1898-1900.

Mr. Frank Charles Schrader, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, was attached to a military exploring expedition under the command of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, known as Military Expedition No. 2, which in the summer of 1898 made explorations from Valdes northeastward to and along the Copper river. For an account of this see Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 341-423.

In 1899 Schrader, in charge of a party, made similar explorations along the Chandlar and Koyukuk rivers. His results are published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 441-486.

Again in 1900, in the latter part of the summer and in the fall, Schrader, assisted by Mr. Arthur Coe Spencer, geologist, and T. G. Gerdine and D. C. Witherspoon, topographers, investigated the geology and mineral resources of the Copper River district. The results are now in proof and will soon appear as a special publication of the United States Geological Survey.

## SCHWATKA, 1883-1886.

Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., made a military reconnaissance in 1883 along the Yukon river from source to mouth on a raft. He made an official report on this military reconnaissance in Alaska, in 1883, which was printed in 1885 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 2, Forty-eighth Congress, second session. A fuller account of the same journey, in popular form, was published by Cassel & Co., in 1885, under the title *Along Alaska's Great River*. This has an index. He made a second trip to Alaska in 1886 under the auspices of the *New York Times* and explored in the St. Elias region. Schwatka was born on September 29, 1849, in Galena, Ill., and died in Portland, Oreg., on November 2, 1892.

## SHISHMAREF, 1816-1821.

Capt.-Lieut. Glieb Semenovich Shishmaref accompanied Kotzebue on his voyage to Alaska and round the world in 1815-1818, and in 1817 made surveys in Kotzebue sound and on the east and south coast of St. Lawrence island.

In 1821 he again returned to the colonies, this time in command of the ship *Blagonamierennie* (Good Intent), and in company with Vasilief on the *Otkrietie* (Discovery). Sailing from Cronstadt on July 3, 1819, and rounding Cape Horn, he arrived at Unalaska on June 4, 1820. With him went Dr. Stein and astronomer Tarkanof. Afterwards he cruised through the Aleutian islands, to Amchitka, Semisopochnoi, Gareloi, and Bogoslof. He also entered the Arctic, went as far as Icy cape, visited St. Lawrence bay, and completed in 1821 the survey

of the shore line of St. Lawrence island, partially surveyed by the Kotzebue expedition in 1817. (See Grewingk, p. 413; Krusenstern Mémoires hydrographiques, Vol. II, p. 36; Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office, 1849, Vol. VII, pp. 106-116).

SNOW AND HELM, 1886.

Lieut. Commander Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., relieved Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover of the command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* in February, 1886, and made surveys in southeastern Alaska during the summer of 1886, beginning the season early in May in the vicinity of Wrangell, and ending it on September 15 at Port Simpson. Snow was succeeded in the command of the *Patterson* by Lieut. Commander Charles M. Thomas on April 30, 1887. Associated with Snow was Lieut. James M. Helm, U. S. N., in command of the *McArthur*. Snow and Helm surveyed and charted part of Clarence strait, Sumner strait, Wrangell strait, St. John harbor, Dewey anchorage, Ratz harbor, Coffman cove, Wrangell harbor, Steamer bay, Red bay, Shakan strait, Port Protection, and Port McArthur. Charts of these places, issued by the Coast Survey, have been used in the preparation of this dictionary.

SPURR AND GOODRICH, 1896.

Mr. Josiah Edward Spurr, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, assisted by Messrs. Harold B. Goodrich and F. C. Schrader, in the summer of 1896 made a geologic reconnaissance from the head of Lynn canal over Chilkoot pass to the Yukon and thence down that river to St. Michael. For report on this work see Eighteenth Annual Report of the Geological Survey for 1896-97, Part III, pp. 87-392.

SPURR AND POST, 1898.

Mr. Josiah Edward Spurr, geologist, accompanied by Mr. William Schuyler Post, topographer, both of the United States Geological Survey, in the summer of 1898 made a reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska. They began at the head of Cook inlet, went northwest across the Tordrillo range, descended the Kuskokwim, crossed from its mouth to Nushagak, and thence crossed Alaska peninsula to Katmai. The party landed at Tyonek on April 26 and arrived at Katmai on October 17, 1898, whence they sailed (October 31) on the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *Dora* for San Francisco.

For an account of this expedition see Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 31-264.

STANIUKOVICH, 1827-28.

Capt. Mikhail Nikolaievich Staniukovich, commanding the sloop *Moller*, accompanied Lutke on his voyage round the world. He made a survey of the north shore of Alaska peninsula in the summer of

1828. The geographic results of this voyage were incorporated by Lutke in the *Partie nautique* of his voyage round the world. For an account in Russian of Staniukovich's voyage see *Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Department*, 1850, Vol. VIII, pp. 63-75.

STOCKTON, 1889.

Lieut. Commander Charles Herbert Stockton, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Thetis*, cruised in Alaskan waters in the summer of 1889. This cruise covered the whole coast from Dixon entrance to Unalaska and thence through Bering sea to the Arctic and eastward to Mackenzie river. Stockton published an account of this voyage in 1890 in the *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. II, pp. 171-198. His geographic results are shown on United States Hydrographic Office chart 1189, edition of 1890.

SYMONDS, 1879-1881. See BEARDSLEE AND GLASS.

TEBENKOF, 1831-1850.

Capt. Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkof was director of the Russian American Company and governor of Russian America during 1845-1850. As early as 1831 he was in Norton sound, and in that year discovered the bay that now bears his name. (Lutke, *Partie nautique*, p. 220.) In 1833 he surveyed and mapped it. His map is reproduced by Lutke. In 1835 he was in St. Petersburg, and on August 5 of that year sailed in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Elena* from Cronstadt for Sitka, where he arrived via Cape Horn on April 16, 1836. He appears to have remained in the colonies thenceforward till the close of his term as director, and then returned to Russia. To him more than to any other Russian are we indebted for geographic knowledge of the Alaskan coast. Himself a surveyor and interested in surveying, he gave much attention to improving charts of the coast in the interest of the company. In 1848 and 1849 there was compiled, drawn up, and engraved at Sitka his Atlas of the North west Coast of America. This atlas of 39 maps shows the entire coast line of North America from Bering strait to Lower California, with adjacent islands and parts of the Siberian coast. It embodies the results of the various surveys made by Russian naval officers, officers of the Russian American Company, etc. The maps were engraved at Sitka by Terentief, a creole, and for the most part are dated 1849. It is probable that they were dated from time to time during 1848 to 1850 as engraved and afterwards put together as an atlas in 1852. With it was issued by Tebenkof a little book of Notes and Explanations. There appear to be two editions of this book of Notes, both very rare, at least in the United States. In the making of this dictionary Tebenkof's atlas has been consulted more than any other single work.

## THOMAS, 1887-88.

Lieut. Commander Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., succeeded Lieut. Commander Snow in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* on April 30, 1887, and remained in command till relieved by Mansfield on April 1, 1889. During the season of 1887, which began at Port Simpson on May 21 and ended there on October 13, his party surveyed and mapped in whole or in part Frederick sound, Duncan canal, Brown cove, Thomas bay, Farragut bay, and Portage bay. In the following season, which began on April 27, 1888, he made surveys till June 26 in the vicinity of Taku inlet, in this time mapping Taku harbor, Limestone inlet, Port Snettisham, and Oliver inlet. Between July 3 and October 14, 1888, Thomas made surveys asked for by the Department of State in and about Portland canal. For an account of his work see Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports, 1888, pp. 73-76; 1889, pp. 78-82, and Coast Survey charts 704, 733, and 8227.

## TIKHMENIEF, 1861-1863.

P. Tikhmenief has been called the historian of the Russian American Company. He published in Russian a work in two volumes, the first dated 1861, the second 1863, entitled Historical Review of the Russian American Company. This is a useful work, compiled from original sources, and gives information on Alaskan matters not to be found elsewhere.

## TOPHAM, 1888.

Mr. Harold W. Topham and his brother Edwin, of London, with George Broka of Brussels, and William Williams of New York, left Sitka on a little schooner on July 3, 1888, and went to Mount St. Elias for the purpose of climbing it. They reached an altitude of 11,460 feet and then turned back. Topham read an account of this trip before the Royal Geographical Society on April 8, 1889. This account, with a map, was published in the Society's proceedings in July, 1889, Vol. XI, pp. 424-435. See also the National Geographic Magazine, 1890, Vol. III, pp. 73-74.

## TURNER, 1889-1891.

Mr. John Henry Turner, Assistant in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was engaged on the Alaskan boundary survey from June, 1889, to July, 1891. In the summer of 1889, with Mr. McGrath, he ascended the Yukon river to Fort Yukon, where the party divided. On August 12 Turner began his journey up the Porcupine river to the boundary. On the 19th he landed at the site of an abandoned camp near the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and there began the building of quarters for officers and men and the erection of an observatory. This camp was named Camp Colonna. Longitude was

determined by moon-culmination observations in March and April, 1890.

On March 27, 1890, he set out upon a sledge journey from Camp Colonna northward to the Arctic ocean, where he arrived on April 8. The next day he started back, and reached Camp Colonna on April 17. Later he left Camp Colonna, descended the Porcupine and Yukon rivers, and proceeded to St. Michael, Norton sound, where he was compelled to remain until July, 1891, when he departed for Washington. He returned to Alaska in 1892 on boundary work, but owing to ill health was obliged to give it up. During his stay in Alaska he made a valuable collection of bird and animal skins, which he presented to the University of California. The expenses of this collection he bore personally. He died in Washington on June 13, 1893. An account of his work was published in the National Geographic Magazine in 1893, Vol. IV, pp. 189-197; see also Coast and Geodetic Survey Report 1890-1891, Part I, pp. 86-88.

VANCOUVER, 1792-1794.

Capt. George Vancouver, R. N., in command of the sloop of war *Discovery*, accompanied by the armed tender *Chatham* under the command of Lieut. William R. Broughton, R. N., made a surveying and exploring voyage from England to Northwest America and round the world in 1790 to 1795. An account of this voyage was published by the British Government in 1798 in 3 quarto volumes accompanied by a folio atlas.

This is an admirable account of an admirable piece of work and is one of the standard works for the region it covers.

On April 1, 1791, the two vessels departed and, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, arrived off the coast of California on April 17, 1792. Thence Vancouver cruised northward, surveying and mapping the coast as far as Fitzhugh sound, whence he went to Nootka. He then cruised southward to San Francisco and Monterey, and about the beginning of 1793 went to the Hawaiian islands.

Leaving these on March 30, 1793, he returned to the north, arriving off Cape Mendocino on April 26, whence he proceeded to Fitzhugh sound, joined the *Chatham* there, and resumed his surveys. During the season of 1793 he carried these northward along what is now British Columbia and in Alexander archipelago to Sumner strait. Quitting Alaska and returning southward, he surveyed the California coast from Monterey southward to San Diego and down to latitude 30° on the coast of lower California, finishing on December 15, 1793, and going thence to the Hawaiian islands. Quitting these on March 15, 1794, Vancouver returned on his last voyage to northwest America, arriving off Chirikof island, just west of Kodiak, on April 2. He then surveyed eastward, in Kodiak, Cook inlet, Prince William

sound, and so on, to a junction with his surveys of the preceding year. This work ended at Port Conclusion, from which he took his final departure on August 22, 1794, and returned via Cape Horn to England, arriving off the Irish coast on September 12, 1795. Vancouver's work in the field and the admirable presentation of results in his published report constitute his monument. After more than a century it remains a standard work of reference.

Vancouver had had previous experience in exploring. Captain Cook selected him in 1771 as one of his officers, and thus he accompanied that distinguished navigator during his second voyage. He also assisted Cook in outfitting and equipping for his third and last voyage. On December 9, 1780, he was made a lieutenant and served under Rodney in the West Indies till the middle of 1783. From 1784 to 1789 he served on the *Europa*, stationed at Jamaica. In 1790 he was made master and commander of the *Discovery*. In August, 1794, he was made a post-captain. After his return to England he worked continually on his report till his death in May, 1798. The work, nearly but not quite complete at the time of his death, was finished by his brother, John Vancouver.

VASILIEF.

Several Russian naval officers known for their work in Alaska have borne this name (Williams). Krusenstern, in his *Receuil de mémoires hydrographiques*, 1827, Vol. II, p. 76, says:

It is much to be regretted that the hydrographic works of a naval officer, Vasilief, who was in the employment of the American Company, were lost. I have already had occasion to speak of him in the preceding article. Provided with a sextant and chronometer and with much zeal and attachment for his profession, he had during his sojourn in our American colonies made a complete survey of all of the Aleutian islands without having had specific instructions to do so. Unfortunately he was drowned in Okhotsk harbor on his return from America to Russia, and what became of his precious papers and drawings is unknown. He is not to be confounded with the Captain (Mikhail Nikolaievich) Vasilief who was sent in 1819 to explore the northern parts of the Pacific ocean and particularly Bering strait.

VASILIEF, 1809.

Ivan Vasilief *the first*, pilot or mate in the Russian navy, went with Hagemeister in the ship *Neva* to Russian America in 1806. In 1809 he surveyed the western shore of Baranof island and at an unknown date "died in the service."

VASILIEF, 1819-1822.

Capt. Lieut. Mikhail Nikolaievich Vasilief sailed on July 3, 1819, from Cronstadt on a voyage to the Russian American colonies. With him went Shishmaref on the *Blagonamierennie* (Good Intent). Vasilief arrived in Petropovlovsk on June 4, 1820. Leaving there late in June, he went to Kotzebue sound, where he joined his consort the

*Good Intent* (Captain Shishmaref), and together they cruised northward along the coast to Icy cape, and, returning via St. Lawrence and the Pribilof islands, reached Unalaska on August 19, 1820. Thence he went to Sitka and southward to San Francisco and the Hawaiian islands, and on the 7th of April, 1821, was back in Sitka, whence he went to Unalaska, arriving on June 12. He then cruised northward as far as Cape Lisburne, explored the eastern part of Bering sea, discovered Nunivak island, and arrived at Petropavlovsk on September 8, 1821. Thence he returned to Cronstadt, arriving on August 2, 1822.

During this cruise Vasilief and Shishmaref explored the mainland coast of Bering sea from Cape Newenham to and including Norton sound, and the Arctic coast from Cape Lisburne to Icy cape. (See Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Department, 1849, Vol. VII, p. 106-116.)

VASILIEF, 1831-32.

Ensign Vasilief, of the corps of pilots, in 1831-32 surveyed and mapped a part of Alaska peninsula from Cook inlet westward nearly to Chignik bay. The map resulting from this survey is published by Lutke in his *Partie Nautique*, p. 274. Of this survey and map Lutke says:

Vasilief's map of the northeastern part of Aliaska contains all possible details as to the situation of the coast and appears worthy of confidence, but in his journals which we have had in our hands we have found absolutely nothing except the data on which the construction of the map was based. Relative to places they contained no remark as to their configuration, properties, peculiarities, or their advantages, details so important for the navigator. We are therefore able to add but few observations supplementary to his map hereto annexed.

Vasilief began his reconnaissance in 1831 at Cape Douglas, and from there in the course of the same summer went as far west as Cape Kubugakli, in latitude  $57^{\circ} 52' 30''$ . The following year he extended it as far as Cape Kumliun, in latitude  $56^{\circ} 32' 12''$ . Circumstances prevented him from pursuing his work farther. The reconnaissance was made in three-holed bidarkas, a circumstance which, on the one hand, made it possible for him to explore all the windings of the coast in the greatest detail, but, on the other hand, prevented him from seeing the coast and judging of its appearance at any great distance. His chronometer stopped in the first days of the reconnaissance, so that it is based only on survey and latitude observations.

VENIAMINOF, 1824-1834.

Rev. John Veniaminof, a Russian priest of Irkutsk, went to Unalaska as a missionary in 1824. Of this devoted and noble man all writers speak in terms of the highest praise. The writer has sought unsuccessfully for any satisfactory account of his life and labors.

He resided at Unalaska from the time of his arrival there in 1824 till 1834, when he was made a bishop. He then went, after the custom of his church, to Irkutsk and was there invested with his sacred office, taking the name of Innokenti or Innocentius. Returning he went to Sitka and labored successfully among the Indians there for a time, and later returned to Russia, where he reached the highest office in the Russo-Greek church, becoming Metropolitan of Moscow. He became blind and died at an advanced age some time prior to 1880.

Veniaminof was not merely a noble and successful missionary, but is known for his ethnologic and linguistic studies as well. There was published at St. Petersburg, in Russian, in 1840 his Notes on the Islands of the Unalaska District, in two volumes, with a supplementary or third part on the Atkans and Koloshians. These books are standard works, and it is regrettable that they are accessible only in Russian. He learned the Aleutian language and wrote a grammar and dictionary of it, which was published in 1846. In the same year he also published a sketch of the Koloshian and Kodiak languages. All these works have been used in preparing this dictionary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPLORATION, 1865-1867.

After the failure of the second Atlantic telegraphic cable, the Western Union Telegraph Company, believing that an ocean cable could not succeed, undertook to construct an overland telegraph to Asia and Europe via Bering strait. For this purpose preparations were made on a large scale and parties worked, explored, and built some line in British Columbia, Alaska, and Siberia in 1865 and 1866. When the third Atlantic cable proved, in 1866, to be a success the whole enterprise was abandoned and the geographic information collected by it was scattered. No satisfactory general account of this venture has been published. Several manuscript maps were made but not published. A photograph of one of these is the authority chiefly used and cited in this dictionary.

WORONKOFSKI, 1836.

Lieutenant Woronkofski, of the pilot corps, by direction of the Russian American Company, surveyed in 1836 the southern shore of Alaska peninsula from the vicinity of Chignik bay, where Vasilief's work ended in 1832, westward to Unimak pass, connecting with Staniukovich's survey of the north shore in 1828. He sailed from Sitka on this errand on March 6, 1836, in command of the company's transport *Kodiak*. The survey was carried on in bidarkas and his assistants were Aleuts. He returned to Sitka on August 30. Baer and Helmersen speak in high praise of this work in the brief account given of it in their *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Russischen Reiches*, 8<sup>o</sup>,

St. Petersburg, 1839, Vol. I, pp. 323-325. He also surveyed about Unga and Popof islands in the Shumagins in 1837. See Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 for his map.

WOSNESENSKI, 1842-43.

Iliia G. Wosnesenski was sent in 1839 to Alaska, by and at the cost of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, to make collections. He sailed with Etolin, who was succeeded in command by Kadnikof, on the Russian American Company's ship *Nikolai*, from Cronstadt on August 19, 1839, and reached Sitka on May 1, 1840. In 1840-41 he was on the coast of lower and upper California, in 1842-43 in the Aleutian islands, in Bering sea and Kotzebue sound, in 1844 in the Kurile islands, and in 1845-1848 about the Okhotsk sea and in Kamchatka. He returned to Sitka at the end of July, 1849, and sailed thence for St. Petersburg with Captain Riedell on the ship *Atka*. Mining engineer Doroshin returned on the same voyage. (Grewingk, pp. 419-420.)

ZAGOSKIN, 1842-1844.

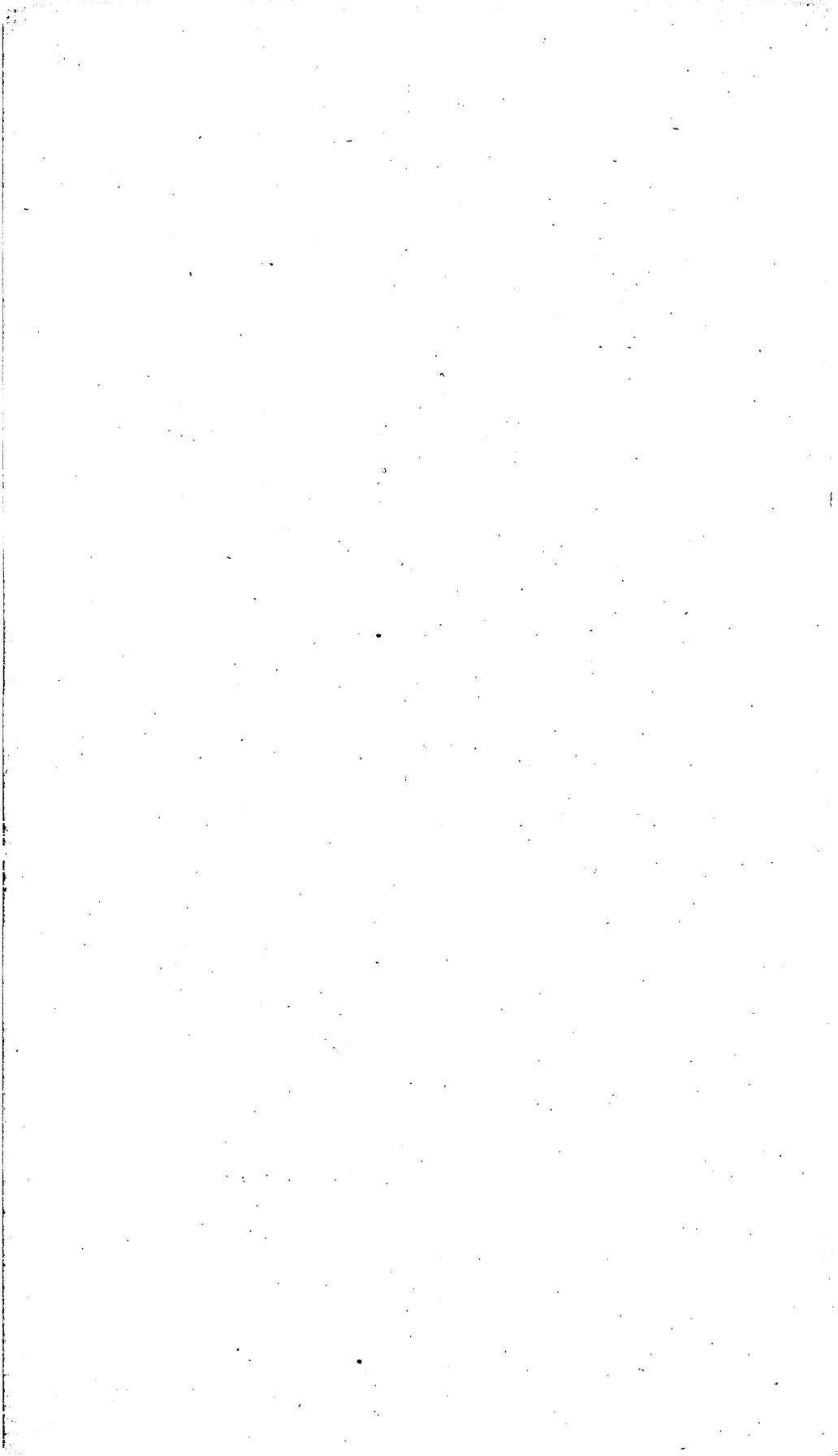
Lieut. Laurenti Alexief Zagoskin made explorations on the lower Yukon, the Kuskokwim, and in Norton sound in 1842-1844, under a commission from the Russian American Company. Of this exploration he published an account, in Russian, in two volumes, at St. Petersburg, 1847-48. An account of it, and also an extract from Zagoskin's diary, accompanied by a map, was published by S. I. Zelanie in the Journal of the Russian Geographic Society, 1849, Vol. I, pp. 211-266.

ZAREMBO, 1834-1838.

Capt.-Lieut. Dionysius Fedorovich Zarembo, in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Prince Alexander*, sailed from Cronstadt on August 14, 1840, and, going via Cape Horn, arrived at Sitka on April 3, 1841. With him on the voyage went Lieutenant Zagoskin. Zarembo had previously been in the Russian colonies, having first gone out as pilot in 1816 with Ponafidin in the *Suworof* and again in 1819 with the same officer in the *Borodino*. He surveyed Wrangell harbor in 1834 and Woewodski harbor in 1838. His maps are shown as insets on Russian Hydrographic chart 1396, published in 1848. For a very brief and unofficial account of his voyage see Journal Russian Hydrographic Department, 1850, Vol. VIII, pp. 139-140. Zarembo, in command of the brig *Chichagof*, founded the present town of Wrangell in the spring of 1834, building there a stockade or fort, which after him was named Dionysius.

## CONCLUSION.

This work is put forth with a consciousness of its shortcomings and defects. The hope is entertained, however, that its errors will be found in the excusable class, and that despite these the dictionary will be found useful. Though begun about ten years ago, most of the work upon it has been done in the last year. The author is indebted to many persons for information and assistance, but to none more than to his associate Mr. Herbert G. Ogden and to Mr. P. C. Warman and his assistants in the Editorial Division of the United States Geological Survey. Grateful acknowledgment is made to these gentlemen and also to the officials and proof readers in the Government Printing Office for their cordial cooperation in producing this book.



## DICTIONARY.

NOTE.—Adopted forms are in black-face type; rejected, obsolete, and doubtful forms in *italics*.

- Aantlen**; glacial stream in the St. Elias Alps debouching a few miles southeast of Yakutat bay. Apparently a native name; published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Aaron**; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Aats**; bay and harbor, on northern shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Snow in 1886. Nichols calls the western cove of this bay Aats harbor.
- Aats**; point, on northern shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Snow in 1886.
- Abaknakik*, lake; see Aleknagik.
- Abdallah**; mountain, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1892.
- Abercrombie**; canyon, in the lower part of Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Capt. William R. Abercrombie, U. S. A.
- Abercrombie*, lake; see Klutina.
- Abercrombie**; mountain, on headwaters of White river near longitude 142°. Named by the Geological Survey, in 1899, after Capt. William R. Abercrombie, U. S. A.
- Abkun*, pass; see Apoon.
- Abraham**; islet, northwest from Point Stanhope, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after President Abraham Lincoln. This islet has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Abre-el-ojo*, islet; see Eye Opener.
- Acaponeta**; point, on north end of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta d'Acaponeta by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Achaiak*, island; see Aghiyuk.
- Acharon**; channel, leading to the Kwemeluk pass in the Yukon delta. Called Acháron by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Achek*, island; see Middleton.
- Achenchik*, river; see Chandlar.
- Acheredin**; point, the southwest point of Unga island, Shumagin group. The word means *turn* or *turning*. Doubtless it was named after mate Ath. Acheredin, a Russian fur trader, who wintered at Kodiak in 1779. Has been written Atcheredina and Otcheredin. The bight east of it is also called Acheredin.
- Acherk**; harbor, indenting the northwestern shore of Sannak island. Tebenkof, 1849, published a sketch (*acherk*) of this harbor, which was republished by the Coast Survey in 1875, with the name *Acherk*. Thus the designation "Sketch of a harbor in the NW. part of Sannak" became Sketch (*acherk*) harbor.

**Achilles**; mountain (3,027 feet high), on Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

*Achulik*, island; see Ayakulik.

*Ackiagmute*, Eskimo village; see Akiak.

*Aclek*, cape; see Aklek.

*Acootan*, island; see Akutan.

**Acorn**; peak, near mouth of the Nushagak river. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

*Acpalluit*, village; see Akpaliut.

*Acutan*, island; see Akutan.

**Adagdak**; cape, the northernmost point of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Adachdach.

**Adak**; island (5,678 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. This is apparently the Ayagh or Kayaku island of Lazaref in 1761. Also written Ajaga or Kejachu. It is Adak and Adach of Billings, 1790, and often written Adakh. According to Dall, *adák* is the Aleut word for *crab*, while *ádak* means *father*.

**Adak**; strait, between Adak and Kanaga islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty on chart 2460.

*Adamagan*, bay; see Morzhovoi.

**Adams**; anchorage, at south end of Shelter island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the U. S. S. *Adams*, which anchored here in that year.

**Adams**; channel, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the U. S. S. *Adams*.

**Adams**; creek, tributary to middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. Named by prospectors in 1899.

**Adams**; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the west, near its headwaters, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Adams*, fort; see Fort Adams.

**Adams**; glacier, east of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1896, after C. A. Adams, a member of his party in 1890. In Reid's first publication (Nat. Geog. Mag. Vol. IV, map, 1892) this is called the Southeast tributary (of Muir glacier).

**Adams**; mountain peak (7,600 feet high), and also cluster or range of mountains, west of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

**Adams**; peak (3,100 feet high), on Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after the U. S. S. *Adams*.

**Adams**; point, the north point of entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

*Adamson*, cape; see Bartolome.

**Addington**; cape, on Noyes island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after the speaker of the House of Commons. Has been written Adington; also named Barnett by Meares in 1788.

**Admiral**; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, near its source, Seward peninsula. Prospector's name, from Peters, 1900.

**Admiral**; range of mountains, on the mainland east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Admiralty**; bay, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow, forming the head of Dease inlet. So named by the British Admiralty in 1856.

*Admiralty*, bay; see Yakutat.

**Admiralty**; island and group of islands, in northern part of Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794 (III, p. 276). It is Khutsnoi (bear) island of Tebenkof in 1848.

**Adolphus**; point, on northern shore of Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Adolph point on some charts.

**Adugak**; islet, north of the west end of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Veniaminof. Has been written Adougakh. Perhaps from the Aleut Adudak, *rather long*.

**Aektok**; island, near west end of Avatanak island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, spelled Aiaktak by Veniaminof and Aektok by Lutke and Tebenkof. Also called Goloi (bare) by the Russians. Krusenstern spells it Ouektock, while the Fish Commission, 1888, calls it Rootok. Also has been called Goly. Apparently identical with Aiaiepta of Krenitzen and Levashef in 1768. This island has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is called Rootok island. The spelling Rootok apparently arose accidentally from Aooktok.

**Affleck**; canal, indenting southern shore of Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named Affleck's channel by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Affleck, R. N.

**Afognak**; bay, indenting the southwestern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.

*Afognak*; cape, the *northernmost* point of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called on the Russian American Company's map of 1849. Tebenkof the same year uses the name Sievernoï (north).

*Afognak*; cape, the *southernmost* point of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called by Murashef, 1839-40.

**Afognak**; forest and fish culture reserve. The island of Afognak was by proclamation of President Harrison dated December 24, 1892, set apart as a forest and fish culture reserve.

**Afognak**; island, northeast of Kodiak, and, after Kodiak, the largest in the Kodiak group. Native name, which Coxe, 1780, wrote Afagnak and Afagnack. Portlock, 1786, calls it Kodiak. Vancouver speaks of the land "which the Russians call Fogniak." Langsdorf has Aphoknak and Appoknak. By error it has been called Afognak. The form Afognak is well established by usage.

**Afognak**; river, in western part of Afognak island, tributary to Afognak bay. So called by Murashef, 1839-40.

**Afognak**; village, or row of scattered dwellings, on shore of Afognak bay, in southwestern part of Afognak island. Population in 1890, 409. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, pp. 73-74, it is stated that "Afognak village \* \* \* really consists of a series of settlements lining the long curving beach. \* \* \* The creole village of Afognak extends in a single row of dwellings, somewhat widely scattered, about three-fourths of a mile along the beach. This settlement was founded during the first quarter of the present century under the name of Rutkovsky village by superannuated and pensioned employés of the Russian American Company." Rutkovsky, in the passage just cited seems to be an error. Tebenkof (Ch. XXIII) has Rubertz and the Russian American Company's map, 1848, Rubtzovskaia.

*Agadak*, island; see Rat.

**Agaiak**; islet, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently an Aleut name, first applied by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Agayak and Agiak.

*Agalimnak*, river; see Haliknak.

**Agamgik**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Beaver Bay, Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef 1790. Called Food bay by the Fish Commission in 1888. Veniaminof writes it Agámigik.

**Agamsik**; cape, the northern point of entrance to Tanaga bay, Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Agamsikh.

*A; aschogoch*, island; see Bogoslof.

**Agassiz**; glacier, in the St. Elias alpine region. So named by Libbey, in 1886, after Prof. Louis Agassiz. See also Malaspina.

**Agassiz**; mountain (2,241 feet high), near Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Has been erroneously printed Aggassiz.

**Agassiz**; peak (5,931 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Agassiz**; point, on the mainland in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1877, after Prof. Louis Agassiz.

**Agattu**; island, one of the Near island group, near Attu, western Aleutians. Called Agattu or Krugloi (round) by the early Russians. Lutke says it is usually called Krugloi (round) by the Russians; also that Attu and Agattu are said to have been called St. Etienne and St. Abraham by Bering in 1741. Coxe, 1780, writes it Agataku. Variouslly written Agatu, Agattou, etc. Native name.

*Agayak*, islet; see Agaiak

*A-gā'-zhuk*, island; see Aghiyuk.

*Agee-ee-puk*, river; see Agiapuk.

**Aghik**; islet (250 feet high), one of the Semidi group. Native name from Dall, in 1874, who wrote it A'ghik. Agik is Aleut for *liver*.

**Aghileen**; pinnacles, a remarkable row or series of black castellated rocks west of Pavlof volcano, on Alaska peninsula, northeast of Belkofski. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1880.

**Aghiyuk**; island (1,500 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name, as obtained by Dall in 1874. Tebenkof, 1849, has Agayak. Has also been written Aghiyukh and Aghi yukh. Achaiak of Langsdorf is probably this island. It is the Aleut name of the cormorant (*graculus bicristatus*). The Eskimo name of the violet-green cormorant is, according to Nelson, A-gā'-zhuk. Apparently this is known locally as North Semidi, upon which there is a fox farm. See also Chowiet.

*Agiaik*, islet; see Agaiak.

**Agiapuk**; river, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, from Beechey, 1827, who wrote it Agee-ee-puk. Has also been written Ageepuk and Agiopuk, the last syllable puk meaning *big*.

**Aggiukchuk**; Eskimo village, on the mainland, east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its native name reported by him to be Aggiukchugamute, i. e., Aggiukchuk people.

**Agivavik**; Eskimo village, on right bank of Nushagak river. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.

**Agligadak**; small island, off the east end of Amlia, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from Tebenkof. It means a *gull half a fathom long*, i. e., the *albatross*. Has also been written Aglidakh.

*Agouloukatuk*, lake; see Aleknagik.

*Agouloukpak*, lake; see Agulukpak.

*Agouyak*, river; see Ugagak.

**Agre**; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Agripina**; bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula near the Semidi islands. So named by Vasilief in 1832. Has been variously written Agrepin, Agripin, Agrippine, etc.

*Aguada*, Rio de la; see Watering.

- Aguchik**; island, in Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Aleut name, reported by Vasilief in 1831.
- Agueda**; point, the northeastern point of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Agueda by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written San Ageda.
- Agugsiak*, islet; see Asuksak.
- Agugum uda*; see Northwest bay.
- Aguirre**; point, on the northwestern coast of San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Aguirre by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Aguirre is a Spanish proper name.
- Aguligik**; island, in Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Aleut name, meaning *hawk*. Name reported by Vasilief in 1831. Has been written Aguligat. Pronounced Ah-goo-lig-ik.
- Aguliuk**; cape, on the northern coast of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Kuritzien, 1849. Said to be the Aleut name for *goshawk*. Tebenkof calls it Chidak, on his Chart XXV, and Aguliuk on a subsketch on same chart. Chidak is the Aleut name for the *young of wild birds and animals*.
- Agulogak*, lake; see Becharof.
- Agulogak*, lake and river; see Naknek.
- Agulukpak**; large lake, north of Bristol bay, near head of Wood river. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898 from trader A. Mittendorf. Spurr and Post write it Agouloúpak, i. e., Aguluk big.
- Agumsadak**; cape, the southern point of Umak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, apparently from United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855; also written Agumsadakh.
- Agumalaksh*, island; see Unalaska.
- Agusta*, glacier and mountain; see Augusta.
- Ahguliagamiut*, village; see Aklut.
- Ahklun**; range of mountains north of Bristol bay, between the Togiak and Kanektok rivers. Eskimo name, from Spurr, 1898, who wrote it Oklune.
- Ahluckeyak*, hill; see Alukeyak.
- Ahpokagamiut*, village; see Apokak.
- Aiachagiuk**; Eskimo village on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near head of delta. Name from Coast Survey officers, in 1898, by whom it is written Ayachaghayuk.
- Aiacheruk*. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, shows an Eskimo village, population 60, at Cape Nome, Seward peninsula. He spells it Aiacheruk on his map and Ayacheruk in his text.
- Aiaialgutak*, island; see Avatanak.
- Aiaiepta*, island; see Aektok.
- Aiak**; cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, near its western end. Called Aiak by Tebenkof, 1849, and by the Fish Commission, in 1888, Lake point.
- Aiaktak*, island; see Aektok.
- Aiaktalik**; village, on one of the Goose islands, near Kodiak. Population in 1890, 106. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Aiekhtalik and Ayakhtalik. Sauer, 1790, has Anayachtalik, which, he says, is by Shelikof called Egichtalik.
- Aialik**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kenai peninsula. Native name, from the Russians, who called it Aialikskai. Has been written Ajalik and generally Ayalik.
- Aialki*, islands; see Chiswell.
- Aiekhtalik*, village; see Aiaktalik.
- Aiktak**; islet, one of the Krenitzin group near Ugamak island, Unimak pass, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. On recent maps called Ashmiahk. Probably from the native word Aikak (passage).

- Airs**; hill, near the international boundary line in latitude 62° 30'. Named in 1898 by Peters and Brooks, after A. R. Airs, a member of their party.
- Aishihik**; lake, and village on its shore, in the southwestern part of Yukon district, Canada. Apparently Ta-ku-ten-ny-ee of Davidson. Glave, in 1892, reported the name as I-she-ik. It has also been written Ishih and I-shi-ih and, erroneously, Ashink. The above form, Aishihik, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Aiugnak**; group of columns or rocks near the Semidi islands. Also written Augnak. Native name, from the Russians.
- Ajaga*, island; see Adak.
- Ajagisch*, volcano; see Makushin.
- Ajak*, island; see Sledge.
- Ajalik*, bay; see Aialik.
- Ajaliki*, islands; see Chiswell.
- Ajax**; reef in Felice strait near eastern entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Ajugadach*, island; see Rat.
- Akamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Akeit*, cape; see Aksit.
- Akha*, lake; see Chilkoot.
- Akhiok**; native village on the northern shore of Alitak bay, Kodiak. Native name from Petrof, 1880. Apparently identical with Oohaiack of Lisianski in 1805.
- Akhan*, island; see Akun.
- Akiachak**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Kuskokwim about 15 miles above Bethel. Its Eskimo name, as obtained by Spurr and Post from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is Akiatshágamut, i. e., Akiachak people. The name has been published as Akiachagamut.
- Akiak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 30 miles above Bethel. Petrof, 1880, wrote its name Ackiagmute, i. e., Akiak people. Spurr and Post, 1898, write Akiágmüt, following missionary J. H. Kilbuck.
- Aklek**; cape, the western point of entrance to Cold bay, Shelikof strait. Apparently a native name. Lutke, 1835, has Aklek and Aclek. Vasilief, 1831, has Aklek. Tebenkof, 1849, has Yaklek. It has been called Iaklek, Taklek, and generally Yaklek.
- Aklut**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim river at the mouth of the Eek river. Its Eskimo name as obtained by Spurr and Post from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is Aklukwágamut, from Ak-klut, *ammunition, provisions, belongings*. This place is almost certainly identical with Akooligamute of Nelson, in 1878-79, and Petrof, in 1880, and Ahguliagamut of the Eleventh Census.
- Akmagan*, village; see Starichkof.
- Akmute**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles above Kolmakof. So called by Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, on his map, but it is not in his text. Spurr and Post, who passed its site in 1898, do not mention it. Akmute means *Ak people*.
- Akoi**; glacial stream, in the St. Elias Alps, debouching through the same mouth with the Akwi, between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently Akoi and Akwi are variant forms of a native word, Ak. Tebenkof shows two native settlements here, the one nearest Yakutat bay being called Akoi blizhn. (Near Akoi), the other Akoi daln. (Far Akoi). In *Materials for the History of the Russian American Company* (IV, p. 51) we find "Akoi, a place about 40 miles from Yakutat, visited by Kuskof in 1802."

*Akom-uda*, settlement; see Ucomude.

*Akooligamute*, village; see Aklut.

*Akoun*, island; see Akun.

*Akoutan*, harbor and island; see Akutan.

*Akpaliut*. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 shows an Eskimo village called Acpaliut a little west of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. It is near or possibly identical with Chiukak of recent maps.

**Aksit**; cape, near Cape Lazaref, on the southeastern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Called Akeit by Woronkofski in 1826. Veniaminof says that the ship *Okenna* (Is this *O' Kenna?*) "having perhaps an American skipper" was wrecked near here. Aksit is obviously from Akeit. Can Akeit have been an attempted rendering of the name of the ship? And what was the name of the ship?

*Akuaine*, cape; see Akuyan.

**Akulik**; river, tributary to Norton bay, from the east, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Peters, 1900.

*Akulik*, village; see Aklut.

**Akuliukpak**; Eskimo settlement on the shore of Pamiek lake, between the Nushagak and Kuskokwim rivers. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Akuliukhpak. Ak-klut is said to mean *provisions, ammunition, belongings*, etc. and pak or puk means *big*.

*Akuliukhpak*, lake; see Pamiek.

**Akulivikchuk**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Nushagak river. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.

*Akulogak*, lake; see Naknek.

**Akun**; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Tebenkof calls it Riecheshnoi (little river) bay.

**Akun**; island, on the western shore of Unimak pass in the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Krenitzin in 1768. Various written Akhun, Akoon, Akoun and Akouna. Akun is Aleut for *distant*.

**Akun**; strait, separating Akun and Akutan islands of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof and Lutke about 1830.

**Akun Head**; the northernmost point of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Named Sievernoi (north) by Tebenkof, 1849, and recently designated Akun Head by the Coast Survey.

**Akutan**; active volcano (3,900 feet high), on Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Tebenkof gives its height as 3,332 feet and the Coast Survey as 3,888.

**Akutan**; bay, between Akun and Akutan islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Akutan**; harbor, indenting the eastern shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Called Chinchin bay by Tebenkof, 1849, and Akoutan harbor by the Fish Commission, in 1888.

**Akutan**; island, northeast of Unalaska, being the largest island in the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Krenitzin and Levashef in 1768. Cook spelled it Acootan. Various written Akoutan, Acutan, etc.

**Akutan**; pass, separating Akutan and Unalga islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Lutke and Veniaminof, 1828. Perhaps identical with Paso de Sanganoac of Galiano's atlas, 1802.

**Akuyan**; cape, the westernmost point of Great Sitkin island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Akuaine.

**Akwi;** glacial stream in the St. Elias alps debouching between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name. See Akoi.

*Alachs-chak*, peninsula; see Alaska.

*Alaeksa*, peninsula; see Alaska.

**Alaganik;** native village at mouth of the Copper river. Called by its native name, Alagnak and Alaganik, by Serebrenikof in 1848. Allen, who, visited its site in 1885, calls it Alagánik (Anahánuk), and thinks the site has been moved. A place near by is called Skatalis by the natives. This, Allen thought, was the site of Serebrenikof's Alaganik.

**Alaganik;** slough, one of the passes through the delta of the Copper river. Name from Schrader and Gerdine, 1900.

**Alai;** mountain, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula south of Becharof lake. Apparently a native name from Vasilief, 1831-32, who wrote it Alai. Has been variously written Alay, Olai, Olav, and Otai.

**Alaid;** island (818 feet high), the westernmost of the Semichi islands, western Aleutians. So named by the Russians from its resemblance to Alaid island, one of the Kuril islands, near Cape Lopatka and sometimes called Little Alaid, presumably to distinguish it from that island. The whalers call it Aláida. Grewingk says Alaid or Herzfels (German) = Serdtse, Kamen (Russian), Heart Rock or Navel of Alaid (Alaidskaia pupka).

*Alaksa*, cape; see Kabuch point.

*Alakshak*, peninsula and territory; see Alaska.

*Alaksu*, territory; see Alaska.

*Alamos*, Punta de los; see Poplar.

*Alanzo*, point; see Alonzo.

*Alargate-alla*, rock; see *Sheer-off-there*.

*Alasca*, territory; see Alaska.

*Alaschka*, peninsula and territory; see Alaska.

**Alashuk;** river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, opposite Waite island, near longitude 154° 30'. Has been written Allashook and Alloshook. Apparently identical with Batzakakat river of Allen in 1885. See Batza.

**Alaska**, Gulf of; this name has for the last two or three decades been applied to that part of the North Pacific ocean lying, approximately, to the north of a line from Sitka to Kodiak.

**Alaska;** peak, on the mainland west of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Alaska;** peninsula stretching from southwestern Alaska southwestward to the Aleutian islands.

Lutke, 1836, wrote it Aliaska and adds "Some write it Aliaksa. We follow the orthography generally adopted in the colonies. The natives pronounce it Aliakskha."

Veniaminof says "Aliaksa or Aliaska, by the Aleuts called Alakskak."

Cook, 1778 (II, 504) says, "I have already observed that the American continent is here called by the Russians, as well as by the islanders, Alaschka; which name, though it properly belong only to the country adjoining to Oonemak, is used by them when speaking of the American continent in general, which they know perfectly well to be a great land."

Berg, 1823, calls it the Aliaksa peninsula (pp. 43-44, 66).

Grewingk, 1849, says the usual designation of the peninsula in the Russian American colonies is Alaeksa, and adds as variant forms, Aljaksa, Aljaska, Aláska and in Aleut, Alachs-chak (p. 116).

Dall, 1870, says the natives of Unalaska told the earliest Russian explorers of a great land to the eastward which they called Al-ák-shak or Al-áy-ek-sa (p. 529).

**Alaska;** range of mountains, separating the Kuskokwim and Yukon drainage on the north, from the coastwise drainage on the south. Name Alaska apparently given by Dall in 1869. On some earlier maps called Chigmit mountains. See Chigmit.

**Alaska;** territory, formerly Russian America. This word is a corruption of some native word or phrase, the meaning of which is uncertain.

In 1762, Bechevin, a Russian fur trader, wintered in what we now call Isanotski strait, at the western end of Alaska peninsula. The land constituting the eastern end of the peninsula was regarded by him as an island and called Alaksu or Alakshak. (Coxe, p. 146.)

In 1768, Krenitzin wintered in the same place and calls the strait and land to the eastward Alaxa. (Same, p. 251.)

In 1778, Cook reports, "I have already observed that the American continent is here called by the Russians, as well as the islanders, Alaschka, which name, though it properly belong only to the country adjoining to Oone-mak, is used by them when speaking of the American continent in general, which they know perfectly well to be a great land." (II, p. 504.) He also writes it Alashka.

In 1803, Coxe speaks of this country "which is now called Alaska," (p. 101).

In 1805, Lisianski refers to the peninsula as Alaska and also Alasca (pp. 153, 196-7).

In 1818, Kotzebue speaks of the "peninsula of Alaska" and also peninsula of Alashka. (III, 262, 263.) He also says that the natives of St. Lawrence call the great country to the eastward Kililack. (Same, p. 193.)

Prior to the acquisition of Alaska by the United States in 1867, it was on English and American maps designated as *Russian America*. The Russians always referred to it as their *Possessions in America*.

**Alava,** point, the south end of Revillagigedo island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, in compliment to the Spanish governor at Nootka.

**Alava;** ridge of mountains near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

*Alava,* territory; see Alaska.

*Alay,* mountain; see Alai.

*Alayeksa,* peninsula; see Alaska.

**Albatross;** anchorage in Portage bay, Alaska peninsula, north of the Shumagins. Surveyed and named by officers of the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in September, 1893.

**Albatross;** fishing bank, southeast from Kodiak. Named by the Fish Commission in 1888, after its steamer *Albatross*.

**Alder;** creek, tributary to Gold run, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Alder;** creek, tributary to O'Brien creek from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.

**Alder;** creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.

*Alder-Nest,* mountain; see Eagle Nest.

**Aleknagik;** lake, north of Bristol bay, draining through Wood river to Bristol bay. Variously spelled Alaknakik, Aliaknagik, etc. Eskimo name published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826. According to Spurr and Post, deriving their information from trader A. Mittendorf, in 1898, the native name is Agouloukatuk. It appears also to be the lake described by Sheldon Jackson as well studded with beautiful pine-covered islands and called Abaknakik.

*Aleknagik,* river; see Wood.

**Aleks;** sunken rock, about 15 miles southwest from Sannak. Reported by Capt. William Paterson, of the schooner *Alexander*, in 1890. Name derived from the name of his vessel. Perhaps this is identical with Hennig rock.

**Aleksashkina;** a former native settlement on Wood island, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak, near what is now called Ice House point. In 1849 Tebenkof called it the Chiniak settlement (Aleksashkina), while the Russian American Company map of the same year calls it the Aleut settlement Tanignag-miut.

*Alentkina*, bay; see Aleutkina.

**Aleutian;** islands, the long chain of islands stretching westward from Alaska peninsula. "The word Aleutian seems to be derived from the interrogative particle *allic*, which struck strangers in the language of that people." (Kotzebue, III, p. 312.) Alik-u-á-ia?—What is this? (Veniaminof, II, p. 2.) Allik?—What dost thou want? (Bancroft's History of Alaska, p. 106.) Have been called Aleutian, Aléoutiennes, etc. Usually called the Fox islands by seafaring people.

**Aleutian;** mountains, on Alaska peninsula northeast of Becharof lake. So named by Spurr in 1898.

*Aleutian*, sea; see Bering.

**Aleutkina;** bay, indenting the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Leesia (fox) and Leesofofskaia bay. Also erroneously Alentkina. The name Leesia (fox) appears to be used by Tebenkof as a synonym for Aleutkina (Aleut woman), referring to the Unalaskan or Fox Island Aleuts. The bay just north of this is named by Tebenkof, Kadiak, referring to another branch of the Aleuts.

**Aleutski;** island, SE. of the wharf in Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Aleutski (Aleutian) by the Russians. Has also been written Aleyoutski. Also named Ball, by Beardslee, in 1880.

**Alexander;** archipelago in southeastern Alaska, comprising the great group of coast-wise islands between Dixon entrance and Lynn canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1867, after the Russian Tsar.

**Alexander;** point, the southeastern point of entrance to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Lindenberg in 1838.

**Alexander;** port at the south end of Chatham strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Alexander;** rock, near Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published on Coast Survey chart 725 in 1881. Origin of name not discovered.

**Alexander;** village, on the western bank of Sushitna river, about 10 miles from its mouth; also creek joining the river there. Apparently a prospectors' name; published by Geological Survey in 1899.

**Alexandra;** point, in Kupreanof harbor, Ivanof bay, Alaska peninsula. Named Alexandra by Woronkofski in 1837. Sometimes erroneously Alexander.

**Alexandrovsk;** settlement on Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Named Alexandrovsk (Alexander) by the Russians in the last century.

*Alexandrovsk*, trading post; see Nushagak.

**Alexeief;** very small village in the Yukon delta. Name from Nelson, who passed through it in December, 1878. He shows it on his map but does not mention it in his text. It appears on the census map of 1880 but not in the text, unless, indeed, it may be "Village (name unknown)".

**Alger;** peak (7,500 feet high) in the Tordrillo range, northwest of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

**Algonek;** river. The western mouth of the Copper river is so called by Moser, 1899. The village of Alaganik is on this stream.

*Aliagnagik*, river; see Wood.

*Aliaknagik*, lake; see Aleknagik.

**Aliaksin**; cape or promontory forming the western head of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula, north of Unga. Called Aliaksinskie and Aliaksin by the Russians.

*Alaska*, peninsula; see Alaska.

*kinskoi*, strait; see Shelikof.

**Alice**; island, one of the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Alice**; peak (3,623 feet high), in the northern part of Etoin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

*Alida*, island; see Alaid.

*Alihack*, cape; see Alitak.

**Aliksemit**; island (300 feet high), one of the Semidi group of islands. Has been called Alikhsemit and Ali'khsemit. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1874.

*Alilok*, bay; see Alitak.

**Alimuda**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, immediately west of Kashega bay. Sarichef, 1792, calls it Kismaliuk. Veniaminof, however, about 1830, calls it by its Aleut name, Alim uda (Alim bay), which bay he says is also called Mikhailovskaia, after the ship *Michael*, which was wrecked there. Sarichef applies this name Alimuda to the bay just west of this one and which is in this dictionary called Middle bay.

**Alimvoak**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Native name, from the Russian American Company in 1848.

**Alitak**; bay, indenting the southwestern end of Kodiak. Corruption of some native term obtained by the early Russians. The old Russian charts call the bay Yagektaliek and the cape Alitok. Petrof has Kaniat (*Alitak*) bay. Also called Aluta and Alutak by Archimandritof in 1849.

**Alitak**; cape, the western point of entrance to Alitak bay, on western coast of Kodiak. Native name, from the early Russian explorers. Has been written Alihack, Alitack and Alutak.

**Alitak**; native village on the northern shore of Alitak bay, west shore of Kodiak. The Russian American Company map of 1849 shows an Aleut and a Russian settlement here called Kashukvag-miut, i. e., Kashukvak people.

*Alituya*, bay; see Lituya.

*Aliuksuk*, bay; see Pumicestone.

*Aliutik*, cape; see Trinity.

*Aljaska*, peninsula; see Alaska.

**Allan**; point, the eastern point of Halleck island, Nakwasina passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1897, after W. S. Allan, recorder in his party.

*Allashook*, river; see Alashuk.

**Allen**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Allen**; glacier, and mountain (10,000 feet high) near the headwaters of the Tanana river. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after Maj. Henry Tureman Allen, U. S. A. Spurr has proposed to change this to Stoney glacier and mountain, after Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, U. S. N., an Alaskan explorer.

**Allen**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near the Arctic circle. Named Allenkakat by Allen, in 1885, the termination *kakat* meaning river. Has been written Allankakat, Allenkakat, and Allatna. See Kakat.

*Admiralty*, bay; see Yakutat.

- Alonzo**; point, on the southern shore of Port Asumcion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Alonzo by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Erroneously Alanzo.
- Alpha**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Alsek**; river, in the St. Elias region, debouching between Lituya and Yakutat bays. Called Riviere de Behring by La Perouse in 1786, Alsekh by Tebenkof in 1849, Jones by the New York Times Expedition of 1886, and Harrison by the Coast Survey in 1890. Variouslly written Alseck, Alsekh, Altsekh, Alzech, etc. The above form, Alsek, was adopted by both the United States and the Canadian Boards on Geographic Names. The form Alseck, in the first report of the Canadian Board, was a typographical error.
- Alsentia*, bay; see Kaguyak.
- Althorp**; port, indenting the northwestern shore of Chichagof island, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Altorp and Apthorp.
- Altona*, bay; see Lituya.
- Altsekh*, river; see Alsek.
- Altua*, bay; see Lituya.
- Alukeyak**; hill or ridge (946 feet high) near the middle of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Aleut name, from Elliott, who writes it Ahluckeyak, and says it means a *rough backbone*. Also written Ahlu-cheyak.
- Alutak*, bay and cape; see Alitak.
- Alzane**; island, in Lynn canal, the northernmost of the Chilkat islands. Native name, obtained by Dr. Arthur Krause in 1882, who writes it Alzáne.
- Alzech*, river; see Alsek.
- Amagalik**; cape, on the southwestern shore of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Amagalikh.
- Amagat**; island (1,900 feet high), near the southern shore of Alaska peninsula at entrance to Morzhovoi bay. According to Lutke, quoting Kudiakof, the Aleut name is Amagadak. Tebenkof, who has been generally followed, calls it Amagat.
- Amagul*, bay; see Amugul.
- Amak**; island, off the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its western end. Once much frequented by walrus and known as Walrus island, though this name does not appear on maps. The Aleut name is Amak (blood).
- Amakagagvak**; lake, near to and connected with Nushagak lake. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Amakaktuli*, cape; see Eagle.
- Amaknak**; cave, or hollow under Cave rock, Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. An ancient burying place of the Aleuts.
- Amaknak**; island, in Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Sarichef. Has also been written Amakhnak and Amoknak.
- Amanat*, point; see Hostage.
- Amanka**; lake, near the northern shore of Bristol bay, drained by the Igushak river. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898. Petrof, in 1880, reports its name to be Pogakhluk, while Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Kagata (source).
- Amargura**; cape, the southern point of San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Amargura (point of sorrow) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written erroneously Amatgura.

- Amatignak**; island (1,921 feet high), the southwesternmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from early Russian explorers. Billings, 1790, has Amatignas, while Lutke has Amatignak and Amatygnak, which he says is the Aleut word for *chip*. Various written Amatignak, Amatignake, etc.
- Amatuli**; island, one of the Barren islands at entrance to Cook inlet. Native name, from the Russians.
- Amawak**; promontory, on the northern coast of Kukak bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Langsdorf, 1805, who wrote it Amawack.
- Amber**; bay, on the southern coast of Alaska peninsula, north of Sutwik island. So named by the Russians from the reported occurrence here of amber. Bernstein (amber) bucht of Grewingk and Iantarni (amber) of the Russians.
- Amber**; lake, on Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof, getting his information from the natives, says (I, 171): "There is, near Mokrovski bay, between the mountains above, a lake, which has an islet in the middle, on the eastern precipitous shore of which excellent amber occurs."
- Amber**; small stream tributary to the estuary of the Nushagak river, from the east near Etolin point. Named Iantar (amber) on Russian Hydrographic Chart 1455 (ed. of 1852).
- Ambler**; peak (3,058 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Dr. James M. Ambler, surgeon of the ill-fated Arctic expedition under De Long, 1879-80.
- Ambler**; river, tributary to the Kowak, from the north, near longitude 158°. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1890, after Dr. James M. Ambler, U. S. N., surgeon of the ill-fated Arctic expedition under De Long.
- Amchik*, point; see Eagle.
- Amchitka**; island (1,281 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Rat island group, western Aleutians. Said to have been seen by Bering, in 1741, and called St. Makarius. Its native name is Amchitka, which has been variously written Amtatka, Amtchitka, Amschitka, etc.
- Amelia**; point, on the western shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Amelius**; point, on the southeastern shore of Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- American**; bay, on the eastern shore of Dall island, at Howkan narrows, Alexander archipelago. Named Amerikanskaia by Etolin in 1833.
- American**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining district. So named by prospectors in 1898.
- American**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- American**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- American**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- American**; range of mountains, on the mainland north of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- American**; river, tributary to Agiapuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- American Mouth*, pass; see Kwikluak.
- Amerikanskaia*, bay; see American.
- Amherst**; glacier, tributary, from the east, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899, after Amherst College.

**Amlia**; island (1,900 feet high), the easternmost of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tolstyk, 1761, who wrote it Amlak. Has also been written Amlä, Amli, Amlja, Amlya, Amlag, Amluk, etc. The southern part of Atka island has been called the Amlia peninsula.

*Ammak*, point; see Aspid.

**Amnuk**; island, in Bering sea, mentioned by Beechey (p. 563). Location undetermined.

*Amoknak*, island; see Amaknak.

*Amoukhta*, island; see Amukta.

**Amtagis**; islet, or group of islets, off the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

*Amtatka*, island; see Amchitka.

*Amchitka*, island; see Amchitka.

*Amschitka*, island; see Amchitka.

**Amugul**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name from Sarichef, 1792. Veniaminof calls it Amugulik. Perhaps from the Aleut word Amuk (lightning). Into it flow two small streams. One of these is doubtless the Amagul creek of Langsdorf (II, 28).

**Amukta**; volcanic island (3,738 feet high), forming the westernmost of the group of islands of the Four Mountains as classified by Veniaminof. Native name, from the earliest Russians. Coxe, 1780, writes it Amuckta and Amukta, taking the name from Krenitzin and Levashef, 1768. Various written Anoghta, Amoukhta, etc.

**Amukta**; pass, about 40 miles wide, in the Aleutian islands, between Amukta island on the east and Seguam island on the west, near the one hundred and seventy-second meridian of west longitude and known to the whalers as the Seventy-Second Pass.

**Amy Landing**; place on the Klutina river about 6 miles below the outlet of Klutina lake, where the river enters The Gorge. So named by Abercrombie in 1898, after W. S. Amy of Copper Center.

**Anagaksik**; islet, south of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Anagaksikh.

**Anagnak**; Eskimo village near mouth of Wood river, a little above the head of Nushagak bay. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.

*Anahamuk*, village; see Alaganik.

*Anaiaktak*, islands; see Geese.

*Anaiuliak*, islet; see Ananiuliak.

*Anakovik*, creek; see Anikovik.

**Anan**; bay, south of Blake island, indenting the southern shore of Bradfield canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by Snow in 1886. Written An-An on plats in General Land Office. Name wrongly placed on C. S. chart 8200.

*Ananakeik*, island; see Dolgoi.

*Anangusik*, islands; see Gareloi.

**Ananiuliak**; islet, near the northwestern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof. Lutke wrote it Anangouliak and Kuritzien Anaiuliak.

**Anavinguk**; river, tributary to the Togiak river, from the east, near Togiak lake. Native name, reported by Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, who writes it Anavinguk. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Anvaniek.

*Anayachtalik*, village; see Aiaktalik.

*Ancav*; see Ankau.

**Anchor**; cove, indenting the shore of Admiralty island, near north end of Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

**Anchor;** mountain near Naas river, Portland inlet. So named by the British Admiralty.

**Anchor;** passage, in Behm canal, between Bell island and the mainland, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1894. Has also been called Anchorage pass.

**Anchor;** point, in Wrangell strait, Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Anchor;** point, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. So named, in 1778; by Cook, who lost an anchor here. Also called Laidennoj (icy), Jakorny (anchor), and Kasnatchin, a native name.

**Anchorage;** bay, about 12 miles from Tulumnit point, indenting the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. It is the anchoring place for all the canneries in Chignik bay. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Anchorage;** cove, in American bay, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882.

**Anchorage;** cove, in and near the mouth of Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883 (p. 203).

*Anchorage;* point, on Hamilton island in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

**Anchorage;** point, the southern point of entrance to Pyramid harbor, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Anchorage (Yakorni) by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Sandy point of Meade in 1869.

**Ancon;** peak (3,300 feet high), on Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after the steamship *Ancon*.

**Ancon;** rock, at entrance to Glacier bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named in 1891 or earlier after the S. S. *Ancon*.

*Ancou,* creek; see Ankau.

**Anderson;** bay, indenting the western shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Its native name, says Veniamin of, 1840, is Iksiaktak (?burning). It is, at its head, divided into two arms, the southern one called Udamak and the northern one Naginak (sick).

*Anderson,* cape; see Northeast.

*Anderson,* island; see St. Lawrence.

**Anderson;** sunken rock, south of Sannak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Andreafski;** fort or stockaded post established by the Russians on the right bank of the Yukon, near the head of the delta, in or about 1853. In August, 1855, the natives killed its two inmates. It has been variously written Andreafski, Andreaivsky, Andreievsky, i. e., Andrew's, etc. The place appears on the latest maps as Old Andreafski, and Andreafski appears at a new site 5 miles farther up the river.

*Andreafski,* river; see Clear.

**Andreanof;** group of islands in the middle of the Aleutian chain, extending from Seguan pass on the east to (but not including) Amchitka on the west. These islands were first explored by Andreian Tolstyk with Peter Vasiutkin and Maxim Lazaref in 1761. Tolstyk owned the vessel which is usually called the *Andreian and Natalia*. Berg calls it the *Adrian and Natalia* (p. 53); Coxe, the *St. Andrean and Natalia* (p. 155), and Dall the *Andrean and Nathalia* (p. 302).

Coxe says: "The first certain account was brought by this vessel, the *St. Andrean and Natalia*, from whence they are called the Andreanoffskie ostrova, or the islands of St. Andrean" (p. 155).

**Andreanof**—Continued.

Berg says: "Tolstyk, Lazaref, and Vasiutkin furnished the authorities with an exact account of the six islands discovered by them, and accordingly they were thereafter called the Andreianovski islands" (p. 55).

Petrof, speaking of Tolstyk's stay on these islands, adds, "Named after him the Andreianovski" (Banc. Hist., 129), and Dall in his *Alaska*, p. 302, says: "In 1761, Lázeroff explored the islands which have since borne the name of Andreánoffsky, from the owner of the vessel." Tolstyk's vessel was called the *Andreian and Natalia* after himself and wife, hence St. Andrean is an error. See also Fox islands.

**Andrew;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently named by Tebenkof, 1849, presumably after Andreiana (Andrew) Tolstyk, the first explorer of Adak, in 1761. By a double error this has been rendered Lidrejana bay. The Russian L (Л) differs from A by the omission of the cross mark. This cross mark was omitted by the Russian engraver. The Russian I (И) differs but slightly from the Russian N (Н). Hence the strange form Lidrejana.

*Andrews,* port; see Resurrection.

**Andronica;** island, one of the Shumagin group. So named by the Russians after the apostle Andrew (Andronika). Dall gives Yasni (clear) or Foggy as alternative names.

**Anemuk;** Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Anvik river about 30 miles above its junction with the Yukon. Native name, from Raymond, 1869.

**Angle;** point, on the southwestern shore of Bold island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

**Angoyaktoli;** creek, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near its mouth. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898 from missionary J. H. Kilbuck and by them written Angoyáchtoli. Erroneously published Augoyaktoli.

**Anguilla;** a supposed island in the Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago, was named Anguilla (eel) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Anguvik;** islet, in Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Russian Hydrographic chart 1379, published in 1847.

**Aniakchak;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula north of Sutwik island. Native name from the Russians, who wrote it Aniakshak.

*Anihitsk.* Near the beginning of this century there was a settlement on Sitkalidak island of the Kodiak group, which Lisianski (map, p. 169) called Onihitsk. Name not found elsewhere.

**Anikovik;** creek, debouching at Cape York, in western part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, from Brooks, of the Geological Survey, 1900. Published by the Coast Survey and on local maps as Ono-ko-ruk and Onokovuk. Pronounced An-y-kō'-vik. It is Youp-nut of Beechey, 1827, and Up-nut of Lutke (p. 244). Has also been written Anakovik.

*Animak,* island; see Deer.

**Animas;** island and point, San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla y punta de las Animas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Animatchoutchkok,* cape; see Tachilni.

**Anita;** bay, in Etolin island, opening into Zimovia strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Anita;** creek, tributary to Kugruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

**Aniyak;** Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast between Cape Krusenstern and Point Hope. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it An-iyakh. Population in 1880, 25.

- Ankachak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, about 20 miles above Andreafski. Not given in the Tenth Census, 1880. In the Eleventh Census called Ankahchagmiut (population 103). By Raymond, 1869, by the Coast Survey, and by the Geological Survey called Ankachagamuk, an obvious error for Ankachagamut, *i. e.*, Ankachak people. Perhaps this place is identical with Kenunimik of a recent Coast Survey chart.
- Ankau**; creek, or inlet in the peninsula south of Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay. Named Estero del Ancau by Malaspina in 1791, after a Tlinkit chief. Dixon says Ancou means *friend* or *chief*. Spelled Ancau, Ancou, and Ankau.
- Ankau**; head, forming the eastern point of entrance to Ankau creek, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Punta Gorda (broad point) by Malaspina, in 1791, and Ankau Head by Harber in 1892.
- Ankitaktuk**; creek or river, tributary to the Kuskokwim from the north, near longitude 162°. Eskimo name obtained, in 1898, by Spurr and Post of the Geological Survey, from missionary J. H. Kilbuck. See also Kvichivak.
- Anman**; small stream, tributary to the Chilkat river near its mouth. Native word reported by Dr. A. Krause in 1882 as Annmä'n.
- Anmer**; point, the southern point of entrance to Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Annette**; bay, indenting the northern end of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Annette**; island, the largest of the Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, after his wife, Annette Whitney Dall.
- Annette**; point, the southeasternmost of Annette island, Felice strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Annin**; glacier, near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Annuik*, river and village; see Atnuk.
- Anoghla*, island; see Amukta.
- Anogok**; Eskimo village, on the mainland shore just west of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Anogogmute, *i. e.*, Anogok people.
- Anook*, river; see Anuk.
- Anowik**; island (650 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1874.
- Ansley**; island, in Swanson harbor, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869. Perhaps this is an error for Astley.
- Anuk**; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the east, near the international boundary line. Native name, obtained by the Coast Survey. Has also been written Anook.
- Anwanick*, river; see Anavinguk.
- Anvik**; Eskimo village, on the northern bank of the Yukon at mouth of the Anvik river. Here in January, 1834, Glazunof found a village of several hundred people. Population in 1880, 95; in 1890, 191. Late maps call the place Anvik mission. Raymond, 1869, calls it Anvic (American station). Has also been written Anvig and Anwig. A post-office, called Anvick, was established here in September, 1898.
- Anvik**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near longitude 160°. Explored by Glazunof in 1833. Called by the Russians Anvich, Anvig, Anvik, and sometimes Anwig.
- Anvil*, city; see Nome.
- Anvil**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

- Anvil**; mountain (2,157 feet high), at the northern end of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Anvil**; peak (1,050 feet high), just north of Nome, Seward peninsula. Local name, from Witherspoon, 1899.
- Anvil Head**; broad promontory forming the western point of entrance to Annette bay, Annette island, Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot, 1883 (p. 80).
- Anwig*, village; see Anvik.
- Anxiety**; point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Franklin, in 1826, in commemoration of his state of mind when there.
- Anyaguk**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the south, near longitude 160°. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Ape**; point, on the southern shore of Revillagigedo island, near southern entrance to Behm canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Erroneously Cone Island point of British Admiralty chart 2431.
- Aphoknak*, island; see Afognak.
- Apoka**; river, tributary to Kuskokwim bay, between the Eek and Kanektok rivers. Called Apoga by Spurr and Post, who obtained this name from missionary J. H. Kilbuck in 1898.
- Apokak**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, at mouth of Apoka river. According to Nelson, 1878-79; its native name is Apokagamate, i. e., Apokak people. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, it is called Ahpokagamiut.
- Apollo**; post-office established in May, 1899, on the south shore of Unga island, Shumagin group.
- Apoon**; mouth and pass, the northernmost in the Yukon delta. Called by Tebenkof, 1849, Abkun, and by later Russians, Apkun. Dall calls it Uphoon and the Coast Survey, Apoon, Aphoon, and Aphroon.
- Apple**; group of islands, in the northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sredni (middle) by Vasilief in 1809, and Iablochnie (apple) on later Russian maps where it is also written Iabloshnie. Thus it has been variously called Apple, Iablosh, Iablochnie, Middle and Sredni.
- Apple*, islands; see Watch.
- Applegate**; cove, indenting the southeastern shore of Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Mr. Samuel Applegate.
- Appleton**; cove, in Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore in 1895, after W. G. Appleton, a member of his party.
- Apthorp*, port; see Althorp.
- Arboles**; island, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de los Arboles (island of the trees) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Arboleda**; point, the northwestern point of Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Arboleda (grove) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Arch**; rock, near Sand point, Popof strait, Shumagins. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1872.
- Arch**; rock, on the western shore of Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1871. The rock is perforated.
- Archangel Gabriel*, fort; see Sitka.
- Archer*, creek or river; see Tonsina.
- Archimandritof**; rocks, in Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall in 1880, after Captain Archimandritof, of the Russian American Company.
- Archimandritof*, islands; see Geese.

- Arctic**; creek, tributary to Cripple creek, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Erroneously Artic.
- Arctic**; mining camp, on the Koyukuk river, near the Arctic circle in longitude 153°. Called Arctic City by the miners in 1899.
- Arden**; point, the northeastern point of Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Ariswaniski**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, about 25 miles above Andreafski. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1899, as Ariswániski.
- Arkell*, lake; see Kusawa.
- Arm**; mountain (2,177 feet high), just west of Nakat inlet, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Armstrong**; port, near the southern end of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Arre**; rocks, off the southern shore of Hall island; Bering sea. Apparently so named by Elliott, in 1874, who says Arrie, a sea bird, the Murre, was so named by the Russians from its harsh cry Arra-arra. It is the *Uria lomvia arra* of some of the ornithologists. Sarichef says, "The aar, or *ara torda alca*, is the name of a Kantschadale water fowl, of the species of the Gagara (*colymbus arcticus*) or water-hen. At Kola it is called Gegarka."
- Arrecifes**; point, on the mainland in Yakutat bay, opposite Port Mulgrave. Named Punta de Arrecifes (point of reefs) by Malaspina in 1791.
- Arrecife*, Punta del; see Reef.
- Arriaga**; passage, in the northern part of Bucareli bay. Named Bocas de Arriaga by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Arrowsmith*, island; see Rat.
- Arroyo Blanco*; see White.
- Arroyo de la Cruz*; see Cross gulch.
- Artelnof**. On the rocky southwestern coast of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians, existed, in 1830, a small village named Artelnofskie. The bidarshik or foreman for the Krenitzin group lived here.
- Arthur**; peak (3,434 feet high), on the mainland, near Limestone inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Arthur**; point, on Chichagof island, Peril strait, between Northern and Southern rapids; Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Artic*, creek; see Arctic.
- Arucenas**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Arucenas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Ascheeshna*, river; see Fickett.
- Ashby**; mountains (5,200 to 5,500 feet high), east of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Ashiak**; island, between Port Wrangell and Agripina bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Ashington**; range of mountains, between Portland canal and Observatory inlet. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Ashink*, lake, and village; see Aishihik.
- Ashishik**; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak island, near its eastern end. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.
- Ashivak**; native village (population 46 in 1880), near Cape Douglas, Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880.
- Ashmiahk*, islet; see Aiktak.
- Asiak*, island; see Sledge.

*Asiatchak*, point; see Romanof.

**Askinak.** The Eleventh Census, 1890, includes an Eskimo village called Askina-ghamiut in the Kuskokwim district. Population 138. Not found on any map and its location unknown.

**Askinuk;** Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Hooper bay, Yukon delta. Native name, from Nelson, who visited it December 14, 1878, and was welcomed by its entire population of nearly 200 people.

**Askinuk;** range of hills or mountains, nearly 1,500 feet high, in the Yukon delta along the northern bank of Askinuk river. So called by Nelson in 1878.

**Askinuk;** river, in the Yukon delta, debouching into Hooper bay. Native name, from Nelson, who crossed it December 15, 1878.

**Asko;** Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, below Anvik. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Askhomute, *i. e.*, Asko people.

**Aslik;** cape, the northern head of Inanudak bay, on the northern coast of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

**Aspid;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, immediately east of Chernofski harbor. So called by Veniaminof, 1840.

**Aspid;** cape, on the northern shore of Unalaska, between Chernofski harbor and Aspid bay. Called Ammak by Sarichef, in 1792, which is Aleut for *night*. Veniaminof calls it Aspid (slate) and says (I, 169): "It obtained the name Aspid (slate) not from the presence of slate rock, but from a chief, who formerly dwelt near by and was so called by the Russians." The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Nellie Juan, presumably after the schooner *Nellie Juan* belonging to Mr. Samuel Applegate.

*Aspid*, islets; see Slate.

**Asses Ears;** mountain, south of Goodhope bay, Kotzebue sound, on Seward peninsula. So named by Kotzebue, in 1816, because "its summit is in the form of two asses' ears."

**Asses Head;** cape, on the northern coast of Unalaska, near Chernofski village. So named in a pencil memorandum on Sarichef's chart of 1792.

*Assumption*, port; see Asumcion.

*Assurance*, bay; see Disenchantment.

*Astley*, island; see Ansley.

**Astley;** point, the southern point of entrance to Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

**Aston;** island, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Named by Nichols in 1881, after Chief Engineer Ralph Aston, U. S. N., a member of his party. Has also been called Wright island by Sheldon Jackson.

**Astrolabe;** point, on the mainland between Cross sound and Lituya bay. Named, in 1883, by Dall, after one of the French exploring ships under La Perouse.

**Astronomical;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Halibut bay, Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey.

**Asuksak;** islet, southwest of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Agugsiak. Perhaps it is from the Aleut word 'Asuk (kettle).

**Asumcion;** port, in Bucareli bay. Named by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1775, Puerto de nuestra Señora de la Asumcion. Published as Puerto de nostra Señora de la Asumcion in La Perouse's voyage, 1797. Copied by the Russians thus: "Nuestra Sensora de la Asimision" harbor. Also written Port Asuncion and Port Assumption.

*At*, island; see Attu.

*Atakon*, island; see Attu.

**Ataku;** island, one of the Necker islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name; reported by Vasilief in 1809. Has been written Atakou.

- Atayak**; mountain, at the headwaters of the Kanektok river, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in September, 1898. More exactly perhaps it might be written Ah-tah-ai-ak.
- Atcha*, island; see Atka.
- Atchaka*, island; see Middleton.
- Atcheredina*, point; see Acheredin.
- Atherton**; mountain (1,700 feet high), on south shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by the British Admiralty in 1884.
- Atka**; island (4,988 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from early Russian traders. Coxe calls it Atchu, and Cook; 1778, Atghka. Also written Atcha, Atchka, and Alcha.
- Atkins**; island (about 800 feet high), northeast of Little Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872, after the fishing schooner *Minnie G. Atkins*. Erroneously Atkin.
- Atkritoi*, rock; see Discovery.
- Atkritoi*, rock; see Open.
- Atkroi-glaza*, rock; see Eye Opener.
- Atkulik**; island, near the entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Erroneously Atkunk.
- Atlin**; lake and river, northeast from Lynn canal. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Atmugiak**; creek, tributary to Kagati lake, from the east, near source of Kanektok river. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it September 7, 1898.
- Atna*, river; see Copper.
- Atnik**; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast at or near Point Belcher. Called Ataniek by Tikhmenief in 1861. The Eleventh Census map has Attanak and the text Atnik. Perhaps it is Pinoshuragin of Petrof, 1880, or Nunaria of Ray, 1885. See also Sedaru.
- Atniliak**. This is the native name of one of the smaller Shumagins, which one is not known. So given by Veniaminof and Lutke. Perhaps Aniliak and Animak are other forms of the same name.
- Atnuk**; river, and Eskimó village at its mouth, on the northern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound. Tebenkof, 1849, calls the river Atniek and Tikhmenief, in 1861, calls the settlement Atniek-miut. Petrof, 1880, writes it Atnuk. Erroneously Annuk.
- Atonisuk**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 50 miles above Rampart. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Atonisonik. Petrof, 1880, wrote it Ahtonisuk. This may be identical with Ray river of Allen, 1885, and of recent maps. See Ray.
- Atrevida**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Atrevida (intrepid) by Russell, in 1890, after one of Malaspina's vessels.
- Atroic*, village; see Stebbins.
- Attanak*, village; see Atnik.
- Atten**; Eskimo village, near the headwaters of Buckland river. Its name is given by Dall, 1869, as Attenmut, i. e., Atten people.
- Attu**; island (3,084 feet high), the westernmost large island of the Aleutian chain of islands. Native name, from the early Russian explorers, which has been written At, Atako, Atakon, Ataka, Attak, Attou, Otma, etc. According to Petrof it is St. Theodore of Chirikof, in 1741, and according to Lutke, St. Abraham or St. Etienne of Bering, 1741.
- Atushagvik**; cape, in Shelikof strait, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, east of Katmai. Native name, from the Russians. Lutke, 1835, writes it Atouchagvik.

- Atutsak;** river, tributary to the Yukon from the south, just below Nuklukyet. Its native name was reported by Raymond, in 1869, as Atutsakulakushchargut; Allen, in 1885, wrote it Atutsakulakushakakat, and Petrof, in 1880, Atutsakulakushchakat, while a recent Coast Survey chart has Atutzehhulcusten creek. See Kakat.
- Atwater;** creek, tributary to South Fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- A'-u-an,* island; see Unalaska.
- Aueruk;** creek, tributary to Norton bay from the northwest, between the Tubutulik and Kwiniuk rivers, Seward peninsula. Native name, from the Davidson Blakeslee map of 1900, where it is spelled Oweruk.
- Augoyaktoli,* creek; see Angoyaktoli.
- Augusta;** glacier and mountain (13,918 feet high), in the St. Elias region; named, in 1891, by Prof. I. C. Russell, after his wife. Has been printed erroneously Agusta.
- Augusta;** point, the northeastern point of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Augustine;** bay, indenting the western coast of Quadra island, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall in 1883. Has since been written St. Augustine bay.
- Augustine;** cape, near the above. Named in 1775, by Maurelle, Cabo de S. Augustin. Also called cape Saint Augustine.
- Augustine;** island (about 3,000 feet high), in Cook inlet. Named Mount St. Augustin by Cook in 1778. It is Chernoburi or Chernabura (black-brown) of the Russians.
- Auke;** cove, indenting the northern shore of Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Called Auke bay by Meade in 1868, after a poor tribe of Indians living near it.
- Auto;** river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 20 miles below the mouth of Kaiyuh river. Name from Coast Survey chart 3098 (1898), where it is called Autokakat, i. e., Auto river. Raymond, 1869, shows this stream without name, but has a village called Yakutsklitnik. From this place a trail leads to Unalaklik on Norton sound. Tikhmenief, 1861, shows a village here (on the opposite bank of the Yukon) called Ttutaho.
- Avatanak;** island (1,207 feet high), between Akutan and Tigalda of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from the Russians. Has also been written Avatanok and Awatanok. Apparently identical with Aiialgutak of Krenitzin and Levashef in 1768.
- Avatanak;** strait, separating Akun island from Avatanak and other islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof and Lutke, 1828.
- Avinof;** cape, on the mainland southeast from Nunivak island, Bering sea. Presumably so named by Vasilief, in 1821, after Lieut. Alexander Avinof, a member of his party. See also Shoal Ness.
- Avon;** islet, in McHenry anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Ayachaghayuk,* village; see Aiachagiuk.
- Ayacheruk,* village; see Aiacheruk.
- Ayagh,* island; see Adak.
- Ayaghish,* volcano; see Makushin.
- Ayak,* island; see Sledge.
- Ayakhtalik,* village; see Aiaktalik.
- Ayakulik;** island, off the west coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Erroneously Achulik.

**Ayakulik**; river, on the west coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Erroneously Ayakulih.

*Ayalik*, bay; see Aialik.

*Ayalik*, islands; see Chiswell.

*Ayugadak*, island; see Rat.

**Ayutka**; cape, in Aniakchak bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, as published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

*Azai*, island; see Aziak.

**Azamis**; cape, the eastern point of Little Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Azimis.

*Aziachak*, point; see Romanof.

*Aziak*, island; see Sledge.

**Aziak**: islet, southwest of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from the Russians. Lutke says Tebenkof calls it Azki, but Tebenkof's chart XXVIII has Aziak. Has also been written Azik and, erroneously, Azaik.

**Aziavik**; river, tributary to Hagemeister strait on northern shore of Bristol bay. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who writes it Azvichviak.

**Aziavik**; Eskimo village, on northern shore of Bristol bay. Name from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Aziavigamute, i. e., Aziavik people. Population in 1880, 132.

**Azimuth**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by the Coast Survey.

**Azimuth**; point, on the northern coast of Kodiak, near Spruce island. Named Pelenga (magnetic azimuth) by Murashev, who in 1839-40 took bearings here.

*Azki*, island; see Aziak.

**Azun**; river, in the Yukon delta. Usually written Azoon. Native name, from Nelson, who crossed it in December, 1878.

**Baby**; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the west, near longitude 148° 30'. So named by prospectors in 1899.

**Baby**; creek, tributary to Squaw creek, from the south, in the Fortymile mining district. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898.

**Back**; island, in Behm canal, near Betton island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1886.

**Back**; point, between Gwydyr bay and the mouth of the Colville river, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Franklin, in 1826, "after my excellent companion, Lieutenant [afterward Captain] George Back," R. N.

**Backbone**; mountain (2,525 feet high), on the mainland, near Revillagigedo channel. So named by Nichols in 1885.

**Backhouse**; point, on the Arctic coast near the international boundary. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after Mr. Backhouse, one of the under secretaries of state for foreign affairs.

**Badger**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Bagial**; cove, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto Bagial by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. On Sarichef's map called *cape* Bagial.

*Bahia de las Islas*; see Salisbury sound.

**Baht**; harbor, indenting the northern shore of Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians after Engineer Baht, of the steamer *Alexander*. Erroneously Bath harbor.

*Baie de Monti*; see Yakutat.

- Baikron**; creek, tributary to Kanektok river, from the north, near its northernmost bend. Native name (pronounced By-krón), obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed its mouth September 5, 1898.
- Bailey**; bay, indenting the mainland north of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, in the *Coast Pilot* (p. 73). Erroneously Baily.
- Bailey**; harbor, in northern part of Belkofski bay, Alaska peninsula. Surveyed by Capt. George W. Bailey, U. S. R. M., in 1879, and named after him by the Revenue-Marine Service. Captain Bailey was lost overboard on the return voyage to San Francisco, October 16, 1879.
- Bailey**; sunken ledge, off Obernoi point, Port Levashef, Captains bay, Unalaska. Shown on the earliest charts, then omitted and rediscovered in 1872 by Silvanus Bailey, mate of the Coast Survey schooner *Humboldt*, for whom it is named.
- Bainbridge**; peak (3,467 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, Frederick sound. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Commodore William Bainbridge, U. S. N.
- Bainbridge**; port, at extreme southwestern corner of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Baird**; bank, off the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1890, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird**; canyon, tributary to Copper river from the west, just north of Miles glacier. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Prof. Spencer Fullerton Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird**; glacier, at head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird**; glacier, near headwaters of Lowe river, about 25 miles east of Valdes. So named by the Geological Survey after a prospector who, in the spring of 1898, lost his life while exploring it.
- Baird**; inlet, on the western coast of Alaska, northeast of Nunivak. So named by Petrof, in 1880, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird**; mountain, near Mt. Augusta, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird**; peak (3,260 feet high), on the northeastern coast of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Baituk**; creek, in western end of Seward peninsula, debouching a few miles southeast of Cape Prince of Wales. Eskimo name, which has been written Bituk and Botuk. Pronounced Bye-took. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Bajo Pamplona*; see Pamplona.
- Baker**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. So named by prospectors in 1899. Has also been called Nelson creek.
- Baker**; creek, tributary to Tanana river, right bank, about 60 miles above mouth of latter, near longitude 151°. So named by Allen in 1885. Apparently identical with Saklekageta of Petrof, 1880.
- Baker**; inlet, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. This name was given by Dall, in 1880, to a supposed inlet indenting the southern shore of Kasaan bay. When Clover surveyed Kasaan bay, in 1885, and found the inlet did not exist he applied the name to a point near by.

- Baker**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, "after Marcus Baker, of the Coast Survey, engaged 1873-1881 in surveys and office work relating to Alaska."
- Baker**; mountain, on west bank of the White river, near latitude 63°. So named, in 1898, by Peters and Brooks, after H. B. Baker, a member of their party.
- Baker**; point, being the northwestern point of Prince of Wales island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Lieut. Joseph Baker, R. N., of Vancouver's party, who drew the maps in Vancouver's atlas. Has also been called North Point Baker.
- Baker**; point, on the southern shore of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Marcus Baker.
- Balaena*, island; see Ballena.
- Balandra**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Balandra (the sloop) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. See also Fish Egg.
- Bald**; mountains, near Taku river. Probably so called by the exploring parties of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1865.
- Bald**; ridge of mountains (2,241 feet high), east of Tangas harbor, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Bald*, cape; see Chacon.
- Bald Head**; promontory, on the northern side of Norton bay, Norton sound, Bering sea. So named by Cook in September, 1778. Quite recently it has been called Point Inglestat, and also Isaacs point, by the miners and prospectors. Some part of it was also called Point Ennis by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1867. Has also been written Bald-Head.
- Baldwin**; creek, tributary to Fish river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Local name, 1900.
- Baldy**; mountain, on east bank of the Kugruk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Ball**; group of islets, forming eastern part of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1879, after Col. Mottrom Dulany Ball, at that time collector of customs at Sitka.
- Ball*, island; see Aleutski.
- Ballast**; island, in Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1893.
- Ballena**; islands, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Ballena (the whale) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has been written erroneously Balaena and Balena.
- Bamdoroshni**; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has been written Bamdorotchnoi. Has also been called Russian island. According to George Kostrometionoff, U. S. Court interpreter at Sitka, this is a corruption of the Russian Podorozhnie meaning *on the road*.
- Bamer**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ban**; island, in Paramanof bay on the northwestern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Ban (? of baths) by the Russians. On a map by the Russian American Company, 1849, it is Bok (side) island.
- Bancas*, Bahia de las; see Disenchantment.
- Bancas**; point, the north point of entrance to Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay. Called Punta de las Bancas (point of the banks or shoals) by Malaspina in 1791.
- Band**; cove, just south of entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

*Bander*, bay; see Banner.

**Bangor**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Banks**; point, the north point of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. So named by Cook in 1778. Also erroneously Benkes.

**Banks**; port, an arm of Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Port Banks by Dixon in June, 1787, "in honour of Sir Joseph Banks." It is Zakritoi (closed) bay of Tebenkof and others.

*Banks*, port; see Whale bay.

**Banner**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named by Lutke, about 1830, after the Dane Ivan Ivanovich Banner, long the Russian American Company's agent at Kodiak. Various written Baner, Bander, etc. Perhaps this bay is identical with Glubokoi (deep) of some charts.

**Banner**; creek, tributary to Nome river from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

*Baptist*, bay; see St. John Baptist and San Juan Bautista.

**Bar**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900. Has also been printed Barr.

**Bar**; point, on Revillagigedo island, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So called by Capt. W. E. George, a pilot in southeastern Alaska.

**Baralof**; bay, on the eastern coast of Unga island, Shumagin group. Called by Veniaminof, Vavilofskaia, and by Dall, in 1872, New harbor. Later it was called Baraloff bay and Barloff harbor. Apparently a corruption of Vavilof.

*Barani*, island; see Sheep.

**Baranof**; large island, in Alexander archipelago. Various written Baronoff, Baranov, Baranow, etc. Also called Sitka island. Named by Lisianski, in 1805, after Alexander Andreievich Baranof, then Governor of the Russian American colonies. It, with the adjacent islands, has been called the Baranof archipelago.

**Baranof Packing Company**; cannery, on Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago.

**Baranovich**; fishing station, at the head of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, established by Philip Baranovich in or about 1878. Various written Baronovitch, Baronovich, etc. See Karta.

*Baranovich's* bay; see Karta.

*Baranow*, island; see Baranof.

**Barber**; point, near Nuchek, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787.

**Barca**; point, on the western shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Barca (boat point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Barclay**; valley, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, back of Belle bay. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Bare**; islet, near edge of flat in Port Krestof, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Bare**; island, in Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Goloi (bare) by Murashev in 1839-1840.

**Bare**; islet, in Funter bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

**Bare**; islet, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

- Bare*; islet, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Either this or an islet near it was named Goloi (bare) by Lindenberg in 1838. There seems to be confusion of names here.
- Bare**; mountain, on the mainland of Alaska, east of Admiralty island. So named by the British admiralty in or about 1865.
- Bare*; point, on the eastern side of McClellan flats, at mouth of the Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Named Goloi (bare) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.
- Bare**; rock, about half a mile westerly from Sentinel rock in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently derived from the descriptive phrase *golia kamennia ostrofkii* (bare rocky islets), applied by Vasilief in 1809. The Passage islets in Sitka sound have also been called Bare islets.
- Bare**; rock, in Hawk inlet, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bare**; rock, in Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Bare*; see Goloi and Naked.
- Barigon**; cape, on the western shore of Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. On La Perouse's copy (1798) of the Spanish map by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779, it bears the designation El Barigon.
- Barlow**; cove, in northern end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Whidbey, of Vancouver's party, in 1794. Also written Barlow's, Barlows, and erroneously Burlow.
- Barlow**; islets, forming the east side of Barlow cove, above. Also called Barlow islands. Named by the Coast Survey in 1884.
- Barlow*, mountain; see Lone.
- Barlow**; point, on east side of Barlow cove, above. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Barnabas**; cape, the eastern point of Sitkalidak island, on the southeast coast of Kodiak. Called by Cook, in 1778, cape St. Barnabas and also cape Barnabas. Has also been written Barnaba.
- Barnard**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 155° 30'. So named by Allen, in 1885, presumably after Lieut. J. J. Barnard, of H. M. ship *Enterprise*, who was killed by the Koyukuk Indians, February 16, 1851.
- Barnett*, cape; see Addington.
- Barometer**; mountain (2,310 feet high), near St. Paul, Kodiak. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey, in 1867, from its reputed power as a weather indicator. On the old Russian chart of 1809 it is called Ostraiia (steep) mountain. Tebenkof calls it Skotnik (cow keeper).
- Barometer**; mountain, on the south side of Kuskokwim river, near longitude 157°. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Barren**; rock (20 feet high), in Dixon entrance, 7 miles south of Cape Northumberland. Called Barren rock by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Barren*, island; see Long.
- Barren**; islands, at entrance to Cook inlet. So named by Cook, in 1778, "from their very naked appearance." Also called Barren isles. Islas Esteriles of the Spaniards, Bezploanie (sterile) of the Russians, Bareninseln of the Germans, etc. Perègrebni of Tebenkof and Russian Hydrographic chart, 1378.
- Barrie*, island; see Strait.
- Barrie**; point, the southwestern point of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Barrie, a member of his party.
- Barrier**; group of islands, in southeastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1899.

- Barrier**; two islands and numerous adjacent rocks and reefs in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So designated by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883. At high water they appear like two islands.
- Barrow**; point, the northernmost point of Alaska. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, after Sir John Barrow. Dease and Simpson, in 1837, called it Point Barrow or Cape North.
- Barry**; arm of Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Col. Thomas Henry Barry, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A.
- Barry**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Named Barry by Glenn in 1898, after Col. Thomas H. Barry, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A. Was also named Washington glacier by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, before the prior naming was published.
- Barter**; island, near Camden bay on the northern coast of Alaska, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin, in 1826, on account of the annual trading carried on there between the natives.
- Bartlett**; cove, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the pilot, Capt. W. E. George, in or about 1881.
- Bartlett**; point, between Surprise harbor and Murder cove, near the southern extreme of Admiralty island, at junction of Chatham strait and Frederick sound. So called in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 141).
- Bartlett**; point, on northwest shore of Whitney island, Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1891.
- Bartlett**; point, the westernmost point of Wales island, Dixon entrance. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bartolome**; cape, being the north point of entrance to Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Maurelle, in 1775, Cabo de S. Bartholomé, or cape of St. Bartholomew; which has appeared under various forms since, such as St. Bartolom, St. Bartolome, Bartholomew, etc. In 1778 Meares called it Adamson, and Lisianski, in 1805, called it Cheericoff or C. de St. Bartolome.
- Barwell*, point; see Resurrection.
- Basargin**; mountain, on mainland on north bank of Stikine river, near Popof glacier. Named Bassarguine by Hunter, in 1877, after Lieut. Vladimir Basargin, I. N., commanding the Russian corvette *Rynda*, which explored the Stikine in 1863.
- Base*, point; see Cliff.
- Basin**; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Basin**; creek, tributary to Melsing creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Basin**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Basket**; bay, on the eastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Has been called Kakagin inlet. Its Indian name is Kook. The name basket was given by the Alaska Oil and Guano Company's employes at Killisnoo.
- Bass**; point, on south shore of Revillagigedo island, near entrance to Behm canal. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bassarguine*, mountain; see Basargin.
- Bat**; point, near head of George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Batan**; point, on west shore of Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Batan by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Batan is Spanish for *fulling-mill*.

*Batareinoi*, island; see Battery.

**Bates**; pass, over Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Bates**; rapids, in middle part of the Tanana river, central Alaska. So named by Allen, in 1885, after an Englishman of that name, who is reported to have descended the Tanana. Also called Bates Rapid.

*Bath*, harbor; see Baht.

**Battery**; island, between Whiting harbor and the western anchorage of Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Batareinoi (battery) by Vasilief in 1809. It was once occupied by an earthwork, now obliterated.

**Battery**; islets, in southern part of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Lindenberg in 1838. They are the Clear islets of Meade in 1869.

**Battery**; point, on Seduction tongue on west shore of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, from its resemblance to an earthwork fortification. According to the Krause brothers its native name is Ketlrachtä. This point has been reserved for light-house purposes by executive order dated January 4, 1901.

**Battery**; point, the eastern head of Sarana bay on south shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by Veniaminof, about 1830, who describes it as a perpendicular cliff of volcanic rock, and the southernmost part of the island. Possibly identical with South Head of the Fish Commission, in 1888, which is in turn identical with cape Kaianak of Tebenkof, 1849.

**Batza**; mountains, village and river of central Alaska, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 154°. The native name is Batzakákát, as reported by Allen, in 1885, *kákát* meaning river. See Kákát.

*Batzakakat*, river; see Alashuk.

**Batzulnetas**; post, on north bank of the Copper river in latitude 62° 37'. Apparently a native name. Published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Has also been printed Batzulnatos.

**Baum**; cape, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula, west of the north end of Dolgoi island. Named by the traders after one of the employes of the Alaska Commercial Company. The name has also been applied to the northwesternmost point of Dolgoi island.

**Bay**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Bay**; group of four wooded islets, in American bay, near Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.

**Bay**; island in Koyukuk river near longitude 157°. So named by Allen in 1885.

**Bay**; islet on eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Bay**; point, the northwestern point of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named Zaliva (bay) by the Russians. Lütke, 1835, calls it Tonkoi (narrow) point.

**Bay**; point, the western point of entrance to Farragut bay, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.

*Bay of Islands*, Adak; see Islands, Bay of.

*Bay of Islands*; see Salisbury sound.

*Bay of Pillars*; see Pillars, Bay of.

*Bay of Starrigawan*; see Old Harbor bay.

*Bay of Waterfalls*; see Waterfalls, Bay of.

**Bay Point Knoll**; mountain (2,108 feet high), on the mainland, near Bay point, the western point of entrance to Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Bayou**; point, on the western shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Bazan**; point, the south point of entrance to Port Bazan, Prince of Wales archipelago. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.

- Bazan**; port, on west coast of Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Visited by Caamaño in July, 1792, and named Puerto del Baylio Bazan. Has been called Bazan bay or harbor.
- Bazhi**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Yukon, at upper mouth of the Innoko or Shagaluk slough. Name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who writes it Bazhigagat, i. e., Bazhi river.
- Bazil**; point, on the northwestern coast of Montague island, the northeast point of entrance to Hanning bay, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Beacon**; rock, in entrance to Mole harbor, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Beacon*, rock; see Makhnati.
- Bean**; island, in Dixon entrance just west of Cape Chacon. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Dr. Tarleton Hoffman Bean, of the Fish Commission.
- Bean**; ridge, on north bank of the Tanana, opposite mouth of the Toklat river. Named, in 1898, by Peters and Brooks, after the first trader to establish a post on the Tanana. The post was at Harper bend, and here Mrs. Bean was murdered by the Indians.
- Bear**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Coghlan in 1884.
- Bear**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of Belkofski. Named Medvednikova (bear's) by the Russians, presumably from the abundance of brown bears found in its vicinity.
- Bear**; cape, the northern point of entrance to Bear bay, Alaska peninsula, near Belkofski. Called Medviednik (bear) by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been called Middle point.
- Bear**; cape, the northwestern point of entrance to Port Etches, Prince William sound. Named Medviezhi (bear) by Chernof in 1830.
- Bear**; cove, indenting the northern shore of Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. A stream tributary to this small bay was named Medviezhia (bear) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Bear**; cove, near the head of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So called by Dall in 1880.
- Bear**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.
- Bear**; creek, tributary to Resurrection creek, from the east; near Hope city, on Turnagain arm of Cook inlet. Prospectors' name, reported by Becker in 1895.
- Bear**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Bear*, creek; see Lime.
- Bear*, fort; see Khutsnu.
- Bear**; harbor, in Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Bear**; island, near or in Uyak anchorage, Uyak bay, northern coast of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1899.
- Bear*, island; see Woewodski.
- Bear**; mountain, about 40 or 50 miles north, by compass, from Mount St. Elias. So named by Russell, in 1891, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*.
- Bear**; mountain, on right bank of the Tanana river, near latitude 62°. So named by Peters in 1898.
- Bear**; river, tributary to the head of Portland canal. Apparently so named by Pender in 1868.
- Bear**; river, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Bear Bay**; island, in Bear bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Beardslee**; group of islands, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Rear-Admiral Lester Anthony Beardslee, U. S. N. Have also been called Sand islands.
- Beardslee**; group of islands, forming part of the Galankin group in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Rear-Admiral Beardslee. Has been erroneously printed Beardsley.
- Beardslee*, island; see Kayak.
- Beardslee**; river, on the mainland, tributary to William Henry bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Rear-Admiral Beardslee.
- Beaton*, island; see Betton.
- Beattie*, creek; see Slate.
- Beauclerc**; island, near the entrance to Port Beauclerc, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Also, erroneously, Beauclere. Named by Dall in 1879.
- Beauclerc**; mountain peak (2,500 feet high), on Kuiu island, near Port Beauclerc. So named by Helm in 1885.
- Beauclerc**; port, in Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Also, erroneously, Beauclere.
- Beaufort**; bay, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after his friend, Capt. Francis Beaufort, R. N.
- Beaufort**; cape, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, near Cape Lisburne. Named, in 1826, by Beechey, "in compliment to Captain Beaufort, the present hydrographer to the Admiralty." Has also been written Bophor.
- Beautems*, cape and mountain; see Fairweather.
- Beaver**; bay, gulf or inlet indenting eastern shore of Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Named Bobrovoi (sea otter) by Sarichef in 1792. Sauer, 1802, has Bobrovoi guba or Bay of Otters; Langsdorf has "Sea-Otters bay of Cook, Sarichef, and others."
- Beaver**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest of the Shumagins. Named Bobrovoi (sea otter) by the Russians. The maps are confused in this locality. Perhaps this is identical with Otter bay of some maps.
- Beaver**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Named by the Russians Bobrovaia (sea otter).
- Beaver**; cove, just north of Cape Providence, in Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Russians, before 1831, because parties of sea otter hunters from Katmai usually stopped there. Lutke calls it Port Bobrovoi (des loutres).
- Beaver**; creek, on Mary island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, near its mouth, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the west, a few miles north of Knik river, Cook inlet. Local name, from Glenn, 1898.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, a little below the mouth of the Tozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, near latitude 66°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897. This may be the stream called Nocotocargut by the Western Union Telegraph Company explorers in 1867.
- Beaver*, islet; see Sea Otter.

- Beaver;** lake, between the headwaters of the Unalaklik and Yukon, draining into the latter. "An open tundra known as Beaver lake, as it is covered with water in the spring." Local name from Dall, 1866.
- Beaver;** mountain, near Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Bobrovskoi (sea otter) by Lutke in 1836.
- Beaver;** mountain range, in central Alaska. Is so indicated on map of Alaska, published by Parliament in 1855. (Arctic papers III, 916.) Probably the Tanana mountains. The name also appears on a map issued by the United States General Land Office in 1869.
- Beaver;** point, the southern point of entrance to Shelikof bay, on western coast of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Probably named Bobrovie (sea otter) by Rikord in 1810.
- Beaver;** village, or native settlement on northern shore of and near entrance to Beaver bay, Unalaska. Called Bobrova and Bobrovo (sea otter) by Sarichef in 1792. In about 1830 it consisted of 4 huts (yourts) and 41 people. Its native name is Uguiúg.
- Beavertail;** island, in Big Branch bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Becharof;** lake, on Alaska peninsula. The lake was named at an early day by the Russians after Becharof, a master in the Russian navy, who was at Kodiak in 1788. It has been variously written Becharoff, Betchareff, Bocharof, Bochonoff, Botcharoff, Rochanoff, etc. The Eskimo name appears to be Igiagiuk, or Ugiagwik, or Ugashik, etc. It has also been known as Tugat or Ninuan-Tugat, etc., while Agulogak of Sarichef is probably this lake.
- Becharof;** mountain, on Alaska peninsula. Name as above, recently applied.
- Becher;** point, the western head of Gwydyr bay on the Arctic coast, near Beechey point. This name has resulted from confusion. Franklin, in 1826, named a point near here Beechey. In 1837 Dease and Simpson transferred Franklin's name to another point a little farther east, viz, to the one here called Becher, and to Franklin's Beechey point they gave the name Berens. Later maps retain the name Beechey as applied by Franklin and give to *this* cape a new name Becher.
- Bechevin;** bay, in Isanotski strait, indenting the western end of Alaska peninsula. Called Port Betchevinskoi, by Lutke, in 1836. Named presumably after Bechevin, a wealthy merchant of Irkutsk Siberia, who in 1760 dispatched the largest vessel sent out, up to that time, to the Aleutian islands—the Gavril or Gabriel. The bay has also been called Isanotski.
- Bechevin;** bay, indenting the northern coast of Atka, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently so named by Billings about 1790. On Billings track chart in Sauer's account it is Belshevinskoi. Named doubtless after the Irkutsk merchant Bechevin. Variously written Betchevinskoi, Bichevina, etc.
- Bechevin;** cape, near Bechevin bay, on the north shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Betchevinskoi by Lutke, who seemingly took it from the pilot Ingenstrem.
- Beck;** hills, or mountains near junction of Fickett and Koyukuk rivers. So named, in 1885, by Allen, "in honor of Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky. The Indians seemed to have no names for these."
- Beck;** point, in Hassler harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- Bede;** point, on the eastern side of entrance to Cook inlet. So named by Cook in 1778. "In naming this (Cape Bede) and Mt. St. Augustin, Captain Cook was directed by our calendar."

*Bedenmoi*, islets; see Watch.

**Bee**; rocks (10 feet high), in southern entrance to Clarence strait, south of the Percy islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Beecher**; pass, between Woewodski and Kupreanof islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Ensign Albert Morrison Beecher, U. S. N., a member of his party. It is Duncan passage of Meade in 1869.

**Beechey**; point, near mouth of the Colville river, Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named by Franklin, in 1826, after his friend, Capt. Frederic William Beechey, R. N. Called Berens by Dease and Simpson in 1837. Erroneously Beechy.

**Beehive**; creek, tributary to Budd creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

**Beehive**; island, in southern entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Baker, in 1880, from its fancied resemblance, seen from the west, to the conventional straw beehive.

*Beerling*; see Bering.

*Beerling's*, bay; see Dry.

**Behm**; canal, in southern part of Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Maj. Magnus Carl von Behm, commandant of Kamchatka in 1779.

**Behm**; mountain (2,867 feet high), on the mainland, near southern entrance to Behm canal. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Behm**; narrows or strait, in Behm canal, separating Bell and Revillagigedo islands. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

*Behring*, Riviere de; see Alsek.

*Behring*; see Bering.

**Belcaro**; post-office, established in August, 1899. It is about 50 miles north of Valdes, Prince William sound.

**Belcher**; point, on the Arctic coast, between Icy cape and Point Barrow. So named by Beechey, in 1827, after Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Edward) Belcher, who accompanied him during his explorations here.

**Belknap**; islands, forming the eastern part of the Eckholms group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880, presumably after Capt. (afterwards Rear-Admiral) George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N.

**Belkofski**; bay, cape and village on south coast of Alaska peninsula. Named by the Russians, as early as 1835, and probably earlier. Derived from *bielka* (squirrel). Variouslly written Belkoffski, Belkoffsky, Belkovsky, etc.

**Bell**; arm, in northern part of Behm canal, north of Bell island, below. So named by the Coast Survey in 1883.

**Bell**; island (2,500 feet high), in Behm canal, north of Revillagigedo island. Called Bell's island by Vancouver, in 1793, after a member of his party.

**Bell**; island, in entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm, in 1886, after Lieut. John Arthur Bell, U. S. N., a member of his party.

**Bell**; river, tributary to Gwydyr bay, Arctic coast of Alaska. Named Bell's by Dease and Simpson in 1837.

**Belle**; bay, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So called by the Coast Survey.

*Belle Isle*, village; see Eagle.

**Bellevue**; river, in northernmost Alaska, tributary to Elson bay, near Point Barrow. Named Belle Vue by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, commemorating their pleasure at seeing the end of their exploratory journey from the Mackenzie river mouth to Point Barrow.

*Belshevinskoi*, bay; see Bechevin.

- Belt;** creek, tributary to the Kuzitrin river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Beluga;** mountain (3,500 feet high), near the head of Cook inlet. So named by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Beluga;** river, tributary to Cook inlet, from the north, near longitude 151°. Apparently a prospectors' name, given in 1896, and published in 1899.
- Ben;** lake, on Kenai peninsula tributary to Kaknu lake. May be identical with Second lake or Skilak lake. So called on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378, edition of 1847.
- Bence;** mountain (4,800 feet high), near the head of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898, after Private Bence, of his party.
- Bench;** creek, tributary to headwaters of Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Bend;** mountain (5,000 feet high), on the east bank of Chandlar river, near latitude 68°. Descriptive name given by Schrader in 1899. There is a large bend in the river near this mountain.
- Bendel;** cape, the northwest point of Kupreanof island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1877, after Mr. Bernhard Bendel, formerly of Bremen, an Alaskan pioneer, to whom the early Coast Survey parties were indebted for valuable information and generous hospitality.
- Bendel;** island, between Big Koniuji and Nagai islands, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, after Bernhard Bendel, a trader in Alaska in 1871-72. Has also been called Morse island.
- Bendeleben;** mountain, north of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Named in 1866, after Baron Otto von Bendeleben, who made explorations in this vicinity while a member of the Western Union Telegraph Exploring Expedition. Erroneously Berdeleben.
- Benham;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Ensign Henry Kennedy Benham, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Benjamin;** island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Benkes*, point; see Banks.
- Bennett;** creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bennett;** island, in the Arctic ocean, north of the New Siberian islands. Discovered by De Long, in 1881, and named by him, after Mr. James Gordon Bennett.
- Bennett;** lake, north of Chilkoot pass. Named by Schwatka, in 1883, after James Gordon Bennett. Has been erroneously written Bennet.
- Bennett;** town, at head of Bennett lake, the present terminus of the railroad from Skagway.
- Bentera;** island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Bentera by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Bentinck*, point; see Steele.
- Berdeleben*, mountain; see Bendeleben.
- Berens*, point; see Beechey.
- Berezhnoi*, island; see Caution.
- Berezovaia*, cove; see Birch.
- Berg;** bay or inlet, on the southwestern shore of Glacier bay. So called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 169).
- Berg;** lake, on the eastern border of Muir glacier. So named by Reid, in 1890, because of the large number of icebergs found floating in it that year.
- Bergman;** store or trading post, on the Koyukuk river, near the Arctic circle. So named by prospectors, in 1899, after its owner.

**Bering;** Several geographic features in and adjacent to Alaska have been named after Commander Bering, the pioneer explorer of northwest America. So applied the name has been variously spelled Behring, Bhering, Beering, etc. Nearly all are now agreed that the spelling should be that used by Bering himself, viz, Bering. Capt. Commander Ivan Ivanovich Bering, selected by the Tsar, Peter the Great, for the work of exploring eastern Asia and western America, was the son of Jonas Svendsen by his second wife, Anne Pedersdatter Bering, and was born at Horsens, in Jutland, in the summer of 1681. On his mother's side he was descended from the distinguished Bering family which, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, flourished in various parts of Denmark, and included a number of ministers and judicial officers. Baptized the 12th of August, 1681, he received the baptismal name Vitus Jonassen Bering. On entering the Russian navy, however, he took, as was the custom of the Danish and Norwegian officers serving in Russia, a new or Russianized form of name. This form is Ivan Ivanovich Bering. The name Ivanovich is an exact translation of Jonassen; in English, Johnson or John's son. All the Russian and Danish records agree as to the spelling of the family name; both in Danish and in Russian it is Bering. His autograph is always Bering.

The insertion of an *h* in the name, giving the form Behring, appears to have been made in Germany.

In 1748 was published Harris's Collection of Voyages, in two folio volumes. In the second volume, pages 1016-1041, is contained "A distinct account of part of the northeast frontier of the Russian Empire, commonly called the country of Kamschatka or Kamschatska, including the voyages of Captain Behring for discovering toward the east, etc., collected from the best authorities, both printed and manuscript." This account was prepared by Dr. Campbell, who made use of the form Behring. From this it may be inferred, as pointed out by Mr. William H. Dall, that Dr. Campbell did not have access to original documents, but got his material from German sources or from German translations of the original. As Harris's Voyages is an elaborate work, long accepted as a standard, the use of the form Behring gained wide adoption among English-speaking people. That the form Bering should be adopted, however, appears (1) because it is the form always used by Bering himself, by his ancestors for five generations at least, and by his descendants; (2) because it is the form almost, though not quite, universally adopted in all non-English works, and (3) because even in English works it is gradually superseding the form Behring.

On this subject see note by Dr. T. N. Gill in report upon the condition of affairs in Alaska, by H. W. Elliott, Washington, 1875, p. 246; also in report on the seal islands of Alaska by same, pp. 151-2, this being contained in Tenth Census of the United States, Washington, 1884.

For information touching Bering and his family see Vitus J. Bering og de Russiske opdagelsesrejser fra, 1725-1743, af P. Lauridsen, 12mo, Kjøbenhavn, Hegel & Søn, 1885, pp. 4-6. See also translation of same, entitled, Russian Explorations, 1725-1743, Vitus Bering, the discoverer of Bering Strait, by Peter Lauridsen, etc., translated from the Danish by Julius E. Olson, 12mo, Chicago, Griggs & Co., 1889, pp. ix, xii, 10, 11. See also note on Bering's name by W. H. Dall in The National Geographic Magazine, 8°, Washington, 1890. Vol. II, No. 2, p. 122.

The Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, has Behring's Island and Behring's Strait. Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, New York, 1877, has Behring or Beering (Vitus). The American Cyclopædia, 1883, vol. 2, p. 480, has Behring or Bering (Vitus). Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, New York, 1887, vol. 1, p. 245, has Vitus Bering.

*Bering*, bay; see Yakutat.

**Bering**; glacier, between Mount St. Elias and the Copper river. So named by the Coast Survey in 1880.

*Bering*, haven; see Controllor bay.

**Bering**; island, one of the Commander group, Bering sea. Bering died and was buried here December 8, 1741.

*Bering*, river; see Alsek.

**Bering**; sea, between Alaska and eastern Siberia. First so called after Commander Bering, by Captain Golofnin, in 1822. Before this date it was for the most part called the Sea of Kamchatka (variously spelled). On a very old map it is called the Mer d'Ormante and on another the Sleepy sea. It has also been called the Sea of Otters (Bobrovoi) and also the Sea of Alaska (variously spelled) or Aleutian sea. Also the Eastern (*i. e.* Pacific) ocean. For very full account of this name see Fur Seal Arbitration.

**Bering**; strait, separating Asia from North America. Variouslly written as strait and straits, and also variously written sometimes in the possessive form, as Bhering, Behring, Beering, etc. As early as 1572, it is shown on a map with the name Strets de Anian. Cook, in 1778, called it Bhering's straits.

**Bering**; vilage, on the eastern shore of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900. Locally called Bering City.

**Bernard**; creek, tributary to the Tonsina river from the southeast. Name from Gerdine, 1900.

**Berners**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794.

*Bernstein*, bay; see Amber.

**Berry**; arm, of Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot of 1883, p. 192.

*Berry*, inlet; see Tenakee.

**Berry**; island, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1886.

**Berry**; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Yagodnoi (berry) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Johnson island.

**Berry**; knoll (894 feet high), east of Tamgas harbor, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Called Berry Knoll by Nichols in 1883.

*Berry*, passage; see Tenakee.

**Berry**; peak (2,500 feet high), on Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by the United States Navy in 1881, after Lieut. Robert Mallory Berry, U. S. N., whose party was the first to land upon this island.

**Berry**; point, the end of a sandy shoal forming the northernmost point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named after Lieut. Robert M. Berry, U. S. N., who discovered it in 1881.

**Bertha**; glacier, on the mainland near the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Besboro**; island, in eastern part of Norton sound, Bering sea. Named Besborough by Cook in September, 1778.

*Besimenny*, cape; see Nameless.

**Bessie**; peak (4,130 feet high), in the northern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

*Betchareff*, lake; see Becharof.

*Betchevinskoi*, bay, cape, etc.; see Bechevin.

**Bethel**; mission (Moravian), on the lower Kuskokwim near or at the native vilage Mumtrelega; founded by the missionaries William H. Weinland and John H. Kilbuck in 1885.

*Betrug*, cape; see Deceit.

**Bettles**; river, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Named by the miners, in 1899, after Mr. Bettles, of the firm Pickarts, Bettles & Pickarts, owners of the post Bergman.

**Betton**; cape, on the western coast of Betton island. Called Betton Head by the Coast Survey in 1886.

**Betton**; island, in the northern entrance to Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Robert Betton, one of his party, who was wounded in a fight with the natives. The name occurs several times in Vancouver's text, but in the atlas is erroneously Beaton. This erroneous form has been widely copied.

**Between**; cape, between Spruce and Inner Spruce cape, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named *Promezhutochnie* (between) by Murashev in 1839-40.

**Between**; mountain (1,526 feet high), near Tamgas harbor, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

*Beziemiannoi*, islet; see Nameless.

*Bezplodnie*, islands; see Barren.

*Bhering*; see Bering.

**Bibb**; shoal, in the entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass, in 1881, perhaps after one of the Coast Survey vessels.

**Bibora**; reef, off the northern end of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *La Bibora* by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Apparently intended for *la bibaro* (beaver).

*Bichevina*, bay; see Bechevin.

**Bieli**; rock, near Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Bieloi (white) by Vasilief in 1809. Called White by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 140). Erroneously Beloi.

*Bieli*, rock, Chatham strait; see White.

**Big**; bowlder, near Danger point in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in 1881.

**Big**; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the east, near longitude 149°. Prospectors' name, given in 1899.

**Big**; creek, tributary to Grouse creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Big**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helmi in 1886.

**Big**; island, at entrance to Deep bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Bolshoi (big) by Vasilief in 1833.

**Big**; island, in the Yukon river just below the mouth of Melozi river. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Big*, island; see Big Gavanski.

**Big**; lake, in northern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Elliott, 1874, calls it Great lake. According to Elliott, its Aleut name is *Mee-sulk-mah-nee*, i. e., *very shallow*.

**Big**; mountain (8,750 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. So called on recent Coast Survey charts.

**Big**; rock, at entrance to Afognak bay, Kodiak group. Named Bolshoi (big) by Murashev in 1839-40.

*Big Arrow*, bay; see Big Branch.

*Big Black*, river; see Rat.

**Big Branch**; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Bolshoi strelka (Big arrow or Big off-shoot) by the Russians. Has been called Great Strelki bay; also Bolshoi Rukav (big sleeve).

- Big Branch**; rock, off Big Branch bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Big Diomede**; island (1,759 feet high), the westernmost and largest of the Diomede islands, Bering strait. It is the easternmost land of eastern Siberia, Asia. For name of the group see Diomede. Commonly known as Big Diomede. Sauer, 1802, calls it Inalin and Inellen; Lutke has Inalik, while Beechey, 1830, has Ratmanoff (Noo-nar-book). Tebenkof, 1849, has Imaklit, while Nordenskjold has I-ma-ltn. Beechey, 1826, says that he transferred to this island the name Ratmanoff, which had been bestowed upon the supposed discovery of Kotzebue.
- Big Fort**; islet, on southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Bolshoi Krieposti (Big fort) by the Russian American Company in 1849.
- Big Four**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Big Gavanski**; island, one of the Gavanski group, immediately in front of Starrigavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski Bolshoi (big harbor) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Big island and Gavanski island.
- Big Goose*, island; see Goose.
- Big Hurrah**; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Big Ikiut*, river; see Niukluk.
- Big Iliashok*, island; see Outer Iliashik.
- Big Koniuji**; island, one of the Shumagin group. Named by the Russians Bolshoi Koniuzhi, a word derived from Koniuzhka, the *crested auk*. Also written Konioujii, Koniugi, etc. See Koniuji.
- Big Lake**. A region of flat country abounding in lakes, between the lower Yukon and the Kuskokwim rivers, was, as early as 1878 and probably earlier, known to the fur traders as the Big Lake country.
- Big Rose**; island, one of the Opasni islands in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, doubtless after the little steamer *Rose*.
- Big Whitefish**; island, in the Yukon river, at the Palisades. Called Big White Fish island by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Bill**; point, the north point of Whitney island, Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Billy**; creek, tributary to Hicks creek, from the north, near longitude 147° 30'. Local name from Glenn in 1898.
- Bingham**; the northwestern point of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794. Tebenkof calls it Takhanis, while Cook and La Perouse call it Cape Cross. Vancouver located Cape Cross seven miles from this.
- Bingo**; mountain, in northern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Biorka**; cape, the northeasternmost point of Biorka island near Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Burka by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Biorka**; island, near the east end of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Its Aleut name is Siginak (braided, curled), which Sauer wrote Sithanak. Sarichef, in 1792, called it Spirkin; Veniaminof has Borka or Spirkin, while Lutke says Spirkin, otherwise called Borka. Now commonly written and pronounced Biórka. Erroneously Burka. It is from the Norwegian Bjerk Ö, or Swedish Björk Ö, meaning *Birch island*.
- Biorka**; island, the northwesternmost of the Necker islands, at entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. It is South island of Lisianski in 1805.

- Biorka**; sunken reef, in Sitka sound, westward from Biorka island. So named by Dall in the *Coast Pilot*, 1883. Has also been called Biorka rock.
- Biorka**; village (population in 1890, 58), on the eastern end of Biorka island, eastern Aleutians. Has been written Borka and Burka. Its native name, according to Veniaminof, is Ugiú-ug, but Sauer, 1790, says it is called Sidankin, while Sarichef, in the same party with Sauer, has Sedanka and Sedanki.
- Biougam*, island; see Bushy.
- Birch*; cove, east of Pyramid island, Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named Berezovaia (birch) bay by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.
- Birch**; creek, tributary to Big Four creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Birch**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 15 miles below the mouth of Tozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Birch**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, a little below Fort Yukon. Named by traders of the Hudson Bay Company. Its Indian name is reported to be Tohwun-nukakat. Either this creek, or the one next below it, is Nocotocargut of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1867.
- Birch**; lake, near Tetling river, between the Copper and Tanana rivers. So named by Lowe, in 1898, after Stephen Birch, a member of his party.
- Birch Creek**; trail, from the Tanana river, near longitude 147°, to the headwaters of Birch creek. Local usage. Apparently identical with Circle City trail of some maps.
- Bird**; cape (1,008 feet high), at western end of Amchitka island, western Aleutians. Lutke says the Aleuts call it Satanna, i. e., des oiseaux (of birds). The Russians called it Ptichie (bird) cape.
- Bird**; cape, on southern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Ptichie (bird) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Bird**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm, Cook inlet, from the north, opposite the mouth of Sixmile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1900.
- Bird**; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Bird**; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak island. Named Ptichie (bird) by the Russians in 1809.
- Bird**; island, in southern part of the Shumagin group. Named Ptichnie or Ptichnoi (bird) by the early Russians. Has also been written Petitski and Ptitchny.
- Bird**; island, off south shore of Ikatan island, near east end of Unimak island. Named Ptichie (bird) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Bird**; rock, in eastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name from the Coast Survey, 1899.
- Bird**; rock, in Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bishop**; point, the western point of entrance to Taku inlet, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Originally named Salisbury by Vancouver, in 1794, after the Bishop of Salisbury. The name Salisbury having been accidentally transferred to a point about 3 miles farther west, the name Bishop was given to the point by Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 171).
- Bissell**; lake, tributary to Chuitna river, near the head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Bituk*, creek; see Baituk.
- Bitzla**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 157° 30'. Part of a native name reported in 1885 by Allen, who has Bitzlatoilocta on his map and Bitzlatoilöeta in his text.

- Black**; bluffs, east of St. Paul village, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Apparently a local descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Black**; cape, forming the eastern head of Driftwood bay on the southern shore of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Chornoi (black) by Kuritzien in 1849.
- Black**; cape, on northern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Chornoi or Chornoi (black) by the Russians as early as 1848. Has also been written erroneously Torno. Presumably a descriptive name.
- Black**; cape, on southeastern coast of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Chernie (black) by Murashev, 1839-40.
- Black, cape*; see Newenham.
- Black**; glacier, in the Mt. St. Elias region near Disenchantment bay. Descriptive name, given by Russell in 1890.
- Black**; island, in Behm canal, northwest of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Black**; islet, in Revillagigedo channel, north of the southern entrance to Behm canal. So named by Nichols in 1883. Descriptive term.
- Black**; lake, near Black peak on Alaska peninsula. So called by Petrof in 1880.
- Black**; mountain (5,130 feet high), in the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Muir in 1882.
- Black**; mountain (1,883 feet high), in the southern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Black**; mountain (5,000 feet high), northeast of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Black**; peak on Alaska peninsula, northwest of Chignik bay. Named Chornaia (black) by Tebenkof in 1849. Also called Black volcano.
- Black**; point, on northern shore of Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Black**; point, the southwesternmost point of Sitkalidak island, Kodiak group. Descriptive name, given by Tanner in 1888. It is Miesofski or Miesof of Tebenkof and Mizofek of Archimandritof, 1849.
- Black**; reef, in Port Frederick west of Green island, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Black**; river, in the Yukon delta, called by Dall Kipniuk or Black. Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (edition of 1852) calls it Kipnaiak and late Coast Survey charts Kripniyuk. Nelson says the native name is Kipniaguk, spelled Kipniuk on most maps, and shows it as a river distinct from and to the north of Black river. It is Naulchi river of Tebenkof, 1849.
- Black**; rock (150 feet high), east of Crooked island, in the Walrus island group, Bristol bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Black**; rock (25 feet high), in Revillagigedo channel, south of entrance to Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.
- Black**; rock, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago, less than a mile westerly from Sentinel rock. This may be the Makhnak or the *golia kamennya ostrovki* (bare rocky islets) of Vasilief in 1809. The early and later representation and nomenclature here is confused.
- Blackbird**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Drozdof (blackbird) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Blackburn**; mountain (16,140 feet high), near the Copper river. Named by Allen, in 1885, after Hon. Joseph Clay Styles Blackburn, of Kentucky.
- Blackburn**; river, tributary to the Copper, from the east, a little south of latitude 62°. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

- Black Crag**; peak (5,895 feet high), on the mainland, about 8 miles south of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Black Crook**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Black Diamond**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Mission creek, in the Eagle Mining region. Local name, published in 1899.
- Black Head**; point, on the eastern shore of Dease inlet, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Black River**; settlements. The Eleventh Census, 1890, speaks of the Black River settlements in the Yukon district. I suppose this refers to Eskimo villages along the Black river in the Yukon delta.
- Blackstone**; bay and glacier, in Prince William sound, opposite Port Wells. Named in 1899 after a miner who lost his life there "a few years ago."
- Blackthorn**; peak (4,010 feet high), on the western shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Black Thorn by Reid in 1896.
- Blaine**; bay, a small bight in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Hon. James Gillespie Blaine.
- Blaine**; point, on the mainland, near north end of Pearse canal, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Hon. James G. Blaine.
- Blaine**; point, the western point of entrance to Blaine bay in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Hon. James G. Blaine.
- Blake**; channel, separating southern part of Wrangell island from the mainland, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Prof. William Phipps Blake, of New Haven, Conn., who made explorations in this region in 1863.
- Blake**; island, at junction of Blake channel and Bradfield canal. Named Ham by Snow in 1886, and Blake by Nichols in 1891.
- Blaker*, point; see *Blaquiere*.
- Blanche**; white rock (10 feet high), in Ernest sound, between Etolin and Deer islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Blank**; inlet, indenting southeastern coast of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Blank**; two islets, at entrance to Blank inlet, above.
- Blanquizal**; point, on west coast of Prince of Wales island. Named by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779, and first published by La Perouse, in 1798, as Pta. del Blanquizal. Also has been written Blanquisal. Blanquizal is Spanish for *pipeclay*.
- Blaquiere**; point, the southeastern point of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. By the Russians written *Blaker*.
- Blashke**; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, after Dr. Edward Leontief Blashke, surgeon on the ship *Nikolai*, Capt. A. K. Etolin, commanding, 1839-1841. Has also been written *Blaschke* and *Bloshke*.
- Blossom*, point; see *Blossom*.
- Blatchford**; creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in *National Geographic Magazine* in 1900.
- Bligh**; island, in Prince William sound. Named Bligh's island, by Vancouver, in 1794. Has also been written *Blighs*.
- Blind**; island, near mouth of Blind river, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Blind**; passage, between Black island and Hassler island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Blind*, inlet or passage; see *Tenakee*.
- Blind**; point, near mouth of Blind river, Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Blind Passage point by Nichols in 1881.

- Blind**; river, in Mitkof island, tributary to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Before this region was explored it was supposed that a choked or obstructed passage existed here and connected with Blind slough, on the south shore of Mitkof island. Lindenberg, in 1838, calls it *Sukhoi pralif* (dry strait). Meade, in 1868, has Blind passage, said to lead to Clarence strait. This supposed channel which has been variously called Dry or Blind passage or channel does not exist.
- Blind Slough.** An indentation of the southern shore of Mitkof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago, was, prior to the surveys by the Coast Survey, supposed to connect with Blind passage in Wrangell strait. The western part of this supposed (but non-existent) Blind passage is now known as Blind river and its southern end, Blind slough.
- Blizhni**; point, on northern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Blizhnie (near) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been called Blitzhni and Nearer.
- Block**; island, in Tlevak narrows, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Bloskhe*, island; see Blashke.
- Blossom**; cape, on eastern shore of Kotzebue sound, opposite Cape Espenberg. So named by Beechey, in 1827, after his ship *Blossom*.
- Blossom**; island, a rocky mass, protruding through the Malaspina glacier in the St. Elias region, was found by the National Geographic Society exploring party, of 1890, to be covered with flowers and accordingly named Blossom island.
- Blossom**; point, the end of a sandy shoal on southwestern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881. Erroneously Blossom point.
- Blossom**; shoals, off Icy cape, Arctic ocean. Described by Beechey, in 1826, and named by him after his ship. In September, 1889, Commander C. H. Stockton, of the U. S. S. *Thetis*, erected a beacon on Icy cape to mark the beginning of Blossoms shoals.
- Blue*, island; see Crow.
- Blue**; point, on eastern shore of Portland canal. Descriptive name given by Pender in 1868.
- Blue Fox**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Named Pestsovaia (blue fox) by Ingenstrem about 1830.
- Bluestone**; river, tributary to Tuksuk channel, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bluff**; cape, on the eastern shore of Kizhuyak bay, Kodiak island. Named Otrubistoi (bluff) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Bluff**; cape, the northernmost point of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. Named by Dall in 1880.
- Bluff**; cape, the southwestern head of Afognak bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Otrubistoi (cut around, i. e., abrupt, perpendicular, bluff) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Bluff**; creek, tributary to American creek from the east in the Eagle mining region. Local name obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Bluff**; island, in entrance to Shipley bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Dall in 1879.
- Bluff**; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- Bluff*, island; see Buyan.
- Bluff**; islet, on the southeastern edge of the Sandman reefs northeast of Sannak. So called by Dall in 1880.
- Bluff**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So called by Pender in 1868.

- Bluff;** point, on the northern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Descriptive name given by Dall in 1880.
- Bluff;** point, on the northern shore of Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Bluff;** point, on the right bank of the Yukon, about 20 miles below Nulato. So called on recent maps.
- Bluff;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Bluff;** point, the northeastern head of Kootznahoo roads, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Name published, in 1881, on United States Hydrographic chart 882.
- Bluff;* point, the northern point of entrance to Wachusett cove, Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Bluff;** point, the western point of entrance to Yes bay, Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bluff;** settlement, at mouth of Daniels creek, Seward peninsula. Locally called Bluff City.
- Blume;** creek, tributary to Johnston creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Blunt;** mountain, on eastern shore of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Blunt;** point, in Wrangell strait, near its northern end. Named by Lindenberg, in 1838, Zhila (vein or lode), and a place about 1 mile farther north was named, also by Lindenberg, Tupoi (blunt) point. This Blunt point of Lindenberg was, in 1869, called Cone point by Meade and, in 1881, Turn point by Nichols, by which name it is now known. This name Blunt is now applied to Lindenberg's Zhila point.
- Blunt;** point, on the western shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1880.
- Blunt;* point, the northern point of entrance to Letnikof cove, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Tupoi (blunt) by Lindenberg in 1838. Name obsolete.
- Blying;** sound, or open bay, on the southeastern shore of Kenai peninsula. According to Vancouver, it was so called by the Russians, before 1794, and called by Portlock, in 1787, Port Andrews. Also written Blyings and Blying's and canal Blyings.
- Boat;** channel, in Red bay between Danger island and Prince of Wales island. So called by the Coast Survey in 1888. May not be intended for a name, but only designed to indicate that here exists a channel for boats.
- Boat;** harbor, a little west of Golofnin bay on northern shore of Norton sound. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Boat;** harbor, in Peninsula ridge at south end of Revillagigedo channel. Visited but not named by Vancouver, in 1793, who describes it as "a very commodious well-sheltered little cove about half a league to the westward of Cape Fox."
- Boat;** harbor, on western coast of Lynn canal, just north of St. James bay. Described in Coast Pilot as "a boat harbor" and on Coast Survey chart 8300 (edition of 1893) called Boat harbor.
- Boat;** rock, in Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Boat;** rock, in entrance to Nakat inlet, near Cape Fox, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Boat Extreme.** This name was given by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, to the westernmost point reached by them, by boat, in their journey from the McKenzie river mouth to Point Barrow.

**Boat Harbor**; point, being one of the heads of Boat harbor, near Cape Fox, Alexander archipelago. So called by Meade in 1869.

*Bobrof*, bank, etc.; see Sea Otter.

*Bobrof*, island, between Kanaga and Tanaga; see Sea Otter.

*Bobrof*, island; see Beaver.

*Bobrovie*, point, Kruzof island; see Beaver.

*Bobrovoi*, bay; see Otter.

*Bobrovoi*, bay, cove, etc.; see Beaver.

**Bobrovoi**; point, near south end of Baranof island, the southern point of entrance to Larch bay, Alexander archipelago. Named Bobrovoi (sea otter) by the Russians.

*Bobrovskoi*, mountain; see Beaver.

**Boca de Quadra**; canal or fiord, indenting the mainland coast of southeastern Alaska, east of Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Caamaño in 1792. Has also been called Quadra bay and Quadra channel. Boca de Quadra is Spanish for channel or passage of Quadra, i. e., Quadra's channel.

*Boca Fina*; see Bocas de Finas.

**Bocas**; point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de las Bocas (point of the mouths) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Bocas de Arriaga*; see Arriaga.

**Bocas de Finas**; a name applied by early Spanish explorers to the unexplored inlets or bays at the extreme northern part of Bucareli bay, where their explorations ended. The name appears to have intended the commemoration of the fact. Termination bays or inlets would seem to be the meaning. Has also been called Boca Fina.

**Bocas del Almirante**. Some unexplored inlets on the north shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, were so designated by Maurelle and Quadra 1775-1779.

*Bocharoff*, lake; see Becharof.

*Bochonoff*, lake; see Becharof.

**Bock**; bight, in Thomas bay, eastern coast of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Bog**; cape, between Protection bay and Three Island bay, on south shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. It is Ianaliu or Yanaliu of Tebenkof, 1849, and Alexander of the Coast Survey in 1900.

*Boga Slov*, hill; see Bogoslof.

**Bogert**; point, on eastern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

**Bogoslof**; hill (591 feet high), on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Bogosloff mountain by the Coast Survey. H. W. Elliott calls it Boga slov and adds Boga slov or *word of God*, indefinite in its application to "the place, but is, perhaps, due to the fact that the pious Russians, immediately after landing at Zapadnie, in 1787, ascended the hill and erected a huge cross thereon."

**Bogoslof**; volcanic island, in Bering sea, about 25 miles north of the western end of Unalaska. This island rose from the sea May 18, 1796, St. Johns Day, and received from the Russians the name Joanna Bogoslova, or John the Theologian's island. It has been called Bogoslov, Johann Bogoslov, St. Jean Bogosloff, etc. Its native name, according to Grewingk, is Agaschagoch, or, as it may be written, Agashagok. In 1883 a new volcanic island rose near this one, which is accordingly now called Old Bogoslof.

- Bohemian**; range of mountains (2,000 to 2,500 feet high), on the north shore of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Boidarkin**; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Boidarka and Hawley. It is a corruption of *bidarka*, the Aleut name of their skin canoe.
- Boil*, cape; see Mohican.
- Boil**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, near its source, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Boise**; creek, tributary to Coal creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bok*, island; see Ban.
- Bold**; cape, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Named Stolb (pillar) by the Russians, and usage divided between Pillar and Bold. Descriptive name.
- Bold**; cliff, on northeastern shore of Hood bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, said to have been given by Meade in 1869.
- Bold**; island, in Revillagigedo channel, northeast of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Boldrin**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bolwnoi*, rocks; see Surf.
- Bolles**; inlet, indenting western shore of Long island, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, U. S. N.
- Bolles**; ledge in Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named after Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, U. S. N., in about 1882.
- Bolshoj*, island, Peril strait; see Big.
- Bolshoi*, point; see Manby.
- Bolshoi Krieposti*, islet; see Big Fort.
- Bolshoi Malinof*, island; see Raspberry.
- Bolshoi rukav* or Great sleeve; see Great.
- Bolshoi Rukav*, bay; see Big Branch.
- Bolshoi Strelki* or Big Arrow bay; see Big Branch.
- Bolshoiger**. Petrof, on his census map of 1880, gives this as the name of a village on the right bank of the Yukon, about 25 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. Name not found in his text nor anywhere else that I have discovered.
- Bomb**; point, Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Bomchoi*, island; see Large.
- Bonanza**; bar, on Fortymile creek, near the international boundary line. Prospectors' name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Bonanza**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bonanza**; creek, tributary to Salmon lake, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bonanza**; creek or river, tributary to Port Safety, in the Bonanza mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name published in 1900. Also called Bonanza Cal. A late map makes California creek a principal tributary of this stream.
- Bonnet*, creek; see Slate.
- Bonnie**; point, on southern shore of Whitewater bay, Chatham strait, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Glass in 1881.
- Bophor*, cape; see Beaufort.
- Border**; two rocks, forming part of the Gavanski (harbor) group of islands, Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Griada (border) by Vasilief in 1809.

- Bore**; rock, in entrance to Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas in 1887.
- Boreas**; point, the north point of entrance to Breezy bay, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1882.
- Borka*, island; see Biorka.
- Borka*, village; see Biorka.
- Borlase**; point, on the northwestern shore of Warren island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Capt. Sir John Borlase Warren.
- Boroshki*, bay; see No Thorofare.
- Boston**; islands, near the southwestern shore of Wales island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Bostwick**; inlet, indenting the southeastern shore of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after Lieut. Frank Matteson Bostwick, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Bostwick**; sunken reef, in Felice strait, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Botcharoff*, lake; see Becharof.
- Botinski**; island, not identified, near Unimak pass; mentioned by Langsdorf (*Voyage*, II, 54).
- Bottomless**; lake, near Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Russians Bezdonnoi (without bottom).
- Botuk*, creek; see Baituk.
- Boulder**; bay, indenting eastern shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1880.
- Boulder**; cape, on north coast of Kodiak. Named by the Russians *Mies pokatago utesu* (cape of the rolling rock). Descriptive term.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, north of Mount Sanford. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Kanata river, from the west. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to the Klehini river, in the Porcupine mining region. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900 and spelled Bowlder and Boulder.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Stewart river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Vulcan creek, from the west, southeast of Omalik mountain, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near Eagle on the Yukon. Prospectors' name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Boulder**; extensive flat of mud and boulders near Vexation point, in Wrangel strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the *Coast Pilot*, 1883.
- Boulder**; island, in Camden bay, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin, in 1826, because it appeared "to be a collection of boulder stones" (p. 148).
- Boulder*, island; see Karpa.
- Boulder**; mountain (3,790 feet high), on the mainland, near junction of Katete and Stikine rivers. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Boulder**; point, in Tlevak narrows, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the *Coast Pilot*, 1883.
- Boulder**, point, on the eastern shore of Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Boulder**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

*Bouldyr*, island; see Buldir.

**Boundary**; butte or peak (about 2,500 feet high), near junction of Seventymile creek and the Yukon at the international boundary. Named Boundary Butte by Schwatka, in 1883, who says its native name is Ta-tót-lee.

**Boundary**; creek, tributary to the White river, from the south, near the international boundary line. Descriptive name, published by the Geological Survey in 1900.

**Boundary**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, at the international boundary; in latitude  $64^{\circ} 40'$ . Local name, published in 1898.

**Boundary**; mountain, on south bank of Porcupine river, at the international boundary. So named by the Coast Survey about 1890. Erroneously Boundry.

**Boundary**; mountain (4,805 feet high), on west bank of the Stikine river, near international boundary line. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Boundary**; rock, on the international boundary, about 15 miles north of Porcupine river. So called by the Coast Survey about 1890.

*Boundary*, strait; see Dixon entrance.

**Bourbon**; creek, tributary to Dry creek, very near Nome, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

*Boussole*, Point de la; see Manby.

*Bove*, lake; see Tagish.

**Bow**; cape, on north coast of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Bowhead**; creek, tributary to Cripple Creek, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900. Has been written Bowheads and Bowherd.

*Boulder*, creek; see Boulder.

*Bozman*, mountain; see Seattle.

**Bradfield**; canal, penetrating the mainland north of Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Called Bradfield channel by Vancouver in 1793.

**Bradford**. The Eleventh Census, 1890, reports a village of this name in the Nushagak enumerating district, with a population of 166. Location not shown on any map I have seen.

**Bradley**; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near longitude  $149^{\circ}$ . So named by Allen in 1885.

**Brady**; glacier, in Taylor bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after Rev. (afterward Governor) John G. Brady, a missionary and teacher who went to Sitka and began work in 1878.

**Branch**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near latitude  $68^{\circ}$ . Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Breakers*, cape; see Burunof.

**Breast**; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.

*Breed*, island; see Tanginak.

**Breezy**; bay, in Tlevak strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1881, on account of the strong winds encountered there.

**Breezy**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Bremner**; river, tributary, from the east, to the lower part of the Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after John Bremner, a miner who, in 1884, ascended the Copper as far as Taral and wintered there 1884-85. Allen reports its native name to be Tetahena, i. e., Teta river. Often miscalled Brenner.

*Brian*, islands; see *Inian*.

**Brickyard**; harbor, in Long island, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Name not before published so far as known. Old Russian charts indicate the existence of a brickyard on the shores of this unnamed harbor.

**Bride**; point, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, on the mainland, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas in 1888.

**Bridge**; point, on northern shore of Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Midshipman (afterwards Lieutenant) Edward W. Bridge, U. S. N., one of his officers.

**Bridget**; cove, in Lynn canal, near Bridget point. Named by the Coast Survey in 1893.

**Bridget**; point, the south point of entrance to Berner's bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

**Brightman**; point, the south point of entrance to Herring bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1899. This point may be identical with Townshend of Vancouver.

**Bristol**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Bering sea. So named by Cook, in 1778, "in honour of the admiral Earl of Bristol." Grewingk has Bristol or Kwitschak.

*Bristol*, river; see *Nushagak*.

*Bristolski*, point; see *Etolin*.

**British**; chain of mountains, on northern coast of Alaska, near international boundary. So named by Franklin in 1826.

**British**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, near its head. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Broad**; bay, on western shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called *Shirokaia* (broad) by Veniaminof. Descriptive name.

*Broad*, cape, in Sitka sound; see *Burunof*.

**Broad**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Pavlof bay, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Russians *Tolstoi* (broad), and variously called *Broad* or *Tolstoi*. Descriptive term.

**Broad**; island, near junction of Hooniah sound and Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named *Poperechnoi* (across on the other side, crosswise, transverse, lying across, "thwart-ship," etc.) by Vasilief in 1833. Has been translated *Broad* and has appeared as *Poperetch* or *Broad island*.

*Broad*, pass; see *Caribou*.

**Broad**; point, between Kalsin and Middle bays, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named *Tolstoi* (broad) by Russian naval officers in 1809.

*Broad*, point; see *Tolstoi*.

**Bronaugh**; islands, off Dall Head, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after Lieut. William Venable Bronaugh, U. S. N., a member of his party.

**Bronson**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150° 30'. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

*Brooks*, harbor; see *Nuchek*.

**Brothers (The)**; group of islands and rocks off Point Pybus, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1882.

**Brothers (The)**; islets, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Los Hermagos* by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. *Los Hermagos* is here assumed to be an error for *Los Hermanos* (the brothers).

**Brothers (The)**; islets, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Los Hermanos* (the brothers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Brothers (The)*; see *Lynn Brothers*.

- Brow**; point, in Behm canal, the south point of entrance to Gedney passage. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Nose and Chin points are near by.
- Brown**; cove, in mainland, northeast of north end of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Brown**; glacier, at head of Fords Terror, Endicott arm, Holkham bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Brown**; mountain, in western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover in 1885.
- Brown**; mountain (5,800 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.
- Brownlow**; point, the western head of Camden bay, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Brownson**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago, about 8 miles west of Cape Chacon, Dixon entrance. Named by the Coast Survey after Commander Willard Herbert Brownson, U. S. N.
- Brownson**; island, separated from Etolin island by Canoe passage, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Commander Brownson.
- Bruch**; spit, off northeastern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.
- Brumeux*, cape; see Foggy.
- Brumez*, point; see Foggy.
- Brundige*; reef or ledge, in south end of Clarence strait, designated in the Coast Pilot (1883) after Capt. J. C. Brundige, R. N., who reported it. This reef or one near it has since been located and named, by the Coast Survey, Hassler reef. It is now established that these are different names of the same thing. See Hassler.
- Brush**; hill, on Revillagigedo island, near Ward cove, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Bush hill.
- Bryant**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south, north of the Forty-mile mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Bryant**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after Mr. Charles Bryant, for several years United States Treasury Department agent on the Pribilof islands.
- Bryant**; point, the south head of McLeod harbor, Montague island, Prince William sound. Was so named by Portlock in 1787.
- Bryn Mawr**; glacier, tributary from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899, after Bryn Mawr College.
- Bubb**; creek, tributary to Tazlina river, from the north, near latitude 62°. Proper name, given by Glenn in 1898, who gives its native name as Taiklano.
- Bucareli**; bay, on the western side of Prince of Wales archipelago. Discovered by Maurelle, in 1775, and surveyed and named by him Puerto del Baylio Bucareli, in honor of Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, viceroy of Mexico. Variousy called a bay, gulf, harbor, port, or sound and its name variously written Bucarelli, Buccarelli, Bukarelli, etc.
- Buccleugh*; sound. The eastern part of Dixon entrance was named Buccleugh's by Meares in 1789. Spelled, erroneously, on his charts Bucclugh. Name obsolete.
- Buck**; mountain, on Revillagigedo island, near Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Doe and Fawn mountains are near by.
- Bucks**; house and store, on the lower Stikine, of which the name is Choquett's or Choquette's, but is commonly called Buck's. Was so called, in 1877, and presumably earlier.

- Buckeye**; creek, tributary to the Yukon from the west, near Eagle, eastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- Buckland**; mountains, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary. So named by Franklin, in 1826, "in honour of Professor Buckland."
- Buckland**; river, in the Seward peninsula, tributary to Eschscholtz bay. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, "in compliment to Dr. Buckland, the professor of geology at Oxford." Its Eskimo name, according to the Russians is Kaniek or Kotsokotana; according to Dall, 1869, Kúng-uk, and according to Petrof, 1880, Konguk.
- Buckskin**; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Budd**; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Buen-tiempo*, cape and mountain; see Fairweather.
- Buffalo**; creek, at headwaters of Nome river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bug**; island, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Bug**; islet, in Neets bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Buhner**; creek, tributary to Anikovik river, near Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Bukarelli*, bay; see Bucareli.
- Bukti*, point; see Cove.
- Buldir**; island (1,145 feet high), between Kiska and Attu, western Aleutians. So called by the early Russian explorers. Langsdorf calls it Buldir, or the round island. Various written Bouldir, Bouldyr, etc. Buldier is the Russian word for *hut* or *hovel*.
- Bull**; island, near head of George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bullen**; point, on the Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. Named by Franklin in 1826.
- Bullion**; creek, on northeastern shore of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a miner's name in use prior to 1890.
- Bulshava*, mountain; see McKinley.
- Bunker**; hill, on north bank of the Kuzitrin river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Burg**; creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Name published in National Geographic Magazine in January, 1900.
- Burka*, cape; see Biorca.
- Burlow*, cove; see Barlow.
- Burnett**; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- Burniston**; range of mountains, east of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Burnt**; islet, near Keene island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Obgorielie (burnt off) by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Captain's island of Meade in 1869.
- Burnt*; point, just south of Anchorage point, Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named Obgorielie (burnt off) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.
- Burnt Islet**; reef, near Burnt islet, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Burroughs**; bay, in the mainland north of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named Burrough's bay by Vancouver in 1793. Rendered Burrong (burrower) on one Russian chart.

**Burroughs Bay**; cannery and village, at junction of Unuk river with Burroughs bay, southeastern Alaska. Population in 1890, 134. A saltery was operated here by James Miller in 1886 or 1887. Cannery built here, in 1888, by Andrew and Benjamin Young, of Astoria, known as the Cape Lees Packing Company. It was dismantled and abandoned in 1894.

*Burun*, rocks; see Surf.

**Burunof**; cape, on eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Burunof (breakers) by Vasilief in 1809, and variously written Bouronov, Burunoff, Breakers, etc. Tebenkof calls it Tolstoi (broad) cape.

*Bush*, hill; see Brush.

**Bush**; islets, near Kell bay, on western shore of Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.

**Bush**; island, in Tlevak narrows, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.

**Bush**; mountain (1,805 feet high), in northern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.

**Bush**; rock, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moser in 1897.

**Bush Top**; islet, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. It is Goloi (bare) of Lindenberg in 1838.

**Bushy**; island, in Tlevak strait, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. It is "small and covered with bushes."

**Bushy**; island, the northernmost of the large islands of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Biugam on some charts.

**Bushy**; islets, in Endicott arm of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Bushy**; point, between Neets bay and Traitors cove, on Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Buskin**; river and village, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Named Sapozhkova (little boat) by Russian naval officers in 1808-10.

**Buster**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

**Butler**; peak (1,163 feet high), on the mainland near Slocum inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.

**Butte**; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

**Buyan**; island, south of the Iliasik islands, in the Sandman reefs. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is Bluff island of others. Buyan is a Russian *feminine* noun meaning a turbulent, noisy fellow; also a *masculine* noun meaning wharf or landing place.

**Caamaño**; point, the southernmost point of Cleveland peninsula, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Don Jacinto Caamaño, who had made a chart of this region prior to Vancouver's survey.

**Cabras**; islets or rocks, in Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. This name does not appear on La Perouse's chart of Bucareli bay, which was the first publication of the Spanish surveys, of 1775 and 1779. On all the later charts it appears as here written, being variously called islands, island, and rock. In the late Coast Pilot erroneously Cabas. Cabras is Spanish for *goats*.

- Cache;** creek, tributary to north shore of Norton sound, between the mouths of Solomon and Topkok rivers. Prospectors' name. Its Eskimo name is reported by Barnard to be Orobuktulák. Near it the Davidson-Blakeslee map of 1900 locates an Eskimo village called Opiktulik.
- Caché;** island, in the Koyukuk river, a little below the mouth of Batza river. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Cache;** island, in Naha bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Cactus;** point, on Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, opposite entrance to Rudererd bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Cadiack,* island; see Kodiak.
- Caetani,* lake; see Castani.
- Caigancee,* cape; see Muzon.
- Cain,* island; see Gain.
- Cairn;** point, in Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1893.
- Cairn;** island, near entrance to Snag cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Calder;** bay, near Mount Calder, in Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm in 1886.
- Calder;** mountain (3,371 feet high), in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver; in 1793, after Captain Calder, of the British navy.
- Calder;** rocks, westerly from Mount Calder, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1879.
- Caldera;** port, in Malaspina island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Caldera by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779, presumably on account of the rough or *boiling* water in its vicinity. Has also been called a harbor and the name spelled, erroneously, Caldero and Coldera.
- California;** bay, indenting north end of Prince of Wales island, near Point Colpoys, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883 (p. 90), after the steamer *California*.
- California;** boulder or boulder patch, near Blind point, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by Nichols, in 1881, after the steamer *California*.
- California;** creek, tributary to Bonanza river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- California;** gulch and creek, tributary to Glacier creek, just north of Turnagain arm, Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.
- California;** head, a bluff point on southwest shore of Revillagigedo island, separating George inlet from Carroll inlet. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, presumably after the steamer *California*.
- California;** ridge or range of mountains, in eastern part of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after the steamer *California*.
- California;** rock, near southern end of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, after the steamer *California*, which touched upon it. Has also been called Wayanda (misspelled Wyanda), from the U. S. revenue cutter *Wayanda* having touched upon it.
- Calm;** a high point somewhere on the north shore of Bristol bay was so named by Cook, July 13, 1778, who had calm weather when off it. Tebenkof, 1849, identifies it with the south point of Hagemeister island, which he calls Shtilia (calm), and this usage is followed by the Fish Commission and Coast Survey. Possibly identical with Peirce. See Peirce.

- Calming**; islet, in southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891. It is Utichi (escape) island of Vasilief, 1809, or perhaps this is intended for some derivative of Utikat (to grow calm).
- Calton*, point; see Catton.
- Cam**; islet, in Port Camden, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.
- Camdon**; cape, on northwestern coast of San Juan Bautista island, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Camden**; bay, on the Arctic coast, about 4° west of the international boundary. So named by Franklin, in 1826, "in honour of Marquess Camden."
- Camden**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Camden, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.
- Camden**; port, indenting the northeastern shore of Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Cameron**; point, near Halkett point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Camp**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the east, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Camp**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Camp**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Camp**; island, in Dry strait, near entrance to Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Camp**; mountain (5,300 feet high), northeast of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Sawmill camp was at the foot of this mountain.
- Camp**; point, near the Indian village Kutkwutlu, on left bank of the Chilkat river, a few miles above its mouth. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Camp**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Camp Coogan**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named after Michael Coogan, of Battery I, Second United States Artillery, who, in August, 1871, was reported "on extra duty in Quartermaster's Department in charge of wood party." Coogan had a wood-cutting camp here and the bay was named after him. Erroneously published as Camp Kogan and Camp Cogan. From the description, it is not certain what bay is intended. It may be either Kadiak bay of Tebenkof, 1849 (Nachlezhnaia of Vasilief, 1809), or Lisefskaia bay of Tebenkof, 1849 (Aleutkina of Vasilief, 1809). See Aleutkina.
- Campbell**; point, at head of Cook inlet. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Campbell**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the south, near the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Camp Kogan*, bay; see Camp Coogan.
- Canal (The)**. About 15 miles below Bethel in the lower Kuskokwim is a large island. The slough or channel which separates it from the river's south bank is known locally as *The Canal*.
- Canal**; point, at western entrance to St. Michael canal, Norton sound. Named by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Canal**; point, behind St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Canal by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Canal de Portillo*; see Portillo and similarly for this kind of names.
- Canas**; islet, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Canas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Canas*, Punta de; see St. Elias.

**Candle**; island, between Smeaton and Rudyerd bays, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

*Cane*, mountain; see Cone.

**Cangrejo**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Cangrejo (crab point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has been called, erroneously, Grego.

**Canning**; river, in extreme northern Alaska, debouching into Camden bay. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after "the late Mr. Canning."

**Cannon**; island, at entrance to Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pushki (cannon) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Canoe**; bay, at the head of Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.

**Canoe**; cove, on the southwestern coast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. It is a stopping place for the natives when waiting for good weather and affords excellent shelter for their canoes; hence the name.

*Canoe*, island, in Peril strait; see Povorotni.

**Canoe**; passage, separating Brownson island from Etolin island, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Descriptive term.

**Canoe**; point, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. named Punta de la Canoa (canoe point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Canoe**; point, near south point of entrance to Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Canon*, creek; see Canyon.

*Canoskie*, island; see Koniuji.

**Cantwell**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 149°. Named by Allen, in 1885, presumably after Lieut. John C. Cantwell, U. S. R. M., who explored the Kowak river in 1884 and 1885. According to Peters and Brooks, the native name is Tutlut. According to Lieutenant Castner, it is Nanana.

**Canwell**; glacier, tributary to Delta river, from the east, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Private Canwell, of the Hospital Corps, a member of his party.

**Canyon**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south, at Deadman raffle. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898. Has also been written Canon.

**Canyon**; creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Canyon**; creek, tributary to Iron creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Canyon**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Canyon**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm., Cook inlet, from the south, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895. Has also been shown as a tributary of Sixmile creek.

**Canyon Creek**; glacier, on north shore of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Has also been called Shoup glacier.

*Cape*, bay, indenting southwestern shore of Sitkalidak island, near Kodiak. So named by Lisianski in 1804. Name apparently now obsolete.

*Cape*, island, in Sitka sound; see Lazaria.

**Cape**; mountain, at Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

*Cape Douglas*, village; see Kaguyak.

**Cape Fox**; Indian village at Kirk point, Foggy bay, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, has a Cape Fox village on Cape Fox.

**Cape of the Straits**; see Strait.

**Cape Seppings**; Eskimo village, at Cape Seppings, of which the Eskimo name is given by Tikhmenief, 1861, as Kivalinag-miut, and by U. S. Hydrographic chart No. 68 as Kechemudluk.

**Capones**; point, near St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Capones by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

**Captains**; bay, indenting northeastern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Capt. Lieut. Michael Levashef wintered in the arm or branch at the head of this bay, September 18, 1768, to June 6, 1769, and named that arm St. Paul harbor after his vessel. The large bay was, however, nameless till Veniaminof, in 1840, applied the name Captains to the whole bay, in memory of Levashef's visit. It was called Unalashka bay by the Fish Commission in 1888 and afterwards Unalaska by the Coast Survey.

*Captains*, harbor; see Levashef, port.

*Captains*, island, in Wrangell strait; see Burnt.

**Car**; point, on eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Caracol**, point; see Snail.

**Caribou**; creek, the chief tributary of Matanuska river, northeast of Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.

**Caribou**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

**Caribou**; mountain, on west bank of White river, near latitude 63°. Named by Peters and Brooks, who ascended it in 1898.

**Caribou**; pass, between the Chulitna and Cantwell rivers. So named by Glenn in 1898. Muldrow calls it Broad pass and applies the name Caribou to another pass immediately east of this.

*Caribou*, river; see Cutler.

**Carl**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Carlile**; bay, shown on United States Hydrographic chart No. 225, made by Commander Meade in 1869, in Dry strait. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after Carlile P. Patterson, the superintendent. Later surveys disprove the existence of the bay indicated.

**Carlisle**; rapids, in the Tanana river, between the mouths of Johnson and Gerstle rivers. So named by Allen, in 1885, presumably after Hon. John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky.

**Carlisle**; volcanic island (7,500 feet high), one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, in 1894, after Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury.

*Carlook*; village; see Karluk.

**Carlton**; island, in Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Carmel**; Moravian mission and school, established in 1886, and village, near the mouth of Nushagak river. Population in 1890, 189.

*Carmen*, island; see Kayak.

*Carol*, inlet; see Carroll.

**Caroline**; shoal, in Muir inlet, Glacier bay, Alaska. Origin of name not known. First appears on British Admiralty chart 2431, corrected to February, 1890.

**Carolus**; point, the western point of entrance to Glacier bay, Cross sound. So named by Dall in 1879.

**Carolyn**; island, in Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Named by the Coast Survey in 1900.

**Carp**; island, in entrance to Smeaton bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

*Carr*, hills; see Karr.

**Carr**; range of mountains (4,000 to 4,500 feet high), on eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

**Carrew**; point, the south point of entrance to DeMonti bay, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dixon in 1787. There has been confusion in the application of the name Phipps, Carrew, and Ocean. See Phipps.

*Carrizales*, Punta de; see Reed Grass.

*Carroll*; anchorage, on north shore of Prince of Wales island, at entrance to Red bay, with which it connects by a narrow passage, dry at low water. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after Capt. James Carroll, of the steamer *California*, who had anchored here and found the anchorage good.

**Carroll**; glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1892, after Capt. James Carroll, who in that year was the first to take a ship into the upper part of Glacier bay. Erroneously Woods.

**Carroll**; inlet, indenting southern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after Capt. James Carroll, long in command of steamships in these waters. It was then called a channel, being unexplored. It has since been shown to terminate and constitute a canal or inlet. Erroneously Carrol and Carol.

**Carroll**; island, about 3 miles east of Murder cove, at south end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named after Capt. James Carroll and published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Carroll*, point; see Walker.

**Carroll**; point, at entrance to Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after Capt. James Carroll.

*Carroll*, straits; see Gastineau channel.

**Carry**; inlet, off the northern end of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named by the Russians Carry (*perewalnoi*; from *perewal*, a dragging over or across, a *portage*). Has been called, erroneously, Perewamno and Pervainoy.

**Carter**; lake, and creek tributary to Trail creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name published in 1899.

**Carter**; mountain (4,700 feet high), near the outlet of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

*Casaan*, bay; see Kasaan.

*Casa-de-Parga*, creek; see Koksuktapaga.

**Cascade**; bay, in Baranof island, west of Point Gardner, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

**Cascade**; creek, about two miles northwest of Sitka, on Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Cascade**; glacier, at head of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Cascade**; glacier, in the St. Elias region. So named by Prof. I. C. Russell in 1890, "on account of its splendid ice fall."

**Cascade**; glacier, near Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.

**Cascade**; inlet, on eastern coast of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Local descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1883. There is a large cascade near its southern point of entrance.

**Cascade**; point, the southeasternmost point of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Iuzhnie (south) by Tebenkof, 1849, and generally Southeast point. On a recent Coast Survey map it is called Cascade. There is a waterfall near it.

*Cascade*, point; see Waterfall Head.

**Case**; mountain (5,509 feet high), near the head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1890, after the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

- Casement**; glacier, tributary to Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. Reid, in 1890, called this the *First North Tributary* (of Muir glacier) and later Casement, after R. L. Casement, a member of his party in 1890.
- Castalia**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near Eagle. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Castani**; lake, in the St. Elias region. "Named Lake Caetani" by Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton College, in 1886, "in honor of the Duke of Sermonea, president of the Italian Geographical Society." (Am. Geog. Soc. Jour. 1886, XVIII, 149.) All references except this one here cited have the name Castani.
- Castigo*, Punta de; see Punishment.
- Castilla**; a supposed bay on the mainland coast a few miles north of Lituya bay; was called Ent<sup>o</sup> de Castilla, by Malaspina, in 1792. In this place Tebenkof shows no bay, but has a river called Katagini.
- Castle**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Local name. Tulliumnit point is turreted like a castle, and this bay near it takes its name from this circumstance.
- Castle**; islands, in Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Castle**; mountain, on the mainland west of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Castle**; mountain peak, in the Talkeetna range, about 40 miles from Knik arm of Cook inlet. Local and descriptive name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Castle**; peak (10,314 feet high), about 12 miles south of Mount Blackburn, near Kuskulana pass. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine in 1900.
- Castle**; rock, off the north end of Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So called by the fishermen. Descriptive name, reported by Dall in 1872.
- Castle Island**; slough, one of the passes through the delta of the Copper river. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Castner**; glacier, tributary to Delta river, from the east, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, U. S. A., a member of his party.
- Cat**; island, between Duke and Mary islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Catalina**; island, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla Catalina (Catalina island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Cataract**; bight, in Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by United States naval officers in 1893.
- Cataract**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Cathedral**; bluff and rapids, on the Tanana river, near longitude 144°. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.
- Cathedral**; mountain, in the Tordrillo range, between the headwaters of the Skwentna and Kuskokwim rivers. So named by Spurr in 1898.
- Catherina*. "That great series of islands extending from the mouth of Cook's inlet to the end of the Aleutian chain, and perhaps properly including the Commander's islands, was named by Forster, in 1786, the Catherina archipelago, in honor of Catherine the Great, Empress of all the Russias." Name obsolete.
- Caton**; island, the easternmost of the Sannak group. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Caton**; shoal, in Popof strait, Shumagin islands. Reported to the Coast Survey, in 1880, by Mr. Caton and named after him.

- Catton**; point, on the Arctic coast, near Herschel island. So named by Franklin in 1826. Erroneously Calton.
- Caution**; island, on the northern shore of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Berezhnoi (cautious) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Caution**; point, the southern point of entrance to Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. This name is erroneously transferred to, another point, farther south, on British Admiralty chart 2431.
- Cave**; point, the southwestern head of Oksenof bay, on western coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Shishkova (Shishkof's) by Lutke in 1828, who wrote it in French Chichkoff. Veniaminof calls this Pogromnoi *second*, and the next one west from Sarichef he calls Pogromnoi *first*. Tebenkof gives Pogromnoi as an alternate name, the cape being near Pogromnoi volcano. The Fish Commission, in 1890, called it Cave point, taking the name from Samuel Applegate who reports it as local usage. "Cave point takes its name from a cave on its face."
- Cave**; rock, on Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. Under it is a burial cave which Dall investigated in 1872-73, and which he has called Amaknak cave.
- Cawtaskakat*, river; see Kautas.
- Cayman**; point, in North bay, Tlevak strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, from its fancied resemblance to an alligator's head.
- Cedar**; bight, indenting the northern shore of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Cedar**; bight, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar**; cove, in Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Cedar**; island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar**; point, in Kootznahoo archipelago, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar**; point, near the entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar**; point, the northern head of Smuggler cove, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Celenic*, lake; see Selenic.
- Cenotaph**; island, in Lituya bay. So named by La Perouse in memory of 26 officers and men, constituting two of his boats' crews, who were caught in the bore or boiling ebb tide at the entrance to Lituya bay and drowned July 13, 1786. A cenotaph then erected on the southeastern end of this island to commemorate the event was sought for by a Coast Survey party, in 1874, and no trace of it found. The island has since been called Egg (Yaichnoi) by the Russians.
- Cenotaph**; point, the southeastern extreme of Cenotaph island above, where the cenotaph was erected. So named by Dall in 1874.
- Center**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the north, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Has also been called Wonder creek.
- Center**; island, in Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, southwestern coast of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Descriptive term.
- Center**; island, in the southern entrance to Wales passage, Portland canal. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. The island lies in the middle of the entrance.

- Center;** island, on the southeastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Central;** river, of eastern Alaska, which unites with South river to form the Chitina. First called by Allen, in 1885, "Central branch (of the Chittyna)."
- Chacktoole*, bay; see Shaktolik.
- Chacon;** breakers or reef, in Dixon entrance, off Cape Chacon. Reported by Captain Carroll, of the steamer *Idaho*, April 13, 1883. Called also Chacon reef and Chacon breaker.
- Chacon;** cape, the southeastern point of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named Cabo de Chacon by Caamaño in 1792. It is Cape Murray of Douglas, 1789, and Bald cape of Rowan (ship *Eliza*) in 1799. According to Rowan, the native name is Intankoon. Tebenkof has the name Shakon. "Sometimes known locally as Musatchie Nose." (Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 86.)
- Chagafka*, cove; see Shahafka.
- Chagak;** cape, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1848. It means *ditch* or *trench*.
- Chagak*, bay, Adak island; see Shagak.
- Chagamil*, island; see Kagamil.
- Chagavenapuk;** river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near latitude 62°. Eskimo name obtained by Spurr and Post, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1898, from trader A. Lind.
- Chageliuk*, slough; see Shageluk.
- Chagulak*, island; see Chugul.
- Chaguliak*, island; see Herbert.
- Chagvan;** bay, indenting mainland coast just north of Cape Newenham, Bering sea. Native name, published by Sarichef, 1826. It is called Portage bay on a recent Coast Survey map. On its shores Petrof, 1880, locates a settlement which he calls Tzahavagamute, which has been copied on some maps as Tzaharagamute.
- Chaigaguk;** river, tributary to the Togiak river. Not shown on any map. Name from Spurr, 1898, who wrote it Tshayagáguk. An Eskimo village, presumably at the junction of this river with the Togiak, is called by Spurr Tshayagágamut.
- Chaichei;** islands, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Chaichei (gull) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Chaichie*, islet, point, etc.; see Gull.
- Chaik;** bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1896, as Cha-ik. Supposed to be identical with Chaqua cove of *Eliza*, in 1799, and Chaque bay of Meade in 1869.
- Chaiki*, islet; see Gull.
- Chaitna*, river; see Chuit.
- Chaix;** hills, back of Icy bay, in the St. Elias region. Named, in 1886, by Prof. William Libbey of Princeton College, after Prof. Paul Chaix, president of the Geneva Geographical Society.
- Chakik;** cape, the northwest point of Umnak island, middle Aleutians. Native name, apparently from officers of the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855, by whom it was written Tchakhikh.
- Chakina;** river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Chakok;** small stream on Kenai peninsula, debouching near Anchor point, Cook inlet. Apparently a native name, reported by Wosnesenski, about 1840, and printed by Grewingk as Tchakoch.

- Chakwa;** bay, or cove in Hood bay, Chatham strait. Native name, first mentioned by Captain Rowan, of the ship *Eliza*, in 1799. Has been called Chaque bay and Chaque cove. See also Cha-ik.
- Chalit;** Eskimo village, of about 60 people in 1878, on left bank of the Kuguklik river, northwest of Kuskokwim bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him to be Chalitmiut, i. e., Chalit people.
- Chaliuknak.** An Aleut village bearing this name existed, in 1790, on the northern shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians.
- Chaljchnikikaljstun.* Grewingk following Wosnesenski, 1840, gives this string of letters as the native name of a small stream on Kenai peninsula debouching a little south of the Kaknu river, Cook inlet. Perhaps it sounds like Kal-ik-nik-ik-al-is-lun.
- Chalmers;** port, in Montague island, Prince William sound. Named Chalmer's harbour by Portlock in 1787.
- Chalzekahin,* river; see Kicking Horse.
- Chamisso;** island (231 feet high), in Kotzebue sound, at entrance to Eschscholtz bay. So named by Kotzebue, in 1816, after Dr. Louis Adelbert von Chamisso, who accompanied him during his explorations here. The native name, according to Beechey, 1827, is E-ow-ick.
- Champion;** creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the east, near latitude 64° 30'. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Chandik,* river; see Klondike.
- Chandler;** lake, and river tributary to the Yukon, from the north, near the Arctic circle. Locally known as the Chandlar and said to be named after John Chandler, a factor of the Hudson Bay Company. Has also been called Gens de Large. Apparently identical with Achenchik river of Raymond, 1869, and Petrof, 1880, and with Tadrandike of recent Coast Survey maps.
- Chandos;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Yarboro inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Chankliut;** island, near Chignik bay, south shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Has been written Chankluit.
- Channel;** island, in Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. They appear like two islands, but are connected by a sand spit. Rev. Sheldon Jackson has named the northern part Sheldon island and the southern Jackson island.
- Channel;** island, in Tongass narrows, near Ward cove, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by pilot Capt. W. E. George, about 1880. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** islands, in Behm canal, near Walker cove, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Channel;** rocks, in Kakul narrows, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884. Descriptive term. Have been called indiscriminately islets and rocks.
- Channel;** point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade in 1869. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** rock, in entrance to Hassler harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** rock, in middle of the entrance to the western anchorage, Sitka harbor. So named by Beardslee in 1880. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** rock, in entrance to St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named by the Coast Survey in 1869. Descriptive name.
- Chapeau;** mountain (2,000 feet high), a spur of Davison mountain, east of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.

- Chapel;** cove, indenting eastern side of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- Chapel;** islet, near south point of entrance to Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Chapin;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1892, after Ensign Frederick Lincoln Chapin, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Chapman;** creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 148°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Chapman;** creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Chapman,* point; see Entrance.
- Chaqua,* bay; see Chakwa.
- Charcoal;** island, one of the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Ugolnoi (stone coal) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Chariot (The).** A spur of the peak of Mount St. Elias was so named by Russell in 1890. This may be identical with *The Hump* of Topham in 1889.
- Charles;** point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837. Not found on any map and its exact location unknown.
- Charley;** creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Charm,* point; see Chasina.
- Charpentier;** glacier, on the western shore of Glacier bay. So named by Reid, in 1892, after a Swiss glacialist.
- Chasen,* point; see Chasina.
- Chasik,* island, in Cook inlet; see Chisik.
- Chasina;** anchorage, at entrance to Cholmondeley sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by Clover in 1885.
- Chasina,* bay; see Cholmondeley sound.
- Chasina;** point, in Clarence strait, near southern point of entrance to Cholmondeley sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name adopted from the Russians and in some cases erroneously transliterated Charm. It is Chasen of Tebenkof and Chasina of Russian Hydrographic chart 1493. Has also been written Tchaseni. The settlement near it is Chasintsef of the Russians, written Chasintzeff on United States Hydrographic chart 225.
- Chastie.** Lutke, 1836, applied the name Tchastié (serrées) to a group of 13 rugged islets and 5 large isolated rocks lying between Atka and Adak, middle Aleutians. Also written Tschastiji. It means *crowded together, close-set, etc.*
- Chastie.** Tebenkof, 1849, applies this name Chastie (compact, crowded together) to some islets and rocks lying very near the south shore of Adak, while Lutke applies it to a group lying farther east between Atka and Great Sitkin.
- Chatham;** port, immediately behind Cape Elizabeth, at eastern point of entrance to Cook inlet. Surveyed by Vancouver, in 1794, and named after one of his vessels.
- Chatham;** strait, in Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Lord Chatham. "It was also called Menzies' strait by the fur traders as late as 1799." To its expanded southern end Colnett gave the name Christian sound in 1789. La Perouse had, in 1786, called this part Chirikof (Tschirikow) bay, while the Spaniards, in 1791, called it Ensenada del Principe.
- Chatinak;** Eskimo village, on right bank of the Yukon, a little below Andreafski. Native name, from Nelson, 1878, who writes it Chatinakh.
- Chauik;** mountain (3,510 feet high), a little east of Mount Bendeleben, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Peters, 1900, who wrote it Chowik.

*Chayagagak*, river; see Chaiagagak.

*Chechotkin*, inlet; see Linnet.

**Checkers**; camp, on Kuzitrin river, Seward peninsula. So called by the prospectors, 1900, after one of their comrades, nicknamed Checkers.

**Cheenik**; village and mission at head of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. This is said to be a native name and has been written Chee-nik, Chenik, Chenik, Chinick, Chinik, etc. Pronounced Chée-nik. Tikhmenief, 1861, shows an Eskimo village here called Ikaligvig-miut. It is also called Dexter Post-Office, though no post-office has been established there by the Government.

**Cheerful**; cape, the western head of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Veselofski (cheerful) by Kotzebue in 1817. Sarichef, 1792, shows a village near here called Veselofski. Lutke, 1836, has Vécélovskoi cape and mountains. An unnamed Cascade near it is a landmark for Captains bay.

**Cheerful**. Sarichef, 1792, shows a native village, Veselofski (cheerful), near Cape Cheerful, Unalaska. Veniaminof says this village lies on the left side of Cape Cheerful, in the left corner of a bight of the same name, on a spit. Population about 1830 was 15.

*Cheericoff*, cape; see Bartolome.

*Cheericoff*, island; see Chirikof.

**Chefoklak**; Eskimo village of 4 huts in the Yukon delta, near Kusilvak mountain, visited by Nelson in December, 1878. He reports its name to be Che-fokhlagamiut, i. e., Chefoklak people.

*Chegoula*, island; see Chugul.

*Chelekhoff*, strait; see Shelikof.

**Chena**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, near longitude 147° 30'. Native name, reported by Schrader in 1898 as Che-na, i. e., Chee river.

**Chenango**; mountain (2,987 feet high), in the northern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Chenega**; island, on the western shore of Prince William sound. Apparently a native name. On Petrof's map of 1882 in the Tenth Census this name is given for an Indian village (population, 80) on Knight island. On late maps this village is shown on an island called Chenega, immediately west of Knight island. On one recent map written Cheniga.

*Chenik*, mission; see Cheenik.

*Chenik*, village; see Chimekliak.

*Chentansitztan*; village, on north bank of the Yukon, about 30 miles below the mouth of Melozi river. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Chepp*, river; see Chipp.

**Chernabura**; island, the southernmost of the Shumagin group. Named Chernoburie (black-brown, whence also a priest thus clad) by the Russians. The native name is Nunik (porcupine). Has been variously written Chernabour, Chernabur, Niunak, Niunyak, Niuniak, Nuniak, etc. Lutke has an island Tounak in his list of the Shumagins, apparently a typographical error for Nounak.

*Chernabura*, island, Cook inlet; see Augustine.

**Chernabura**; islet (100 feet high) and surrounding rocks on the western edge of the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. Called Chernabura (black-brown, or a priest clad in black-brown garb) by the Russians. Lutke says Tagamak, called by the Russians Tchernoboury, while Veniaminof says the Aleut name is Kagak Unimak, i. e., East Unimak. Sarichef has Taganak. Variously written, Chernabour, Chernabur, Chernobura, Chernaboor, Tchernobour, etc.

*Chernieshef*, mountains; see Devil's Prongs.

**Chernof**; cape, in Kupreanof strait, on northern shore of Kodiak. So named by Murashef, in 1839-40, presumably after Ivan Chernof, who made explorations and surveys in the Russian American colonies, 1832-1838.

**Chernofski**; harbor, indenting the northern coast of Unalaska near its western end. Named Chernofski by Sarichef, in 1792, presumably from Chernof, a Russian family name. Variouslly written Tchernovskaia, etc.

**Chernofski**; native village, in Chernofski harbor, Unalaska. So called by Sarichef in 1792. In 1831 it consisted of 4 huts (yourts) and 44 people. Population in 1880, 101; in 1890, 78.

**Cherry**; creek, in the Fortymile mining region, tributary to Walker fork. Local name, from Barnard in 1898.

**Cheshni**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who writes Cheshnena, i. e., Cheshni river.

*Chestoknu*, bay; see Seldovia.

**Chesta**; creek, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who wrote it Chetastena and later Chetalena. Also written Chetalena.

*Chestakof*, island; see Chistiakof.

**Chester**; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Chester**; port, on the western coast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after Commander Colby Mitchell Chester, U. S. N.

*Chestochina*, river; see Chistochina.

*Chestoknu*, bay; see Seldovia.

**Chetaslina**; glacier, on the southern flank of Mount Wrangell and drained by the Chetaslina river. Native name, from Schrader, 1900.

**Chetaslina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the northeast and heading near Mount Wrangell. Native name, given by Abercrombie, in 1898, as Chetalena. Apparently this is Liebigstag river of Allen in 1885.

**Chetaut**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, at the Lower Ramparts. Native name, given by Dall as Tseétoht and by Raymond as Chetaut. Schwatka has Che-taut and Petrof Chetaht.

*Chetierek*, mountain; see Fourpeaked.

**Chetlechuk**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a few miles below Dall river. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Chetletchuk. Petrof, 1880, wrote it Chetlechuk.

*Chettyna*, river; see Chitina.

**Chiachi**; cape, on western shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Chaiachie (gull) by Murashef in 1839-40.

**Chiachi**; islands, northeast of the Shumagins, on south shore of Alaska peninsula. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Has been written Chiache (gull) and Chiacht.

*Chiachi*; islet, near the southeastern coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Chaiachie (gull) by Tebenkof, 1849.

**Chibukak**; the northwesternmost point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Called Northwest by Tebenkof, 1849, who shows a settlement on the cape. In copying his map the name of the village was taken as the name of the cape. According to Kotzebue the native name of the island is Tschibocki, or, as it may be written, Chiboki.

*Chicagos*, island, see Chichagof.

*Chican*, village; see Shakan.

*Chic Cloon*, bay and river; see Chickaloon.

**Chichagof**; bay, in Clarence strait, on southeastern coast of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians and variously spelled Chichagoff, Chitchagoff, and erroneously Tehitchagoff. It is not an uncommon Russian proper name. Admiral Vasili Iakob Chichagof, with a fleet of three ships, made explorations in the Arctic regions in 1765-1766. One of the vessels of the Russian American Company, an armed brig, was named *Chichagof*. The name of this bay has been misplaced on some charts. On Tebenkof's map it is very obscurely printed, making it difficult to say whether it is Chichagof or Chigatz. Also called a harbor.

**Chichagof**; cape, on the northern coast of Alaska peninsula, at mouth of Ugaguk river. Named Chichagova (Chichagof's) by Lutke, in 1828, after Admiral Chichagof, of the Russian navy. Variously written Chichagov, Chichagow, Tchitchagow, etc.

**Chichagof**; harbor, indenting north shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Surveyed and presumably named by Etolin, in 1827, after one of the early Russian Arctic explorers. Sometimes written Tschitschagoff.

**Chichagof**; island, or group of islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by Lisianski, in 1805, after Admiral Chichagof. First known to the Russians as Yakobi or Jakobi, a name restricted by Lisianski, in 1805, to an island at the northwestern angle of the group, and the name Chichagof applied to the remainder. It forms the northern part of King George the III's archipelago of Vancouver. The native name is Khuna or Hooniah. Variously called Chichagov, Chichagoff's, etc., and erroneously Chigagos.

**Chichagof**; passage, between Etolin and Woronkofski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians and variously spelled as above. Called also pass and strait.

**Chichagof**; peak (2,600 feet high), in the northwestern part of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886. Erroneously Chichagoff on Coast Survey chart 706.

*Chichaldinskoi*, volcano; see Shishaldin.

**Chichinak**; Eskimo village on the mainland, east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Chichinagamiut, i. e., Chichinak people.

*Chichmareff*; inlet; see Shishmaref.

**Chickaloon**; bay, at head of Cook inlet. Presumably a local name. A stream tributary to this bay, from the south, is called by Becker, 1895; Chic Cloon.

**Chickaloon**, creek, tributary to the Matanuska river, from the west. Said by Mendenhall to be a proper name in local use and the spelling as above well established. Reported by Mendenhall, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

**Chickamin**; river, of southeastern Alaska, flowing into Behm canal. Native name, reported by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Chicken**; creek, in the Fortymile mining district, tributary to Mosquito fork, from the north. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

**Chicken**; creek, tributary to Cache creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Chidak*, cape; see Aguliuk.

*Chief*, island, Sitka sound; see Nachlezhnoi.

*Chief*, mountain; see Tyee.

**Chief Stephen**; Indian village, on right bank of the Copper river, near latitude 62°. Name from Abercrombie, 1898, who wrote it Chief Stephan. Is also written Stiphan and Stiphan or Stick. Apparently it is the English name Stephen, derived through Russian pronunciation and spelling.

*Chigatz*, bay; see Chichagof.

**Chiginagak**; bay and mountain, on southern coast of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidis. Native name, reported by Vasilief in 1831-32. Usually spelled as above. Has been written Tchighinagak and, erroneously, Tiginagak.

**Chig̃mit**. Grewingk, 1849, applies the name Tschigmit to the high range of mountains between Cook inlet and the Kuskokwim river. Dall, 1869, calls this the Alaskan range, and says the portion of them immediately northwest of Cook inlet has been termed Chigmit mountains on some maps. A map made by the United States Land Office in 1869 calls the southwestern part of the Alaskan range Chigmit mountains and the northeastern part Beaver mountains. Eldridge, 1898, adopts the name Chigmit for a range west of Cook inlet, in which are the volcanoes Iliamna and Redoubt. See also Alaska, range of mountains.

**Chignik**; bay, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula. Probably a native name. From the Russians. Also, erroneously, Tiznik.

**Chignik**; lagoon, at head of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Local name, published by the Fish Commission in 1899.

**Chignik**; river (about 6 miles long), tributary to Chignik lagoon, Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Local name, published by the Fish Commission in 1899.

**Chignik Bay**; fishing station on Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Population in 1890, 193.

*Chigul*, island; see Chugul.

*Chikalän*. Grewingk, following Wosnesenski, 1840, gives Tschichkalänsk or Tschichkän Tan as the native name of a point on the eastern shore of Cook inlet just south of Kenai. Name apparently obsolete.

*Chilcat*; see Chilkat.

*Chilcoot*; see Chilkoot.

**Childs**; glacier, tributary to Copper river, from the west, opposite Miles glacier. So named by Abercrombie, in 1884, after George Washington Childs, of Philadelphia.

**Chilga**. An island of this name between Adak and Great Sitkin, middle Aleutians, is mentioned by Lutke. Not identified.

**Chilkat**; group of islands near entrance to Chilkat inlet. So named by Beardslee in 1880. According to Dr. Arthur Krause, the native names of the four islands constituting the group are Alžane, Katagúne, Nechrajé, and Schikosseán.

**Chilkat**; inlet, at head of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Name of a native tribe obtained by the Russians and first applied to the inlet by United States naval officers in 1880. It has had various spellings, Chilcat being most common. Also written Chilkah, Tchillkat, T'silkat, etc. The native word is a difficult one for an American to spell or pronounce. Perhaps Tsl-kaht pronounced explosively is as near as it can be rendered.

**Chilkat**; lake, near the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska, draining through the Tisku river into the Chilkat river. So called by U. S. naval officers in 1880. It is Tschilkat of the Krause brothers.

*Chilkat*, mountains; see Chilkoot.

**Chilkat**; pass (3,100 feet high) about 60 miles northwest from the head of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Local name.

**Chilkat**; peak, near west bank of the Chilkat river. So called by Beardslee in 1880. It is Tschilkat (Chilcat Pik) of the Krause brothers, 1882. See also High point.

**Chilkat**; point, near the Chilkat Indian village, Klukwan, Chilkat river. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Chilkat;** river, flowing into Chilkat inlet at the head of Lynn canal. Named Chilkat by the Russians, after the Indian tribe inhabiting its banks. Spelled variously Chilcat, Chilkaht, Tchillkat, T'silkat, etc., and Tschilkathin by Krause.

*Chilkat*, village; see Klukwan.

**Chilkoot;** inlet, at head of Lynn canal. So named from a tribe of Indians which has a village near its head. Also written Chilcoot and called by Meade False Chilkaht or Tschillkat inlet. See also Dyea and Taiya.

**Chilkoot;** lake, near the head of Chilkoot inlet. Named from the Chilkoot Indian village on its shores. Also written Chilcoot and Tschilkut. Has also been called Akha lake.

**Chilkoot;** mountains or range of mountains near the head of Lynn canal. Variously called Chilkat, Chilkoot, and Tschil-kut. Called Kotusk mountains on a recent map.

**Chilkoot;** pass (3,500 feet high), 20 miles from Skagway, between the drainage into Lynn canal and the Yukon basin. Variously spelled. Has also been called Ferrier and Dejah. Possibly also identical with Shasheki of Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 200).

**Chilkoot;** river, tributary to head of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, variously spelled. Its lower part, between Chilkoot lake and Chilkoot inlet, has been called Deyea, and the upper part, above the lake, Krause calls Katschkahin; also written Kachkahin.

**Chilkoot;** village, or settlement of Chilkoot Indians, at outlet of Chilkoot lake. Has been called Tschilkut and Tananei or Chilcoot.

**Chimekliak;** Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, near mouth of Kuskokwim river. This may be identical with Chenik of a Russian Admiralty chart of 1802. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, calls it Chimiagamute, i. e., Chimiak people, while the Eleventh Census, 1890, has Chimingyangamute. Spurr and Post, in 1898, obtained from Missionary Kilbuck the name Chim-e-kliag-a-mut.

*Chimiagamute*, village; see Chimekliak.

*Chimingyangamute*, village; see Chimekliak.

*Chimiudi*, islands; see Kudiakof.

**Chin;** point, the northern point of entrance to Neets bay, in Behm canal, on north-western shore of Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Brow and Nose points are near by.

*China*, river; see Tsina.

*Chinaldna*, creek; see Chunilna.

*Chinchan*, bay; see Akutan harbor.

**Chiniak;** bay, indenting the eastern end of Kodiak. Native name, obtained by the early Russian explorers and variously written Chiniak, Chiniatskoi, and even, by error, Tuniak. Chiniak is Aleut for a *rocky, impassable, wretched sea*.

**Chiniak;** cape, on the mainland coast, northwest of Afognak island. Native name from early Russian explorers. Written Chiniaskie, Chiniatskoy, Tchinyak, and even Tuniak.

**Chiniak;** cape, the easternmost extremity of Kodiak. Named Greville by Cook in 1778. Langsdorf identifies it with Cape Hermogenes of Bering in 1741. The Russians usually called it Tolstoi (broad). It has also been called Elovoi (spruce) and Chiniatskoy. According to Tanner, 1888, it is locally known as Chiniak.

*Chiniak*, cape; see Shakmanof.

**Chiniak;** islet, off Cape Chiniak, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Langsdorf, who accompanied Krusenstern in his voyage round the world, 1803-1806, says (II, 56) Cape Chiniak "is bounded to the north by two small islands, one of which, in the language of the country, is called Giniak, the other Ugak."

**Chiniak**; islet, near the northern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Native name, published by the Russian American Company, in 1849, as Chiniak-skoi.

*Chiniak*, settlement; see Aleksashkina.

*Chinick*, village; see Cheenik.

**Chiniklik**; peak, in the Ilivit mountains, south of Anvik. Native name, from the Russians.

**Chinitua**; bay, indenting the western shore of Cook inlet, south of Iliamna peak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Chiokuk*, village; see Chiukak.

**Chipp**; peak (2,532 feet high), in the northeastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. Charles Winans Chipp, U. S. N., who perished in the Lena delta in November, 1881.

**Chipp**; river, in northernmost Alaska, tributary to Admiralty bay, at the head of Dease inlet. Its supposed Eskimo name Ik-pik-pung was published by the Coast Survey in 1884. Has also been written Ikpikpung. Is also called the Chepp or Ik-pik-puk on United States Hydrographic chart 1189, published in 1890. I have assumed that it was named, about 1890, by the Hydrographic Office after Lieut. Charles W. Chipp, U. S. N., who perished in the ill-fated De Long expedition in the Lena delta, November, 1881.

*Chirikof*; bay, the south end of Chatham strait (Christian sound of Colnett in 1789), was named "Baie Tschirikow" by La Perouse, in 1786, in honor of the distinguished Russian navigator, who visited this part of the coast in 1741. Name obsolete. See Chatham strait.

*Chirikof*, cape; see Bartolome and Ommaney.

**Chirikof**; island, southwest of Kodiak. Usually called Ukamok or Chirikof island and spelled most diversely. Ukamok is said to be a native name of the *marmot*, but this is not verified. The island appears to be the Tumanoi (foggy) island of Bering in 1741. Cook so identified it in 1778. Sarichef, according to Sauer, called it Elkamok and Vancouver, in 1794, in honor of Bering's companion, Capt. Alexie Chirikof, called it Tscherikow's island. It is variously written Akamok, Ookamok, Oukamok, Ukamok, and Ugamok, while Chirikof appears variously as Chirikoff, Chirikov, Tchirikoff, Tscherikow, Tschirikoff, etc.

**Chisana**; mountain (3,200 feet high), on left bank of the Tanana, near Tetling river. Name from Peters and Brooks, 1898, who report it to be an Indian word. It is near the Chisana, i. e., Chisa, river of Allen, 1885.

**Chisana**; river, tributary to the Tanana, near its headwaters. Native name, from Allen, who wrote it Chisana, i. e., Chisa river. Has since been written Chusana. Identity of this river is doubtful.

*Chishelnoi*, islet; see Sushilnoi.

**Chisik**; island, on western shore of Cook inlet, near Iliamna volcano. Native word, given by Tebenkof, in 1849, as Khazik and in Eichwald's German text Chasik. Commonly now called Chisik. Has been printed Chisick.

*Chislechina*, river; see Chistochina.

**Chistiakof**; island, in Heiden bay, on north shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Chestakof by the Fish Commission, in 1890, presumably after Peter Egorovich Chistiakof, who was director of the Russian American Colonies, 1826-1831.

**Chistochina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the north, near latitude 63°. Native name, obtained, in 1885, by Allen, who has Chistotchiná on his map and Chitslétchiná in his text (pp. 65, 66). Has also been written Chestochina, Chislechina, Chitsletchina, Tieschenni, etc. According to Spencer, of the Geological Survey, Chistochina represents local usage.

**Chiswell**; islands, off the southern coast of Kenai peninsula. Named Chiswell's islands by Portlock in 1786. Also, erroneously, Chiswell's. They are the Aialiki islands of Tebenkof, which may be a native name. Has also been written Ajaliki.

*Chitchagoff*, bay; see Chichagof.

**Chitina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, reported, in 1885, by Allen, who spells it Chittyna, from *chitty*, copper, and *na*, river. Hayes wrote it Chittenah; Brooks, Chittena, and Abercrombie, Chettyna.

**Chitistone**; river, tributary to the Chitina. Named Chittystone by Allen in 1885; from *chitty*, copper and stone, the English word, i. e., Copperstone river, on account of copper discolorations on the boulders and rocks of the river's bed.

**Chititu**; creek, tributary to the Nizina, from the south. Called Chitty Too (copper water) by Allen in 1885. Hayes, 1891, says *too* means river and *dek* means creek, and that he has usually omitted these generic endings. The water of this stream is reported to be of a dark copper color.

**Chitnak**; native village, on the southern shore of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Native name, from Tebenkof, who wrote it Shitnak. Has also been written Chitnak, Sshitnak, and Tchitnak.

*Chitnashuak*, village; see Sitnazuak.

*Chitstetchina*; see Chistochina.

*Chittenah*; see Chitina.

*Chittyna*, river; see Chitina.

*Chittystone*; see Chitistone.

*Chitty Too*, creek; see Chititu.

**Chiukak**; Eskimo village near Golofnin bay, on north shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Eskimo name called Chiukak-miüt by the Russians and Chiokuk by Petrof in 1880. This appears to be the same as that called Knecktakimut by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, and Scookuk on a late Coast Survey chart. See also Akpaliut.

*Chkazehin*, river; see Katzehin.

*Chlachatsch*, island; see Pyramid.

**Chlanak**; cape, on the southeastern coast of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. Probably a native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Erroneously Ulanach.

*Chlebnikoff*, cape; see Khlebnikof.

*Chnikchak*, creek or river; see Ninilchik.

**Chock**; island, near entrance to Snug cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Chokfoktoleghagamiut*, lake and village; see Shokfaktolik.

**Chokosna**; river, tributary to the Kuskulana river, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

**Chokoyik**; island, in the Yukon river, about 15 miles above the mouth of the Nowi river. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who shows a fishery on the island.

**Cholmondeley**; sound, indenting the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, opposite Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Colmondeley. It is Chasina bay of Tebenkof. Pronounced Chum-ly.

**Chomly**; post-office, on the north shore of Cholmondeley sound. Established in July, 1900.

**Choris**; peninsula, partly separating Kotzebue sound from Eschscholtz bay, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by Beechey, in 1826, after Louis Choris, who accompanied Kotzebue on his voyage round the world.

*Chornoi*, cape; see Black.

*Chortof*, island; see Devil.

*Chouyak*, island; see Shuyak.

**Chowitz**; island (1,200 feet high), one of the largest of the Semidi group. Native name, obtained by Dall, in 1874, and spelled at first Chowee-et. This and Aghiyuk are of about equal size and are the two largest islands of the group. Billings speaks of "Evdokeeff, the largest Simedan," and Lutke also says "Semidin, the largest of the Evdokeevskies." This name, applicable to either, probably refers to Aghiyuk.

*Chraulch*. The Krause brothers, 1882, show on their map a supposed river, draining from a glacier southward to the Tahini river (of their map), which in turn debouches into the Chilkat river. They write it Chraälch.

**Christian**; sound, the southern end of Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Capt. James Colnett of the *Argonaut*, an English fur trader on this coast in 1789. Also called Christians, Christian's, and, erroneously, Christianiana.

**Christie**; point, the western point of entrance to Dease inlet, on the Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Chief Factor Christie, of the Hudson Bay Company. Erroneously Christy.

*Christina*, islet; see Cristina.

**Christmas**; island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

*Christoval*, channel; see San Christoval.

*Chuarlilitik*; a deserted Eskimo village on the Kanektok river, north bank, about 55 miles from the Kanektok's mouth. Is called by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed by it September 3, 1898, Chwarlilitigamut, i. e., Chu-ar-li-til-ik people.

**Chuck**; mining camp, on a small stream, flowing into the head of Windham bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1891. Perhaps Shuck, across the bay, may refer to the same camp.

*Chudnoi*, island; see Queer.

*Chudoekow*, islands; see Kudiako..

**Chugach**; islands, near eastern entrance to Cook inlet. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Chugatskie or Chugatzkiia. Has also been written Chugatz.

**Chugach**; mountains (5,000 to 6,000 feet high), near the head of Cook inlet. A native name, obtained by early Russian traders and by them written Chugatz and Tchougatskoi. Now usually Chugach or Chugatch.

*Chugach*, gulf; see Prince William sound.

*Chugachik*, bay; see Kachemak.

**Chugachik**; island at head of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1848.

*Chugatch*, mountains; see Chugach.

*Chugatz*, islands; see Chugach.

**Chuginak**; rock (123 feet high) between Amukta and Yunaska, in the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof, 1840.

**Chuginadak**; island, the largest of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Discovered by Stepan Glottof in 1764. Called by the natives Tanak-angunak (land-big), and variously called Tana, Tano, Tana-unok, Tanakh-Angounakh, etc. In 1849 Tebenkof\* called it Chuginadak, variously written Tchoughinadokh, Chuginok, etc. Tradition has it that there were formerly two islands which were united by a volcanic eruption filling the strait which separated them.

- Chuginok*, island; see Chuginidak and also Herbert.
- Chugul**; island (2,696 feet high), east of Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Apparently a native name, from early Russian explorers. Various written Chugal, Segula, Sigoola, Tschechovla; also Tchougoule or Iron island of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855.
- Chugul**; island, southeast of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from the early Russians. Billings, 1790, wrote it Tshugulla. Has also been written Chigul, Tchigul, Tchougoul, Tchougoulak, etc.
- Chugul**; volcanic island (4,300 feet high), one of the group of islands of Four Mountains, as classified by Veniaminof. It is between Amukta and Yunaska. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790, who wrote it Chugula. Various written Chegoula, Chagulak, Tchougoulok, etc.
- Chuit**; river, tributary to Cook inlet, from the northwest, near its head. Native name reported as Shuitna and Chuitna, i. e., Chuit river. Also has been written Chaitna, Chuitan and Shuitna. Called Chuitan by the Coast Survey, in 1898, i. e., Chui cape.
- Chuiu**; river, tributary to south shore of Kamishak bay, Cook inlet. Native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Chukajak**; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.
- Chukchuk**; Eskimo village on right bank of the lower Yukon, called Chukchukamute, i. e., Chukchuk people, by Raymond, 1869. Perhaps identical with Takshak. See Takshak.
- Chuligmiut*, villages; see Upper Chulik.
- Chulik**. The Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 114), speaks of two Eskimo villages on the eastern shore of Nunivak, together containing 62 people, and called Upper Chuligmiut and Chuligmiut, i. e., Chulik people. Not found on any map.
- Chulitna**; pass, between the Sushitna and Chulitna rivers. So called by Eldridge in 1898.
- Chulitna**; river, one of the principal western tributaries of the Sushitna river. Native name, from Eldridge, 1898, who says it is often pronounced Chulitno. Chulitna or Chulitno means Chulit river.
- Chulitna**; river, the principal southern tributary of the Kuskokwim. The first white man to visit it was the Russian creole Lukeen, who descended it in 1832. Its native name appears to be Holitno, Holiknuk, Hulitna, Hulitnak or Hulitno. By transliteration from the Russian this has been written Chulitna, Hoolitna, Khulitno, etc. The name first appears on sheet 3 of Sarichef's atlas, corrected to 1829, as Hulitna. According to Spurr, 1898, deriving his information from A. Lind, a trader, it is Chulitna, i. e., Chulit river of the Indians and Holiknuk of the Eskimo.
- Chuliun**; lake, south of Nushagak lake. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Chunak**; cape, on the northeastern coast of Unimak island, at entrance to Isanotski strait. Native name, reported by Lutke, who wrote it Tchounok. Tebenkof, 1849, wrote Chunak and Dall, Chunnok. Veniaminof in his notes (I, 214) writes it Chunnak.
- Chuniksak**; cape, on the southwest coast of Attu island, western Aleutians. Native name, published by Tebenkof in 1848.
- Chunilna**; creek, tributary of the Talkeetna, from the north, in longitude 150°. Name from Eldridge and Muldrow, 1898. On one map they have Chunilna on another Chinaldna.
- Chunnok*, cape; see Chunak.
- Chunu**; cape, the southwesternmost point of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been written Tchuna.
- Church**; peak, on mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas in 1887.

**Church;** point, on the southern coast of Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Chusana*, river; see Chisana.

*Chustielena*, lake; see Tustumena.

*Chuyak*, island and strait; see Shuyak.

**Chvilnuk;** river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little above Andreafski. Called Chvilnuk by the Russians and Milavánoff (a Russian proper name) by Dall. Possibly identical with Clear river. See Clear.

*Chuarlitiligamut*, village; see Chuarlitilik.

*Cypres*, Punta de; see Cypress.

**Circle;** islet, in or near Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in Coast Pilot, 1883. Not found on any map.

**Circle;** point, the south point of entrance to Slocum inlet, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Thomas in 1888.

**Circle;** trail and mining camp, on west bank of the Yukon, near latitude 66°. Called Circle City by the miners from its supposed location on the Arctic circle. See also Birch Creek trail.

*Clahona*, river; see Klahini.

**Clam;** island, in Neets bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Clam;** island, in northeastern part of Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

**Clara;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Clarence;** port, indenting western end of Seward peninsula, Bering strait. Long known to the Russians under the name of Kavaiak bay. First described by Beechey, who visited it in September, 1827, and named it Clarence, after the Duke of Clarence. According to Sauer its native name is Imagru.

**Clarence;** strait, in Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by Vancouver in 1793, "in honour of His Royal Highness Prince William Henry \* \* \* The Duke of Clarence's Strait." Also written Clarence sound and Clarence strait.

**Clark;** island, the westernmost large island of the Siginaka group in extreme northern part of Sitka sound. Named Kliarkof (Clark) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Clark;** lake, west of and near Cook inlet. Supposed to have been discovered by John W. Clark, chief of the Nushagak trading post, in 1891, and in late charts named after him. It is, however, shown on a Russian government map, of 1802, with the name Ilima, while Iliamna lake is called Shelikof.

**Clark;** point, near mouth of Nushagak river. Named Clark's point by the Fish Commission, in 1890, perhaps after Prof. Samuel Fessenden Clark, of Williams College. See also Ekuk cape.

**Clashmore;** mountain (5,502 feet high), east of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

**Claude;** point, on the northern shore of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Clear;** creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the north. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine, 1900.

**Clear;** creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.

*Clear*, islets; see Battery.

**Clear;** point, the north point of entrance to Funter bay, near south end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

- Clear;** river, tributary to the Yukon, right bank, at Andreafski, near head of the Yukon delta. Called Andreafski by the Coast Survey in 1898. Raymond, 1869, calls it Konnekova or Clear river. On several maps called Clear river. Its native name as used by the Russians is Niegieklik.
- Clear,* river; see Chvilnuk.
- Cleare;** cape, the southern end of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1789. Also called Cape Clear and Southwest cape.
- Cleave;** creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 61°. Local name, from Schrader in 1898.
- Cleft;** island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Clerke's,* island; see St. Lawrence.
- Cleveland.** A mountain near Mount St. Elias was so named by the New York Times expedition of 1886, after President Grover Cleveland.
- Cleveland;** passage, between Whitney island and the mainland, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Grover Cleveland.
- Cleveland;** peninsula, a projection of the mainland between Behm canal and Ernest sound. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after President Grover Cleveland.
- Cleveland;** volcanic peak (8,150 feet high), on Chuginadak island, one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, in 1894, after President Grover Cleveland.
- Cliff;** islet, in entrance to Womens bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Utesistoi (cliffy) by Russian naval officers 1808-10.
- Cliff;** point, between Middle and Womens bays, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Utesof (cliff) by Russian naval officers in 1808-10.
- Cliff;** point, on the eastern shore of Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Cliff;** point, on the southeastern shore of Pearse island, Portland inlet, Alexander archipelago. So called by Pender in 1868. Has also been called Base point and Rose point.
- Clifford;** creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the southwest, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published in 1899.
- Clifford;** island, off the south shore of and near to Sannak. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Clinker;** plateau, in western part of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Clondyke,* river; see Klondike.
- Close;** bay, on outer coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Close (dushnaia) by the Russians before 1850. Has been called Close or Dushnaia, Close, and Doushnai.
- Close,* island; see Near.
- Closed,* bay; see Banks harbor.
- Cloudman;** bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Bligh island, Prince William sound. Local name from Schrader, 1900.
- Clover;** bay, indenting eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, just north of Cholmondeley sound, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named Thomas by Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., in 1885. Afterwards the name was changed to Clover by direction of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to prevent confusion with another Thomas bay in the Alexander archipelago.
- Clover;** passage, in northern entrance to Behm canal, separating Betton and other islands from Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N.

- Club;** point, on Liesnoi island, Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Club;** rocks, two in number (15 feet high), 3 miles south of Cape Northumberland, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Clubokoi*, lake; see Deep.
- Coal;** bay, on the northern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Ugolnoi (stone coal) by Tebenkof, 1849. Coal abounds here and mines are in operation.
- Coal;** bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest from the Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1880. Near it is Ugolnoi (stone coal) island of the Russians.
- Coal;** bay, on the southern shore of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols, in 1891, who reports outcrops of coal here.
- Coal;** cape, on southern coast of Alaska peninsula near the Chiachi islands. So named by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Coal;** cove or harbor, in Port Graham, Cook inlet. Named Coal harbor by Dixon, in 1786, who found "a vein of coals" there. Also called Coal bay.
- Coal;** creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the south, opposite the mouth of Chickaloon creek, near longitude 148° 30'. Local descriptive name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Coal;** creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Coal;** glacier, tributary to Tyndall glacier near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. So named by Topham in 1888.
- Coal;** harbor, at the head of Zachary bay, Unga island, Shumagin group. Probably so named by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865. The name has also been applied to Zachary bay. Also called North harbor of Unga.
- Coal;** point, the end of a long spit projecting from the northern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Ugolnoi (stone coal) by Tebenkof, in 1849, from the presence of coal upon and near it.
- Coarse Gold;** creek, tributary to the Kugruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Cobb;** island, near Silver point in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Cobblestone;** river, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Coblura*. This word Coblura appears on British Admiralty chart of Point Barrow No. 2164, published in 1854, near a small sand spit in the northern part of Elson bay, Arctic coast.
- Cochrane;** point, opposite Port Wells, on the northwestern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Cochran.
- Cocos;** point, on south end of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Cocos (cocoa point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Codiac*, island; see Kodiak.
- Coffee*, creek; see Slate.
- Coffee;** point, near the mouth of the Nushagak river. Traders' name, published by the Fish Commission in 1891.
- Coffman;** cove, indenting the northeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, at southern entrance to Kashevarof passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Lieut. Dewitt Coffman, U. S. N., a member of his party.

- Coffman**; island, near Coffman cove, at southern entrance to Kashevarof passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- Coghlan**; island (436 feet high), near the western entrance to Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, after Commander Joseph Bullock Coghlan, U. S. N. Erroneously Coglan.
- Cogrua*, river; see Kugrua.
- Cogtua*, river; see Meade.
- Cohen**; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1893.
- Cohen**; island, on southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after a trader of that name stationed in Cook inlet at that time.
- Cohen**; reef, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Cohoos**; creek, in the southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Coke**; point, the northern point of entrance to Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Cold**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, just west of Belkofski. Named Morozovskie or Morozova (cold, frozen) by the Russians. Has been called Cold, Frozen, Morozoffski, etc.
- Cold**; bay, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Named Studenaia (cold, freezing) by the Russians on account of the cold winds which draw through a deep ravine or gorge from Becharof lake. The native name appears to be Puale. Variouslly called Studenaja, Puale, Pouale, and, erroneously, Stulchena.
- Coldera*, port; see Caldera.
- Coleen**; mountain, on north bank of the Yukon, near mouth of the Coleen river. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Coleen**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, between the upper and lower Ramparts of the Porcupine. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Coleman*, point; see Thatcher.
- Coleman**; reef or shoal in Chatham strait, off Thatcher point, near the eastern end of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot in 1883. The name Coleman had been given by Homfray, in 1867, to the adjacent point, now called Thatcher.
- College**; fiord, in Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Collie**; point, on the Arctic coast, at entrance to Wainwright inlet. Named by Beechey, in 1826, after his surgeon, Alex. Collie. Called Kalidge on Russian Hydrographic chart 1495. Perhaps this comes from an erroneous transliteration of Collie into Russian.
- Colling**; mountains (3,000 to 4,000 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Called Colling range by Pender in 1868.
- Collinson**; point, near Camden bay, on the Arctic coast, about 4° west of the international boundary. Capt. Richard Collinson, R. N., of Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, wintered here in 1853-4, whence the name.
- Colmondeley*, sound; see Cholmondeley.
- Colorado**; creek, tributary to Cripple creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name published in 1900. Identical with Dog creek or Ryan creek of the Davidson-Blakeslee map of 1900.
- Colorado**; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Colorado**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published in 1899.

- Colpoys;** point, at northeast angle of Prince of Wales island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Colpoys, R. N.
- Colt;** island, west of Douglas island, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Columbia;** bay, immediately west of Port Valdes, indenting northern shore of Prince William sound. So called by the Harriman Expedition in 1899. It is Glacier bay of Abercrombie, 1898.
- Columbia;** creek, tributary to O'Brien creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Columbia;** glacier, discharging into Columbia bay, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Columbia;** peak (7,500 feet high), in the Tordrillo range. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Columbia;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Column;** point, the northeast headland of Lisianski strait, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Dall in 1880. Vancouver's name Lucan has been accidentally applied to this point.
- Colville;** river, draining to the Arctic ocean near longitude 151°. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Andrew Colville, esq., of the Hudson Bay Company. On Dease and Simpson's map it was spelled Colville. The Eskimo name is reported to be Or-kim-ya-nook. Ray (Report, 1885, p. 55) says: "The Colville river was always spoken of as 'Neg-a-len-mi-ku,' 'the river at Negalek,' and we did not obtain the name."
- Colwell;** bend, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 157°. So named by Allen in 1885, "in honor of Mr. Colwell, of the Adjutant General's Office, who gave me such conscientious work in working up my observations and making my maps."
- Comet;** creek, an affluent of Fortymile creek. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898. It is Count creek of Abercrombie's map.
- Comfort;** point, near Cape Halkett, on the Arctic coast east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, "in gratitude for seasonable comforts."
- Composite;** island, near the head of Glacier bay. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892.
- Conclusion;** island, in southern part of Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, who concluded his season's work of 1793 at this point.
- Conclusion;** port, near the south end of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named, in 1794, by Vancouver, who here concluded his survey of the northwest coast of America.
- Concord;** point, the southeastern point of Chuginidak island, islands of the Four Mountains group, eastern Aleutians. So named, in 1894, by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, who made surveys here at that time.
- Cone;** hill (551 feet high), in the western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Cone;** island (300 feet high), in Revillagigedo channel, at entrance to Thorne arm, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.
- Cone;** mountain (2,718 feet high), in the northern central part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cone;** mountain (1,395 feet high), near the mouth of Cripple river, Seward peninsula. So called by the prospectors in 1898.
- Cone;** mountain, on north bank of the Koyukuk river, near longitude 156°. Descriptive name, given by Schrader in 1899.

- Cone**; mountain (3,800 feet high), on the mainland, about 14 miles northeast of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cone**; mountain, on the mainland, about 10 miles south of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Cone**; mountain (6,100 feet high), on the mainland, on east bank of the Stikine and near Scud river. Erroneously Cane mountain. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1891, as Cane and, in 1899, as Cone.
- Cone**; point, the southern head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Also called Cone Island point. Descriptive term.
- Cone*, point, in Clarence strait; see Grindall.
- Cone*, point, in Wrangell strait; see Blunt and Turn.
- Cone Hill*, river; see Fortymile creek.
- Cone Island*, point; see Ape.
- Coney**; island, near the junction of Dry strait and Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Conical*, hill; see Potato.
- Conical**; volcano, on the northwestern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Called Konicheskaia by Ingenstrem, 1829, and Chernof, 1832.
- Constantine**; anchorage, near Ilin bay, on western shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russian pilot Ilin near the beginning of the century.
- Constantine**; bay, indenting eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof, 1830. Said to derive its name from the Russian American Company's ship *Constantine*, which was wrecked in attempting to enter it.
- Constantine**; cape, the western point of entrance to the estuary at mouth of the Nushagak river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Ustiugof in 1818. Also written Constantin and Konstantina.
- Constantine**; harbor, indenting north shore of Amchitka island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So named, apparently, by Klinkofstrem prior to 1849. Also written Constantin and Konstantina.
- Constantine and Helena*, Fort; see Nuchek.
- Convenient**; cove, in Hassler island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Controller**; bay, near the mouth of the Copper river. Named Comptroller's bay by Cook in 1778. Has also been called Bering haven.
- Cook**; bend, in Klutina river about 12 miles above its mouth. Name from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Cook**; inlet, on south coast of the Alaskan mainland. First explored and mapped by Capt. James Cook in 1778. Not having in his journal applied any name to it "Lord Sandwich directed that it should be called Cook's River." Vancouver calls it Cook's inlet, and also refers to it as Groosgincloose or Cook's inlet. The Russians call it Kenai bay. It has been called an arm, bay, gulf, inlet, and river, and the name Kenai has been rendered Kenaiskoi, Kenaiskaia, Kenaiskischer. According to Grewingk, quoting Zagoskin, the correct name is "Ttunaiskysch" bay.
- Cook**; mountain (13,758 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1874, after the great English navigator, Capt. James Cook.
- Cook*, strait; see Etolin.
- Cook's rock*; see Signals (The).
- Cool*, bay; see Graham harbor.
- Coon**; island, in George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

- Cooper;** creek, tributary to Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Cooper;** island, near entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named, in 1855, by Gibson, of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, after the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*.
- Cooper;** island, near Dease inlet, just east of Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1855.
- Cooper;** lake, drained by Cooper creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Cooper;** pass, between the Nabesna and Tanana rivers, near latitude 62°. So named by Peters in 1899.
- Cooper;** point, on the mainland, on western shore of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Coot;** cove, on the northern shore of Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Copleston;** mountain, near Camden bay, on the Arctic coast. So named by Franklin, in 1826, "in honour of Dr. Copleston, provost of Oriel College, now Bishop Landaff." Erroneously Coplestone and Coppleston.
- Coply;** reef, near Keene island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Coposo;** island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla Coposo (tufted) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Copper;** bay, in the northeastern part of Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Copper;** creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Prospectors' name, from Gerdine, 1900.
- Copper;** creek, tributary to Nugget creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Copper;** lake, on Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof, getting his information from the natives, says (I, 171): "Near Makushin bay, between a long isthmus and Tarasof bay, in the mountain, is a lake on whose shores native copper occurs." Name not heretofore used.
- Copper;** mountain peak (5,000 feet high), and range on eastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Copper;** point, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Copper;** river, in central Alaska. Discovered by Nagaief, in 1781, and named Copper (*miednaia*), on account of the reported existence of copper in its vicinity. The native name is Atna, i. e., At river. Often called the Atna or Copper.
- Copper Center;** mining camp or village, on the Copper river. Prospectors' name, first published in 1898. About 300 miners and prospectors wintered here in 1898-99.
- Copper City;* see Valdes.
- Copper Mountain;** point, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Copper River;** plateau between Copper and Sushitna rivers, about latitude 62°. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Cora;** creek, debouching between capes Douglas and Woolley, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Cora;** point, the northeastern point of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Coral;** rocks off the southwest end of Montague island, Prince William sound. This name appears to have been first applied by the Coast Survey in 1868.

- Corbin**; glacier and pass, near Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Adj. Gen. Henry Clark Corbin, U. S. A.
- Cordova**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Prince William sound. The first publication of the name appears to be on chart 11 of Vancouver's atlas (1798), where it is called Pto. Cordova, a name either given by Vancouver or adopted by him from the Spaniards.
- Cordova**; bay, on the northern shore of Dixon entrance in Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. The name Puerto Cordova y Cordova appears to have been first applied by Caamaño, in 1792, and published by Vancouver in 1798.
- Cork**; islet, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Corlies**; group of two islets, on eastern shore of Tlevak strait, opposite View cove, in Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Rev. W. H. R. Corlies, of Philadelphia, a missionary who began work in Alaska in 1879. Sheldon Jackson has named the north one Rankin and the south one Young.
- Corlies**; point, the north point of entrance to Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Sheldon Jackson, after Rev. William Henry Richards Corlies.
- Cormorant**; rock, near the entrance to Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Cormorants by La Perouse in 1786.
- Corner**; mountain, on south side of Silver bay, at the corner or angle where the bay turns to the southeast, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Uglovaia (corner) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Cornwall**; ridge, on east side of Copper river, north of Mount Sanford. Named by Lowe, in 1898, after John Cornwall, a member of his party. Erroneously Corwells and Cornwell.
- Cornwallis**; point, the north head of Liscome bay, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Hydrographic Office in 1882 and perhaps earlier.
- Cornwallis**; point, the north point of entrance to Saginaw bay, Kuiu island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Coronados**; group of islands, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Los Coronados (tonsured priests), by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Coronation**; island, at junction of Sumner and Chatham straits, southeast of Cape Ommaney, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in September, 1793, "the day of our passing it having been the anniversary of that happy event" (II, 423). Koronatsie of the Russians.
- Coronation*, islands; see Spanish.
- Corwells*, ridge; see Cornwall.
- Corwin**; cape, the southeasternmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, in 1849, after Capt. Mikhail Nikolaevich Vasilief, I. N., of the *Oukrietie* (discovery), who, in 1821, discovered Nunivak island. The Russian Hydrographic office, 1852, called it Etolin and the Coast Survey has recently called it Corwin.
- Corwin**; cliffs, in the St. Elias region. So named by I. C. Russell, in 1890, after the U. S. R. M. steamer *Corwin*.
- Corwin**; coal mine, on Arctic coast, east of Cape Lisburne. Definitely located and used by Captain Hooper, of the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*, in July, 1880, and named after his vessel.
- Corwin**; lagoon, on the Arctic coast, between Cape Seppings and Cape Krusenstern. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1884, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*.

- Corwin**; rock, in the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. So named, in 1894, by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*.
- Cosinas**; point, on the southern shore of Port Asuncion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Cosinas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Cosmos**; cove, on the northeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after the surveying steamer *Patterson's* steam launch *Cosmos*.
- Cosmos**; point, on the northeastern shore of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the steam launch of the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*.
- Cosmos**; range of mountains (3,900 feet high), on the mainland near Thomas bay, Frederick sound. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the steam launch *Cosmos* attached to the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*.
- Cottonwood**; group of low wooded islands, at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Cottonwood*, point; see Martin.
- Council**; mining camp and post-office, on the Niukluk river, at mouth of Ophir creek, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Called Council City by the prospectors. A post-office was established here in September, 1899, and named Council.
- Count*, creek; see Comet.
- Countess**; point, on the western shore of Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, "after Captain Countess, of the navy."
- Course**; point, in Narrow strait, on northern shore of Kodiak. Named Kursa (course, of a ship) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Course*, point; see Turn.
- Couverden**; island, at junction of Lynn canal and Chatham and Icy straits, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869.
- Couverden**; point, the southwestern point of entrance to Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, after the seat of his ancestors (III, 245).
- Cove (The)**; cove, in San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called "The Cove" (El Puertezuelo) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Cove**; hill (619 feet high), on the mainland, nearly east of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cove**; islet, near Applegate cove, in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Cove**; mountain, near Ward cove, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Cove**; point, on Raspberry island, on the northern shore of Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Bukti (bight or cove) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Cove**; point, on the northeastern shore of Glass peninsula, Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1893. Descriptive term.
- Cove*; point, the southern point of entrance to Kah Shakes cove, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1883. Name not found on any map and presumably obsolete.
- Cove*, point, Wrangell strait; see Mountain.
- Covearak*, tract and river; see Kaviruk.
- Cov-vee-arak*, tract and river; see Kaviruk.
- Cow**; island, between Annette and Percy islands, Gravina group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

- Cowpen;** bay and river, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. Local name, reported by Glass in 1898.
- Cox;** landing, on Klutina river, at or near foot of "The Gorge." Name from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Coyote;** creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Coyukuk,* river; see Koyukuk.
- Cozian;** reef, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named after Anton George Cozian, a native of Dalmatia, and long a pilot in the employment of the Russian American Company. This reef was discovered by him and named after him by naval officers in 1880. Said also to have been called Nikolas rock, after the steamer *Nikolas*, which touched upon it in 1854. The name has also been erroneously written Cozain and Kozian.
- Crab;** cove, at the head of Funter bay, near the junction of Lynn canal and Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Crab;** point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Crafton;** island, northwest of Knight island, in western part of Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Craig;** point, on the northeastern coast of Zarembo island, the northwestern point of entrance to Stikine strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1793 (II, 400).
- Craig;** sunken rock, in entrance to Nakat inlet. Named by Nichols, in 1888, presumably after Commander Joseph Edgar Craig, U. S. N.
- Cranberry;** peak (5,200 feet high), near Cranberry marsh, on the northern shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Cranberry Marsh;** name used by the prospectors to designate the flat marshy mouth of the valley northwest of Klutina lake. Name published in 1899.
- Crane;** cove, near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Zhuravlina (crane) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Crater;** creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Crater;** hill, an extinct volcanic crater, in western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Name published, in 1875, by the Coast Survey.
- Crater;** lake, near Chaix hills, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton College, in 1886. Descriptive term.
- Crater;** mountain or hill (633 feet high), about 7 miles south of St. Michael, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Crater;** peak, near head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell in 1890.
- Crater;** point, the southeastern point of Otter island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. So named by Elliott, in 1874, who, in his notes accompanying his map of St. Paul, in his Seal Fisheries of Alaska, 1881, says: "A slight mistake of the engraver causes Crater point to appear as a bifurcated tongue. It is not so; but there is a funnel-shaped cavity here plainly emarginated from the sea, and on that extreme point constituting and giving to it this name."
- Craven;** point, the southeastern extreme of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Admiral Thomas Tingey Craven, U. S. N. Erroneously Graven. Has also been called Point Williams by Homfray and Tliakinikut by Tebenkof. The correct native name is said to be T'liankhini.
- Crawfish;** inlet, indenting the outer coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians Rakof or Rakovoi, from Rak (crawfish). Has also been called Rokovoy.

- Creadon**; river, tributary to Kluane lake, from the east, near latitude 62°. So called by Peters in 1899.
- Creek**; point, on the eastern shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891. It is at or near the mouth of a creek.
- Creek**; point, on the southwestern shore of Halleck island, Olga strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1885.
- Creig*, mountain; see Greig.
- Crescent**; low sandy island, in front of Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1853. Descriptive name.
- Crete**; creek, debouching between capes Douglas and Woolley, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Crib**; point, on the mainland, near head of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Crillon**; glacier, near Mount Crillon, in the southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1874.
- Crillon**; mountain (15,900 feet high), in the southern part of the St. Elias region, southeastern Alaska. So named by La Perouse, in 1786, after the French minister of marine.
- Cripple**; creek or river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Named by the prospectors, in 1898, after the famous Cripple Creek in Colorado.
- Cripple**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the east, in the Eagle mining region. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- Cripple**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Cristina**; islet, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written Christina.
- Crooked**; creek, tributary to Birch creek, from the west, near Circle city. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Crooked**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Ophir creek, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Crooked**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the north, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Crooked**; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Kriwoi (crooked) by the Russians in 1809.
- Crooked**; island, one of the Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. Apparently identical with Nizkoi (low) of Sarichef, 1826, and Ugushtu of Tebenkof, 1849.
- Crooked*, island, Yakutat bay; see Kriwoi.
- Crooked*, river; see Igushik.
- Crooze*, island; see Kruzof.
- Cross**; cape, on the western coast of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Described by Cook, in 1778, as "a high promontory" and named Cross from having passed it on Holy Cross' day, May 3.
- Cross**; cape, the northeastern point of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named Krest (cross) by the Russians.
- Cross*, cape; see Bingham.
- Cross*, cape; see Theodore.
- Cross**; gulch, in Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Arroyo de la Cruz (gulch of the cross) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779.
- Cross*, harbor, Kruzof island; see Krestof.
- Cross**; hill, on Northeast point, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. So called by Elliott in 1874. Perhaps this is the local name.

**Cross;** island and strait, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Canos y Ysla de la Cruz by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Cross,* island, north of Sitka sound; see Krestof.

**Cross;** island, the westernmost of the Midway islands, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of the Colville river. So named by Lieut. Commander Charles Herbert Stockton, of the U. S. S. *Thetis*, in 1889, because a wooden cross has been erected on the island by the whalers.

**Cross;** islet, "small and wooded," in Portland canal, just north of Halibut bay. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 76. Not named on any chart.

**Cross;** mountain (2,597 feet high), near Sitka, on Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Davidson in 1869.

*Cross,* point, Krestof island; see Kresta.

*Cross,* port; see Krestof.

**Cross;** sound, between the mainland and Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Discovered by Cook, May 3, 1778, and named Cross sound, after this day, designated in the calendar as Holy Cross day. By the Russians this has been called Lohitianoi (icy) and Kresta (cross); by the Spaniards Puerto de la Cruz. Variouslly called Cross sound or Icy strait. Both names are now in use, Cross sound for the western and Icy strait for the eastern part.

*Cross,* strait, north of Sitka; see Krestof.

*Cross Cape;* rocks, off Cape Cross, Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in 1880.

**Crosswise;** island, in southern entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Poperechnoi (crosswise) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Crow;** creek, tributary to Glacier creek, near the head of Turnagain arm. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

**Crow;** island, in Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1898. On the old Russian chart of 1809 it is called Korga.

**Crow;** island, in Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. Sheldon Jackson has named it James.

**Crow;** island, one of the Middle island group, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Voronie (the raven, *corvus corax*) by Vasilief in 1809. The Russian dictionaries give *voronie* as the adjective form of *vorón*, a raven or crow. Elliott gives Varrone as the Russian for raven, while Dall gives the form *Varonie*, translating it *crow*. Has been erroneously called *Blue* island, while one chart gives *Crow*, *Voroni*, or *Blue* island.

**Crow;** point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Cuerbo (crow) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Croyère, Isles de la;* see Hazy.

**Crucifix;** mountain, in the pass between the headwaters of the Skwentna and Kuskokwim rivers. So called by Spurr in 1898. Not shown on the map.

*Cruz, Puerto de la;* see Cross.

**Cub;** creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, from the west, at Sunrise, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895.

**Cub;** point, between Boulder and Fox bays in Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1880.

**Cuban;** gulch, on left bank of the Yukon, 6 miles above Eagle, eastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

**Cube;** point, the southern head of Square cove, near northern end of Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

- Cudahy**; post, on the west bank of the Yukon, near mouth of Fortymile creek. Also called Fort Cudahy. The above form, Cudahy, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic names.
- Culebrina**; island, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Culebrina (culverin) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Culross**; point, near Port Wells, on the northwestern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Cull Ross and Gulrass.
- Cupola**; peak, near the head of Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kupolnaia (cupola) by the Russians.
- Curlew**; ledge, in Funter bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Curlew**; point, on the northwestern coast of Revillagigedo island, being the southwestern point of entrance to Behm narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Current**; cape, on the northern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Strong currents flow between Shuyak and Afognak islands, and the cape on the Afognak shore of the narrow strait separating the islands was named by Murashev, in 1839–40, *Silnago techenia* (of strong current). Hence the name which on all the American charts is erroneously applied to a point farther east.
- Curtis**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Curtis**; gulch, on the western shore of Klutina lake. Apparently a prospectors' name; reported by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Curve**; mountain, in California ridge, on Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cushing**; glacier and plateau, at head of Glacier bay. So named by Reid, after Prof. Henry Platt Cushing, one of his companions, in 1890. In Reid's account, published in 1892 (*Nat. Geog. Mag.*, vol. iv), the plateau is called "Northwest tributary" of Muir glacier.
- Custom House**; cove, on the western shore of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. A custom-house which existed here for some years was moved to Ketchikan in 1900.
- Cutler**; river, tributary to the Noatak, from the south, near longitude 158°, northwestern Alaska. Origin of name not discovered. First applied by the Coast Survey in 1890. Has recently been called Caribou river.
- Cutter**; two rocks, awash, in Revillagigedo channel, at entrance to Carroll inlet, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cyane**; peak, on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, near Farragut bay. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after a vessel of that name.
- Cygnat**; island, at mouth of Mink bay, Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Cypress**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Cipres (cypress point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Dachlazug*; cape, on Seduction tongue, northwest of Seduction point, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882 as Dachlazüg.
- Dagelet**; mountain (9,708 feet high), in the southern part of the St. Elias alps. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Lepaute Dagelet, the astronomer of La Perouse's expedition to this coast in 1786. Often written D'Agelet.
- Dagitli**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 157°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Doggetlooscat and Doggetlooskat. Schrader writes it Doggetlikakat. See Kakat.

- Dagorashapka**; mountain, on the north bank of the Yukon, about 25 miles below Koserefski. So called by Raymond in 1869. Not seen on any other map. Perhaps this is an error for Pogoreshapka. Petrof, 1880, has a village Pogoreshapka (burnt hat) near this mountain.
- Dahlgren**; peak (3,502 feet high), on the mainland north of Frederick sound and near Farragut bay. Named Dahlgreen by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear Admiral John Adolf Dahlgren, U. S. N.
- Daisy**; glacier, tributary to the Tyndall glacier, near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. So named by Topham in 1888.
- Dakli**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 157°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text Allen calls it Dakliakakat and on his map Daklikakat. The latter has been copied by the Coast Survey. See Kakat.
- Dall**; head, a promontory at the south end of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the pilots prior to 1879, after Capt. C. C. Dall, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service.
- Dall**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near the mouth of Huslia river. Named by Allen, in 1885, after William Healey Dall. Has also been written *Dolls* island.
- Dall**; island, on the northern side of the mouth of Dixon entrance. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1879, after W. H. Dall. Port Bazan indents the western shore of Dall island and (according to present information) nearly, but not quite, cuts it in two. Coast Survey chart 8050 calls the southern part of the island Dall and the northern part Quadra.
- Dall**; lake, in the delta coast region between the Yukon and Kuskokwin rivers, east of Cape Vancouver, drained by the Kiniak river. Named by Nelson, in 1878, after W. H. Dall.
- Dall**; point or cape, on the mainland coast, near Cape Romanzof, south of the Yukon mouth and north of Nunivak. So called, in 1869, after W. H. Dall.
- Dall**; ridge of mountains, on the western coast of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after W. H. Dall.
- Dall**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, at the Lower Ramparts. It is Notokakat or Dall of the Coast Survey in 1869; Notochangut or Dall of Raymond, 1871, and Notochangut of Schwatka, 1883.
- Dalnie*, cape; see Far.
- Dalnie*, island, Yakutat bay; see Knight.
- Dalnoi**; point, the westernmost point of St. George island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Tebenkof and Tikhmenief call it West Konetz (west end). Otherwise known as Dalnoi (distant) point.
- Dalton*, glacier; see Turner.
- Dalton**; post, range of mountains and trail leading from head of Lynn canal to the interior. As applied to a range of mountains near Dezadeash lake this name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. Dalton trail is a well known local name. Named after John Dalton, a well known miner and frontiersman, "justly considered the pioneer explorer of the region."
- Dana**; peak (4,260 feet high), on the mainland near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Prof. James Dwight Dana, of Yale College.
- Danaaku*, lake; see Silver.
- Danger**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Opasnaia (dangerous) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Danger**; cape, on the northeastern coast of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Opasnie (dangerous) by Murashev in 1839-40.

- Danger**; island, in the entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886. Erroneously Dead island on one chart.
- Danger**; island, near Ward cove, in Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Danger*, island; see Dead.
- Danger**; islet, "small and wooded" at the southern end of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 98). It is now called Danger.
- Danger**; passage, between Cat island and Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Danger**; point, on the eastern or Mitkof island shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Danger**; point, the southern point of entrance to Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Meade in 1869.
- Danger**; reef, in Tongass narrows, near Ward cove, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1883. Name not found on any chart. Also called Danger Island reef.
- Danger**; rock, in Narrow strait, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Opasnie (dangerous) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Danger**; rock, near Danger point, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Dangerous**; cape, between Kiliuda and Ugak bays, on the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Named Opasnie (dangerous) by Lisianski in 1805. Has also been written Onatzno.
- Dangerous**; cape, the northern point of entrance to Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Named Opasnoi (dangerous) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Dangerous*; channel, separating Biorka from other islands in or near Sitka sound. So named by United States naval officers in 1879-80. Nichols, in the Coast Pilot, suggests that this name is premature.
- Dangerous**; passage, on the western shore of Prince William sound, separating Chenega island from the mainland. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Danger Point**; reef, off Danger point, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Daniels**; creek, west of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Darby**; cape, between Golofnin bay and Norton bay, on northern shore of Norton sound. So named by Cook in 1778. Has also been written Derby.
- Dare*, creek; see Dora.
- Dark*, creek; see Dora.
- Dark**; island, off north coast of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Temnie (dark) by the Russian American Company in 1849.
- Dark**; point, the southernmost point of the mainland between Nakat and Willard inlets, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Dassar-dec-ash*, lake; see Dezadeash.
- David**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- David*, creek; see Sheep.
- David**; island, in Wrangell harbor, Alaska peninsula. So named by Vasilief in 1831-32. Also called Davidoff.
- Davidof**; island, one of the Rat islands, western Aleutians. So named in Krusenstern's atlas, 1827, after Gavriil Ivanovich Davidof, a Russian naval officer, who, with Khwostof, made explorations in Alaska in 1802-1804. The existence of this island, at least in the place it occupies on most charts, is doubtful.

- Davidson**; bank or fishing ground, near Unimak pass. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Prof. George Davidson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Davidson**; glacier, on the mainland; near head of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1867, after Prof. George Davidson. According to Krause, 1882, the native name is Ssitkajé.
- Davidson**; inlet, south of Kosciusko island, on the western coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Prof. George Davidson.
- Davidson**; mountain, on the south side of Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1872, after Prof. George Davidson.
- Davis**; creek, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after General Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. A., then in command of the military division of Alaska.
- Davis**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south. Local name obtained by the Geological Survey, in 1898, and published in 1899. It is Smith creek of Abercrombie's map. The Yukon map, sheet 10, published by Canada, in 1898, makes Davis creek tributary to Walker creek.
- Davis**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Davison**; mountain (2,652 feet high), in the southern part of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Davison**; point, the southernmost point of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Alexander Davison, esq., "owner of our storeship."
- Dawes**; glaciers, two in number, at the head of Endicott arm, Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Hon. Henry Laurens Dawes, of Massachusetts.
- Dawson**; peak, near Teslin lake, Yukon;  
range of mountains at the confluence of the Lewes, Pelly, and Yukon rivers, Yukon;  
town, Government headquarters, and post-office on the Yukon river, at mouth of the Klondike river, Yukon. (Not Dawson City.)  
The above entry for Dawson is taken from the first annual report of the Canadian Board of Geographic Names. Named after Dr. George Mercer Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey.
- Day**; harbor, on the southeastern shore of Kenai peninsula. Named Day's by Portlock in 1787.
- Dayay*, inlet; see Taiya.
- Dead**; islet, in the entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886. See Danger.
- Deadman**; reach, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Deadman's bay by Meade, in 1869, in memory of the 150 Aleuts killed by eating poisonous mussels in this vicinity in 1799. Variouslly written Deadman's, Deadmans, and Deadman.
- Deadman**; riffle, on Fortymile creek, near the international boundary. Commemorative name given by the miners. Published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Dead Pine**; island, in Tlevak strait, Córdova bay, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.
- Dead Tree**; bluff, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Dead Tree**; island, in Hanus bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Moore in 1895.
- Dease**; creek, lake, and river of British Columbia. Named as early as 1867, and perhaps earlier, after Peter Warren Dease, of the Hudson Bay Company.

- Dease**; inlet, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, near Point Barrow. Named by Thomas Simpson, in 1837, after his "worthy colleague," Peter Warren Dease.
- Deceit**; cape, on the southern shore of Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. Named Betrug (deceit) by Kotzebue in August 1816. He writes: "I had double reason to call it cape Deceit." He was deceived by its appearance, indicating a bay, which he found not to exist, and he found the natives expert cheats.
- December**; point, on Mitkof island, in southern part of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Zelonoi (green).
- Deception*, islands; see Near.
- Deception**; islet, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Deception**; point, on Woewodski island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. The mariner may be deceived as to which is the main channel.
- Decision**; cape, the southernmost point of Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793 (II, 420), to commemorate his decision against the pretensions of De Fuca, De Fonte, and others to a prior knowledge of this region. In Russian called Rishénia and Razrshénia (decision).
- Deep**; bay; indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Glubokoi (deep) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Deep**; bay, near Banner bay, on the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Glubokaia (deep) by Lutke about 1830. Not shown on any chart.
- Deep*, bay; see Kelp.
- Deep**; inlet, about 5 miles from Sitka, in Baranof island, opening into Sitka sound. Named Glubokaia (deep) by Vasilief in 1809, on account of its great depth. It is Dorokhova (fool's) bay of Tebenkof, 1849.
- Deep**; lake, about 10 miles from Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Gloubokoi (deep) by Vasilief in 1809. Tebenkof calls it Redoubt lake. A fishing station at the lake's outlet was called The Redoubt. Erroneously given also as Clubokoi. Grewingk also calls it Der tiefe see. Has also been erroneously called Kluchev (springs) bay.
- Deep**; point, on the western bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Glubokie (deep) by Lindenberg in 1838. This name is obsolete.
- Deep*, river; see Klondike.
- Deepwater**; point, the northern point of entrance to Woewodski harbor, Frederik sound, Alexander archipelago. In 1838, Zarembo made a sketch of Woewodski harbor and named its *south* point of entrance Glubokoi (deep water). On late charts this name is applied to the *north* point of entrance.
- Deer**; creek, tributary to Anikovik river, near York, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Deer**; island, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Deer**; island, southwest from Belkofski, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Oleny (reindeer) by the Russians, who derived the name from the Aleuts, whose name for reindeer, says Veniaminof, is Itkaiaik. Lutke has Animak, and Billings Animok, for the Aleut name.
- Deer**; islet, in Port Moller, northern coast of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1882. Apparently this is Kudobin peninsula of Lutke in 1828.
- Deer**; mountain, near Tongass narrows, on Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Has also been called Deer mountains.
- Deer**; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

- De Groff**; bay, in Krestof island, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1897, after a prominent merchant of Sitka.
- Deitrick*, river; see Dietrich.
- Dejah*, inlet; see Chilkoot and Taiya.
- Dejah*, pass; see Chilkoot.
- Dejahssanke*, harbor; see Taiyasanka.
- Dejahssankessil*, glacier; see Ferebee.
- Dek**. Indian word for creek. Used in the Copper river region. It is appended to the name, thus: *Tatondek*, Taton creek.
- Delarof**; harbor, in Unga island, Shumagin group. Apparently named by Tebenkof, in 1848, after Eustrate Ivanovich Delarof, a native of Greece, who was chief director of the Russian American colonies from about 1784 to July, 1791. Also written Delaroff and Delarovskoi. Generally spoken of as Unga harbor, and the village on its shores called Unga. Lutke says the native name of the village is Ougnagok.
- Delarof**; islands, at western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. The two islets, Skagul and Ogliuga, are called Delaroff islands by Lutke, who says the group consists of seven islands. They were named after the former superintendent at Kodiak.
- Delgada**; point, in Portilla channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Delgada (narrow or sharp point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Del Monte**; peak (2,482 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Delome**; creek, tributary to Garfield creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- De Long**; islands, in Foggy bay, at south end of Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, after Lieut. Commander George Washington De Long, U. S. N., of the exploring steamer *Jeanette*, who perished in the Lena delta in November, 1881.
- De Long**; islands, off the north coast of Siberia. Discovered by the *Jeanette* exploring expedition, in 1881, and named after its commander, De Long.
- De Long**; peak (3,737 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. Commander George W. De Long, U. S. N.
- Delta*, creek; see Silok.
- Delta**; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near longitude 146°. So named by Allen in 1885. This and Silok creek (Delta creek of Allen) are distinct streams, their mouths being about 22 miles apart. Erroneously Delt on one chart.
- Demarcation**; point, on the Arctic coast, at the international boundary line. So named by Sir John Franklin, in 1826, as marking the boundary between British and Russian possessions. Has also been written Demarkation.
- De Monti**; bay, between Khantaak island and a peninsula on the eastern side of the entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Bahía de Monti by Malaspina in 1791. La Perouse, in 1786, had called Yakutat bay or some part of it, not identifiable, Baie de Monti, after Lieutenant de Monti, first officer of the *Astrolabe*, who first landed and reconnoitered it. Malaspina applied La Perouse's name to the bay above described. The Coast Pilot says: "This modified application has the advantage of preserving an historic name, and also of naming a part of the bay which otherwise would have required a new name."
- Denbigh**; cape, the southern point of entrance to Norton bay, on eastern shore of Norton sound. So named by Cook in 1778. Erroneously Dembigh.

**Dennison**, fork, of South fork of Fortymile creek. Called Denison by Barnard (Fortymile sheet of Geological Survey) in 1898. Abercrombie has, also in 1898, Dennison fork of Fortymile creek. Apparently these are two spellings of one name.

**Denslow**; lake, tributary to the Chuitna river, near the head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

**Dent**; mountain (5,057 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

**Derbin**; strait, separating Avatanak and Tigalda islands of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Called Derbenskoi by Veniaminof. Lutke has Derbin and Derbinskoi. Perhaps the name is derived from Deribin or Deriabini or Derzhavin, who was massacred at Nulato in 1851.

*Derby*, cape; see Darby.

**Desconocida**; point, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Desconocida (point of the unknown) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779, whose surveys ended near this point.

**Dese**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Desengano, Puerto de*; see Disenchantment.

*Desert (The)*. For 12 miles above Point Rothsay, at the mouth of the Stikine river, "the river valley is sandy and almost destitute of vegetation. This tract \* \* \* has received the name of the Desert," probably from the prospectors and miners. (Coast Pilot, p. 109.) According to Ogden this is a misnomer.

*Desgraciada*, islet; see Unlucky.

**Deshka**; river, tributary to the Sushitna river, from the north, about 35 miles above the mouth of the latter. Apparently a native name, from Muldrow, in 1898.

*Deshu*, village; see Haines.

**Destruction**; point, on the northeastern shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, who in February, 1869, destroyed two Indian villages in Security bay.

**Detached**; rock, near Outer Spruce cape, near St. Paul, Kodiak. So named by the Coast Survey in 1869.

*Devastation*, volcano; see Pogromnoi.

**Deviation**; peak, on the mainland east of Kotzebue sound. So named by Beechey in 1827.

**Devil**; mountain, in northern part of Seward peninsula, southwest from Kotzebue sound. Named Teufelsberg by Kotzebue in August, 1816. It is Chortof (devil) mountain of Russian charts.

*Devil*; rocks, in Dixon entrance. Tebenkof, in 1848, shows a sunken danger called Devil bank. Later a United States Hydrographic Office chart shows similarly a danger called Devil ridge. The later charts abandon this name and show two sunken dangers, called, respectively, East Devil rock and West Devil rock. See East Devil and West Devil.

**Devils Prongs**. This appellation was applied by the Coast Survey, in 1869, to two mountain peaks near St. Paul, Kodiak. Elevation of the north peak, 2,057 feet. Also called Devil's mountains. Named by the Russians, in 1809, Chernieshef, a name not found in any Russian dictionary at my command, but which is very suggestive of the *Black One*.

**Devils Thumb**; a remarkable pinnacle, on the summit of a mountain on the mainland east of Frederick sound. So named by Meade, in 1869, according to whom it is 400 feet high. According to Nichols the shaft or thumb is 1,662 feet high; the elevation of the whole is 9,077 feet.

- Devine**; cape, the southeastern point of Korovin island, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1880.
- Dew**; point, on the mainland, in Behm canal, near north end of Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Dewey**; anchorage, in the southern end of Etolin island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign Theodore Gibbs Dewey, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Dewey**; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, opposite the mouth of Tiekel river, near latitude  $61^{\circ} 10'$ . So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.
- Dewey**; creek, tributary to Eureka creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dewey**; creek, tributary to Fox river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dewey**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dewey**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name published by the Coast Survey in 1900. Near by is Sampson creek and Schley creek.
- Dewey**; rock (30 feet high), in entrance to Cordova bay, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign T. G. Dewey, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Dexter**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Dexter**; point, on the southern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound, Bering sea. Local proper name, published in 1900.
- Dexter*, post-office; see Cheenik.
- Deyea*, river; see Chilkoot.
- Dezadeash**; lake, back of the St. Elias range of mountains. Native name reported by Davidson as Tots-an-tee-ash and by E. J. Glave, in 1892, as Dassar-Dee-ash. Variouslly written Deza-de-ash, Dazadeash, etc. The above form, Dezadeash, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Dgak*, bay; see Ugak.
- Diamond**; island, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Diamond**; point, on the west end of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Diamante (diamond point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Diana**; mountain, near Ward cove, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Diane*, roads; see Tianna.
- Dick**; port, on the outer coast of Kenai peninsula. Named Dick's harbor by Portlock in 1786. Port Dick of the Russians.
- Dickason**; mountain, on the southern bank of the Skwentna river, near longitude  $152^{\circ}$ . Named, in 1898, by Post, of the Geological Survey, after Col. L. T. Dickason. Erroneously Dickerson.
- Dickens**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dickens**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.
- Dierovatie*, point; see Holes.
- Dietrich**; river, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, near its source. Published, in 1899, by the Geological Survey with the spelling Deitrick; here changed to Dietrich.
- Diggs's*, sound; see Disenchantment.

*Dikoi*, island; see Wild.

**Diomede**; a group of three islands, in Bering strait, known as the Big Diomede, Little Diomede, and Fairway rock. They, or one of them, appear to have been first discovered by Bering, August 16, 1728, and named by him the island of the holy martyr Diomede. August 16 is St. Diomede's day of the church calendar. It also bore on early maps the name of St. Demetrius. August 14 is St. Demetrius' day of the church calendar. It is possible that this name was applied by Bering, but usage has established Diomede. Michael Gvozdef, surveyor, also explored in Bering strait, in 1730, and after him the islands have been called by the Russians Gvozdef islands. Thus the islands have been called Diomede, St. Diamed, St. Diomede, St. Diomed, Diomedis, St. Deomid, S. Dimitre, Gwozdeff, and Gwosdew; doubtless several other forms have also been used.

**Dirt**; glacier, near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892.

*Dirt*, glacier; see Mud.

**Discovery**; creek, tributary to Flambeau river, from the west, Seward peninsula. So called in the Cape Nome report of 1899, where it is shown as debouching in Port Safety. On a late map called Seattle or Discovery.

**Discovery**; creek, tributary to Birch creek, from the south, near latitude 66°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

**Discovery**; fork, of American creek, in the Eagle mining region. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

**Discovery**; rock, in Chiniak bay, near St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Atkritoia (discovery) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

**Disenchantment**; bay, at the head of Yakutat bay. Named Puerto del Desengaño by Malaspina in July, 1791, who, looking for a northeast passage, commemorated, by this name, his failure to find it here. This name was not published until 1802, and meanwhile Vancouver had named it Digges's sound. Malaspina's Spanish name has been rendered by Disenchantment in English and Razuvirenje in Russian. Recent additions to our knowledge of this region require some modification in the application of the names. This name appears to have been applied by Malaspina to the head of Yakutat bay, while to the ice encumbered arm stretching eastward and southeastward was given the name Bahia de las Bancas (bay of shoals). The water is, however, very deep, more than 120 fathoms, and hence the name may have been applied with reference to the floating ice as suggested by Dall. This name appears to have never come into use. Perhaps our improved knowledge will revive it. Vancouver's name Beerings Bay is, on his chart, applied to this part of Yakutat bay. Tebenkof has the name Ferrer applied to the entrance of this bay, and says it was given by Malaspina, in 1791, after his first mate Ferrer.

**Disraeli**; mountains (5,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

*Distant*, island, Peril strait; see Otstoia.

*Distant*, island, Yakutat bay; see Knight.

*Distant*, point, St. George island; see Dalnoi.

**Distant**; point, the southern point of entrance to Hood bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Distin**; mountain (2,300 feet high), at head of Snake river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Distin**; peak, on the north bank of Happy river, near latitude 62°. So named by Post in 1898.

**Divide**; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

- Divide**; island, in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886; it divides an unnamed bay into two parts.
- Divide**; peak, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound and near Patterson glacier. Named Divide (peak?) by the Coast Survey in 1888. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 705.)
- Divide**; point, separating Herendeen bay from Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Dix**; point, the northern point of entrance to American bay, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, U. S. N. Also named Graham by Sheldon Jackson.
- Dixon**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dixon**; harbor, on the mainland coast a little north of Cross sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Dixon**; mountain (4,800 feet high), near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, presumably after Capt. George Dixon, who, in 1787, made the first sketch of Port Mulgrave.
- Dixon Entrance**; a broad open sound or strait, between the Columbian and Alexander archipelagoes, through which passes the southern boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. It has been variously called an inlet, channel, strait, sound, and entrance. Usage seems to have settled upon the above name. Dixon Entrance was discovered by the Spaniards, in 1774, and called Entrada de Perez. Dixon, in 1787, visited it and named it, after himself, Dixon's straits, the name being applied to the waters east and north of Queen Charlotte islands. Meares at about the same time named it Douglass entrance, after Capt. William Douglass (or Douglas) who commanded his consort ship the packet-boat *Iphigenia* (Nubiana). To its northeastern part he applied the name Buccleugh sound, which he also spelled Buccleugh. The Russians have called it Granitsa (boundary) strait, whence we find Dixon entrance or Granitsa channel and Graenz strasse. Tebenkof, using the native name, has Kaigani strait.
- Dinnaina*, reef; see Long.
- Dobriek Vestei*, bay; see Goodnews.
- Doctor**; low sandy island, on the Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. Perhaps this is identical with Crescent island or Martin island or both (called Il-liut-kak by the Eskimos) of British Admiralty chart 2164, published in 1854. (See Martin.)
- Doe**; mountain (2,976 feet high), on Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Buck and Fawn mountains are near by.
- Dog**; cape, the southeasternmost point of Agattu island, western Aleutians. Called by Tebenkof Southwest or Sabak (dóg).
- Dog*, creek; see Colorado.
- Dog**; island, on the northern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Dog**; point, the south point of entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Sabachi (dog) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Dogfish**; bay, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, near its mouth. Named by Pender in 1868.
- Doggetlooscat*; see Dagitli.
- Dolgay*, island; see Long.
- Dolgoi**; cape, the south point of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.
- Dolgoi*, cape; see Kukistan.

- Dolgoi**; harbor, indenting the western coast of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. Probably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Dolgoi*, island, Cordova bay; see Long.
- Dolgoi**; island, in Port Bazan, Dall island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Dolgoi (long) by Zarembo in 1834.
- Dolgoi**; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Dolgoi (long) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Dolgoi**; island, near Belkofski, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Dolgoi (long) by the Russians. Its Aleut name, according to Veniaminof (I, 252), is Ananakeik.
- Dolgoi*, island, Sitka sound; see Long.
- Dolgoi*, lake; see Lower.
- Dolomi**; post-office, between Moira and Cholmondeley sounds, on the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Established in August, 1900.
- Dolores**; port, in Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de los Dolores (port of the sorrowing) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Dolls*, island; see Dall.
- Dome**; creek, tributary to American creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Dome**; creek, tributary to O'Brien creek, from the east, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Dome**; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dome**; mountain (2,100 feet high), on the western side of Portland canal, in latitude 55° 04'. Named by Pender in 1868.
- Dome**; pass (4,300 feet high), in the St. Elias alps. Descriptive name given by Russell in 1890.
- Dome**; peak, near the head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name given by Thomas in 1887.
- Dome**; peak (4,420 feet high), on the mainland, west of Lincoln island, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Dome**; peak (6,500 feet high), on the western side of Portland canal, in latitude 55° 25'. Descriptive name given by Pender in 1868.
- Dome*, peak; see Fortymile dome.
- Dome**; point, on the eastern shore of Stepvak bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Dome**; point, on the western shore of Long island, Port Frederick, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Dominion**; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Mission creek, from the west, near latitude 64° 20' in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Donjek**; river, tributary to White river, from the south, near latitude 62°. Native name; has also been written Donjeck. The above form, Donjek, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Dora**; bay, in Cholmondeley sound, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, presumably after his wife, formerly Miss Dora Miller.
- Dora**; creek or river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the north, about 25 miles above junction of the Chitina and Copper rivers. Named Dora by Lieutenant Allen, April 14, 1885, after Miss Dora Johnson, of Chicago, afterwards his wife. On map 1 of Allen's report it is printed Dora, but on map 2 of same report it is printed Dare, and this form has been copied on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 3091. On a late map it is printed Dark.

- Dora;** harbor, indenting the southern shore of Ikatan island (or peninsula), near Isanotski strait, Unimak island. Named Loras by the Fish Commission in 1888. Called Lords by the Coast Survey and known locally as Dora harbor.
- Doran;** strait, separating the front of Washington glacier from the opposite mainland, Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Capt. P. Doran, of the steamer *George W. Elder*, which bore the expedition.
- Doris*, bay; see Mud.
- Dorn;** island, in Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Lieut. Edward J. Dorn, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Dornin;** sunken rock, off the western end of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1890, after J. B. Dornin, a member of his party.
- Dorokhova*, bay; see Deep.
- Doroshin;** glacier, on Kenai peninsula, near Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Peter P. Doroshin, a Russian mining engineer, who made investigations in Cook inlet in 1848.
- Dorothy;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dorozhnoi*, island; see Road.
- Double;** island, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dvoynoi (twin) by Vasilief in 1809. Called Dwynoi in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 155) and Double in late Coast Survey publications.
- Double;** island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Dvoynoi (double, or twins) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Double;** island, near Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886. The island is double at high water.
- Double;** islands, between Cat and Dog islands, in Felice strait, southeast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Double Point;** mountain, on the north bank of the Koyukuk, near Arctic city. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.
- Doubtful;** harbor, on the southern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881. Possibly this is a synonym for Selfridge bay.
- Douglas;** bay, indenting the southern coast of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm, in 1866, and spelled on various charts Douglas and Douglass indiscriminately.
- Douglas;** cape, on the western shore of Seward peninsula, just south of Port Clarence. So named by Beechey in 1826.
- Douglas;** cape, the western head of Cook inlet. So named by Cook, in 1778 (II, 385), after Dr. Douglas, canon of Windsor. It is Kamieshatskoi of a Russian chart of 1802. The native name is given as Kukvak, Koukhat, and Kuchat.
- Douglas*, entrance; see Dixon.
- Douglas;** island, opposite Juneau, at the north end of Alexander archipelago. Named Douglas's by Vancouver, in 1794, after the Bishop of Salisbury. Has sometimes been written Douglass.
- Douglas;** post-office on Douglas island, southeastern Alaska. Established in January, 1888.
- Douglas City.* The mining town on Douglas island (population 402 in 1890) is often so called.
- Douglass;** peak, on the mainland, east of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

*Doushnai*, bay; see Close.

**Dove**; islet, at entrance to Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after a Mr. Dove, employed on the U. S. S. *Jamestown* in that year.

**Dowling**; peak, on the north shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Drake**; island (about 1,000 feet high), in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Origin of name not discovered. First found on British Admiralty chart 2431, corrected to 1890.

**Dranishnikof**; mountain or peak, near Deep lake, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has been called Mount Dranish. Locally known as Redoubt mountain.

*Dranishnikof*. The settlement or fishing station at the outlet of Deep lake, in Sitka sound, was sometimes so called. More commonly it was, and still is, spoken of as The Redoubt.

**Draper**; mountain (7,546 feet high), near the head of Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1891, after Prof. John William Draper.

**Dress**; point, in Behm canal on the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Drew**; point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Richard Drew, esq., of the Hudson Bay Company.

**Drier**; bay, indenting the western shore of Knight island, Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.

**Driest**; point, the north point of entrance to Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Dreist.

**Driftwood**; small open bay, on the southern shore of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Drovnaia (firewood) by the Russians on account of the abundance of driftwood found here. On account of its shape the Russians sometimes called it Dvoinoi (double or twin). Also it was known as Starai gavan (old harbor), because one of the early Russian trading vessels anchored here. Has also been written Drovianaia.

*Drovnaia*, bay; see Driftwood.

*Drozdoz*, island; see Blackbird.

**Drum**; mountain (13,700 feet high), east of and near the Copper river, near longitude 144°. Named, in 1885, by Allen, after Adj. Gen. Richard Coulter Drum, U. S. A.

**Drum Head**; peak, on the northern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named Drum Head, by Berry, in 1881. Also written Drumhead.

**Drunkard**; bay, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak. This name was given by Lisianski, in 1805, in his text. Name not found elsewhere and the place not identified.

**Dry**; bay, on the mainland coast, between Lituya bay and Yakutat. So called by Davidson in 1869. It appears to be a shallow lagoon where the waters from the melting glaciers contend with the ceaseless surges of the Pacific. Cook saw this place, in 1778, and under the supposition that it was the spot where Bering anchored July 20, 1741, named it Beerings's bay (II, 347). This name, variously spelled, was adopted by Malaspina, Dixon, and others. La Prouse called it Behring's river. Tebenkof represents this as the delta of the Alsek, debouching through five mouths or rivers, of which four bear the names Tlegan, Taaltsug, Vankahina, and Kakanhina, the fifth being unnamed; whence arose the name Five Rivers or Dry bay. In the Coast Pilot of 1869 Davidson also calls it Shallow bay.

**Dry**; cove, on the western shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Nichols in 1882.

- Dry**; creek, tributary to Camp creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dry**; creek, tributary to Copper river, from the east, north of Sanford river. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Dry**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, near its mouth, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Dry**; island (2,461 feet high), in delta at mouth of the Stikine river, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Dry**; open bay, just north of Alitak bay, on southwestern shore of Kodiak. Named Sukhoi (dry) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Dry*, passage; see Blind.
- Dry*, river; see Blind.
- Dry**; strait, much obstructed by shoals, separating Mitkof island from the mainland, near Stikine river mouth, Alexander archipelago. Named Sukhoi (dry) by the Russians. Also written Suchoi channel and Soukhoi strait.
- Dry*, strait; see Hayward.
- Drying**; point, the western point of entrance to Dry Spruce bay, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Obsiekaiushie (drying up round about) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Dry Spruce**; bay, on the northern coast of Kodiak. Named Sukhoi Elnik (dry spruce) by Murashef in 1839-40. Written erroneously Sucho Emnik bay.
- Dry Spruce**; peninsula (at high water), in Kupreanof strait, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Sukhaho Elnika (of dry spruce) by Murashef in 1839-1840. Sucho Emnik on one chart by error of transliteration.
- Dschenuteche*; a ridge of mountains, near the head waters of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska. The Krause brothers report this name, Dschentutéche, to be the native name, and give its meaning as *Back of the mountain goat*.
- Dubuque**; mountain (2,145 feet high), in the eastern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Duck**; bay and settlement, on the southeastern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Selezneva (wild duck or drake) by the Russians. Selezni (Russian) is Kalágin (Aleut) for a lake bird. Kalágak, according to Veniaminof, is Aleut for Selezen (Russian for *duck*) and also for a marine fish, Kalaga. Elliott says the Aleuts call all the small cottoid fishes Kalog.
- Duck**; cape, on the northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Selezneva (wild duck) by the Russians in 1848.
- Duck**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Duck**; island, near the head of Bradfield canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Duck**; islet, near Kukak bay, Shelikof strait, west of Afognak island. Named Utinói (of ducks) by the Russians. Lutke calls it Pílot Outinói (des canards).
- Duck**; islet, southeast of Grave point, Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by local pilots. Name not found on any map.
- Duck**; point, the south point of Whitney island, Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Dude**; mountain, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Duffield**; peninsula, forming the northern end of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1895, after Gen. William Ward Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Duffield*, glacier; see Turner.

- Dugan**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 150°. Named, in 1885, by Allen, after Lieut. Thomas Buchanan Dugan, U. S. A.
- Duke**; hill (540 feet high), on the eastern edge of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Duke**; island, the southernmost of the Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879. The southernmost point of this island had been named Northumberland by Vancouver, in 1793, after the Duke of Northumberland.
- Duke**; point, the easternmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Duke of Clarence*, strait; see Clarence.
- Duke of York*, islands; see York.
- Dulbi**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the east, in longitude 156° 30'. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Dulbikakat, *i. e.*, Dulbi river. See Kakat.
- Dunbar**; inlet, opening into Tlevak strait, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Miss Margaret J. Dunbar, of Steubenville, Ohio, who began missionary work in Alaska in 1879.
- Dunbar**; point, the southern point of entrance to Young cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson, after Miss Margaret J. Dunbar.
- Duncan**; canal, indenting the southern coast of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Duncan, R. N. Has also been called Duncan channel and Canal de Duncan.
- Duncan*, passage; see Beecher.
- Duncan**; peaks, two in number, east of Duncan canal, on Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Dundas**; bay, indenting the mainland coast, on northern shore of Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Dundas**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Dundas bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Dumunak*, village; see Tanunak.
- Dupont**; peak (5,794 feet high), on the mainland coast east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont, U. S. N.
- Durelle**; mountain (4,300 feet high), east of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Also has been written Du Relle.
- Durrant**; creek, tributary to Stewart river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dushistoi*, islands; see Fragrant.
- Dushkot**; islet, near the head of Beaver bay, Unalaska. Probably so named by Sarichef, who made a sketch or reconnaissance of Beaver bay and Captains bay, Unalaska, June 3-10, 1790.
- Dushmaia*, bay; see Close.
- Dutch**; creek, tributary to Ophir creek, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Dutch**; harbor, on the eastern side of Amaknak island, in Captains bay, Unalaska. So named from the tradition that a Dutch vessel was the first to enter it. Veniaminof says that it is called, by old navigators, Dutch (Hollandish) harbor. Sarichef, 1792, calls it Udakta. According to Lutke, Tebenkof calls it Ougadakh. Davidson and Dall wrote Ulakhta harbor. It, and the village on its shores, is now universally known as Dutch harbor.
- Dutch Camp**; basin, on Lowe river, east of Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Now generally known as Dutch Flat.

- Dvoini-bratef* (twin brothers), Sitka sound; see *Twin*.
- Dvoinoi*, bay; see Driftwood.
- Dvoinoi*, island; see Double.
- Dwinoi*, islet, Krestof sound; see Double.
- Dyea**; port of entry and post-office (established in June, 1896) at the head of Lynn canal. The inlet was called Tyja by Meade, in 1869, Dejah by Krause, in 1882, Dayay by Schwatka, in 1883, and Chilkoot or Taiya by the miners.
- Dyer**; cape, on the Arctic coast between Point Hope and Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey in 1827.
- Dyer**; cape, on the mainland coast, southwest from the mouth of the Yukon river. So named by Dall, in 1869, after Joseph Tarbell Dyer, now of Washington, D. C., who explored in this region, in 1865-66, for the Western Union Telegraph Company.
- Dying**; glacier, near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892. "Dying glacier belongs to the past and is melting away."
- Dyke**; mountain (6,700 feet high), on the western shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Eads**; peak (4,636 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the distinguished engineer, James Buchanan Eads.
- Eagle**; bay, on the southern coast of Unalaska, immediately east of Kashoga bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Eagle**; cape, on the northwestern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Called Orlinie (eagle) by the Russians, who in turn seem to have taken it from the native name Amakaktuli, supposed to mean *eagle*.
- Eagle**; creek, tributary to the right fork of the Bluestone river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Eagle**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near Eagle. Local name obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Eagle**; glacier (1,200 feet high), on the mainland, east of Lynn canal. Apparently so named by Meade, in 1869, from its fancied resemblance to an eagle with outstretched wings.
- Eagle**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Eagle**; harbor, on the southern [or (?) northern] shore of Ugak bay, on eastern shore of Kodiak. The Eagle Harbor Packing Company, of Kodiak, has an establishment at this harbor, which, on a late Fish Commission map, is located on the *north* shore of Ugak bay. According to some, Eagle harbor village or settlement is identical with Orlova of the Russians. A post-office was established here in November, 1898. The Kodiak Packing Company established a saltery here prior to 1890.
- Eagle**; island, east of Onslow island, near junction of Ernest sound and Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Eagle**; mining camp, on left bank of the Yukon near the international boundary. A trading station, consisting of one log house, was built here, in 1881, and abandoned the next year. This was called Belle Isle. On its site was established the mining camp locally called Eagle City, about 1898. An United States post-office, called Eagle, was established here in November, 1898.
- Eagle**; mountain (about 1,500 feet high), at head of Eagle harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.

- Eagle;** point, on the mainland, near head of Portland canal. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1891. May possibly have been named by Pender in 1868.
- Eagle;** point, on the southern shore of Unalaska, separating Eagle and Kashega bays. Named by the Fish Commission in 1888. From a manuscript note on Sarichef's Chart XIV of 1792 it would appear that the native name of this point is Amtchik. It is East point of the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Eagle;** reef, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Eagle Crag;** mountain (5,705 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Has also been called Eagle.
- Eaglek;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Prince William sound. Apparently a native name, published by the War Department, in 1900, as Eagleck.
- Eagle Nest;** mountain, on north bank of the Lewes river, Yukon, a little above the mouth of Nordenskiöld river. According to Schwatka, 1883, the Chilkats call it by a name which means Eagles' Nest, the Tahk-heesh by a name which means Otter Tail. To settle the matter he named it Parkman, after the historian, Prof. Francis Parkman. It is Adler-Nest butte of one German publication.
- Eananukhto*, bluffs and hills; see Einahnuhto.
- Ears;** two peaks on the Arctic coast, between Point Hope and Cape Lisburne. Descriptive name given by Beechey in 1827.
- Ears;** two peaks, southwest of Shishmaref inlet, on Seward peninsula, northwestern Alaska. Descriptive name given by Beechey in 1827.
- East;** bay, immediately south of Pavlof volcano and near the entrance to Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Presumably a local name, reported by Dall in 1880.
- East*, bay; see Nazan.
- East;** beacon, on the Middle Eckholm, Sitka sound. Erected and named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- East;** bight of Nagai, a bay or harbor indenting the eastern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin islands. So-called by Dall in 1872.
- East;** cape, on the eastern end of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Called Vostochnoi (east) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- East;** cape, the easternmost point of Amchitka island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855.
- East;** cape, the easternmost point of Attu island, western Aleutians. Named Vostochnie (east) by the Russians.
- East;** cape, the easternmost point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Vostochnie (east) by Murashev in 1839-40. Tikhmenief calls it Ostrovskoi (islets) point.
- East;** fork of the Chandlar river, near longitude 147°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- East;** fork of the Kusawa river, one of the tributaries of the upper Yukon. Little is known of it. Krause calls it Kussoóáchrawathfni (Yukon).
- East;** island, near Duke island, in southern entrance to Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- East;** island, near the entrance to Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Probably so named by pilot W. E. George. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- East;* island, one of the Inian group, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- East;** island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.

- East**; ledge, east of Keene island, on Mitkof shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891.
- East**; peak (1,406 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- East**; peak (4,900 feet high), near Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- East**; point, between Freshwater bay and Tenakee passage, on the eastern coast of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. The name was applied by Meade in 1869 to the eastern point of entrance to Freshwater bay. Neither of these names, East and Freshwater, has its original application.
- East**; point, in the eastern part of Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Glass in 1881.
- East**; point, on the eastern shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1882.
- East**; point, on the eastern shore of Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- East**; point, on the southeastern shore of Kitiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Vostochnie (east) by Murashev, 1839-40. It is Uskosti (narrow) of the Russian American Company map of 1849.
- East**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Chernofski harbor, Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- East**; spit, at the south end of Cleveland passage, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1891.
- East*, cape; see Eagle.
- East Anchor**; cove indenting the eastern shore of Ikatan island (or peninsula), near southern entrance to Isanotski strait, Unimak island. Named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- East Clump**; "a small high-water islet" in Tongass narrows, "called by the pilots East Clump." Dall, in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 80), calls it Seat island, and says it is so named from a conspicuous and peculiar seat-shaped rock at its outer end.
- East Devil**; rock or reef, bare at low water, in Dixon entrance, 4 miles northwest of Zayas island. Named by Dall in 1883. Prior to that date a sunken rock of doubtful position had been called Devil rock, a name suggesting the sailor's state of mind as to sunken rocks. In 1883 Capt. James Carroll, in the *Idaho*, found another sunken reef farther west, and this was called by Dall West Devil rock.
- East Foreland**; "steep, cliffy point" near the head of Cook inlet, so named by Vancouver in 1794. Wosnesenski, about 1840, according to Grewingk, calls it East cape and gives its native name as Mikischkin or Tuchan Tan (*tan* meaning cape), and a nearby stream is called Kantütschike. Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847) calls it East or Katiushkin cape.
- Eastern**; anchorage, between the Mission buildings and northern entrance to Middle channel, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound. Old descriptive name.
- Eastern**; channel, leading into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Vostochnie (eastern) by the Russians.
- Eastern*, ocean; see Bering sea and Pacific ocean.
- Eastern**; passage, between the northern part of Wrangell island and the mainland, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1877.
- Eastern*; passage, leading from Glacier bay to Muir inlet, southeastern Alaska. Has been called East pass. Origin of name not discovered.
- Eastern**; point, the easternmost point of Krestof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Eastern*, shoal; see Southeast.

*Eastern Sitkin*, island; see Great Sitkin.

**East Francis**; sunken rock, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Coghlan, in 1884, after pilot E. H. Francis, the first person who succeeded in making soundings upon it.

**East Head**; promontory, between Porpoise and Sanborn harbors, on the western coast of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.

**East Head**; the northeastern point of entrance to Popof strait, Shumagin islands. Named by Dall in 1872.

**East Kusawa**; lake, near the headwaters of the Yukon river. Native name. Also spelled Kussua and Kussooá. The Canadian Board on Geographic Names has adopted the spelling Kusawa.

**East Nagai**; strait, separating Big Koniuji and Nagai islands, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1872.

**Eaton**; mountain, between Corwin cliffs and Mount Augusta, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.

**Eaton**; post-office, established in May, 1899, at the Eaton Reindeer station, on the Unalaklik river, about 10 miles above its mouth, northwestern Alaska. So named after Gen. John Eaton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education.

**Eaton**; river, tributary to Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. So called in 1900. Formerly called Fish river, that name including what is here called Niukluk and Eaton.

**Eckholms (The)**; group of islets, on the south side of Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Eckholm, Eckholmes, and, by error in transliteration, Ekgalit-tch. It has also been called Beacon group. Eckholm is a Swedish family name.

**Eclipse**; creek, tributary to Melsing creek, from the east, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

*Ecolik*, point; see Ikolik.

*Edgecumbe*, island; see Kruzof.

**Edgecumbe**; cape, at entrance to Sitka sound. Named Edgecumbe by Cook, in 1778, presumably after Mount Edgecumbe, at the mouth of Plymouth harbor, England. It has been variously spelled Edgcombe, Edgcombe, Edjecumbe, and Edgkomb. It was seen and named Cabo del Engaño (deceit or deception) by Maurelle in 1775. This name has been variously spelled Enganno, Engano, and Engario. By the early Russians it was called St. Lazaria or St. Lazarus, on the assumption that Mount Edgecumbe was the peak seen and named St. Lazaria by Chirikof in 1741. Also, it has been called Trubitsina. This name is said to have been given by Baranof, in honor of boatswain Trubitsin, one of Chirikof's officers. In the official list of Chirikof's officers and men, however, this name is absent. The name Sitka (spelled Sitkha, Sitcha, etc.) has also been applied to this cape, and on some charts both names are retained and applied to different parts of the same locality. This and adjacent land to the eastward has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is spelled Edgecombe.

**Edgecumbe**; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named Edgecomb by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Edgecumbe**; mountain (3,467 feet high), an extinct volcano, on Kruzof island near the entrance to Sitka sound. Elevation given as 2,676, 2,800, 2,855, 3,467, and 8,000 feet, the last being an estimate by Lisianski, who climbed it in 1805. The elevation 2,855 is that determined by the Coast Survey in 1867, and 3,467 the determination by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Edgecumbe**—Continued.

Named Edgecumbe by Cook, in 1778, presumably after Mount Edgecumbe, at the entrance to Plymouth harbor, England. It is Mount St. Lazarus or St. Lazaria of early Russian charts, this name, it is said, having been given by Chirikof in 1741. Maurelle, in 1775, called it Mount de S. Jacinto, which La Perouse, translating, writes Mount Saint-Hyacinte. Variant spellings of all these forms are found including the erroneous one San Vacinto.

*Edgecumbe*, island; see Kruzof.

**Edith**; lake, near the Tanana river in latitude 62° 40'. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Edward**; cape, on the western coast of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Tebenkof calls it Elkugu, which is presumably the native name.

**Edward**; creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the east, near its mouth, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900 as Eduards and Edward.

**Edward**; passage, between Fillmore island and the mainland, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Edward**; point, the northern point of Deer island, Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Capt. Edward Perry Herendeen, to whom is due a considerable extension of our knowledge of the geography of Port Moller. This name has, on one chart, been transferred to an adjacent point on the mainland.

**Edwards**; island, in Port Beauclerc, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Eek**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near its mouth. Eskimo name, published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826, where it is spelled Ik; on late maps it is Eek.

**Eek**; inlet and lake, in southwestern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Called Eeke by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Eenanukhto*; see Einahnuhto.

*Egbert*, fort; see Fort Egbert.

**Egg**; bay, west of Egg cape, on the northwestern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Called Iaitchnoi (egg) by Lutke in 1836.

**Egg**; cape, the south point of entrance to Korovinski bay, on northwestern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Iachnoi (egg) by Lutke or Ingenstrem about 1830. Has been written Iachnoi, Iaitchnoi, Jaichnoi, Yaitchni.

**Egg**; harbor, on the north shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. "It is a rendezvous for the Indians, who here await favorable weather to go out to the Hazy islands to gather eggs."

**Egg**; island, between Kittiwake and Little Raspberry islands, Kodiak group. Named Iachnoi (egg) by Murashef, 1839-40.

**Egg**; island, in Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Not found on any chart.

**Egg**; island, in Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

*Egg*, island; see Fish Egg.

**Egg**; island, northeast of St. Michael, in Norton sound. Named Iachnoi (egg) by the Russians. It is L'île des Oeufs of Lutke. Archimandritof calls it Zharoi.

**Egg**; island or mud bank, in the Copper river delta. Name from manuscript Coast Survey map, 1900.

*Egg*, island, Lituya bay; see Cenotaph.

*Egg*, island, Sandman reefs; see Hunt.

*Egg*, island, Unalga pass; see Ugalgan.

**Egg;** islands, in Popof strait, Shumagin islands. So called by Dall in 1872.

*Egg*, islets, Necker bay; see Guibert.

**Egg Shell;** island, east of Cape Whitshed, at mouth of the Copper river. So called by Moser in 1899. These are the Egg islands of Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 8500 (ed. of 1900).

*Egashak*, river; see Igushik.

*Egichtalik*, village; see Aiaktalik.

*Egilka*, island; see Igitkin.

*Egoochshac*. Cook gives this as the native name of a bay in Unalaska, which one I have not determined. He entered it October 2, 1778, and says (II, 492): "As all harbours are alike to me, provided they were equally safe and convenient, I hauled into a bay, that lies 10 miles to the westward of Samganoodha, known by the name of Egoochshac; but we found very deep water; so that we were glad to get out again."

*Egorkovskoi*, cape; see Tanak.

*Egoushik*; river; see Igushik.

*Egowik*, creek and village; see Iguik.

**Egypt;** mountain (2,500 feet high), on the west bank of the Kuskokwin river near latitude 62° 30'. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

**Eidenu;** Eskimo settlement, on Cape Prince of Wales. Various written Eidannou, Iden-noo, etc. It is not an Eskimo word. Can this be an Eskimo rendering of "I don't know"? Beechey, 1826, writes Ei-dan-noo and Iden-noo.

**Eider;** anchorage and point, on the western shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, shows a village here called Pestriakovo (eider duck). Kotzebue, 1816, calls it Igognak or Pestriakovo. Thus it has been called Eider, Igognak, Pestriakof, etc.

**Eider;** native village, at Eider point, Captains bay, Unalaska, called by Sarichef, 1792, Pestriakof (eider duck). Veniaminof, about 1830, says it was composed of five huts (yourts) and 37 people.

*Eighteenmile*, arm, of Kasaan bay; see Twelvemile.

**Eightmile;** bend, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 152° 30'. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.

**Einahnuhto;** bluffs and hills (600 feet high), in the western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Also written Ein-ah-nuh-to and Eenanukhto. According to Elliott this is Aleut for the "mammae." Also, according to same, it means the "three mammae."

*Eivoogiena*, island; see St. Lawrence.

*Eivugen*, island; see St. Lawrence.

*Ekgalit-tch*, islets; see Eckholms (The).

**Ekilik;** Eskimo village, on the west bank of Togiak river, about 10 miles from its mouth. Eskimo name obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, who write it Ekilígamut, i. e., Ekilik people.

*Ekogmute*, village; see Ikogmute.

**Ekuk;** cape, on the eastern shore of Nushagak river, near its mouth. Native name, from Lutke, 1828, who wrote it Ekouk. Clark point of the Fish Commission, 1888, may be a synonym for this. In the Eleventh Census written Yekuk.

**Ekuk;** Eskimo settlement, near the mouth of the Nushagak river. Name from Lutke, 1828, who spelled it Ekouk. Has also been written Yekuk.

**Elbow;** mountain (4,111 feet high), at the first great bend or elbow of the Stikine river, on its northern bank. So named by the Coast Survey.

**Eldorado;** creek, tributary to headwaters of Budd creek, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

- Eldorado**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 147°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- Eldorado**; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Eldorado**; river, tributary to Port Safety, Seward peninsula. So called by Barnard in 1900. Previously called Eldorado creek.
- Eldred**; passage, in Kachemak bay, Cook inlet, separating Cohen, Hesketh, and Yukon islands from the mainland. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Sarah Eldred, wife of Marcus Baker.
- Eldred**; rock (50 feet high), in Lynn canal, east of Sullivan island. Visited, located, and named, in 1880, by Marcus Baker, after his wife, Sarah Eldred. Krause, in 1882, reported the native name to be Nechrajë. Reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order of January 4, 1901.
- Eleanor**; cove, in eastern part of Yakutat bay, behind Knight island. So named by Puget of Vancouver's party in 1794.
- Eleanor**; point, the north point of Knight island, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Elephant**; point, in Eschscholtz bay, Kotzebue sound. So named by Beechey, in 1826, "from the bones of that animal being found near it."
- Elephants Head**; mountain peak, on the eastern shore of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Eliza**; harbor, indenting the southern coast of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Discovered April 17, 1799, by Mr. Bumstead, of the ship *Eliza*, from Boston, Captain Rowan, and named "Eliza's Harbour, in compliment to our ship."
- Eliza**; point, the southern point of entrance to Port Armstrong, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Elizabeth**; cape, at the southwestern angle of Kenai peninsula. So named by Cook, in 1778, because "the discovery of it was connected with the Princess Elizabeth's birth-day" (II, 382). Sauer calls it, erroneously, cape St. Elizabeth.
- Elizabeth**; point, the northwest point of entrance to Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Elkamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Elkhorn**; creek, tributary to the Niukluk, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Also, erroneously, Elkorn.
- Elkugu*, cape; see Edward.
- Ellamar**; post-office, established September, 1900, at Virgin bay, between Ports Fidalgo and Valdes, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound.
- Ellice**; point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after the Right Hon. Edward Ellice. Erroneously Elice.
- Elliot**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the east. Name from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Ellis**; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Tebenkof bay, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. An Indian village here has been called Point Ellis village.
- Ellsworth Cut**; a narrow channel, in Sitka sound, separating Harris island from the Baranof shore. Named Ellsworths Cut by United States naval officers, in 1879, after Lieut. Henry G. Ellsworth, United States Marine Corps.
- Elma**; island, one of the Sannak group. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Elovoi*, cape; see Chiniak.
- Elovoi*, cape; see Spruce.

- Elovoi**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Elovoi (spruce) by Vasilief in 1809. Variouslly called Spruce, Yelowoi, etc.
- Elovoi**; islet, opposite Hooniah sound, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Elovoi (spruce or fir) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Yelowoi, Firtree, or Spruce island. See also Spruce.
- Elovoi*, strait; see Narrow.
- Elovoi mutrennie*, cape; see Inner Spruce.
- Elrington**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Bainbridge, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Elsie**; point, the easternmost point of Bell island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Elson**; bay, near Point Barrow. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, "in compliment to Master Thomas Elson," R. N., a member of his party. Its Eskimo name, according to English naval officers, is Tasuk.
- Emgeten**; island, in northeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has been variously given as Emheleni, Emgayten, etc. It has also been called Luce island. Origin or meaning of name not discovered.
- Emheleni*, island; see Emgeten.
- Emilie**; canyon, on Sanford river, near latitude 62° 30'. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Emily**; island, in Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Emily**; peak, in eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Emma**; cape, on the southern shore of Bennett island, Arctic ocean. At this point the shipwrecked crew of the United States arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette* landed, in 1881, and De Long named the cape after his wife.
- Emmerich**; mountain (6,940 feet high), about 6 miles west of Pyramid harbor, Lynn canal, southeast Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Emmons**; island, in Hooniah sound, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1899, after Lieut. George Thornton Emmons, U. S. N.
- Empalizada, Punta de la*; see Palisade.
- Empinado**; cape, on the southeastern shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo Empinado (high cape) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Erroneously Etpinado.
- Empty**; island, one of the Kasiana group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pustiia (empty) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Emukpun*. This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map of 1885 for some feature, perhaps a lagoon near western end of Elson bay at Point Barrow, Arctic coast. Possibly an error for Emukpuk.
- Enchantment**; cape, on the northwestern shore of Russell fiord, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.
- Endicott**; arm, of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Named by Mansfield, in 1889, after Hon. William Crowninshield Endicott, then Secretary of War.
- Endicott**; lake, on the eastern border of Muir glacier. Named by Reid in 1890-1892. The valley was named Main by Muir, and by Reid changed to Endicott on account of improved knowledge of its relation to Endicott river.
- Endicott**; river, on the mainland, tributary to Lynn canal, from the west, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

- Endicott**; valley, southeast of Muir glacier. Named Main valley by Muir, and this name changed, by Reid, to Endicott valley on account of improved knowledge of its relations to Endicott river.
- Endora*, mountain; see Eudora.
- Engaño*, Cabo del; see Edgecumbe.
- Engaylen*, island; see Emgeten.
- Engineers**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- English*, bay, Cook inlet; see Graham harbor.
- English*, bay, Unalaska; see Samganuda.
- English**; shallow bay, indenting the southern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Local name derived, according to Elliott, from the circumstance that a large British vessel was wrecked here in 1847.
- Ennis*, point; see Bald Head.
- Enright*, creek; see Slate.
- Ensenada del Principe*; see Chatham.
- Entrance**; cape, forming the western point of entrance to a small bay on northern shore of Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Ustia (entrance) by Murashev, in 1839–40, a name which, in 1849, was applied by the Russian American Company to a point a little farther west.
- Entrance**; island, at entrance to St. John Baptist bay, in Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Entrance**; island, at entrance to Swanson harbor, near southern end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Entrance**; island (45 feet high), at mouth of Symonds bay, Biorka island, Sitka sound. So named by Symonds in 1879.
- Entrance**; island (458 feet high), in mouth of Hobart bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Entrance**; island; near the north end of Winstanley island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Entrance*, island; see Twins (The).
- Entrance**; point, being the eastern point of Raspberry island, Kodiak group, and marking the beginning of Kupreanof strait. Named Nachalnic (beginning) by Murashev in 1839–40.
- Entrance**; point, on Douglas island, marking the western entrance to Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.
- Entrance**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Entrance**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Entrance**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Sawmill cove, Dall island, Howkan strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. Also named Chapman point by Sheldon Jackson, after James E. Chapman, commissioned as a teacher at Howkan village in August, 1881.
- Entrance* point, the northern point of entrance to Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.
- Entrance**; point, the western point of entrance to Narrow strait (between Kodiak and Spruce islands). Named Nachalnic (entrance) by Murashev in 1839–40.
- Entrance*; point, the western point of entrance to Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Entrance**; rock, in entrance to Hassler harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

- Entry;** peak (1,400 feet high), on the southern coast of Wales island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Eolus;** point, the southern point of entrance to Breezy bay, Tlevak strait. This name, given by Dall in 1882, was suggested by the strong winds encountered there.
- E-oo-vogen*, island; see St. Lawrence.
- E-ou-ick*, island; see Chamisso.
- Ericsson;** peak (4,296 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Frederick sound. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the distinguished Swedish engineer John Ericsson, inventor of the *Monitor*. Erroneously Ericson on some charts.
- Ermine;** island, on the southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Gornostai (weasel or ermine) by the Russian American Company in 1849.
- Ermoshkinskie*, cape; see Kovrizhka.
- Ernest;** sound, east of Prince of Wales archipelago, Alexander archipelago. Named Prince Ernest's sound by Vancouver, in 1793, "after His Royal Highness Prince Ernest."
- Ernestine;** creek, tributary to the headwaters of Kanata river. Local name, reported by Schrader in 1900.
- Error;** island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Oshibki (error) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Oshinpi and Oshipki. Has also been called White island and Ship island.
- Erskinie;** bay, at head of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Captain Melvin C. Erskine of the Alaska Commercial Company. Sarichef, 1792, calls it Kikukalen, apparently its native name. Veniamenof calls it Kikukalia.
- Erskinie;** point, the eastern head of Kalekta bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Captain Erskine, of the Alaska Commercial Company.
- Escape;** cape, on Kruzof island, at junction of Hayward strait and Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Koloshskoi strechi (Koloshian escape) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Escape;** point, on the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, in commemoration of his escape from a hostile attack by the natives. Izbavlenia (deliverance) of the Russians.
- Escarpment;** cape, on the northern shore of Norton sound. Named Utes (cliff or bluff) by Tebenkof, in 1833, which is translated *escarpé* by Lutke. Descriptive name. Not found on recent maps.
- Eschscholtz;** bay, an arm of Kotzebue sound. Named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, after Dr. Frederick Eschscholtz, his physician and naturalist. Also has been written Eschholtz, Escholtz.
- Esker;** glacial stream, from the Malaspina glacier, debouching near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.
- Eskimo;** island, in Harrison bay, Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named Esquimaux by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Espada*, Punta de; see Sword.
- Espenberg;** cape, the southern point of entrance to Kotzebue sound. Named by Kotzebue, in 1816, after his friend, Dr. Karl Espenberg, who, as surgeon, accompanied Krusenstern on his voyage round the world 1803-06. Erroneously Espenburg and Spanberg.
- Esperanza*, point; see Latouche.
- Esquibel;** bay or gulf, on the western coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle in 1779. Variousy denominated bay and gulf. Misspelled Esquible. The original name is given by Petrof as Bahía de Esquivel.

*Esquimaux*, island; see Eskimo.

**Estelle**; mountain, near headwaters of the Kuskokwim river, longitude 153° 15'. So named by Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

*Esteriles*, islas; see Barren.

**Esther**; island, in Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

**Estrella**; port, in Malaspina island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Estrella (port of the star) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Esuktu*, river; see Usuktu.

**Esutkwa**; small stream, in northernmost Alaska, near the United States refuge station Utkiavi. Eskimo name from Ray, 1885.

**Etches**; port, indenting the western shore of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Visited and named by Portlock, in 1787, after John and Camden Etches & Co., of London, early fur traders on the Northwest coast. Dixon, 1787, called it Port Rose. The Russians adopted the native name Nuchek, which has been variously written Noocheck, Nutschek, etc., and even Nooscha.

**Etolin**; cape, the northernmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So named by the Russians after Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, Director of the Russian American colonies, 1841-1845 who, with Khromchenko, explored this region in 1821. It has also been called Khromchenko.

*Etolin*, cape; see Vasilief.

*Etolin*, harbor; see Wrangell.

**Etolin**; island, between Wrangell island and Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Etolin, governor of the Russian American colonies, 1841-1845. Variously written Etholen (Bancroft's Hist., p. 559), Etholine, Etoline, etc.

**Etolin**; mountain (3,778 feet high), in the southern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Director Etolin.

**Etolin**; point, in Bristol bay, the eastern point of entrance to Nushagak river. So called by Lutke, about 1830, after Director Etolin, who made surveys and explorations in this region in 1821. Variously spelled Etholin, Etoline, and also called Bristol and Bristolski.

**Etolin**; strait, separating Nunivak island from the mainland, Bering sea. Discovered, in 1821, by Etolin, afterwards governor of the Russian American colonies, who named it Cook strait, after Capt. James Cook. Krusenstern, however, proposed that it be called after its discoverer, Etolin, and accordingly it appears variously as Cook or Etolin strait.

*Eudocia* or *Eudokia*, islands; see Semidi.

**Eudora**; mountain (3,500 feet high), on Prince of Wales island, between Moira and Cholmondeley sounds, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885. Erroneously Endora.

*Eudoxia*, islands; see Semidi.

**Eugenia**; point, on the northern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de [illegible] Eugenia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Eureka**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Eureka*, ledge; see Wayanda.

**Eva**; islands, in the eastern part of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

**Eva**; islet, near the entrance to Hamilton bay, Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore in 1895.

- Eva**; lake, on the north shore of Baranof island, near Hanus bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Eva**; peak, in the divide between the headwaters of the Kuskokwim and Skwentna rivers, near longitude 153°. So named by Post in 1898.
- Eva**; point, on the mainland, the north point of entrance to Rudyerd bay, Behm canal. So called by the Coast Survey, in 1891; also called Slide point by the Coast Survey in 1894.
- Evans**; mountain (5,400 feet high), between Valdes glacier and Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Evans**; point, on the northern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named by Berry, in 1881, presumably after Commander (now Rear Admiral) Robley Dunglison Evans, U. S. N.
- Evdokeeff*, island; see Chowiet and Semidi.
- Everett**; peak (3,645 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after the distinguished orator Edward Everett.
- Evrashichichie*, cape; see Marmot.
- Evrashka*, bay; see Marmot.
- Evdokijefftian*, islands; see Semidi.
- Ewen Nass**. Vancouver gives this as the supposed Indian name of Portland inlet and connecting waters. Ewen was by him supposed to mean *great* while the meaning of Nass he did not discover.
- Excelsior**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the west, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Exchange**; cove, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- Exchange**; island, in Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- Excursion**; inlet, on the northern shore of Icy strait, between Lynn canal and Glacier bay. It was entered by the excursion steamer *Idaho*, in 1883, and named Excursion inlet by pilot W. E. George. It is said to be known as Hudson Bay inlet, and appears on the charts as Hudson Bay inlet and Hudson Bay or Excursion inlet.
- Expedition**; islet, in Iliuliuk harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.
- Expedition**; point, on the northeastern shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Extra Dry**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. The neighboring creek is named Dry.
- Eyak**; lake, native village, and river, at western edge of the Copper river delta. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, wrote it Ikhiak. The Eleventh Census, 1890, has Ighiak or Odiak. Recent maps have Eyak. Moser, 1899, calls it Odiak. Pronounced Aí-ak.
- Eye Opener**; a dangerous rock, covered at three-fourths tide, near the middle of Sumner strait, off Red bay, Alexander archipelago. Named Atkroi-glaza (eye opener) by the Russians. Also known locally as Shoo Fly rock.
- Eye Opener**; islet, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Abre-el-ojo (open the eye) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Fair**; island, at junction of Beecher passage and Duncan canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Fairmount**; island, on north shore of Prince William sound, near mouth of Unakwik bay. Name from Schrader, 1900.

- Fairs**; island, in Stockdale harbor, on western shore of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787.
- Fairview**; creek, tributary to, Bering sea near Cape Woolley, in western part of Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1900.
- Fairway**; island (100 feet high), and reef, in entrance to Affleck canal, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Fairway**; island, in the eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. It has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Fairway**; rock, forming part of the Diomedea group of islands in Bering strait. So named by Beechey, in 1826, because, he says, "it is an excellent guide to the eastern channel." Its native name has been variously written Okivaki, Oo-ghe-e-ak, Ugiak, etc.
- Fairway**; rock, south of Whale island, Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Farvaternoi (fairway) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Fairway*, rocks; see Green.
- Fairweather**; cape, on the mainland, in the St. Elias region. Named Fair Weather by Cook in May, 1778. It is Beautems of La Perouse in 1786; Buen-tiempo of Galiano, 1802; Cape de Beautemps of De Mofras in 1844; Gutwetter of Grewingk, 1849; Horoshi pogodi of the Russians, and L'tua of Tebenkof, 1849. The last is the native name.
- Fairweather**; mountain (15,292 feet high), in the St. Elias region. So named by Cook in May, 1778, doubtless on account of fine weather at the time of his visit; universally called Fairweather by English-speaking people. It is Beautems of La Perouse, 1786; Buen-tiempo of Galiano, 1802; Horoshi pogodi of the Russians; Phaierveder of Tebenkof, 1849; Gutwetterberg of Grewingk, 1850, and Schönwetter Berg of Justus Perthes, 1882. This mountain with its neighboring peaks and crest constitute the Fairweather range.
- Fairweather Ground**. The waters of the north Pacific in the vicinity of the Fairweather range, was much frequented by the whalers fifty years ago, and by them called the Fairweather Ground.
- Falfan**; point, on the southern shore of Port Asumcion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Falfan by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Fall**; creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fall**; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Kanata river. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Fall**; creek, tributary to Kluvesna creek, from the north. Prospectors' name, from Gerdine, 1900.
- Falmouth**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagins. So named by Dall, in 1872, after a vessel of that name driven into it by a gale, which is the first vessel known to have entered it.
- False**; bay or anchorage, on the eastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name adopted by Meade, in 1869, from the fur traders.
- False**; cape, near Franklin point, Arctic coast. Perhaps it is the easternmost point of the Seashore islands. So called on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882).
- False**; hill, at head of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey as early as 1891 and perhaps earlier.
- False**; island, on the northern shore of Peril strait, opposite Rodman bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- False**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

*False*, rock, Sitka sound; see Liar.

**False Channel**; bay, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

*False Chilkat*, inlet; see Chilkoot.

**False Ears**; mountain, on Seward peninsula, south of Goodhope bay, Kotzebue sound. So called on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882). Perhaps so called by some of the English naval officers engaged in the Franklin search expeditions 1849-1854.

**False Green**; point, on the mainland near the mouth of the Stikine river. Called by Durkin and Kadin, who made a survey here, in 1863, "Lower limit of Zelonoï (green) cape," whence the name False or South Zelonoï point, False Green point, and False Zelonoï point.

**False Island**; point, near to and resembling Island point, Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**False Lead**; an opening leading from Tlevak strait to View cove, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Being liable to be mistaken for the main channel it was named False Lead by Nichols in 1881.

**False Lindenberg**; rocky bluff, on the northern shore of Peril strait, on the south-eastern shore of Chichagof island. Name probably adopted by the Coast Survey from the pilots.

*False Mount Calder*; see Red Bay mountain.

*False Pass*, strait; see Isanotski.

**False Point Pybus**; point, the southeasternmost point of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. It has been confused on some charts with the true point Pybus, which is about 5 miles southwest from it.

**False Point Retreat**; point, on the western shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago, about 5 miles south of the true Point Retreat. Named from fancied resemblance to Point Retreat.

*False Zelonoï*, point; see False Green.

**Fankuda**; island, on the southern shore of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

**Fannie**; island, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

**Fanshaw**; bay, indenting the mainland coast on the eastern side of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Fanshaw**; cape, on the northeastern shore of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

**Fanshaw**; peak (2,818 feet high), on the mainland, near Cape Fanshaw, northeast of Frederick sound. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Fanshaw**; range of mountains, on the mainland, northeast of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Far**; cape, on the northern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Dannie (far or distant) by Murashef in 1839-40.

**Far**; point, the easternmost of the Barrier islands, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Farallon*; see Kekur.

*Farewell*, island, Lynn canal; see Pyramid.

**Farewell**; mountain, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim river, near longitude 154°. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

**Farewell**; point, the southern extreme of Chernabura island and the southernmost point of the Shumagin group. Name supposed to have been adopted by the Coast Survey from the fishermen or Russians. It is the last land seen by the fishermen when setting out from their fishing grounds for home.

**Farm**; island, in delta at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by Thomas in 1887. The island is low and flat.

- Farmer.* A cape in Dixon entrance was so named by Douglas in 1789. Identity doubtful and name obsolete.
- Farragut;** bay, on the northern shore of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral David Glascoe Farragut, U. S. N.
- Fassett;** island, in Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in September, 1893.
- Fassett;** islet, in Sitka sound, one of the Kutchuma group. Named by Beardslee, in 1880, presumably after sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, U. S. N. Has been erroneously written Fasseet and Fasset.
- Fatigue;** bay, between Smith bay and Dease inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in memory of their tedious and fatiguing walk around it.
- Fault;** mountain, on headwaters of the Koyukuk river, near latitude 68°. So named by Schrader, in 1898.
- Faust;** island, in Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign William H. Faust, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Faust;** sunken rock, in Saginaw channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign William Harry Faust, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Faustino;** point, on the northwestern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Faustino by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Favor;** peak, in extreme eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Favorite;** anchorage, in Deadman reach, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after the little steamer *Favorite*, belonging to the Northwest Trading Company.
- Favorite;** channel, at south end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after the steamer *Favorite*, above. Also, erroneously, Favourite.
- Favorite;** glacier, on the western shore of Glacier bay. Named by Reid, in 1892, after "the little steamer *Favorite*, in which Captain Beardslee first entered Glacier bay in 1880."
- Favorite;** reef, in Saginaw channel, on the southwestern shore of Shelter island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, after the little trading steamer *Favorite*.
- F wn;** mountain (2,112 feet high), near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named, in 1883, by Nichols. Buck and Doe mountains are near by.
- Fawn;** point, the southernmost point of Deer island, near Belkofski. So named by Dall in 1880. Called South cape by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Fawn;** river, near Return reef, Arctic ocean. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Feather;** river, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula, debouching a little north of Cape Woolley. Local name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fee.** One of the glacial streams emerging from the Malaspina glacier was called Fee river by the New York Times expedition of 1886. Seton Karr calls it Fee Springs.
- Felice;** strait, separating Annette island from other islands south and east of it, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after the *Felice*, one of Meares' ships, which visited this coast in 1788. Is also called Felice passage.
- Felix;** cape, the southeastern point of entrance to Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de San Feliz by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779, and variously called Saint Felix point, Point Saint Feliz, etc.

- Ferebee;** glacier, near the head of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Surg. Nelson Macpherson Ferebee, U. S. N., who visited the region that year. According to Dr. A. Krause, who visited the region in 1882, its native name is Dejahssankessit.
- Ferebee;** rocks, in the Galankin group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880; after Surg. Nelson M. Ferebee, U. S. N. Erroneously Ferabee.
- Ferebee;** valley, in which Ferebee glacier heads. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Fergusson*, point; see Rocky.
- Ferrer*; passage, the entrance to Disenchantment bay, from Yakutat bay. Various called entrance, inlet, passage, and strait. According to Tebenkof it is said to have been so named by Malaspina, in 1791, after Ferrer Maldonado. The name is obsolete.
- Fetkina;** Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta. So called by Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Population 30, in 1880. Origin of name not discovered.
- Fickett;** river, of central Alaska, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Private Fred W. Fickett, U. S. A., a member of his party. Its native name, according to Allen, is Ascheéshna, *i. e.*, Ascheesh river. On recent charts called Oschesna and Ochesna.
- Fidalgo;** mountain, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. Was called Volcan de Fidalgo by the Spaniards, probably in 1790, the name being published in 1802.
- Fidalgo;** port, indenting the eastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, in honor of Señor Don Salvador Fidalgo, who visited this region in 1790.
- Fighting John;** peak (5,078 feet high), on the mainland, east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Figure Four;** mountain (about 2,000 feet high), near shore of Bering sea, a little north of Goodnews bay. Local name from missionary Romig and published by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- File;** point, the southeasternmost point of Liesnoi island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Fillmore;** inlet, separating Fillmore island from the mainland, Dixon entrance. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Has been erroneously called Nakat inlet.
- Fillmore;** island, west of Pearse island, Portland canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, presumably after Ensign John Hudson Fillmore, U. S. N.
- Fillmore;** peak (3,633 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after President Millard Fillmore.
- Fillmore;** rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Finas*, Bocas de; see Bocas de Finas.
- Finger;** islets, in Sumner strait, off Ruins point, Kosciusko peninsula, Prince of Wales island. So called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 101).
- Finger;** lake, a few miles from the head of Knik arm of Cook inlet. Descriptive name, given by Glenn in 1898.
- Finger;** mountain, in the Moore range, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Finger;** point, on the western shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.

- Fir**; island, between Ilput and Kanga islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sosnovoi (fir) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Fire**; island, near Knik (fire) arm, at head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Geological Survey in 1895. It was named Turnagain, by Vancouver, in 1794. It is Mushukli of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 and Fire island of late charts.
- Fire**; islet, in the northern end of Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Fire**; point, the northern point of entrance to Saks cove, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Fired**; point, on the southern shore of Norton sound, a few miles east of St. Michael. Called Palenoi (fired) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Fired*, point; see Palenoi.
- First*, glacier; see Popof.
- First**; islet, in Sitka sound, near Whale island. Named Nachalnie (beginning) by Vasilief in 1809. Descriptive term.
- First**; narrows, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Moser in 1897.
- First*, point, Sitka sound; see Shoals.
- First*, rapid, Peril strait; see Northern.
- First Kekur**; an isolated rock or rocky islet, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians. Also written Kekour. See Kekur.
- Firtree*, island; see Elovoi and Spruce.
- Fish**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Rieba (fish) by the Russians, and variously called Rubia, Ribnaia, Fisch and Fishing and designated as bay or gulf.
- Fish**; creek, on Revillagigedo island, flowing into Tongass narrows. Name probably adopted by the Coast Survey from the pilots and published in 1883.
- Fish**; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the east, near latitude 68°. Local name from Schrader in 1899.
- Fish**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- Fish**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 151°. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Fish**; islet, in Felice strait, southeast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Fish**; mountain, in the southwestern part of Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Fish**; point, on the mainland, on eastern shore of Behm canal, the northern point of entrance to Chickamin river. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Fish**; point, the northern point of entrance to Fish bay, in Peril strait, on the northwestern shore of Baranof island. Named Riebnie (fish) by the Russians.
- Fish**; river, in Seward peninsula, which late maps show as one of the eastern affluents of the Niukluk. What is here regarded as the Niukluk bore the name Fish on most maps from 1869 till quite recently. Named by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1865-1867. Its Eskimo name was reported by the Russians as Ikeutpak and by the Telegraph Expedition as Icahliuk. See also Eaton.
- Fish**; rock, in Iliuliuk harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.
- Fish Egg**; islets, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. Northeast of San Juan Bautista island about 1 mile, according to Nichols (Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 121), is a wooded rocky islet, named by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1779, La Balandra (the sloop). Somewhat more than a mile

**Fish Egg**—Continued.

farther, in the same direction, are two more rocky, woody islets, also named by Maurelle and Quadra, Los Mondragones, and called Balena by Moser in 1897. These three islets says Nichols (Coast Pilot, p. 121), "have received the local name of Fish Egg islets." Moser, 1897, uses the name Fish Egg for an island about a mile north of these. Moser's name is here adopted for the island and the islets near it.

**Fishery**; point, on the western coast of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1883. There is an Indian fishing station here.

**Fish Ranch**; bay, in Mitrofanía bay, Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Fitzgibbon**; cove, in the mainland debouching into Behm canal, near Burroughs bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Fitzgibbon**; point, on the mainland, in Behm canal, at entrance to Burroughs bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

**Five Fathom**; rocky patch in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

**Five Fingers**; group of islets and ledges, in Frederick sound, off Port Houghton, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive term given by Meade in 1869. This group, or the southeastern part of it, has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

**Fivemile**; islet, in Sumner strait, 5 miles from Wrangell, whence the name Piatimilni (five mile) given by the Russians in 1863. May be Scraggy island of Meade in 1869.

*Five Rivers*; See Dry bay.

**Flag**; hill (1,200 feet high), on the eastern bank of the Tanana river, near longitude 147°. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

**Flag**; point, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

**Flambeau**; river, tributary to Port Safety, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Flat**; bay, on the western shore of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal. Said to have been so named by Dr. Arthur Krause in 1882. He reports its native name to be Náchk, also written Nakh.

**Flat**; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the north, near longitude 148°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

**Flat**; island, in Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Flat**; island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

*Flat*, island; See Wolf rock.

**Flat**; islet, in Wrangell harbor, Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidi group. Named Gladkie (flat) by Vasilief in 1832. Has also been called Platte.

**Flat**; islet, near Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Descriptive name, given, presumably, by Dall in 1880.

**Flat**; mountain (1,800 feet high), in California ridge, in the southeastern part of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a descriptive term, published by the Coast Survey in 1885.

**Flat**; point, on the eastern coast of Pearse island, Portland inlet. Named by Pender in 1868.

**Flat**; point, on the western shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

- Flaw**; point, in Mole harbor, Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Flaxman**; island, on the Arctic coast, near Camden bay, east of Point Barrow. So named by Franklin, in 1826 (p. 151), "in honour of the late eminent sculptor."
- Fleece**; rock, about 12 feet above high water, in Dixon entrance, near Cape Fox. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Flemming**; island, in the southwestern part of Prince William sound. So called by Schrader in 1900.
- Flock**; rock, in Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Flood**; glacier, on the western bank of the Stikine, near the international boundary. So called by the Coast Survey.
- Floral**; hills and pass, between Hayden and Lucia glaciers, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So called by Russell, in 1890, "on account of the luxuriance of the vegetation covering them."
- Florence**; bar, on the Koyukuk river, near longitude 154°. Prospectors' name, given in 1899.
- Florence**; cape, on the northwestern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.
- Florence**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Flores*; Canal de; see Shelikof.
- Flores**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Port Refugio, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de Flores (cape of flowers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Flusser**; peak, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Foggy**; bay, indenting the mainland, in the southern part of Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, or earlier.
- Foggy**; cape, the eastern end of Sutwik island, Alaska peninsula, near the Semidis. Named by Cook in 1778. Exact locality of Cook's Foggy cape uncertain, as might be guessed from the weather conditions prevailing when it was named. Lutke identifies it with Cape Kumliun, which see. Lutke also calls it Brumeux.
- Foggy**; island, between Camden bay and Colville river, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin, in 1826, who describes (p. 155) "the propriety of designating this dreary place by the name of Foggy Island."
- Foggy*, island; see Andronica.
- Foggy*; islands; see Semidi islands. Vancouver thought Chirikof island was the "Foggy island of Beering." But Cook applied the name Foggy to the present Semidi group and Vancouver named Chirikof (Tscherikow), after Bering's companion.
- Foggy*, islet; see Poa.
- Foggy**; point, on the mainland, in Revillagigedo channel, the south point of entrance to Foggy bay. So named by Vancouver in 1793. The Russians called it Foggy or Brumez (Tumannie). On some charts it is Point Brumez.
- Foggy**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1890.
- Foggy Island**; bay, between Camden and Harrison bays, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Fogniak*, island; see Afognak.
- Fohlin**; creek, tributary to Lakina creek, from the north. So named by Rohn in 1899, after a member of his party.

**Fontaine**; island, in Shakan bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886; has also been written Fontain.

*Food*, bay; see Agamgik.

**Fools**; inlet, indenting the southern shore of Wrangell island, and opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Fools**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Foot**; island, in Steamboat bay, Frederick sound; Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Foot*; island, Prince William sound. See Latouche.

**Footte**; peak (5,176 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, U. S. N.

**Ford**; cove, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named Ford's by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Harry L. Ford.

**Fords Terror**; narrow inlet, on the northern shore of Endicott arm, Alexander archipelago. It is very narrow at one point. Floating ice from glaciers, with falling tide, jamming in this contracted throat, make it a dangerous place. Named by Mansfield, in 1889, after Harry L. Ford, a member of his party.

*Forrest*, cape; see Icy point.

**Forrester**; island, off the southwestern coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dixon in July, 1787. Perez, in 1774, called it Santa Cristina, which is also written in the journal of his voyage Santa Christina and Santa Catalina (Banc. Hist., vol. 33, pp. 196, 201). Douglas in August, 1788, named it Douglas island (Meares, p. 327); Maurelle, 1775, called it San Carlos island. This name was published in Barrington's Miscellanies in 1781. La Perouse, 1786, called this island and Wolf Rock the San Carlos islands. Vancouver adopted Forrester, and this name has been adopted and used for a century, to the exclusion of all others.

**Fort**; point, on the northern shore of Tongass island, Tongass harbor, eastern part of Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1891.

**Fort**; point, the north point of entrance to Steamboat bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

**Fort Adams**. An American trading station was established on the north bank of the Yukon, at the mouth of the Tozi river, in 1868 or 1869, and called Fort Adams. The place is still so called. St. James Mission is at this place.

*Fort Alexander*; see Nushagak.

**Fortaleza**; point, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Forteleza (fortitude) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Fort Archangel Gabriel*, Baranof island; see Sitka.

**Fort Cosmos**; trading post, on the Kowak river, near longitude 157°. Local name, published in 1900.

*Fort Cudahy*; see Cudahy.

**Fort Davis**; military post at mouth of Snake river, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Established in 1899.

**Fort Egbert**; military post, at Eagle, on the upper Yukon, near the international boundary. Established and so named by the War Department in 1889.

**Fort Gibbon**; military post and reservation, on north bank of the Yukon, at mouth of the Tanana river. Named after Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A.

**Fort Hamilton**; village, in the Yukon delta, on right bank of the Apoon pass, about 25 miles above its mouth. Called Nunapithlugak or Fort Hamilton by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Fort Hamlin**; station or post, on the south bank of the Yukon, near longitude 149°. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Fort Liscum**; military post, Port Valdes, Prince William sound.

*Fort Morton*; see Morton.

*Fort Nicholas*, Cook inlet; see Kenai.

**Fort Reliance**; post, an old trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, now in ruins, on the east bank of the Yukon, a few miles below Dawson, Canada.

*Fort St. Michael*; see St. Michael.

**Fort Selkirk**; Canadian military headquarters, at mouth of the Lewes river. The site of the old fort of the Hudson Bay Company is on the opposite bank of the river. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

**Fort Tongass**. A military post of the United States known as Fort Tongass was maintained on Tongass island, from June 1868 to September 1870. Fort Tongass was the official spelling. Variouslly called Fort Tongas, Fort Tomgas, etc.

**Fort Wrangell**; post-office, established in October, 1895, at Wrangell.

*Fort Wrangell*; see Wrangell.

**Fort Yukon**; fort and trading post, established by McMurray, of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1847, on the supposition, it may be assumed, that it was in British territory. The boundary line between the British and Russian possessions had been agreed upon in 1825, but the line had not been marked on the ground. Shortly after Alaska had been acquired by the United States, Lieut. (now Col.) C. W. Raymond, United States Engineers, ascended the river and determined the longitude of this post, which was found to be on American territory.

*Fortuna*, island; see Klokachef.

**Fortuna**; strait, separating Chichagof island from Klokachef island, Alexander archipelago. Has also been called a passage or channel. Named by the Russians. The Spanish schooner *Fortuna*, with seven natives of the Hawaiian islands on board, was found ashore here and taken by the Russian American Company's vessels as a prize in 1819. The name has doubtless come from this circumstance.

**Fortymile**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near latitude 64° 30'. Prospectors' name, given, presumably, by prospectors, in 1886, when gold was first found here. It takes this name from being about 40 miles below old Fort Reliance. It was called Cone Hill river by Schwatka, in 1883, "from a conspicuous conical hill in its valley." The Canadian Board on Geographic Names has adopted the name Fortymile.

**Fortymile**; mining camp, at the mouth of Fortymile creek, near latitude 64° 30'. It was started in 1893.

**Fortymile**; trail, from Fortymile creek to the Tanana river. Local name.

**Fortymile Dome**; peak (3,900 feet high), in the Fortymile mining region, near the international boundary. It is Dome peak of some maps and Fortymile Dome of others.

**Foster**; creek, tributary to Camp creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Foster*, creek; see Pine.

**Foster**; glacier, on the mainland, near the head of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named, in 1890, by the Coast Survey, after Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury.

**Foul**; passage, in Peril strait, near the Southern rapids. Descriptive name, given by Coghlan in 1884.

**Found**; island, in Ernest sound, at the mouth of Zimovia strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sno *v* in 1886.

**Fountain;** glacial stream, from Malaspina glacier, debouching between Sitkagi bluffs and Icy bay. So named by Russell in 1891.

**Fountain;** sunken rock, near Middleton island, Gulf of Alaska. Descriptive name, given by the Russians.

**Four Mountains;** a group of volcanic islands just west of Umnak, in the eastern Aleutians, was discovered by the Russians at an early day and called *ostrova chetierek sopochnie*, i. e., Islands of the Four Craters, or Islands of the Four Mountains, as they are usually called. The group consists of five principal islands, though on many charts only four are shown. Our knowledge of the group, still very imperfect, has been considerably improved by the work of the U. S. S. *Concord*, there in 1894. Their Aleut name, according to Veniaminof, is Unigun, or, according to Sauer, 1790, Oone-agun. Sarichef, who was the first to give any details, says (Phillips Voyages, vol. 6, pp. 4-5) on May 30, 1791, "we fell in with the four volcanic islands which take their names from the four craters which they contain. They lie contiguous to each other and bear distinct names. That to the southwest is called Ulaga; that northeast, Tschiginsk; that to the north, Tana; and that to the southeast, Chagamil." The names applied by different authorities are as shown below, but this correlation is to a considerable extent conjectural.

Authority.	Names of islands.				
	Carlisle.	Herbert.	Chuginadak.	Kagamill.	Kigalgin.
1768. Krenitzen and Lev- ashef.	Ulaga .....	Tchagulak ..	Kitalga.....	Kagamila.....	
1791. Billings.....	Ollaga.....	Tshugidi ..	Tanaguni .....	Chamil .....	
1791. Sarichef .....	Uliaga.....	Chuginok ..	Tano .....	Kagamil .....	
1830. Veniaminof.....	Uliagan .....	Chuguliak ..	Tanak-anunak .....	Kagamiliak ..	Kigalga.
1836. Lutke.....	Oulliaghin ..	Tchegoulak ..	Tanakh-angounakh ..	Kigamiliakh ..	Kigalga.
1847. Rus. Hyd. chart 1397	Ulliagin .....	Chegulak ..	Tanak-Angunak .....	Kigamiliak ..	Kigalga.
1849. Tebenkof .....	Uliaga .....	.....	Chuginadak .....	Kagamil .....	Kagalgin.
1893. Const Survey.....	Uliaga .....	.....	Chuginadak .....	Kagamil .....	Kigalgin.
1895. Hyd. Office chart 8.	Carlisle.....	Herbert .....	Chuginadak .....	Kagamil .....	Uliaga.

**Fourpeaked;** mountain, near the western entrance to Cook inlet. Descriptive term, given by the Russians, who called it *Gora chetierek glavaia*, i. e., mountains with four heads. On one chart Chetierek (four) has been written Tapirag and the peak called Mount Tapirag.

**Fox;** bay, indenting the eastern shore of Stepvak bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.

**Fox;** cape, on the mainland, at eastern end of Dixon entrance. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

**Fox;** cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named Leesy (fox) by the Russians.

**Fox;** cape, the northernmost point of Little Tanaga (or possibly Kagalaska) island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently named (fox) by the Russians, though I have not found this in any Russian map or book. On United States Hydrographic chart No. 8, made from reports by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, of 1855, occurs the entry "C. Lises (Fox cape)."

**Fox;** creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Fox;** creek, tributary to Salmon lake, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fox;** hill, in the southwestern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name. Published by the Coast Survey in 1875. Elliott has this name Fox, and near it in quotation marks "Seethah." Perhaps this is the native name.
- Fox;** hill (563 feet high), on the mainland, near Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Fox;** island, near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. On this island Mr. Story, agent of the Alaska Packing Association, and some others, are engaged in raising foxes. Local name.
- Fox;** islands, the easternmost group of the Aleutian chain of islands. The limits of the application of the name are now rather vague. Veniaminof, the best authority of his time, writing in 1840, says the islands lying between Amukta and Alaska peninsula, together with the islands near the peninsula, are called the Fox islands. Cook, in 1778, calls them the Fox islands. Probably named Leesy (fox) by early Russian fur traders. They are Fox or Andreanof islands of Langsdorf, Iles aux Renards of Lutke, etc. The whole Aleutian chain is known to marinèrs and whalemèn as the Fox islands. The Coast Survey now restricts this name Fox to include only Unimak, Unalaska, and Umnak with their various associated islands. See also Aleutian islands.
- Fox;** islet, near the north shore of Deer island, between Sannak and Belkofski. Called Leesy (fox) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Fox;** lake, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fox;** point, on right bank of the Yukon river, a little above Hall rapids. So named by Raymond in 1869.
- Fox;** point, on the southeastern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Fox;** river, tributary to Fish river, from the west, between the Niukluk and Klobok rivers, Seward peninsula. Local name.
- Fragrant;** island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dushistoi (fragrant) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Français,* Port des; see Lituya.
- Francis;** anchorage, in Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after pilot E. H. Francis.
- Francis;** island, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1890.
- Francis;** mountain (4,800 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Francis;** mountain (3,015 feet high), on the southern shore of Shipley bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after pilot E. H. Francis.
- Francis;** point, in Behm canal, on the eastern coast of Cleveland peninsula, opposite Traitor cove. It is the south point of entrance to Port Stewart. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after pilot E. H. Francis.
- Francis,* river; see Stikine.
- Francis;** sunken rocks, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Coghlan, in 1884, after pilot E. H. Francis, the first person to secure soundings on them.
- Franklin;** creek, tributary, from the west, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898. Has also been called Franklin gulch.
- Franklin;** mountains, in northernmost Alaska, east of the Colville river. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Sir John Franklin.

**Franklin**; peaks (3,909 and 4,314 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Franklin**; point, on the Arctic coast, between points Belcher and Barrow. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, after Sir John Franklin.

*Frederick*, harbor; see Hooniah.

**Frederick**; lake, east of and near Dezadeash lake, in longitude 137°. Name published by Canadian Board on Geographic Names in 1899.

**Frederick**; point, on the northeastern shore of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Frederick**; port, in the northern end of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. According to Meade its native name is Komtok Hon.

**Frederick**; sound, separating the Admiralty island group from the Kupreanof island group, Alexander archipelago. Named Prince Frederick's sound by Vancouver, in 1794 (III, 285), after His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York, a name now shortened to Frederick.

**Frederika**; glacier, tributary to Skolai creek, from the north. So named by Hayes, in 1891, presumably after Frederick Schwatka, with whom he visited it.

**Freemantle**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, who on his chart has Freemantle and in his text Fremantle. In the 8° edition of his voyage, in 1801, it is Freemantle in both text and chart.

*Frenchman's*, bay; see Lituya.

**Freshwater**; bay or inlet, on the eastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Nichols says (Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 163): "Pavlof harbor was sketched by Meade, in 1869, and published as a subsketch on Hydrographic Office chart No. 225, under the name of Freshwater bay; this latter name is now applied to the whole inlet." It was called Novaia (new) by Vasilief, in 1848, and New harbor on British Admiralty chart 2431 (ed. of 1882). See also Pavlof.

**Freshwater**; creek, tributary to Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Fresno**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm, from the south, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895.

*Frezas*, Laguna de las; see Strawberry.

**Fripo**; islet, in Danger passage, between Duke and Mary islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Fritz**; cove, in the western end of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Named, in 1880, by Symonds, after his son Fritz.

**Fritz**; islet, in the Japonski group, Sitka sound. Named by naval officers, in 1880, after little Fritz, son of Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N.

*Frocadero*, strait; see Trocadero.

*Frog*, rocks; see Hog.

**Frogs (The)**; group of rocks and islets in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Las Ranas (the frogs) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Frosty**; peak, west of Cold bay, near the western end of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1882.

*Frozen*, bay; see Cold.

**Fruit**; small group of islets in the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Fugitive**. Lisianski, 1805 (Voyage, p. 178), mentions a "thriving village" of this name on Sitkalidak island, Kodiak group. It appears to have been on or near the Port Hobron of recent maps.

- Fula**; point, on Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Fula by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Full**; creek, tributary, from the north, to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Fulton**; peak (3,252 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the distinguished engineer, Robert Fulton.
- Funter**; bay, in Admiralty island, near the south end of Lynn canal. Named by Dall, in 1883, after Capt. Robert Funter, one of the very early explorers and surveyors of the northwest coast of America.
- Fur Seal*, islands; see Pribilof.
- Gable**; mountain (4,490 feet high), at the head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1892.
- Gagalgin*, island; see Ugalgan.
- Gagara*, rocks; see Arre.
- Gagarin*, island; see Loon.
- Gain**; island, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889. Erroneously Cain.
- Gako**; river, tributary to the Copper river from the west, near latitude 62° 30'. Native name from Allen, 1885, who writes it Gakona, i. e., Gako river.
- Galankin**; group of islands, between Eastern channel and Middle channel, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first applied by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883. About a dozen islands in the group have been named, the largest of which are Galankin, Whale and Bamdorshni.
- Galankin**; island, the principal island in the Galankin group; Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Tebenkof in 1850. Was also called Peschani (sandy) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Thompson island by Beardslee, in 1880, after the then Secretary of the Navy. The name is derived from Galanka, the Russian name of their *brick stove*.
- Galena**; bay, near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Local name. "Supposed to be named from the occurrence of galena on its shores."
- Galera**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Galera (the gallery) by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1775-1779.
- Galiano**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay. So named by Russell, in 1891, after Don Dionisio Alcala Galiano, the reputed writer of the report on Malaspina's voyage.
- Gambier**; bay, in Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Gambier**; island, at entrance to Gambier bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Gambier**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Gambier bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Game**; cove, near Marsden point, Admiralty island, near the north end of Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Baker, in 1880, on account of the abundance of game there.
- Gannet**; island, in Boca de Quadra, at the mouth of Vixen bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*; Indian village, consisting, in 1867, of 12 large houses and, in 1880, of 16 houses and 171 people, at mouth of the Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Various names called Tondustek, Yendestaka, etc. The name obtained by Baker, in 1880, from an Indian interpreter, was Gan-te-gas-tak-heh, meaning *village on right bank of river*. Beardslee, in 1880, has Tondustek; Krause, 1882, Jendestaka, and the Eleventh Census, 1890, Hindasetukee.
- Gap**; mountain (3,400 feet high), on the mainland, west of the mouth of Portland canal. Presumably so named by Pender in 1868.

- Garcia**; island and point, on the northwestern coast of San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla y Punta de Garcia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Garden**; cove, near the head of Port Etches, Prince William sound. So named by Davidson in 1869.
- Garden**; cove, on the eastern shore of St. George island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Local name. Origin not discovered. Published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Garden**; island, in Garden cove, Port Etches, Prince William sound. So named, in 1787, by Portlock, who, in that year, made a garden upon it.
- Garden*, island; see Kutkan.
- Garden**; point, at the mouth of Indian river, Sitka harbor. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Gardiner**; creek, tributary to the Tanana river, from the north, near longitude 141° 30'. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after L. D. Gardiner, a member of their party. Erroneously Gardner on the maps.
- Gardner**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Kupreanof in 1848. Also called Port Gardner.
- Gardner**; point, the southernmost point of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Gareloi**; volcanic island and peak thereon (5,334 feet high), near the western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Named Gareloi (variously written Goreloi, Gorely, Gorelloi, etc., i. e., *burnt*, or *burning*) by early Russian explorers. Its Aleut name, according to Tebenkof, is Anangusik.
- Garfield**; bay, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after President James Abram Garfield.
- Garfield**; creek, tributary to the Kuzitrin river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Garfield**; peak (3,929 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Garfield.
- Garfield*, point; see Lieskof.
- Garforth**; island, in Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in or about 1890.
- Garnet**; point, the southernmost point of Kannaghunut island, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Garnot.
- Garnet**; point, the southwesternmost point of Choris peninsula, Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. So called by Beechey in September, 1827.
- Garns*, point; see Harris.
- Garrett**; peak (5,700 feet high), between Valdes glacier and Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after private Garrett, a member of his party.
- Garrison**; glaciers, at head of Kicking Horse river, near the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1833.
- Garry**; river, emptying into the Arctic ocean near Cape Halkett. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Nicholas Garry, esq.
- Gassman**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Gastineau**; channel, between Douglas island and the mainland, southeastern Alaska. So named on Homfray's manuscript map of 1867, furnished to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the name being derived from one of the Hudson Bay Company's steamers, which in turn took its name from the Gastineau or Gatineau river of Quebec, a branch of the Ottawa. Has also been designated Gastineaux channel, Icy channel, and Carroll straits.
- Gastineau*, point; see Hobart.

- Gates**; glacier, an arm of Kennicott glacier, on the southern flank of Mount Regal. So named by Schrader, in 1899, after Mr. Gates, a sojourner in the vicinity.
- Gauge**; island, near the middle of Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Gavanski*, islet; see Little Gavanski.
- Gavanski*, peak; see Harbor.
- Gavanski**; two islands (Big and Little Gavanski), immediately in front of Old Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski (harbor) by the earliest Russian visitors.
- Gavanski Bolshoi*; see Big Gavanski.
- Gawanka**; brook, draining from a lake into Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So called by Grewingk, 1850.
- Gechiak**; creek, tributary to the Togiak river, from the west, a few miles above its mouth. Native name obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898. An Eskimo village at its mouth is called Gechiagamut, i. e., Gechiak people.
- Gedney**; island, in the northwestern part of Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after one of its vessels.
- Gedney**; passage, between Hassler and Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Gegarka*, rocks; see Arre.
- Geese**; islands, off the southwestern end of Kodiak. Early Russian maps have the native name Anaiaktak and Anaiaktalik. Archimandritof, in 1849, has Gusinaia (goose). Petrof, in 1880, calls it Goose island, and shows a native settlement upon it called Aiakhatalik. Now usually called Geese islands. According to the Eleventh Census they were called Geese islands by the Russians under Solovief in 1762. This must be an error, as the first visit of Russians to Kodiak was in 1763, under Glotof.
- Geike**; glacier and inlet, on the western shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Names from Muir and Reid, published in Appleton's Guide, 1893. Named after Sir Archibald Geike.
- Geissen*. The Krause brothers, in 1882, report this to be the native name of a hill just back of Gan-te-gas-tak-heh village, at head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska.
- Gelch*. The Krause brothers, in 1882, report this to be the native name of a hill between the heads of Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets, southeastern Alaska.
- Gem**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Snug cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Gens de Large*, lake and river; see Chandlar.
- Gens des Buttes*, river; see Tanana.
- Gennam*, island; see Seguam.
- George**; arm, in the southern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named George arm or inlet by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after pilot W. E. George, to whom is due the first sketch of Revillagigedo channel and Tongass narrows.
- George**; island, in entrance to Port Althorp, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.
- George**; mountains (3,225 feet high), east of Portland canal and west of Hastings arm, British Columbia. Perhaps so named by Pender in 1868.
- George*; reef, near Skowl point, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after pilot W. E. George.
- George**; rock (covered at spring tide), off the western end of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, presumably after pilot W. E. George.
- George Simpson*, cape; see Simpson.

- Georgiana**; cape, the northwesternmost point of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Portlock in 1787. Called Siuchi (sea lion) by Vasilief, in 1833, and Olga by Tebenkof in 1848. Also has been written Siouchi.
- Geroe**; creek, tributary to the Chandlar river, from the south, near latitude 68°. Local name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Gerstle**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Port Moller. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Lewis Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company.
- Gerstle**; point, the northern point of entrance to Gerstle bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Lewis Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company.
- Gerstle**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 145°. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Lewis Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company.
- Gertrude**; creek, tributary from the west, to Slana river, near its junction with the Copper river. So named by Lowe, in 1898, after Miss Gertrude Wagner.
- Giant*, island; see Grant.
- Giant**; point, the northernmost of Mary island and the *western* point of entrance to Mary island anchorage, Mary island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1833. Formerly called Winslow point, which name is now transferred to the *eastern* point of entrance to Mary island anchorage. See Winslow.
- Giant**; rocks, in Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Gibbon*, fort; see Fort Gibbon.
- Gibson**; creek, tributary to Dietrich river, from the west, near latitude 68°. Local name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Gibson**; island, near the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. Named by the United States North Pacific Surveying Expedition of 1855, after Lieut. William Gibson, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*. Gibson surveyed Chichagof harbor in July, 1855.
- Gilahina**; river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the north. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Gilder Head**; promontory, between Cape Thomas and Zanes cliff, on the western end of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Gillmore**; islands, part of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gillmore by Beardslee, in 1880, after Ensign James C. Gillmore, U. S. N.
- Gilmer**; cove, indenting the western shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1897, after Lieut. William Wirt Gilmer, U. S. N.
- Gilmour**. The north point of entrance to Port Chalmers, Montague island, Prince William sound, is so designated on a sketch by Portlock in 1787.
- Giniak*, islet; see Ugak.
- Girdled**; glacier, on the eastern border of Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1890, on account of the moraine, which completely surrounds it.
- Gisasa**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, near latitude 65°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text (p. 106) it is Gissassakakat; on his map 4 it is Gissakakat. See Kakat.
- Glacier**; bay, penetrating the Alaska mainland in the Fairweather region and opening into Icy strait. Entered by Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood, in 1877, and named by Beardslee in 1880. Descriptive name.

- Glacier;** creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Glacier;** creek, tributary to Sixtymile creek, from the west, near longitude 147°. Local name.
- Glacier;** creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name published in 1900.
- Glacier;** creek, tributary to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet, from the north, near its head. Local name, published in 1899.
- Glacier, inlet; see Taku.*
- Glacier;** island, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Glacier;** mountain (about 6,000 feet high), 18 miles west of Eagle, eastern Alaska. Presumably a local name. Published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Glacier;** mountain (4,769 feet high), on the western bank of the Stikine river, near Great glacier.
- Glacier;** mountains, east of the Stikine river, near the international boundary line. Dall, in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 111), says, "The miners term the rugged region of this vicinity the Glacier mountains." Also called Stikine mountains.
- Glacier;** point, in front of Davidson glacier, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Lohtianoï (icy) point.
- Glacier;** point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey.
- Glacier;** prominent point or butte, in upper part of the Matanuska valley. Local name, published in 1899.
- Glacier;** river, in the western part of the Copper River delta. So named by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Glacier;** spit, in front of Grewingk glacier, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Glacier, valley; see Makushin.*
- Glacier Cone;** mountain peak, on Kenai peninsula, near Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Gladhaugh;** bay, indenting the northeastern coast of Prince William sound. An iron and copper mine was found and staked here by a Mr. Gladhaugh in 1897. It or an arm of it is also known locally as Virgin bay.
- Gladkie, islet; see Flat.*
- Gladstone;** mountain (4,800 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Named by Pender, in 1868, after the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
- Gladys;** small lake, in the valley of the Matanuska river, about 35 miles from Knik arm of Cook inlet. So named by Mendenhall in 1898.
- Glagolm;** islets, near the entrance to Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Gla-huts, island; see Kochu.*
- Glass;** peninsula, between Seymour canal and Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N., who made surveys in the Alexander archipelago in 1881.
- Glass;** point, on the eastern shore of Glass peninsula, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey.
- Glass;** point, on the left bank of the Chilkat river, opposite the mouth of Tlehini river, southeastern Alaska. Named by naval officers, in 1880, after Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N.
- Glave;** river, tributary to Chilkat river, from the west. Named by the Geological Survey, in 1899, after Mr. E. J. Glave, who explored in this region in 1891.

- Glazenap**; cape, the western point of entrance to Izembek bay, on northern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Lutke, in 1828, presumably after two midshipmen, Vladimir Glazenap and Gotlieb Glazenap, members of his party. Has also been called Round point by the Fish Commission.
- Glen**; island, the westernmost of the Kudjakof islands, Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Glenora**; small town, at head of steam navigation on the Stikine river, near mouth of Great canyon, British Columbia.
- Glorious**; high point, near Pinnacle pass, in the St. Elias alps. So named by Russell, in 1890, on account of the view it affords.
- Glory of Russia**. An extinct Russian penal colony established, in 1795, near Ankau creek, on the southeastern shore of Yakutat bay. It has been referred to as the Yakutat colony or settlement, New Russia, Novarassi, Slavarassi, Slawa Rossij, etc. Presumably named after Billings's vessel the *Slava Rossia* (Glory of Russia). The history of the place is very obscure. It appears to have been founded in 1795, fortified with a blockhouse and stockade by Polomoshnoi in 1796, and in perpetual trouble ever after till exterminated by the natives in about 1803 or 1804. Russell visited the site in 1891, and reports that the cellars marking the site contain spruce trees, some of them 2 feet in diameter.
- Glory of Russia*, bay; see Tanaga.
- Glory of Russia**; cape, the northwestern point of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. So named by the Russian Hydrographic Office after Billings's ship, the *Slava Rossia* (Glory of Russia).
- Glubokoi*, bay; see Banner.
- Glubokoi*, bay; see Partof.
- Glubokoi*, bay, inlet, etc.; see Deep and Deepwater.
- Gnat**; cove, on the eastern shore of Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Gobler**; creek, tributary to Livingston creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Gold**; creek, on the mainland, in edge of the town of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Miner's name, published in 1883.
- Gold**; creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Gold**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Gold**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Gold**; islet, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Gold**; mountain, on north bank of the Yukon, near longitude 154°. So named by Allen in 1885. Its native name is given by the Coast Survey as Nuhkahl-lanny.
- Gold**; run, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Goldbottom**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Snake river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Goldbottom**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Goldbottom**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Golden**; peak, just east of Mount Bendeleben, Seward peninsula. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

**Goldengate**; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Golofnin**; bay and sound, on north shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Discovered, in 1821, by Khromchenko, who named it after his vessel, the brig *Golofnin*, which in turn had been named after Capt. Vasili Mikhailovich Golofnin, of the Russian navy. In Roman letters this name has been written Golovnine and Golofnin. The native name is said to be Tatchik. A large and shallow sound stretches inland from the bay. This inner bay the Russians, it is reported, called Sun Golovine or Golovine sound. The name Golofnin is here applied to both the inner part, the sound, and the outer part, the bay.

*Golofnin*, point; see Hope.

**Goloi**; island, between Inner Iliasik and Dolgoi islands, near Belkofski. Named Goloi (bare) by Veniaminof.

*Goloi*, island; see Aektok.

*Goloi*, island; see Kalibri.

*Goloi*, island; see Long.

*Goloi*, island, point, etc.; see Bare.

**Goloi**; islands, in the northeastern part of Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by the Russians.

**Goloi**; islands, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Goloi*, islands; see Passage.

**Goloi**; islet, near Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Goloi*, islet; see Bush Top.

*Golova*, cape; see Head.

*Golova*, cape; see Mountain.

**Golovni**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Golomiannoi (sea breeze) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Golomi, which, according to George Kostrometinoff, U. S. Court Interpreter at Sitka, is a corruption of the Russian Golovni or Golovniá (fire-brand).

**Golsova**; river, debouching in the southeastern part of Norton sound. Dall, 1866, calls it Golsóva and Nelson, 1879, Goltzovaia, obviously two forms of the same word. Perhaps from the German *holtz* (wood). Tebenkof uses the native name Negvelnuk.

*Goltzovaia*, bay; see Holtz.

*Gomair*, lake; see Gumaer.

**Good**; island, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

**Good**; island, in the Yukon river, about 4 miles below the mouth of Soonkakat river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

**Goodhope**; bay, in the southeastern part of Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. So named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, because here he had "good hope" of making important geographic discoveries.

*Goodman*, glacier; see Goodwin.

**Goodnews**; bay, indenting the mainland coast a little south of the mouth of the Kuskokwim river. Called by Sarichef, 1826, port Dobriek Vestei (good news) or Imakpiguak bay. Lutke, following this, calls it Bonnes Nouvelles baie, and adds, "it might better be called the *bay of false reports*." It was visited and probably named Good News by the land expedition of Ustiugof and Korsakof of 1818-19.

**Goodpaster**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, in latitude 64°. So named by Allen, in 1885, after the Goodpaster family of Kentucky.

- Goodwin**; glacier, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, just south of Childs glacier. So named by Abercrombie, in 1884, after Maj. W. E. Goodwin, U. S. V. Erroneously Goodman.
- Goose**; cove, at the head of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Goose**; creek, on the northern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Gusinaia (goose) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Gousna and Gusna.
- Goose**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Goose**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Goose**; island, at western point of entrance to Mud bay, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Hanus in 1880.
- Goose**; island, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Goose**; island or islands, on the southern edge of the Sandman reefs. Named Gusinnoi (goose) by the Russians. Lutke calls them "Civoutchy (du lion marin) rocher," i. e., sea lion rocks. They are still unsurveyed. Dall's chart of 1882 (Coast Survey, 806) shows two islands, Big Goose and Little Goose.
- Goose*, island; see Geese.
- Goose**; point, on the Arctic coast, at mouth of Sinaru creek, just west of Refuge inlet. Presumably so named by British naval officers connected with the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1853.
- Gora*, cape; see Mountain.
- Gora Chetierek Glavaia*, mountain; see Fourpeaked.
- Gorbun*, rock; see Humpback.
- Gorda**; point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Gorda (broad point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Gorda**; point, on the northwestern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Gorda (broad point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Gorda*, point; see Ankau.
- Gore**; cape, on the southwestern coast of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. Named Gore by Lutke, in 1836, to preserve the name which Cook gave to the island, in 1778.
- Gore**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Dick, Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. So named by Portlock in 1786.
- Goreli*, island; see Seguan.
- Goreloi*, islands; see Gareloi.
- Goreloi*, volcano; see Redoubt.
- Gore's*, island; see St. Matthew.
- Gorge (The)**; canyon, in Klutina river, a little below Klutina lake. Name from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Gorman**; strait, between Andronica and Korovin islands, Shumagin group. So named by the fishermen prior to 1872.
- Gornoi**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gornoi (mountainous) by Vasilief in 1809. Erroneously Corno.
- Gornostai*, island; see Ermine.
- Goshawk*, cape; see Aguliuk.
- Goulding**; harbor, near Portlock harbor, on the western shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Portlock in 1787.
- Gousna*, creek; see Goose.
- Government Station*; see Utkiavi.

*Governor Simpson*, cape; see Simpson.

*Govorushechi*, cape, point, etc.; see Gull.

*Govorushechie*, island; see Kittiwake.

*Goyot*, glacier; see Malaspina.

**Grace**; point, the northernmost point of Latouche island, Prince William sound. So called in Vancouver's atlas, 1798.

**Graham**; harbor, in Cook inlet. Called Graham's harbor by Portlock in 1786. It is Cool bay of Meares, in 1788, and English bay of the Russians. Often called Port Graham.

*Graham*, point; see Dix.

**Grand**; island, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Grand**; island, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. Has also been named McNair by Sheldon Jackson.

**Grand**; point, the east point of entrance to Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Grand Central**; river, tributary to Salmon lake, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Grand Pacific**; glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by Reid and the name published in Appleton's guide in 1893.

**Grand Plateau**; glacier, in the Fairweather range, southeastern Alaska. La Perouse, in 1786, called this place Le Grand Plateau and Dall, in 1874, called it, as above, Grand Plateau glacier.

*Grand Wash*, river; see Kwik.

*Granichnoi*, point; see Termination.

**Granite**; cove, in George island, Port Althorp, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1880.

**Granite**; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the west, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

**Granite**; creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the west, about 25 miles above the mouth of the latter. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.

**Granite**; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name from Mendenhall, 1898.

**Granite**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the west, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

**Granite**; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Granite**; point (1,500 feet high), forming the south point of entrance to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. Name published by Dall in 1876.

**Granite**; point, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

**Granite Canyon**; glacier, on the eastern border of the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1890, from the crystalline nature of the rock, which, however, turns out to be not a true granite.

*Granitza*, strait; see Dixon entrance.

**Grant**; island, in Behm canal, on the western side of Revillagigedo island, near Naha bay. So named by Clover in 1885. Erroneously Giant.

**Grant**; peak (5,291 feet high), on the mainland north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Ulysses S. Grant.

**Grant**; point, in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after President Ulysses S. Grant.

*Grant*, point; see Whidbey.

- Grantley**; harbor, at head of Port Clarence, Bering strait. Surveyed by Beechey in September, 1827, and named Grantley "in compliment to Lord Grantley."
- Grass**; islet, in Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by Sheldon Jackson, in 1880.
- Grass**; rock, in entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1883.
- Grass Knoll*; islet. This name was applied by Dall, in 1883, to that part of Bush Top islet, which is detached at high water.
- Grass Top**; rock, in the entrance to Deep bay, Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Grassy**; islet, south of Iliasik islands, in Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. So called by Dall in 1880.
- Grave**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of Chandlar river, near longitude 148°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Grave**; point, the northeasternmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882 (map in Coast Pilot, p. 72). Presumably a descriptive name, obtained from the pilots.
- Grave**; point, the northwestern point of Pitt island, Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Grave**; point, the western point of entrance to Taku harbor, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. There were a few graves on the point.
- Gravel**; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pesiak (gravel) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Martin island.
- Graven*, point; see Craven.
- Graveyard**; cape, in Marmot bay, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Kladbitsha (graveyard) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Gravina**; group of islands, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago, of which the principal ones are Annette, Duke, Gravina, and Mary. They were thus designated by the Spaniard Don Jacinto Caamaño in about 1790.
- Gravina**; island, at entrance to Port Gravina, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Gravina**; island, in Clarence strait, between Revillagigedo island and Prince of Wales archipelago. It is the northernmost of a group named Gravina by Caamaño in about 1790.
- Gravina**; point, separating Cordova bay and Port Gravina, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Gravina**; point, the easternmost point of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Gravina**; port, indenting the eastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Fidalgo in 1790.
- Gray**; peak (4,694 feet high), near the head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College.
- Great**; arm, of Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Bolshoi roukav (big sleeve) by the Russians.
- Great**; canyon, about 50 miles long, on the Stikine river, British Columbia. This canyon marks the head of steam navigation.
- Great**; glacier, on the western bank of the Stikine river, southeastern Alaska. Hunter, writing in 1877, says: "Great glacier is said to extend northwardly to the coast about 70 miles, from 350 to 400 feet high."

- Great;** lake, near Northeast point, St. Paul island, Bering sea. So called by Elliott in 1874.
- Great Bend;** local name for an ox bow in the Kuskokwim river, near longitude 158°, obtained by Spurr and Post from missionary J. H. Kilbuck in 1898.
- Great Bering;** glacier, west of Icy bay, in the St. Elias alpine region. So named by Seton-Karr in 1886.
- Great Sitkin;** island (5,033 feet high), between Atka and Adak, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from the earliest Russian explorers. Called *Great Sitkin* to distinguish it from *Little Sitkin*, near Kiska. Has been written Seetien, Sigdak, Sitchin, Sitchini, Tschechina, Tsetchina, etc. Lutke calls it *Eastern Sitkin*, while Dall calls it Sitkin or Great Net island.
- Great Strelki*, bay; see Big Branch.
- Greely;** point, on the mainland, in Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely, U. S. A. Erroneously Greeley.
- Green;** creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south. Local name from Barnard in 1898.
- Green;** island, in Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Green;** islands, northwest of Montague island, in Prince William sound. So named in May, 1778, by Cook, who found them "Low, free from snow, and covered with wood and verdure." Also called Iles Vertes. Nikolai island of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847).
- Green;** islets (at high water), on eastern shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Green;** point, on Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in Coast Pilot, 1883. It is point Meli (shoal) of Lindenberg in 1838.
- Green;** point, on the mainland, a little south of the mouth of the Stikine river. Named Zelenoi (green), in 1863, by the Russian surveying party, under Commander Basargin, on the steamer *Rynda*. Has been called Zelonoi, Zelony, and Green. The name is descriptive.
- Green;** point, on the northeastern shore of Hemlock island, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1876.
- Green;** ridge, of wooded hills (about 1,300 feet high), near Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. Named by Nichols in 1888.
- Green;** point, the northern point of entrance to Pyramid harbor, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Zelenoi (green) by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Indian point of Meade, in 1869, and Pyramid point of Beardslee in 1880.
- Green;** rocks, between Island and Rock points, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Zelenoi (green) by Lindenberg in 1838. Meade, in 1869, called them Fairway rocks.
- Greenhorn;** mountains, east of Mount Bendeleben and north of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Greenough;** mountain (4,800 feet high), in extreme northeastern Alaska. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Grego*, point; see Cangrejo (crab).
- Greig;** cape, on the north shore of Alaska peninsula, at the mouth of Ugashik river. Named by Lutke, in 1828, after Admiral Greig, of the Russian navy. Variouslly written Greigh, Grey, etc.
- Greig;** mountain (6,500 feet high), in the Tordrillo range, between the Kuskokwim and Skwentna rivers. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898. Erroneously Creig.

*Greville*, cape; see Chiniak.

**Grewingk**; glacier, on Kenai peninsula, tributary to Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Dr. Constantin Grewingk, a distinguished writer on Alaska.

**Grewingk**; volcanic island, near Bogoslof island, Bering sea. This island rose from the sea, in 1883, and was at first called New Bogoslof. Dall proposed the name Grewingk, after Dr. Constantin Grewingk, who had previously written on the geology and vulcanism of Alaska.

**Grey**; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Greys**; island, on the southern edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869.

*Griada*, rocks; see Border.

**Grief**; islet, in Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Griffin**; point, on the Arctic coast, a little west of the international boundary line. So named by Franklin in 1826.

**Griffith**; island, in western anchorage of Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1885.

**Grindall**; island, in Clarence strait, at entrance to Kasaan bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

**Grindall**; passage, between Grindall island and Grindall point, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols (Coast Pilot, p. 90) in 1891.

**Grindall**; point, the north point of entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Captain Grindall, R. N. Sometimes called Cape Grindall. It is Cone point of the traders.

**Grindall**; post-office, at Grindall point, Alexander archipelago. Established in July, 1900.

*Groosgincloose*, inlet; see Cook.

**Grouse**; creek, tributary to the Kruzgamepa river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Grouse**; creek, tributary to Mint river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

**Grouse**; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, near its source, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.

**Grouse**; island, at mouth of Mink bay, Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Grunt**; point, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Guadalupe*, *Puerto de*; see Shelikof.

**Guanton**; mountains (5,163 feet high), east of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Guard**; islands (25 feet high), at junction of Behm canal, Clarence strait and Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Name given by local pilots about 1880. These islands have been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

**Guertin**; islet, in Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Master Frank Guertin, U. S. N.

**Guibert**; islets, in the entrance to Necker bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Necker isles by La Perouse in 1786. By the Russians called Yaichnia (egg) and by Dall, in 1883, Guibert, in order "to distinguish them from the host of others which have likewise received from the Russians the title of Egg (Yaichnia) islands." Various called Egg, Necker, Yaitchny, etc.

*Guibert*, port; see Whale bay.

**Guide**; island, in the northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krestofskoi (cross) by Vasilief in 1809. Later it was called Ukazatel (guide) island by the Russians. Has also been called Index island. In the Coast Pilot, 1891, it is called Guide (p. 168) and Unastal (p. 176).

**Guide**; rocks, in the southeastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Guillemot**; island, north of the Shumagins. Named Iachnoi (egg) by Tebenkof in 1849. Renamed Guillemot by Dall in 1880.

**Gulch**; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, obtained by Becker in 1895.

*Gull*, bay; see Udamat.

**Gull**; cape, the southern point of entrance to Kafia bay, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Named Govorushechi or Govorushek (gull) by the Russians. According to Elliott Goverooskie, Russian for gulls, refers to *Larus brevirostris* and *Larus tridactylus*.

**Gull**; hill, at east end of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Perhaps a local name; used by Elliott in 1873-74.

**Gull**; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.

**Gull**; island, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

*Gull*, island; see Kutkan.

**Gull**; islet, in western anchorage St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Chaichi (gull) by the early Russians.

**Gull**; islet (20 feet high), near the northern coast of Unga island, Shumagins. Presumably so named by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865.

**Gull**; islet, near the northwestern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Chaichi (gull) by the Russian American Company in 1849.

**Gull**; islet, southeast of Long island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Chaiki (gull) by Vasilief in 1809. Called Gull rocks by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 173).

**Gull**; point, the northwestern point of Onslow island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Gull**; point, the south point of entrance to Igak bay, on eastern shore of Kodiak. Named Govorusheche (Kittiwake, a kind of gull) and Chaichi (gull) by the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, calls it Gull's point. Elliott says Chikie is the Russian for the Burgomaster gull (*Larus glaucus*).

**Gull**; rock, near Pinnacle island, Bering sea. Apparently so called by Elliott in 1874. Sarichef shows the rock and calls it *Rock with gravel*.

**Gull**; six rocky islets, between Unalga and Akutan, in Akutan pass, eastern Aleutians. Locally known as Chaiki (gull) rocks. The name Chaichi (gull) was published by Tebenkof in 1849. Called Gull rocks by Dall, who in 1871 established a tide gauge upon one of them. See Unalga island.

*Gulrass*, point; see Culross.

**Gumaer**; lake, near Tetling river, in about longitude 142°. So named by Lowe, in 1898, after John Gumaer, a member of his party. Erroneously Gomair on the maps.

*Gunahadetáje*. The Krause brothers, 1882, report this to be the native name of a lake in or near the Krotahini pass, southeastern Alaska.

*Guria*; see Kekur.

*Gusinaia*, creek, islands, etc.; see Goose.

*Gusinaia*, islands; see Geese.

*Gusma*, creek; see Goose.

**Gustavus**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Glacier bay, Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.

**Gut**; bay, on the southeastern coast of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.

*Gutwetter*, cape; see Fairweather.

*Gutwetterberg*; see Fairweather.

**Guyot**; glacier, between Karr hills and Robinson hills and tributary to Malaspina glacier, near Mount St. Elias. Originally this name was applied by the New York Times expedition, of 1886, to the western lobe of Malaspina glacier. The above description follows Russell's application. Named after Prof. Arnold Guyot, of Princeton College.

*Gvozdef*, islands; see Diomedes.

*Gvozdef*, cape; see Prince of Wales.

*Gvozdeff*, islands; see Diomedes.

**Gwydir**; bay, a little east of the mouth of the Colville river, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin in 1826. Erroneously Gwydir.

**Hadon**; peak, near the head of Libbey glacier, in the St. Elias region. So named by Topham in 1886.

**Haenke**; island, in Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Malaspina, in 1791, after Thaddeus Haenke, botanist and naturalist of his expedition.

*Hafuache*, point; see Kamachi.

**Hagemeister**; island, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by the Russians, after Capt. Leontius Vasilevich Hagemeister, who made three voyages to the Russian American colonies and round the world, 1806-7 in command of the *Neva*, 1816-1819, in command of the *Kutuzof*, and 1828-1830, in command of the *Krotkoi*. This name was published in Sarichef's atlas in 1826. Erroneously Hagenmeister.

**Hagemeister**; strait, separating Hagemeister island from the mainland, Bristol bay. Name published by Sarichef in 1826.

*Hague*, cape; see Umshaliuk.

**Hague**; rock, between Sannak island and Sandman reefs. Named by the Fish Commission in 1890. Possibly identical with Midway island. See Midway.

**Haines**; village and post-office, on Portage bay, near the head of Chilkoot inlet, southeastern Alaska. Prior to 1880 there existed here an Indian village called Kutkwutlu (Deshu or Daschu, according to the Krause brothers). In 1881 a Presbyterian mission school was established here, a trading post having been already established, and called Willard Mission. This name was soon afterwards changed to Haines. The post-office is called Haines and the whole place known locally as Chilkoot. The post-office was established here in February, 1884.

**Hakorcins**; two stations (old and new) on north bank of the Yukon, about 75 miles below the mouth of the Tanana. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

**Haley**; anchorage, in Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after a miner, Nicholas Haley.

**Halfmoon**; anchorage, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Traders' name, first reported by Meade, in 1869, and published by the Hydrographic Office in 1869.

**Halfway**; point, on the southeastern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. It is about midway between "the village and Northeast point." Named Polovinnoi (halfway) by the Russians.

**Halibut**; bay, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.

- Halibut**; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Apparently so named by Dall in 1880.
- Halibut*, island; see Sannak.
- Halibut**; point, 4 miles northwesterly from Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Paltus (halibut) by Vasilief in 1809. Also written Paltoose. Has also been called Peschani (sandy).
- Halibut**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, at entrance to Halibut bay. Name published by the Coast Survey.
- Halibut**; rock, bare at low water, in the entrance to Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 191).
- Haliknuk**; river, tributary to the Chulitna river, from the east, in longitude 156° 30'. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from A. Lind, a trader. It is pronounced Hal-ik-nook, and said to mean *sudden* or *unexpected*. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Agalitnak.
- Halkett**; cape, between Smith and Harrison bays, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in compliment to one of the directors of the Hudson Bay Company. Has often been written Halket.
- Halkin*, island; see Raven.
- Hall**; cape, the north point of Hall island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, 1849, after Lieut. Robert Hall, who accompanied Billings and visited this locality in 1791. Has also been called North cape.
- Hall**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the east, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name from Barnard in 1898.
- Hall**; island, near the southeastern shore of Big Koniuji island, Yukon harbor, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Captain Hall, sailing master of the Coast Survey schooner *Humboldt*, 1871-72.
- Hall**; island (1,500 feet high), off the western end of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. The early Russian hunters called this Morzhovoi (walrus), because they found these animals there. Lutke and Tebenkof follow this, Lutke writing Morjovi (aux morses) and Morjovy. Russian Hydrographic chart 1427 calls it Sindsha, probably after its alleged Russian discoverer, Sind. Billings and Sarichef anchored between it and St. Matthew, July 14, 1791 (o. s.), and on American maps for the last thirty years it has borne the name Hall, presumably after Lieut. Robert Hall, who accompanied Billings.
- Hall**; peak (3,726 feet high), in the northern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Captain Charles Francis Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, who died November 8, 1871.
- Hall**; rapids, in the Yukon river, 25 miles above Anvik. Named Hall's Rapids by Raymond, in 1869, "in honor of Capt. Benjamin Hall, who first passed this point in a steamer."
- Hall**; rock, in the Kasiana group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.
- Halleck**; harbor, in Saginaw bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869, after Major-General Henry Wager Halleck, U. S. A.
- Halleck**; island, a little north of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after General Halleck, U. S. A., then in command at Sitka.
- Halleck**; range of mountains (3,500 to 4,000 feet high), west of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Hallet**; valley and river, tributary to the head of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Private Hallet, a member of his party. Erroneously Hallett.

- Hallo;** bay, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Corruption of a native word given by Tebenkof as Aho, and which has appeared as Ago and Hioo. The local pronunciation is like the telephone call, Hello.
- Ham*, cove; see Sawmill.
- Ham;** island, near the eastern shore of Annette island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Ham*, island; see Blake.
- Hamilton;** bay, in Keku strait, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the United States Navy, presumably in 1879 or 1880, after the owner of a sawmill there. Sometimes called Hamilton harbor.
- Hamilton;** island, in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 101).
- Hamilton;** landing, on right bank of the Yukon, a little above Kaltag. Called Hamilton's landing on recent maps.
- Hamilton;** mountain peak (about 2,500 feet high), in the Kilbuck range, western Alaska, about 30 miles ENE. of Bethel. So named by Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.
- Hamilton;** point, the southern point of entrance to Hamilton bay, Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.
- Hamiltons Mill.* A sawmill and wharf, on Shakan strait, Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago; so called after its owner. The post-office Shakan is at this place. See Shakan.
- Hamond*, cape; see St. Elias.
- Hanagita;** trail, valley and river tributary to Tebay river, from the east. So named by Gerdine, in 1900, after an Indian chief in the vicinity.
- Hancock;** peak (3,851 feet high), on the mainland, west of Thomas bay, south-eastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.
- Hanin;** rocks, near the northern point of entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak island. Named Haninskia (Hanin) by Murashev in 1839-40. Twins of Coast Survey charts.
- Hanning;** bay, on the northwestern coast of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock, in 1787, "after the worthy family of the Hannings." Erroneously Hunning. It is Port Bazil of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378.
- Hantak*, island; see Khantaak.
- Hanus;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Lieut. Gustavus Charles Hanus, U. S. N. Was called Hanus inlet in the *Coast Pilot* of 1883.
- Hanus;** islet, at eastern entrance to Symonds bay, Biorka island, Sitka sound. Named by Symonds, in 1879, after Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N.
- Hanus;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Hanus bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N.
- Hanus;** reef, in the eastern entrance to Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, after Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., who discovered and surveyed it. Also called Hanus rocks.
- Happy;** river, tributary to the Skwentna, from the north, near its source. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Harbor;** island, immediately in front of the wharf at Sitka, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski (harbor) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Harbor;** island, in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Harbor;** island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

- Harbor*, island; see Pitt.
- Harbor*, islet; see Danger.
- Harbor**; peak (2,200 feet high), near Sitka harbor, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Gavanski (harbor) mountain by Tebenkof in 1850. Has also been called Gavan.
- Harbor**; point, a sand spit in Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1882.
- Harbor**; point, on Annette island, the southern point of entrance to Hassler harbor, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Harbor**; point, on the eastern shore of Long island, Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Harbor**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall in 1874. It is Iuzhnoi (south) point of Tebenkof, 1849.
- Harbor**; point, the southern point of Old Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski by Vasilief, in 1809, and called, indifferently, Gavanski and Harbor.
- Harbor**; ridge (1,700 feet high), on the mainland, east of Nakat harbor, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Harbor**; rock, between the middle and western anchorages, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 149).
- Harman**; point, the eastern head of Day harbor, Kenai peninsula. So named by Portlock in 1786. Meares calls it Harmon.
- Harold**; mountain (3,428 feet high), on the mainland, east of Stikine river and near the international boundary line. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Harper**; bend, in the Tanana river, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Toklat river. Locally known as Harper's bend, this designation being derived from Arthur Harper, a pioneer trader on the Yukon. Here, in a log house, was Harper's trading station, the scene of the murder of Mrs. Bean, wife of the agent stationed there.
- Harrell**; island, in the Kuskokwim river, near latitude 63°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after A. E. Harrell, a member of his party.
- Harriet**; creek, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the south, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Harriet**; point, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet, near Redoubt volcano. So called in Vancouver's atlas (1793, chart 10).
- Harriman**; fiord, opening into Port Wells, Prince William sound. Discovered and named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Mr. Edward Henry Harriman.
- Harriman**; glacier, tributary to the head of Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899.
- Harrington**; point, the north point of Observation island, forming the western point of entrance to Steamer bay, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Harrington**; rock, in Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Harris**; creek, tributary to the north fork of Kugruk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Harris**; island, near the mouth of Tamgas harbor, Felice strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Harris**; islet, near the entrance to Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.

- Harris;** point, the northern point of entrance to Port Malmesbury, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. By transcription into Russian letters, an error in lettering, and a retranscription into English, this has appeared on some charts as Garns.
- Harrisburg,* city, harbor, etc.; see Juneau.
- Harrison;** bay, on the Arctic coast, near mouth of Colville river, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in honor of the deputy governor of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Harrison;** mountain (6,955 feet high), on the mainland, near Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1889, after President Benjamin Harrison.
- Harrison;** point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So called by the Coast Survey. This is Leading point of British Admiralty chart 2431 (1865-1888).
- Harrison,* river; see Alsek.
- Harry Saddle;** mountain (2,086 feet high), just north of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869.
- Hartford;** range of mountains, on the mainland, north of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral Farragut's flagship.
- Hartman;** river, tributary to the headwaters of the Kuskokwim river. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after George Hartman, a member of his party.
- Hartt;** point, on Dall island, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson, in 1880.
- Harvard;** glacier, tributary to the head of College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Harvester;** island, near or in Uyak anchorage, Uyak bay, northern coast of Kodiak. So named after the bark *Harvester* and name published in 1899.
- Hassler;** harbor, indenting the northeastern shore of Annette island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed, and named, by Nichols in the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, in 1882.
- Hassler;** island, in Behm canal, on the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after its surveying steamer *Hassler*.
- Hassler,* island. It was supposed, in 1882, that Carroll inlet or arm extended entirely across Revillagigedo island, cutting it in two. The southern part was then named Hassler. The name is, however, inapplicable, there being no such island.
- Hassler;** passage, separating Hassler island from Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Hassler;** point, the northern point of entrance to North bay, Tlevak strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, which was in this vicinity on a surveying cruise in 1881.
- Hassler;** reef (10 feet out at low water), 5 miles south of the Percy islands and in the southern entrance to Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named after the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* by Nichols, in 1883, who says (Coast Pilot, p. 74), "probably identical with Brundige Rock." And again (p. 85), "This is without doubt the reef reported by Captain Brundige, though his bearings would not so confirm it." See Brundige.
- Hastings;** creek, debouching near Cape Nome, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name published in 1900.
- Hat;** mountain, on Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1888.

*Hatan*, cape; see Kovrizhka.

**Hatchet**; point, on the eastern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Topor (hatchet) by Tebenkof in 1849. Also has been written Tapor.

**Hattie**; island, in Portland canal, in latitude 55° 19'. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Hawaii**; cape, the southeastern point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Seen for the first time, August 16, 1867, by Capt. Thomas Long, of the American whaling bark *Nile*, and by him named Hawaii.

**Hawk**; inlet, indenting the northwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 182).

*Hawk*, island; see Aguligik.

**Hawkins**; island, in the entrance to Prince William sound. Named Hawkins's by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been printed Hawkin.

*Hawley*, island; see Boidarkin.

**Hawthorne**; peak (4,021 feet high), between Juneau and Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

**Hay**; islet, on the southeastern edge of Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Hayden**; glacier, tributary to Malaspina glacier, northwest of Yakutat bay, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after Prof. Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden, founder and long director of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories.

*Hayden*, port; see Heiden.

**Hayes**; glacier, at the source of Hayes river, northwest of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr and Post, in 1898, after Dr. Charles Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey.

**Hayes**; mountain (about 14,000 feet high), near latitude 63° 30' and longitude 147°. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after Dr. C. Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey.

**Hayes**; point, the northeastern point of entrance to Peril strait, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after President Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

**Hayes**; river, tributary to the Skwentna, from the south, northwest of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr and Post, in 1898, after Dr. C. Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey.

**Haystack**; island (450 feet high), one of the Proctor group, off the southwestern shore of Wales island, at southern entrance to Tongass passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1888.

**Haystacks**; a group of five large and a number of small rocks, extending about 2 miles southerly from Andronica island, Shumagin group. Name published by Dall in 1875.

**Hayward**; point, the northernmost point of Partofshikof island, at junction of Sukoi inlet and Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 155). On British Admiralty chart 2337 and Coast Survey chart 727 the name is erroneously applied to the north end of Kruzof island.

**Hayward**; strait, separating Krestof and Kruzof islands and uniting Krestof and Sitka sounds, Alexander archipelago. This is recent Coast Survey usage. The name Hayward was given by Portlock, in 1787, to a body of water which on late Coast Survey charts bears three names, viz, Souhoi inlet, Krestof sound, and Hayward strait, *i. e.*, to the waters bathing the eastern shore of Kruzof island and uniting Salisbury and Sitka sounds. Portlock named his Hayward strait after his mate, who was the first white man to

**Hayward**—Continued.

pass through it and thus establish the insularity of Kruzof island. The Russians called it Sukoi (dry), variously written Soukhoi, Soukoi, etc., and erroneously Souhoi.

- Hazel**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Hazen**; bay, northeast of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So named by Nelson in December, 1879, after Gen. William Babcock Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.
- Hazen**; point, in the eastern part of Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Hazy**; group of islands, south of Cape Ommaney and west of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by early English fur traders in the eighteenth century. La Perouse, 1786, called them Isles de la Croyere. In Galiano's atlas, 1802, they are called Los Hermanos (the brothers). The Russians called them Tumannoi (foggy).
- Head**; cape, the southern point of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Called Goloya (head) by the Russian-American Company in 1849. Apparently identical with Zhila (lode) point of Murashev in 1839-40.
- Head*, mountain; see Tyee.
- Headland*, island; see Sebree.
- Heald**; point, the western point of entrance to Yarboro inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of the Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Healy**; rock, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Heart**; mountain, on the north bank of the Yukon, a little above the mouth of the Melozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Heceta**; island, on the western border of Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Don Bruno Heceta, a Spaniard, who, in the *Santiago*, explored and surveyed hereabouts in 1775.
- Heesman*, point; see Hiesman.
- Heiden**; canyon, in upper part of Lowe river, east of Port Valdes. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Corp. Robert Heiden, a member of his party. Erroneously Hyden.
- Heiden**; port or bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of Chignik bay. Named Heidenä (Heiden's) by Lutke, in 1828, after Count Heiden. In French, Lutke wrote it Heyden and Krusenstern wrote it Hayden. Has also been written Haiden.
- Helen**; peak (3,675 feet high), in the northern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Helikoff*, strait; see Shelikof.
- Hell Gate**; rapids, in the Klutina river, above Copper Center. Prospectors' name, in use in 1898. Used by prospectors, during season of 1898, to denote the extreme rough waters on the Klutina above Copper Center.
- Hells Acre**; a place of violent tidal currents and rough water in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Helm**; bay, in Cleveland peninsula, opening into Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Lieut. James Meredith Helm, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Helm**; point, the southernmost point of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Lieut. James M. Helm, U. S. N., of his party.
- Helm**; rock, off Point Baker, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named after Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., who surveyed this region in 1886.

- Helmick**; mountain (about 2,000 feet high), near the coast and east of Kuskokwim bay, western Alaska. Named by Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, after the Moravian missionary, Rev. Benjamin Helmick.
- Hemlock**; island (peninsula at low water), in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Hemlock**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Henderson**; island, near the western point of Korovin island, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1872.
- Hendrickson**; mountain (4,430 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after the Swedish missionary, Rev. Karl Johan Hendrickson. Erroneously Hendriksen, Hendricksen, etc.
- Hennig**; sunken rock, west of Sannak island. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Captain E. Hennig. Perhaps Aleks rock of Coast Survey chart 8800 is identical with this one.
- Henrietta**; island, in the Arctic ocean, north of the New Siberian islands. Discovered and so named by De Long in 1881.
- Henry**; peak (3,386 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Hepburn**; point, on the northwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Homfray, in 1867, after James Hepburn, of Victoria, Vancouver island, long a naturalist and explorer in this region, and who died about 1866.
- Herald**; island (856 feet high), east of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Discovered and landed upon in July, 1849, by Captain Kellett, of H. M. S. *Herald* and named by him after his ship.
- Herbert**; glacier, on the mainland, just south of Eagle glacier, southeastern Alaska. Named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy.
- Herbert**; volcanic island (5,291 feet high), one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, in 1894, after Hon. Hilary Abner Herbert, Secretary of the Navy. This may be the island Tshugidi of Billings, 1791, and variously called since then Chuginok, Chaguliak, Tchegoulak, etc. See Four Mountains islands.
- Herendeen**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near or in Port Moller. The bay was first explored and sketched by Capt. E. P. Herendeen, in about 1881, and named for him by the Coast Survey.
- Herendeen**; island, forming the northern side of Northwest harbor, Little Koniuij island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Capt. Edward Perry Herendeen, sailing master of the Coast Survey schooner *Yukon*, 1873-74 and 1880.
- Hermogenes*, cape; see Chiniak.
- Herring**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Seldovaia (herring) by the Russians.
- Herring*, cove; see Salmon.
- Herring**; islets, at entrance to Tutka bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Herschel**; island (about 500 feet high), on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin in 1826. Has sometimes been written Hershel.
- Hery*, point; see Hey.
- Herzfels*, island; see Alaid.

- Hesketh**; island, on the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Sir Thomas Hesketh, who in his yacht, the *Lancashire Witch*, visited Cook inlet that year.
- Hess**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near Rampart city. Raymond, 1869, calls it Yokuchargut (Yoku-kakat) or Whympier. Dall calls it Yukutzchárkat, and says Captain Ketchum called it Whympier, after his friend and companion. On recent maps called Hess creek.
- Hessa**; inlet, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Hetta**; inlet and lake, in the southwestern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Hey**; point, on the northern shore of Controller bay, Gulf of Alaska. Named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Hery.
- Hibahibgik**; pinnacle rock, off Scotch Cap, in Unimak pass. Native name from Veniaminof. Lutke calls it Ounga.
- Hicks**; creek, tributary to the Matanuska river, from the north, near latitude 62°. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after H. H. Hicks, guide of his expedition.
- Hicks**; point, on Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after a Mr. Hicks, pilot and trader of the Hudson Bay Company, who piloted the U. S. S. *Saginaw* on her first trip in Alaskan waters in 1868-69.
- Hid**; reef, in Nichols passage, off Canoe cove, western side Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Hidden**; glacier, tributary to Russell fiord, from the east, near Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1891, who only obtained glimpses of it as he passed.
- Hidden**; inlet, in the mainland north of Pearse island, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Hidden**; island, at the northern entrance to Dry strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Hiesman**; point, on the southwestern shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Erroneously Heesman and Heisman.
- Higgins**; point, the westernmost point of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after "Senr. Higgins de Vallenar, President of Chili." Higgins was an Irishman from Ballenagh, Ireland, and spelled his name O'Higgins.
- High**; island, between Korovin and Popof islands, Shumagin group. Named Viesokoi (high) by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Vesoki and Visokoi.
- High**; island, in the entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.
- High**; island, in the entrance to Womens bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Viesokoi (high) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.
- High**; island, one of the Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. Apparently identical with Ingekvak of Sarichef in 1826.
- High**; islet, near Kita island, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Viesokoi (high) by Vasilief in 1809.
- High**; mountain (2,540 feet high), in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- High**; mountain, in Peninsula ridge, on the mainland, east of Revillagigedo channel, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.

- High**; point, between Port Tongass and Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- High**; point, on Dall island, Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- High*, point, on left bank of the Chilkat river, about 10 miles above its mouth. Named Viesokie (high) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete. The place seems to be identical with Chilkat peak (4,000 feet high) of United States Hydrographic chart 883.
- High**; rock (123 feet high), near the easternmost point of Chugul island, eastern Aleutians. So called, apparently, by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- High**; rock, off the southeastern coast of Amukta island, eastern Aleutians. So called by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- High**; rock, off the southwestern end of Near island, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Viesokoi (high) by the early Russians. It may be identical with Inner Humpback; see Inner Humpback.
- Highfield**; anchorage, off the north end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed, in 1862, by F. O. Simpson, master H. M. S. *Devastation*, and by him called *Anchorage off Point Highfield*. Meade, 1869, calls it Point Highfield harbor, while the Hudson Bay traders called it Labouchere bay or anchorage, after the steamer *Labouchere*.
- Highfield**; point, the northernmost point of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Highland**; point, on the mainland on the northern shore of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Meade in 1869.
- High Rock*, Sitka sound; see Viesoki.
- Highwater**; islet, in Neva strait, near St. John Baptist bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884. At low water it is not an inlet.
- Hijosa, Isla de*; see Middleton.
- Hilda**; creek, tributary to North fork of Fortymile creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.
- Hilda**; point, on the southern shore of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Hilgard**; mountain (1,500 feet high), near Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. So called by Dall, in 1872, after Julius Erasmus Hilgard, afterwards Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
- Hill**; island, at entrance to Portlock harbor, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Hills by Portlock in 1787.
- Hill*, islets; see McFarland.
- Hinchinbrook**; cape, the southwestern point of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Named, in 1778, by Cook who spells it Hinchingbroke in his text and Hinchinbrook on his chart. This name, with several variations of spelling, was used by Dixon, Meares, Portlock, and Vancouver. Tebenkof calls it Morskoi (ocean) cape.
- Hinchinbrook**; island, in Prince William sound. So called by Vancouver in 1794. It is Rose island of Meares and Portlock, 1787-88, and Isla de la Magdalena of the Spaniards in 1791. Tebenkof uses the native name Khtagaliuk or Khta-aluk, according to Petrof, while an old Russian chart of 1802 has Tkhalka, which has a manuscript French rendering of Tchalka. Abercrombie, in 1898, calls it Nuckek island.
- Hindasetukee*, village; see *Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*.
- Hines**; glacial stream, debouching immediately west of the western mouth of the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native word, pronounced Hé-nés.

- Hini.** An Indian word meaning river, in use in southeastern Alaska. It is appended to the names of rivers, as *Klehini*, *Krotahini*, etc.
- Hitchcock;** range of mountains, between Marvin and Seward glaciers, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, "in acknowledgment of the services to science rendered by the first State geologist of Massachusetts."
- H'lit-tu-yuh*, bay; see Lituya.
- Hobart;** bay, indenting the mainland coast, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Hobart;** point, on the mainland coast, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Gastineau point.
- Hobron;** port, indenting the northeastern shore of Sitkalidak island, near Kodiak. It is "a snug harbor on the north side of Sitkalidak Island, in the second deep bay coming from seaward." Apparently so named by Petrof, in 1887 or 1888, who at that time established here a fishing station for the Alaska Coast Fishery Company and became its manager. Lisianski, 1805, locates a village, called *Fugitive*, at or near this place.
- Hobson;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Hockley;** hills, east of Kotzebue sound and north of Selawik lake. Apparently so named by English naval officers during the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1854.
- Hoffnung*, point; see Hope.
- Hog;** island (300 feet high), near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Svinoi (hog) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Hog;** island, west of Amaknak island, in Captains bay, Unalaska. Called Swinoi (hog) by Tebenkof, 1849. Its native name as given by Sarichef, 1792, is Uknodok, and by Veniaminof, Uknadak. Lukte calls it Ouknadok. Veniaminof records that in olden time an Aleut village existed here and that a fight occurred between the Unalaskans and Aleuts from Unimak, in which the latter were exterminated. Hogs were placed on this island by the Russians, whence the name.
- Hog;** rocks, near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Frog rocks on some charts.
- Hogan;** island, at the entrance to Portlock harbor, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Hogans by Portlock on his sketch of Portlock harbor, made in August, 1787, and published in his Voyage, p. 258. On his general chart it is called Vincent island.
- Hogatz;** river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 156°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Hogatzakakat. See Kakat. This may be the same river as the one called Hokachatna and Hoku-chatna. Has also appeared as Hogatiakakat.
- Hogback;** hill (300 feet high), near the shore of Pastol bay, Norton sound. Named Hog Back by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Hogback;** small glacier, a few miles east of Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Hoggatt;** bay, on the southeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1895, after Ensign Wilford Bacon Hoggatt, U. S. N., a member of his party. Erroneously Hoggat.
- Hohonilla*, mountain; see Totanilla.
- Hokachatna*, river; see Hogatz.
- Hokotena;** river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 149°. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Ho-ku-chat-na*, river; see Hogatza.

**Holden**; point, on Dall island, opposite Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

**Hole-in-the-Wall**; small cove, in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Holes**; point, on the southern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Dierovatie (full of holes) by Murashev in 1839-40.

*Holiday*, island; see Praznik.

*Holikitsak*. The Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 165), records a native village of this name in the Yukon enumerating district with a population of 114. I have not discovered its location.

*Holiknuk*, river; see Chulitna.

*Holitno*, river; see Chulitna.

**Holkham**; bay, indenting the mainland and opening into Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

*Hollings*, cape, Kodiak; see Narrow.

*Holoöatna*, river; see Kowak.

*Holkagelia*, mountain; see Totanilla.

**Holtz**; open bay, indenting the northern shore of Attu island, just west of Chichagof harbor, western Aleutians. Lutke calls this Goltsovaia bay. Perhaps the name comes from the German word 'holtz' (wood). It has also appeared as Goltzeb and even Gotzeb.

**Holy Cross**; Jesuit mission school, on the northern bank of the Yukon, about 25 miles below Anvik, at or near Koserefski, established in 1886.

**Holyoke**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Homer**; post-office, in Coal bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet, established in November, 1895.

**Homestake**; creek, tributary to the Kruzgamepa river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name from Barnard, 1900.

**Honey**; creek, tributary to Penny river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

*Hoochinoo*, archipelago, village, etc.; see Kootznahoo.

*Hoochitna*. Allen, 1885, reports this to be the Indian name of the main stream of the Koyukuk river at its source. Name found only in his text (p. 100), where it is written Hoochitna.

**Hood**; bay, indenting the western shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vancouver in 1794. There has been confusion of names and geographical representation in this vicinity. The latest Coast Survey chart available calls this bay Hootz (from Khutz or Khudz, meaning *bear*).

**Hood**; point, at the southern end of Lindenberg peninsula, Duncan canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Alexander Arthur Hood, R. N., afterwards Lord Bridport.

**Hood**; point, on the northeastern shore of Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Hoof**; hill, in Tyndall glacier, near Mount St. Elias. So called by Topham in the *Alpine Journal* (vol. 14), 1889.

**Hook**; point, on the western shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by Nichols in 1882.

**Hooniah**; harbor, in Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name meaning *cold lake* and variously spelled Hooniah, Hoonyah, etc. Has also been called Port Frederick harbor.

- Hooniah**; hot or warm springs, on the northern shore of Tenakee inlet, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 163).
- Hooniah**; sound, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Name derived from a resident tribe of Indians, and variously spelled Hoonah, Hoonjah, Huna. The Sitka Indians are said to call it Shekak.
- Hooniah*, village; see Kantukan.
- Hoonyah*, island; see Chichagof.
- Hooper**; bay, in the Yukon delta. Visited and named by Nelson in December, 1878, after Capt. Calvin Leighton Hooper, of the United States Revenue Marine, well known for his investigations in Bering sea and the Arctic ocean.
- Hooper**; mountains, along the Arctic coast, between Cape Lisburne and Point Barrow. So named by Pétrof, in 1880, after Capt. C. L. Hooper, United States Revenue Marine. Apparently identical with the Meade river mountains of Ray in 1885.
- Hoorts**; mountain (2,077 feet high), east of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by McGrath in 1893.
- Hoosier**; creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Hoosnoff*, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.
- Hootalingua*, river; see Teslin.
- Hootchy-eye*, lakes; see Hutshi.
- Hootz*, bay; see Hood.
- Hope**; mining camp, at mouth of Resurrection creek, Turnagain arm, Cook inlet. Called Hope City by the prospectors.
- Hope**; point, on the Arctic coast, about 30 miles to the southward of Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey in August, 1826, in compliment to Sir William Johnstone Hope. Called Hoffnung (hope) by German map makers, and Golofnin and Golovin by the Russians.
- Horace**; mountain, on headwaters of the Koyukuk river, near longitude 149°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Horboon*, rock; see Humpback.
- Horboon vnutrennie*; see Inner Humpback.
- Horn**; cape, near the entrance to Falmouth harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. Named by the fishermen prior to 1871.
- Horn**; cliffs (1,800 feet high), on the mainland, opposite northern entrance to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 127).
- Horn**; island, the largest of the Ball group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. It was named Rogova or Rokhova (from Rog, *horn*) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been printed Horney and Morne.
- Horn**; mountain (2,929 feet high), just back of Horn cliffs. So called by Thomas in 1887.
- Horn**; point, the southern point of entrance to Port Etches, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787.
- Horoshi pogodi*, cape and mountain; see Fairweather.
- Horse**; island, west of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Horse**; shoal, near Horse island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Horton**; creek, tributary to headwaters of the Fox river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Hose**; point, on the mainland, the north point of entrance to Fitzgibbon cove, Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Hostage**; point, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Named Amanat (hostage) by Zarembo in 1834. Zarembo's sketch was published on Russian Hydrographic chart 1396 in 1848. Called Amanat point on United States Hydrographic chart 225.
- Hot**; springs, on Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name from the Russians.
- Hot**; springs, 20 miles northwest of Katmai, Alaska peninsula. Reported by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.
- Hotham**; inlet, east of Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. Named by Beechey, in 1826, "in compliment to the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B., one of the lords of the Admiralty."
- Hot Springs**; small bay, near Sitka sound, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kluchef or Kluchevoi (hot spring) by Vasilief, in 1809, on account of the warm springs there. On British Admiralty chart 2337 this name, called Klucher and translated Marsh, is applied to the southwest end of Deep lake, and from this we have, on Coast Survey chart 8240 (ed. of 1898), one end of Deep lake named Marsh bay.
- Hotspur**; island, between Annette and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by local pilots.
- Houchmou*, archipelago; see Kootznahoo.
- Houghton**; port, indenting the mainland, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Hound**; island, in the northern part of Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892. Erroneously Round island.
- Hourigan**; point, the southern point of entrance to Band cove, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- House**; island, in Revillagigedo channel, between Foggy bay and Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- House**; mountain, in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- House**; mountain, on left bank of the Matanuska river, about 35 miles from Knik arm of Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.
- House**; peak (6,001 feet high), on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Howard**; mountain (2,340 feet high), northwest of Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Howard**; point, on the mainland, near south end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign William Lauriston Howard, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Howe**; point, on the southern shore of Mitkof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Hove.
- Howkan**; narrow strait, between Dall island and Long island, west of Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. The narrowest part of the strait is called Howkan narrows. Has been written Howcan. Native word, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- Howkan**; reef, in Howkan narrows, immediately in front of Howkan village. Named by Nichols in 1881. Has also been written How-kan.
- Howkan**; village of Haida Indians on Long island, Tongass narrows, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. At this village is the Jackson (Presbyterian) mission and also the post-office Jackson.

- Huagin**; river, in the St. Elias alps, debouching immediately north of Lituya bay. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. It is Rivière aux Saumons (Salmon river) of La Perouse, French edition, and, erroneously, Silmon in the English edition.
- Hub**; rock, in Port Chester, Annetté island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Hubbard**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Gardiner Greene Hubbard, president of the National Geographic Society.
- Hubbard**; mountain (12,064 feet high) north of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Gardiner Greene Hubbard, president of the National Geographic Society.
- Hubbard**; peak (5,700 feet high), on the left bank of the Kotsina river. So named on a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Hudson Bay**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader in 1899.
- Hudson Bay*, inlet; see Excursion.
- Hudsunoo*, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.
- Huggins**; island, 14 miles long, in the Koyukuk river, near the mouth of Batza river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Capt. Eli Lundy Huggins, U. S. A., for a long time a resident of the territory and a warm friend of Allen's expedition (Allen, p. 103). On his map 4 Allen calls this McQuisten island. This last, which should be McQuesten, has also been printed McQuister and McQuestion.
- Hugh**; point, the southernmost point of Glass peninsula, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Hugh Miller**; glacier and inlet, near the head of Glacier bay. So named by Reid, in 1892, after the distinguished geologist, Hugh Miller.
- Hu'iak*, island; see Shuyak.
- Hulitnak*, river; see Chulitna.
- Hull**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Moore, Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1853, after Master Thomas Hull, R. N., of H. M. S. *Plover*.
- Humboldt**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Popof island, Popof strait, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1872, after the Coast Survey schooner *Humboldt*.
- Humbug**; point, on south end of Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Hump**; island, in Clover passage, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Hump**; island, north of Point Retreat, in Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, from its appearance.
- Hump (The)*; see Chariot.
- Humpback**; rock (18 feet high), in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Horboon (humpback) by Lisianski in 1804. Also written Gorbun. The Coast Survey, 1869, called it Humpback or Sugarloaf rock.
- Humphrey**; point, on the Arctic coast near the international boundary line. Named by Franklin, in 1826, who has in his text Humphrys (p. 145) and Humphreys (p. 169). On his map it is Humphreys.
- Hump Knoll**; peak (3,116 feet high), on the mainland, near head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Huna*, sound; see Hooniah.

- Hungarian**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Hungry**; creek, tributary to Oregon creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Hunning*, bay; see Hanning.
- Hunt**; island, near western end of the Sandman reefs, south of Deer island and northeast of Sannak. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. This may be Egg (Iachnoi) island of Tebenkof, 1849.
- Hunt**; peak (3,494 feet high), in the northeastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Ensign Henry J. Hunt, U. S. N.
- Hunt**; point, the western head of Rodgers harbor, on south shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in September, 1881, after Ensign Henry Jackson Hunt, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Hunter**; bay, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Hunter**; creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Hurtle**; creek; tributary to Tonsina lake. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Huskisson**; mountain, in extreme northeastern Alaska. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after the "president of the board of trade."
- Huslia**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, near longitude 156° 30'. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Hussliakatna, on his map 1 and 4, and Husliakakat in his text (p. 105). See Kakat.
- Hut**; point, on the mainland, the north point of entrance to Walker cove, Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Hut**; point, on the northwestern coast of Douglas island, at entrance to Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880. There were some Indian houses or huts on the point.
- Hut**; point, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Zhila (hut, cabin, house) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Hutchinson*, creek; see Quartz.
- Hutchinson**; hill, on Northeast point, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Sealion by Dall, in 1874, which may be the local name. Later it was called Hutchinson, after Hayward Malcolm Hutchinson, of the Alaska Commercial Company. Elliott speaks of it as the "volcanic nodule known as Hutchinson's hill."
- Hutchinson**; sunken reef, off Outer Spruce cape, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1881.
- Hutshi**; chain of lakes draining northward into the Lewes river in longitude 137°. Native name, apparently first published by Glave in the Century, September and October, 1892, where it is spelled Hootchy-Eye. It has been variously written Hootch Eye, Hootch-i, Hutchi, Hotchi, Huchai, etc. The Canadian Board on Geographic Names has adopted the above form, Hutshi.
- Huxley**; peak (11,907 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Topham, in 1886, after Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley.
- Hydah*, cove; see Mission.
- Hyden*, canyon; see Heiden.
- Hydra**; island, near the southern coast of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidi islands. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849. On a manuscript Russian map, of 1849, it is called Zatschra island. Apparently identical with Otter island of Coast Survey chart 8500.
- Iabloshnie*, island; see Middle.

*Iachnoi*, cape and island; see Egg.

*Iachnoi*, island; see Ugalgan.

*Iaitchnoi*, bay; see Egg.

*Iaklek*, cape; see Aklek.

*Iamakum*, cape; see Bog.

*Iantar*, stream; see Amber.

*Iantarni*, bay; see Amber.

*Icathliuk*, river; see Fish.

*Icathliuk*, river; see Niukluk.

**Ice**; river, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near Wood canyon. So named by Allen in 1885.

**Ice**; spit, off the northeastern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.

**Iceberg**; point, on the southeastern shore of Lemesurier island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Hanus in August, 1880. At that time much drift ice had stranded there.

**Icehouse**; point and lake, on the western shore of Woody island, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Pestchanoe (sandy) by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810. This is the lake from which the Kodiak Ice Company obtains its ice. On this spot Tebenkof, 1849, shows a native village Aleksashkina, which he calls the Chiniak settlement. On the old Russian Chart XVI of 1808–1810 the Aleut village of Aleksashkano is shown about a mile farther south.

*Ice Water*, river; see Soynai.

*Ichock*. Langsdorf (II, 234) gives this as the name of a creek southwest from Kukak bay. Not identified.

**Icy**; bay, in front of the Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So called by Vancouver in 1794. It is Lothianoi (icy) of Tebenkof, 1849.

**Icy**; bay, on the western shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

*Icy*, bay; see Palma.

*Icy*. Billings, in July, 1790, when off the entrance to Cook inlet, saw at a distance of 15 miles northwest, behind the Chugach islands, a glacier used by the traders as a landmark for entering Cook inlet and called by them "Ledeneia Reka (Icy river)."

**Icy**; cape, on the Arctic coast about midway between Cape Lisburne and Point Barrow. So named by Cook, in 1778, "because it was much encumbered with ice."

**Icy**; cape, the northern head of Icy bay, near Mount St. Elias. Called Ledianoi (icy) by Tebenkof, 1849.

*Icy*, channel; see Gastineau.

**Icy**; passage, separating Pleasant island from the mainland, Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Icy**; peak, near Kialagvik bay, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula. Name apparently derived from Tebenkof, 1849.

**Icy**; point, on the mainland coast, between Lituya bay and Cape Spencer. Named Ledianoi (icy) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been called Cape Forrest.

**Icy**; reef, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary. So named by Franklin in 1826.

**Icy**; strait, north of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians. See Cross sound.

**Idaho**; inlet, indenting the northern shore of Chichagof island, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by pilot W. E. George, after the steamer *Idaho*, which grounded here.

- Idaho**; peak (3,100 feet high), on Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after the steamship *Idaho*.
- Idak**; cape, the northeasternmost point of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849. Apparently it means outlet or exit. It is the northwestern head of Umnak strait.
- Idaliuk**; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak island, near its western end. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.
- Idaliuk*, cape; see Prominence.
- Idalug**; cape, on the northern shore of Amlia island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Ideal**; cove, in Mitkof island, near the north end of Dry strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887. Nichols reports "excellent anchorage here for small vessels."
- Idelfonso*, point; see Ildefonso.
- Iden-noo*, village; see Ei-dan-noo.
- Ides Neck**; narrow isthmus, separating Schulze cove from Peril strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Igagik*, river; see Ugaguk.
- Igak*, bay; see Ugak.
- Igatskai*, bay; see Ugak.
- Ighiak*, village; see Eyak.
- Igiagiuk*, lake; see Becharof.
- Igiak*, cape; see Ugyak.
- Igiak**; Eskimo village of two huts, visited by Nelson in December, 1878. He reports its name to be Igragamiut (text, p. 665), and on the map Igiagamute. Petrof, 1880, has Igiagamute.
- Igitkin**; island, near Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians, written Igitkihn, Igitkilm, Igitkum, etc., and Egilka by Billings, 1790.
- Igloo**; creek, in western part of Seward peninsula, debouching near Cape Woolley. Name from Barnard, 1900. It is the Eskimo word for *house*.
- Igloo**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, meaning *house*, from Barnard, 1900.
- Igloo**; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, meaning *house*, from Brooks, 1900.
- Ignaliuk*, island; See Little Diomedes.
- Ignatief*, cape; see Mendenhall.
- Ignatio*, island; see St. Ignace.
- Ignok**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, near Koserefski. Petrof, 1880, calls it Ignokhatskamute and Ignokhatskomute. Raymond, 1869, has Ingekasagmi. Both name and village have disappeared from recent maps.
- Igognak*, anchorage; see Eider.
- Igognak*, cape; see Kalekta.
- Igragamiut*, village; see Igiak.
- Iguik**; creek, and very small Eskimo village at its mouth, on eastern shore of Norton sound, just north of the Unalaklik river. Native name, written on the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map, of 1867, Igouik; by Dall, Egowik, and by Petrof, Igowik.
- Igushik**; river, draining southward from Amanka lake to Nushagak bay. Eskimo name reported by Tebenkof, in 1849, as Iguzhak; by Petrof, 1880, as Iguashek; by the Fish Commission, 1890, as Egashak; by the Coast Survey, 1897, as Egashik, and by Spurr, in 1898, as Egoushik or Crooked.
- Igvak**; cape, the western point of entrance to Portage (Kanatak) bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west from Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Erroneously Iswak.

*Ihack*, bay; see Ugak.

*Ijoot*, cape; see Izhut.

*Ik*, river; see Eek.

**Ikak**; Eskimo village, east of Naknek lake, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Petrof, 1880, calls it Ikkhagmute, i. e., Ikkak people. The Eleventh Census and Coast Survey call it Ukak. Population in 1880, 162.

*Ikaligvig-miut*, village; see Cheenik.

**Ikalu**; low sandy islet, on the Arctic coast, abreast of Dease inlet. Eskimo name, from British Admiralty chart 593 (1830-1882), where it is written Ikalue.

**Ikatan**; bay, at the south end of Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.

**Ikatan**; island, or possibly a peninsula joined to Unimak island, at south end of Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. Native name, variously written Ikatok, Ikatan, Ikatane, Ikatok, Ikatun, etc. Veniaminof says Ikatok or, properly, Ikatan.

**Ikatilek**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, about 30 miles below Anvik. Nelson, who passed through it, in 1879, reports its name to be Ikatlegomute, i. e., Ikatlek people. Not shown on late maps.

*Ikeutpak*, river; see Fish.

*Ikhikak*, lake and village; see Eyak.

*Ikkiktoik*, village; see Kiktaguk.

**Ikginak**; high rocky islet, a few miles west of the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Lutke calls it Nerpitchy (seal).

*Ikiraaluk*, channel; see Moore.

*Ikkhagamut*, village; See Savonoski.

**Iknetuk**; Eskimo village, on the western shore of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Called Kniktag-miut by the Russians as early as 1852. By Petrof, 1880, called Ignituk.

**Iknetuk**; point, near Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Native name, from Schrader, 1900.

**Ikogmut**; village and Russian Orthodox Church mission (Pokrovskaja mission), which appears to have been first occupied in or about 1843. For many years spoken of as "The Mission," and shown on the maps with the designation *Mission*. It is on the north bank of the lower Yukon, near its southernmost bend. Has been variously written Ekogmute, Ikogmiut, etc.

**Ikolik**; point, on the western shore of Kodiak. Called South west point by Lisianski, in 1805, and Ikolik by later Russians. Variously given as Ecolik, Ikalik, etc.

*Ikpikpung*, river; see Chipp.

*Ikpiling*. This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map, of 1885, for some feature just east of the United States Signal Service station Utkiavi, near Point Barrow, Arctic ocean.

*Iksiahtak*, bay; see Anderson.

**Ikti**; cape, between Chignik bay and Mitrofanja island, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Has been written Itkhi and, accidentally, Itkbi.

**Iktigalik**; native village, of eight or ten houses, on right bank of the Unalaklik river, about 25 miles above its mouth. Native name, from Dall, 1866.

**Ikuak**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, near head of delta. Eskimo name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Yukagamut. Tikhmenief, 1861, presumably quoting Zagoskin, writes it Ikuagmiut, i. e., Ikuak people. Apparently identical with Ingahameh (also Ingahamé) of Petrof, 1880. Population in 1880, 63.

*Ilak*, cape; see Ugyak.

*Ilak*; islet, in Kukak bay, Alaska peninsula, mentioned by Langsdorf (II, 234). Not identified.

- Ilak**; islet, southwest of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, given by Billings, 1790, as Illuk, and by Lutke, Tebenkof, and other Russians as Iliak. Has also been written Illakh.
- Ildefonso**; point, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Punta de San Yldefonso* by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Erroneously Idelfonso.
- Iliamna**; lake, the largest in Alaska, about 25 miles wide by 75 miles long, between Bristol bay and Cook inlet. Named Shelekof by the Russians as early as 1802, but now universally known by its native name, Iliamna. A Russian map of 1802 calls this Shelekof, while Clark lake, supposed to have been discovered in 1891, is shown and called Ilima lake.
- Iliamna**; volcano (12,066 feet high), on the west coast of Cook inlet. Native name, from the early Russian explorers. The Spanish explorers of the last century called it Volcan de Miranda.
- Iliasik**; group of islands on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near Belkofski. Native name, from the Russians. Veniaminof and Lutke have Eliazik and Tebenkof, Ialiasik. See also Inner Iliasik and Outer Iliasik.
- Iliaviki*, island; see Ir ner Iliasik and Outer Iliasik.
- Iliazhek*, island; see Inner Iliasik.
- Ilin**; bay, on the western shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Iliina (Ilin's) by the Russians early in the century, after the Russian naval officer, Peter Ivanovich Ilin.
- Iliuk**; lake, which is either an arm of Naknek lake or, possibly, a lake wholly separate from but near to it. On some Russian maps this name is applied to Naknek lake.
- Iliuliuk**; harbor, in Captains bay, Unalaska, just west of town of same name. Veniaminof called this Gavanskaia (harbor) bay.
- Iliuliuk**; the chief town of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Founded by the "terrible" Solovief between 1760 and 1770 and named Iliuliuk (Aleut for *harmony* or *good understanding*). Population in 1890 was 317. It is often called Unalaska. The spelling of the name has been Illioulouk, Illuluk, etc. See Unalaska.
- Iliutak**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Iliutagamute, i. e., Iliutak people. Population 40 in 1880.
- Ilivit**; group of hills or mountains on right bank of the Yukon, south of Anvik. Native name, from the Russians.
- Ilkognak**; rock, between Kodiak and Kittiwake islands, Kodiak group. Native name, from Murashev, 1839-40.
- Ilktugitak**; cape, between Katmai and Kukak bays, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians.
- Illak*, island; see Ulak.
- Illamna*, volcano; see Iliamna.
- Illiuk*, lake; see Naknek.
- Il-luit-kuk*. This is given by the British Admiralty, 1853, as the Eskimo name of the low sandy islands in front of Elson bay, on the Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow.
- Illuk*, islet; see Ilak.
- Ilmalianuk**; cape, the western head of Inanudak bay, on the north shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name given by Kuritzien, 1849, as Ilmalianok.
- Ilput**; islet, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, obtained by Vasilief, in 1809, who wrote it Ilpiet. Has also been written Ilpit.
- Iliiak*, island; see Shuyak.
- Imaglin*, island; see Little Diomedea.

**Imagnee**; Aleut village, in Summer bay, on eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef shows a settlement here, in 1790, which he calls Sinagnia. Veniaminof, however, calls the village and bay Imagninskoe. Imagnee is the local and, presumably, the native name. Population in 1830 was 32.

*Imagninskoe*, bay; see Summer.

*Imagru*, port; see Clarence.

*Imaklit*, island; see Big Diomede.

*Imakpiguak*, bay; see Goodnews.

**Imiak**; Eskimo village, at outlet of Aleknagik lake, northwest from mouth of the Nushagak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

*Imokhtegokshuk*. Eskimo village, on south shore of Seward peninsula, a little east of Nome. Petrof, in 1880, reported its population as 30, and its name Imokhtagokshuk in his text (p. 11) and Imokhtegokshuk on his map. Both town and name have vanished.

**Impassable**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nepropusknoi (impassable) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Neprop, which Kostrometinof translates *not to be omitted*.

**Imuruk**; basin, east of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, reported by Beechey, in 1827, as Imau-rook. Variouslly written Imaourouk, Imaurook, Imurook, Imagazuk, and on a late map Cowvinik. Murdoch writes it Imau-ruk.

**Imuya**; bay, just west of Kialagvik bay, on south shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Coast Survey.

*Inalak*. Small island, near Unalaska, not identified, perhaps Unalga. Name from Berg, 1823 (p. 59).

*Inalin*, island; see Big Diomede.

**Inanudak**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Veniaminof. There are some coves in this bay, one of which is probably the one called Stepanofskaja by Lutke. According to Grewingk, Lutke called Inanudak bay Stepanow bay, but this appears to be an error.

**Inaru**; river, in northern Alaska, flowing northeasterly and supposed to debouch into Dease inlet. Crossed by Ray in March, 1833. The natives, he says in his text (p. 27), call it Ináru; on his map he calls it Kuahróo, and this name has been copied on Coast Survey and other charts.

**Independence**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Independence**; island, in Steamer bay, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

*Index*, island; see Guide.

**Indiada**; islet, in Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Isleta de la Indiada by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Indian*, bay; see Summer.

**Indian**; creek, tributary to the Sushitna river, from the north, near latitude 63°. So named by Muldrow in 1898.

*Indian*, creek; see Tsadaka.

*Indian*, point; see Green.

**Indian**; point, the northern point of entrance to Naha bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885. There are Indian graves on the point.

**Indian**; rock, bare at lowest water, in Felice strait, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Indian**; rock, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

- Indian**; river, near Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Locally so called. It is Koloshanka and Koloshenka (Koloshian) of Russian charts.
- Indian**; sunken rock, at mouth of Taiya inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 203).
- Indian**; sunken rock, in middle anchorage of Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1881.
- Indut*, cape; see Izhut.
- Inellen*, island; see Big Diomedea.
- Ingahameh*, village; see Ikuak.
- Ingakalik**; island, off the south shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Ingekasagmi*, village; see Ignok.
- Ingekvak*, island; see High.
- Ingenstrem**; rocks, just east of the Semichi islands, western Aleutians. So named by the Russians after pilot Ingenstrem, who visited the Andreanof group of islands, in 1829, and twice wintered at Atka, correcting the charts of this general region. The name appears variously, Ingenstern, Ingenstrem, Ingenström, Inghestrom, etc.
- Inger**; Eskimo village, in southeast part of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Native name, from the Eleventh census, where it is written Ingeramiut (mountain village), the termination *miut* meaning people. Population, 35 in 1890.
- Ingichuak**; hill (525 feet high), in the Yukon delta, northeast of Kusilvak mountain. Eskimo name, from the Russians. On a late Coast Survey chart this is called Ingrikchoa.
- Ingichuk**; Eskimo village (of 8 people in 1880) in the Yukon delta. Native name, from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Also has been written Ingechuk.
- Ingieguk*, mountain; see Kusilvak.
- Inglestat*, point; see Bald Head promontory.
- Inglukhakh*, island; see Karpa.
- Inglutalik**; river, tributary to the head of Norton bay, Norton sound. An Eskimo name. Tebenkof, 1849, calls this river, or one which appears to be this one, Inaktuli. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 calls a native village on this stream, Ingletalik. For the rest there has been hopeless confusion, Ingluealik, Inglucalik, Inglaliktalik, etc.
- Ingraham**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Joseph Ingraham, master of the brig *Hope*, of Boston, 1791–92, whose unpublished hydrographic notes of this region were used in compiling the Coast Pilot of 1883.
- Ingrakak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near longitude 161° 30'. Native name, from Coast Survey officers, in 1898, by whom it is written Ingrakaghamiut.
- Inian**; islands, in Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879. Have also been called Brian islands.
- Initial**; island, at entrance to Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nachalnie (initial or beginning) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Initkilly**; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, just east of Cape Lisburne, near the Corwin coal mines. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Inland*, river; see Noatak.
- Inlet**; point, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1896.
- Inlet**; point, the northernmost point of Woewodski island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

*Inlikak*, island; see Karpa.

**Inner**; cape, on the western shore of Kizhuyak bay, northern coast of Kodiak. Named Vnutrennie (inner) by Murashev in 1839-40.

**Inner**; point, on the southeastern shore of Kruzof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Otmeloi vnutrennie (inner shoals) by Vasilief, in 1809, to distinguish it from another point called Shoals, and also Outer Shoals point. Shoals extend off both points. Lisianski, in 1804, called it Second point. It has also in late charts been called Rocky point.

**Inner**; rocks, in Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.

**Inner Humpback**; rock, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Horboon vnutrennie (inner humpback) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810. This may be identical with High rock of the Coast Survey in 1869.

**Inner Iliasik**; island, near the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, off Belkofski. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Iliaviki and Iliazhek. This one is nearest the shore of the peninsula, the other, Outer Iliasik, is farther out. The group has been called Iliasik islands.

**Inner Spruce**; cape, at entrance to St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Elovoi vnutrennie (spruce inner) by the Russians in 1808-1810.

**Innok**; river, tributary to Shageluk slough, northeast from Anvik. Native name, from the Russians. Tikhmenief calls it Innoko or Shiltonato. Dall, 1866, calls it Innoko or Shageluk. Petrof calls it Innoko on his map and Innok in his text.

**Inside**; passage, from Clarence strait to Tongass narrows, between Vallenar point and Guard islands. So named by Clover in 1885.

**Insignificant**; ridge of mountains (2,050 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

*Ioulakh*, island; see Ulak.

**Ippewik**; river, in northwestern Alaska, tributary to the Kookpuk river. Eskimo name, published, in 1890, as Ippewik.

**Iphigenia**; bay, on the western border of Prince of Wales archipelago, between Bucareli bay and Sumner strait. So named by Davidson, in 1869 (Coast pilot, p. 95), after the packet boat *Iphigenia Nubiana*, Capt. William Douglas, which was here in 1788.

**Iphigenia**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Efigenia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Ipnot**; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, near Cape Thomson, a little south of Point Hope. Name from Petrof, who wrote it Ip-Not and Ipnot, and reported a population, in 1880, of 40.

*Ippewik*, river; see Ippewik.

*Irak*, bay; see Ugak.

*Irene*, creek; see Moss.

**Iron**; creek, tributary to Flambeau river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Iron**; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Irving*, cape; see Muzon.

**Irving**; mountain (9,000 feet high), north of the Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Roland Duer Irving, United States geologist. Has been erroneously printed Irvin.

**Irving**; peak (2,169 feet high), on the mainland, near Slocum inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.

*Isaacs*, point; see Bald Head.

*Isanotski*, bay; see Bechevin

**Isanotski**; islands, in Bechevin bay, Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. Named Issanakh islands, by Dall, in 1882.

**Isanotski**; point, on the eastern end of Unimak island, near entrance to Isanotski strait. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.

**Isanotski**; ridge of mountains, on eastern end of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Issanakski by Veniaminof in 1831.

**Isanotski**; strait, at the western end of Alaska peninsula, separating it from Unimak island. According to Veniaminof, the name is Issanaskie, a Russian adjective from the Aleut name *isanak* (hole, tear, rent). Lutke, 1836, says "not Issanotsky, as ordinarily called; the name of the strait is the same as that of the island Sannakh or Issannakh." On the early Russian charts it is Isanotskoi, Isanotzky, etc., and Lutke so uses it in 1828. It is usually called Isanotski and sometimes False Pass.

*Isanotskoi*, volcano; see Pogromnoi.

*I-she-ik*, lake; see Aishihik.

*Ishvik*, lake and village; see Aishihik.

**Iskoot**; mountain (4,800 feet high), near the junction of the Iskoot and Stikine rivers. Native name. Hunter, in 1877, wrote it Skoot.

**Iskoot**; river, tributary to the Stikine, from the east. Native name given as Skoot and Iskut.

**Island**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 20 miles below the mouth of Tozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. This appears to be the stream called Sitzikuntén by Dall, 1869, Newchuklicargut by Raymond, 1869, and Nuchuklikakat by Petrof, 1880.

**Island**; point, at the southern side of entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

**Island**; point, on Baranof island, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named, in 1884, by Coghlan, who shows an island off the point.

**Island**; point, on Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884. There is an island off this point.

**Island**; point, on the western shore of Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. There is an island off the point.

**Island**; point, the southeasternmost of Sitklan island, Tongass passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883. There is a small island off the point.

**Island**; slough, on the south side of Big island, Yukon river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Its native name, according to Zagoskin, 1842-1844, is Notliagepia-ta.

**Islands, Bay of**; indenting the western shore of Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1873.

*Islands of the Four Mountains*; see Four Mountains.

**Islet**; cape, on the northern shore of Kodiak, in Kupreanof strait. Named Ostrovka (islet) by Murashev in 1839-40.

**Islet**; point, on the southern shore of Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Isleta (point of the islet) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. There is an islet off the point.

**Islets**; point, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Ysotillos (point of the barren islets) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Ismailof**; island, near Halibut cove, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after a Russian naval officer, Gerassim Grigorovich Ismailof, who made explorations in Alaska in the last century. Cook calls him Erasim Gregorieoff Sin Ismyloff and Vancouver Mr. Smyloff.

*Issannakh*, strait; see Isanotski.

**Isthmus**; bay, on the southern shore of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Peresheinoi (isthmus) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

**Isthmus**; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Peresheechnoi (isthmus) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

**Isthmus**; island, near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Peresheechnoi (isthmus) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Isvak*, cape; see Igvak.

**Iukuk**; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Raspberry island, Kodiak group. Native name, from Murashef in 1839-40.

*Iukuk*, island; see Raspberry.

*Iuri*, point; see Urey.

*Iuzhnie*, cape; see South.

*Iuzhnie*, point; see Southeast.

*Iuzhnoi*, cape; see Trinity.

*Iuzhnoi*, point; see Harbor.

**Ivakin**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Constantine harbor, Amchitka island, western Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.

**Ivan**; barráborá or house belonging to one Ivan (John) on the divide between Unalaklik and the Yukon. Name from Dall, 1866. Since 1869 has appeared on maps as a village Ivan.

**Ivan**; small island, in Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Presumably named Ivan (John) by the Russians. Name reported (or given) by Dall in 1880.

**Ivanof**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1880. A cape near by was named Ivanof (John's) by Lutke, 1835.

*Ivanof*, cape; see Kupreanof.

**Iyoukeen**; cove, on the northeastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Davidson, in 1869, as I-youk-een.

*Izbaletenia*, point; see Escape.

**Izembek**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its western end. Named by Lutke, after Surgeon Karl Izembek, a member of his party. Lutke spells the name Izenbek and Isenbeck. Grewingk follows the spelling Isenbeck. The official list of the officers of the *Moller*, Captain Staniukovich commanding, on which vessel this surgeon served, has Surgeon Karl Izembek. That list, in the Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office for 1850 (Vol. VIII, p. 182), appears to have been carefully prepared and leads to the belief that the name should be written Izembek.

**Izhiga**; cove, in Inanudak bay, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Veniaminof.

**Izhut**; bay, indenting the southeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Apparently a native name; from Tebenkof, 1849. Various given as Izhutskaia, Ujut, Uyut, etc. Izhut bay of Tebenkof is *west* of Pillar point; Izhut bay of the Russian-American Company's report for 1849 is a smaller bay *east* of Pillar point.

**Izhut**; cape, forming the western head of Izhut bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called by Tebenkof, who identifies it with Whitsuntide of Cook, in 1778, calling it Piatidesiat-nitzi (Pentecost or Whitsuntide). It is Cape Shariepof of Murashef, 1839-40. The Russian-American Company's map of 1849 applies the name Izhutskoi to the western head of a small bay farther east. Thus we have Ijoot, Ishoot, Indut, Izhutskoi, Pentecost, Piatidesiatnitzi, Shariepof, Shiripof, and Whitsuntide as names which have been applied to this cape.

**Izhut**; creek, tributary to Anikovik river, from the north, in western part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, which has been published as Ishoot and Ishout.

**Izigan**; cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, near its western end. So called by Tebenkof in 1849.

*Jachach*, cape; see Yakak.

*Jachlanissa*, island; see Kochu.

**Jack**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Port Valdes, opposite Lowe point, Prince William sound. Named Jack's by Abercrombie, in 1898, presumably after W. G. Jack, a prospector in this region.

**Jack**; river, tributary to Cantwell river, from the south, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Eldridge and Muldrow, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, presumably after W. G. Jack, a prospector.

**Jackass**; islet, near the southeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Jackass**; point, the southernmost point of Akun island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Jackson**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Glacier island, Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.

**Jackson**; creek, tributary to Bonanza river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Jackson**; island, near the head of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883, after Rev. Sheldon Jackson. Jackson, in his Alaska (1880, p. 376), calls it Norcross island.

*Jackson*, island; see Channel.

**Jackson**; point, the north point of entrance to Port Clarence, Bering strait. So named by Beechey, in 1827, in compliment to Capt. Samuel Jackson, R. N.

**Jackson**; post-office, Presbyterian mission, and trading post at Howkan village, Long island, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Rev. Sheldon Jackson, in his report for 1886 (p. 19), says: "On the 22d of August, 1881, I established a mission among them (Haidas) at the village of Howkan, placing Mr. James E. Chapman in charge as a teacher. The station was called Jackson by the missionaries." A post-office called Jackson was established here in February, 1884.

*Jack Wade*, creek; see Wade.

**Jacob**; island, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named St. Jacob by Woronkofski in 1837.

*Jacob*, island; see Yakobi.

*Jacootut*, bay; see Yakutat.

**Jade**; mountain, or mountains (3,500 feet high), on the north bank of Kowak river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1884. The green stone, jade, of which the Eskimo make ornaments, is said to be derived from this mountain.

*Jaichnoi*, cape; see Egg.

*Jaitschnoi*, island; see Ugalgan.

*Jakobia*, island; see Chichagof.

*Jakorny*, point; see Anchor.

**James**; island, in Ivanof bay, northeast of the Shumagins. So called by Dall in 1880.

*James*, island; see Crow.

**Jamestown**; bay, in the northeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. In 1879-80 the U. S. ship *Jamestown* was stationed in southeastern Alaska and for the most part was at Sitka, where her officers, especially Lieut. F. M. Symonds, navigating officer, and Master G. C.

**Jamestown**—Continued.

Hanus, engaged in surveying, and added materially to previous knowledge of Sitka sound and some other places. This bay or cove was named after the ship and various islets in the sound after officers of the ship.

**Jamestown**; peak (2,940 feet high), on the mainland, northwest of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, at one time stationed in Alaskan waters.

**Jamestown**; point, on left bank of the Chilkat river. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after the U. S. ship *Jamestown*.

**Janesville**; mountain (2,620 feet high), east of Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Janeville.

*Japan*, island; see Japonski.

**Japonski**; island, near Sitka, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Japonski (Japanese) by the Russians. In 1805 the storm-drifted hulk of a Japanese junk went ashore on this coast. Its rescued sailors lived for a time on this island; hence the name Japonski, i. e., Japanese. Erroneously Jeponski; also has been written Japan and Yaponski.

**Jarvis**; creek, tributary to Delta river, from the east, near its junction with the Tanana, in about latitude 64°. So named by Glenn, in 1898, perhaps after Lieut. David Henry Jarvis, U. S. Rev. Cutter Service.

**Jauncey**; mountain (3,654 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Jaw**; point, on Liesnoi island, the southwestern point of entrance to Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

**Jaw**; point, on the mainland, east shore of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

**Jeannette**; island, northeast of the New Siberian islands, Arctic ocean. Discovered by De Long, in 1881, and named by him after his ship *Jeannette*.

**Jeannette**; mountain, in the Augusta range, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.

*Jelchitni*; river, tributary to Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

*Jellowa*, island; see Spruce.

*Jeltakatschkahin*; river, tributary to the Klehini river, from the north, in southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

*Jendestákü*, village; see *Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*.

**Jenkins**; peak (3,292 feet high), on the mainland, east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Rear-Admiral Thornton Alexander Jenkins, U. S. N.

**Jenkins**; sunken rock, near the head of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

*Jeponski*, island; see Japonski.

**Jerome**; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Jesus Mary**; cape, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Jesus Maria by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Jet*, island; see Loon.

**Jim**; creek, tributary to Taylor creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

**Jim**; river, draining into the South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

- Jimtown;** mining camp, at mouth of Jim river, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Jockeách;** river, tributary to the Klehini river, from the north, southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.
- Joe;** island, in Clover passage, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Johann Bogoslow,** island; see Bogoslof.
- John;** island, near the southwest coast of Nagai island, Shumagins. So called by Dall in 1880.
- John;** island, northeast of the Shumagins, in Ivanof bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.
- John;** peak, on the mainland, east of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- John;** rock, off Alaska peninsula, southeast of Belkofski. Presumably so named by the traders. Published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Johns;** creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Johns;** Indian house, near Mentasta lake, on trail between the Tanana and Copper rivers. It is near the head of Slana river. So called by Lowe, in 1898, from the name of its Indian occupant. Known as Johnnie's village.
- Johns Hopkins;** glacier, at the head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1892, after Johns Hopkins University.
- Johnson;** creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Johnson,* island; see Berry.
- Johnson;** mining camp, west of Council, in the Fish river mining region, north of Golofnin bay, Seward peninsula. Called Johnson City by the prospectors and this name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Johnson;** mountain (6,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Johnson;** river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near latitude 64°. Discovered and named by Allen, in 1885, after Peder Johnson, a Swedish miner, member of his party, of whom he speaks in high praise.
- Johnsons,* point; see Johnstone.
- Johnston;** creek, tributary to Feather river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Johnston;** hill, near the mouth of Naknek river, Bristol bay. Named Johnston's by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Johnstone;** passage, separating Khantaak island from the mainland, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Master James Johnstone, R. N., one of Vancouver's officers.
- Johnstone;** point, on the northern shore of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Named by Davidson, in 1868, presumably after Master James Johnstone, R. N. of Vancouver's party, in 1790-1795. Erroneously Johnsons and Johnston.
- John's Village.* The Yukon map, sheet 10, published at Ottawa in 1898, gives this name to a village on the upper Yukon near the mining camp Eagle. It is Johnnie's village of Schwatka in 1883.
- Jones;** islands, on the Arctic coast, a little east of the Colville river. Discovered and named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after "Rev. David T. Jones, the faithful and eloquent minister at Red River." Renamed Thetis by Stockton, who, in 1839, made a cruise along this coast in the U. S. ship *Thetis*.

*Jones*, river; see Yahtse.

*Jounakh*, islet; see Unak.

**Jude**; island (100 feet high), west of Unga, Shumagin group. Named by the Russians after the apostle.

**Judy**; hill (631 feet high), in the eastern part of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

**Jug**; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Kubieshka (jug) by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810.

**Jug**; island, in the southern part of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kubieshka (jug) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Jukchana*, river; see Yukon.

*Juna*, river; see Yukon.

*Junaska*, island; see Yunaska.

**Juneau**; city, harbor, and island, southeastern Alaska. "Two prospectors, Harris and Juneau, found mineral here, in 1880, and soon afterwards a camp was located." This camp, it is said, was named Harrisburg and the district Juneau. United States naval officers reconnoitered the harbor about this time, and called the camp Rockwell, after Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N. Owing to the resulting confusion in names, the residents held a town meeting and adopted the name Juneau. A post-office, called Juneau, was established here in April, 1881.

**Juneau**; creek, tributary to Kenai river, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.

**Junior**; creek, tributary to Mills creek, from the east, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895.

**Juno**; mountain, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Just**; island, at entrance to Willard inlet, northeast of Dixon entrance. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Kaatl**; river, tributary to the Chilkat river, from the east. Native name, reported by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Kabakof**; bay, indenting the southern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by the Russian-American Company's pilot Ingenstrem, about 1830.

*Kabhalcher*, cape; see Kaphalsek.

**Kabuch**; point, the southwesternmost point of Alaska peninsula. Called Khaboutcha by Lutke, 1835, and Khabuch by Tebenkof, 1849. Apparently a native name. It is probably identical with Alaska cape of Billings, 1790.

*Kachek*, island; see Middleton.

*Kachel*, island; in Kaiuchali.

**Kachemak**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Cook inlet. It is Chugachik or Kachekmak of the Russians. Tikhmenief has Kachetnakskaia. Grevingk has Kotschekmaksy, and it has been often written Kachekmak.

*Kachiginskaia*, bay; see Kashega.

*Kachkahin*, river; see Chilkoot.

*Kach-khanna*, island; see Wrangell.

*Kadiak*, bay; see Camp Coogan.

**Kadin**; island, on the southern edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russian surveying party on the *Rynda*, in 1863, "after the veteran pilot, M. M. Kadin, a native of the Aleutian islands, and who drew, at Sitka, the charts contained in Tebienkof's atlas."

*Kadugin*, islands; see Pavlof.

*Kadugnak*, cape; see Kudugnak.

**Kafia**; bay, near Kukak bay, on the north shore of Shelikof strait. Named Kafia (Dutch tile) by Vasilief in 1831. Lutke, 1835, wrote it Kafa.

- Kagai*; island, one of the Shumagin group, which one not determined. Was so called by Sarichef.
- Kagak Unimak*, islet; see Chernabura.
- Kagalaska**; island, immediately east of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Lutke calls it Kagalaska, but Tebenkof and the Russian Hydrographic charts have Kagalaksa.
- Kagalga*, island; see Tigalda.
- Kagalus**; cape, the southeastern point of Chugul island, near Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Perhaps a native name; from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Kagalis.
- Kagamil**; volcanic island, one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Has been variously written Chagamil, Khogamil, Kigamil, etc. Veniaminof calls it Kagamiliak. Several mummies in the Smithsonian Institution came from this island.
- Kagata*, lake; see Amanka.
- Kagigikak**; cape, on the southern side of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has been written Kagigikhnach.
- Kagigun*, islands; see Shumagin.
- Kaguyak**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kodiak, immediately west of Two Headed island. Called Alsentia bay by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Kaguyak**; village, at Kaguyak bay, on the southwestern shore of Kodiak. Native name, published by Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, where it is spelled Kaguiak. It may be identical with the Kaniag-miut of the Russian-American Company, in 1849. In 1868, the Coast Survey published the name Alsentia for this village. Of the origin of this I find no trace.
- Kaguyak**; village, on Svikshak bay, Shelikof strait, about 25 miles southwest of Cape Douglas. Lutke, 1835, says (nautical part, p. 275), "Kaiayak river and Kaiayakak village in Svikhchak golfe. The Russians wrongly call this village Naouchkak." The bay was called Noakchak on manuscript map of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867. Tebenkof, 1849, has Kaiayak settlement, which has on many charts appeared as Kayayak. Prior to 1884 the Coast Survey charts had Kayayak, but since that date Kaguyak. The change appears to have been accidental and unfortunate, there being a Kaguyak on the southwest shore of Kodiak island. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, the village is called Douglass, after Cape Douglas. Kaguyak seems to be the proper name for what is sometimes called Alsentia, on the southwest shore of Kodiak.
- Kahllog*, village; see Kaltag.
- Kah Shakes**; cove, in Revillagigedo channel, near the southern point of entrance to Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named from Kah Shakes, the chief of an Indian village, situated at its northern point of entrance.
- Kah Shakes**; Indian village "of half a dozen houses" on Kah Shakes cove, southeast Alaska. The Tenth Census, 1880, has two settlements on Etolin island, called Kash's village and Shake's village, population 49 and 38, respectively. Evidently there is some confusion as to names here.
- Kahsitsnah**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- Kahurnoi*, cape; see Kekurnoi.
- Kaiayak*, village; see Kaguyak.
- Ka .akak**; native village, on right bank of the Yukon, a little below Nulato. So called by Petrof, in 1880, who reported a population of 124 at that date.
- Kaikishvig-miut*, village; see Otukah.

**Kaialik;** Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta northeast of Hazen bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, who reports its name as Kaialigumiut, i. e., Kaialik people. Population in 1880, 100; in 1890, 157. The Eleventh Census calls it Kailwigamiut (p. 164) and Kialigamiut, i. e., people of Kialit mountains (p. 110).

**Kaianak;** cape, the western head of Vulcan cove, on south shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called this South Head. Possibly this point is the Battery point of Veniaminof. See Battery.

*Kaiaashik,* island; see Round.

*Kaiaashik,* islands; see Walrus.

*Kaiaasik;* one of the Shumagins, not identified. Native name from Veniaminof, who says it is high and rocky. Lutke writes it Kassik.

*Kaichali,* island; see Kaiuchali.

*Kai-gah-nee,* strait; see Dixon entrance.

**Kaigan;** portage, between the heads of Cholmondeley sound, Moira sound, and Tliakaek bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Called Kaigantsef on Russian Hydrographic chart 1493, and Kaigan by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 85). It is doubtful whether it exists as described.

*Kaigani,* cape; see Muzon.

**Kaigani;** harbors, South, Middle, and North, in Dall island, opening into Kaigani strait, near Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So called by Etolin in 1833. Presumably a native name, often or generally written Kaigahnee. South Kaigani harbor was known, in 1799, as Taddiskey, a native name, or Taddy's cove, a corruption of the former.

**Kaigani;** point, the southern point of Long island, Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Named Iuzhnoi (south) by Tebenkof, 1848. Has also been called Kaigan and Uzhnoi.

**Kaigani;** strait, the southern part of the strait between Long island and Dall island, Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Native name, reported by Etolin, in 1833, as Kaigan. Variouslly called Kaigahnee, Kaigan, Kaijani, etc.

**Kaigani;** village of Haida Indians, at Cape Muzon, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago.

*Kailwigamiut,* village; see Kaialik.

*Kaisana,* island; see Kasiana.

**Kaiuchali;** island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, from Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Kaichali. Apparently a corruption of the Russian *kachel*, from *kachat*, to swing, rock, roll.

**Kaiugnak;** bay, west of Sitkalidak island, on the southern coast of Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut word *kayuk*, meaning berry.

*Kaivuk,* bay; see Kujulik.

**Kaiyuh;** mountains, in western Alaska, between the Innoko and Yukon rivers. Native name, from the name of a tribe of Indians living in the region.

**Kaiyuh;** river, tributary to the lower Yukon, from the east, about 60 miles below Nulato. Called Kaiyuh on most maps. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Kutulnakt. Dall, 1866, has Kaiyuh, and Raymond, 1869, Kayuh for the mountains and Kaiyuh for the river.

*Kai-yukh-pal-ik,* island; see Kiukpalik.

**Kak;** islet, at entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. The native name, according to Tebenkof, is Kak or Kakh, which has also been written Katch. By the Coast Survey, in 1875, it was called Rocky island.

*Kakagin,* inlet, see Basket.

**Kakan**; river, one of the five rivers in the delta of the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. Called Kakangina or *Kakanhini*, meaning Kakan river, by Tebenkof in 1849. Native name.

*Kakanhini*, bay; see Dry.

**Kakani**; lake, immediately behind the beach in the St. Elias alpine region, between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name. It is near Kakan river.

**Kakat**. This is an Indian word, used in northwest Alaska, meaning river and is appended to the name. Thus we have:

Allenkakat river = Allen (river) River.  
 Batzakakat river = Batza (river) River.  
 Daklikakat river = Dakli (river) River.  
 Dulbikakat river = Dulbi (river) River.  
 Gisasakakat river = Gisasa (river) River.  
 Hogatzakakat river = Hogatza (river) River.  
 Husliakakat river = Huslia (river) River.  
 Tozikakat river = Tozi (river) River, etc.

In such cases it has been thought best to drop the generic termination *kakat* and write Allen, Batza, Dakli, etc. This word *kakat* was written, in 1871, by Captain Raymond, U. S. A., on his maps of the Yukon, *kargut* and *chargut*, as Atutsakulakuschchargut, Tosekargut, etc.

**Kakati**; lake, on north bank of the Stikine river, opposite mouth of Katete river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by Hunter, in 1877, as Kahkahtoi.

*Kakatkuskik*, cape; see Sarichef.

*Kake*, strait; see Keku.

**Kake**; village, in the northwestern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago.

It is the principal village of the so-called Kake Indians. Keku (islands and strait) is apparently only another form of this same name. Meade, 1869, says the Indians here are called the Kakes, Kekis, or Kehons, the terms being indifferently applied.

*Kakhvalga*, island; see Kavalga.

*Kakhvegina*, stream; see Kakvi.

**Kakidaguk**; cape, the western point of entrance to Morzhovi bay, near west end of Alaska peninsula. According to Lutke it was called Kakhidagouk by Kudiakof in or about 1791. Obviously this is the native name.

*Kakka*, village; see Makak.

*Kakliaklia*; native village, on right bank of the Koyukuk, at mouth of the Sukloseanti river. Name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who wrote it *Kakliakliakakat*, i. e., *Kakliaklia* river. Not found on recent maps.

*Kaknu*, lake; see Skilak.

**Kaknu**; river, on Kenai peninsula, tributary to Cook inlet. Native name, from the Russians; apparently first used by Wosnesenski about 1840. Grewingk has called it Nik river, an abbreviation of Nikolas.

*Kakogkakak*, creek; see Medicine.

**Kakovo**; islet, in Whale bay, Baranof bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians as early as 1850.

**Kakuak**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Nushagak river, about 60 miles above its mouth. Native name, from Petrof, 1880. On recent maps written *Kakwok*.

**Kakul**; narrows, the contracted part of Peril strait near its western end. So named by Moore in 1897.

**Kakul**; point, between Fish bay and Neva strait, in eastern part of Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians. Perhaps derived from Kekur. See Kekur.

- Kakvi**; glacial stream, in the Fairweather range, debouching a few miles north of Lituya bay. Tebenkof on his Chart VII, 1849, calls this Kakhvegina, and on his Chart VIII, 1849, Katagina. The word is apparently of Indian origin, the termination *gina* or *hini* meaning river.
- Kakwan**; point, on the northern bank of the Stikine river, near Popof glacier. Native name, from Hunter, 1877.
- Kakwok*; see Kakuak.
- Kalabri*, islet; see Kalibri.
- Kalchagamut*, village; see Kaltshak.
- Kalekta**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Unalaska, between Beaver and Captains bays. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1790. Also has been written Kalekhta, Kalekhtak, and Kaleakhta.
- Kalekta**; cape or promontory, on the eastern shore of Unalaska, between Captains and Kalekta bays. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1790. Veniaminof also calls it Kalekta, but Lutke says the natives call it Igognak. The Fish Commission has called it Priest point.
- Kalekta*. Native village on Kalekta bay, Unalaska; was found by Sarichef, in 1790, and shown on his chart. Veniaminof describes it (about 1825) as composed of 3 huts (yourts) and 14 people. Not now in existence.
- Kalga*, cape; see South.
- Kalgin**; island, near the head of Cook inlet. Apparently a native name, reported by Wösnensenski about 1840. In Galiano's atlas, 1802, it is called Isla del Peligro (danger island). On a Russian map of 1802 it is called Kulgiak.
- Kalialiaktna*, river; see Sukosleanti.
- Kalibri**; islet, at junction of Sukoi strait and Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1833. Apparently identical with Goloï (bare) island of Vasilief in 1809. Also written Kalabri.
- Kalidge*, point; see Collie.
- Kaligagan**; islet, one of the Krenitzin group between Tigalda and Ugamak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Sealion.
- Kalignak**; native village, on one of the western tributaries of the Nushagak river. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880.
- Kalinin**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kruzof island, Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kalinina (Kalinin's) by Vasilief, in 1833, doubtless after Kalinin, pilot of the Russian ship *Neva*, who, with 34 others, was drowned January 9, 1813, near Mount Edgcombe in the wreck of the *Neva*.
- Kaliukluk**; Eskimo village, on Nelson island, near Cape Vancouver, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Kaliokhlogamute, i. e., Kaliukluk people.
- Kalivinaguk**; channel, connecting Baird inlet with Etolin strait and separating Nelson island from the mainland, Bering sea. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who crossed it in December, 1878.
- Kalsin**; bay, in the southwestern part of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Kalsinskaja by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810.
- Kalsin**; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Kalsinskoi by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810.
- Kalsin**; reef, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810. It is Kalisin of the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Kaltag**; native village, on left bank of the Yukon, near eastern end of the trail from Unalaklik to the Yukon. Called Kaltág by the Russians. Petrof, 1880, shows two villages on the right bank, called Lower Kaltag and Upper Kaltag. Tikhmenief, 1861, writes it Kkhaltel and Raymond, 1869, Kahltog.

**Kaltag**; range of mountains, on the northern bank of the Yukon, between Nulato and the coast. So called by Petrof in 1880.

*Kalthagamute*, village; see Kaltshak.

**Kaltshak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, near longitude 161°. Eskimo name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Kalthagamute and Kaltkhamute, and by Spurr and Post as Kaltshagamut, i. e., Kaltshak people.

**Kaluiak**; native village, on the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. So given by Petrof, in 1880, and the Fish Commission in 1888. The census of 1890 reports the only village existing in this locality to be one on Mitrofanía island. No name is applied to it.

**Kamachi**; point, the northern point of entrance to Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, reported by Zarembo in 1834. It appears on Zarembo's sketch on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1396. Has also been called point Hafuache.

*Kamchatka*, Sea of; see Bering.

**Kame**; glacial stream, debouching on the northwestern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.

**Kamegli**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim river, about 10 miles above Bethel. Its native name, according to Spurr and Post, who obtained it from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is Kameglimit, i. e., Kamegli people.

**Kamenaia**; peak, north of Silver bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kamennaia (rocky) by the Russians.

*Kamenistaia*, bay; see Necker.

*Kamenistie*. This is the Russian adjective for stony, covered with stones, from *kamen*, a stone or rock. This word, spelled Kamminista and Kamninista, is applied to a spot on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Elliott, 1874, has Kamminista, Russian for *rocky place*.

*Kamenistie*, islets; see Rocky.

*Kamenistie*, point; see Rock.

**Kamenoí**; island, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kamennoi (stony) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Kamenoí**; point, on the eastern shore of Kruzof island, in the northernmost part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kamennoi (rocky) by Vasilief in 1809. Variously written Kamenni, Kamennie, Kamennoi, Kamenoi, Rock and Rocky.

*Kamieshatskoi*, cape; see Douglas.

**Kamishak**; bay, in the southwestern part of Cook inlet. Native name, reported by the early Russians and variously spelled Kamiskuk, Kamieshatskaia, Kamiischatskaja, Kamychatskoi, etc.

**Kamisnak**; river, tributary to Kamishak bay, Cook inlet. Native name, reported by the early Russians.

*Kamminista*; see Kamenistie.

**Kanaga**; island (1,392 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from early Russian explorers. Probably identical with Kanaton island of Cook. Has also been written Konega and Konniaga.

**Kanagunut**; island, near Tongass harbor, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Native name, from Davidson, 1869, who wrote it Kan-na-ghu-nut. Also erroneously Kannagkhunut.

**Kanak**; island, in Controller bay, east of the mouth of Copper river. Native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Kanakanak**; Eskimo village, in the Nushagak enumeration district of the Eleventh Census, 1890; population, 53. Location not given nor discovered.

- Kanalku**; bay, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, given by the Coast Survey, in 1891, as Kanalkoo.
- Kanata**; river, the north fork of the Tiekel, northeast of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Native name, from Rohn, 1898.
- Kanatak*, bay; see Portage.
- Kanatak**; cape, between Portage bay and Cold bay, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Aleut name, from the Russians, supposed to mean *snowy*. Has been written Kanalak and Kanatah.
- Kanaton*, island; see Kanaga.
- Kanauguk**; river, near York, in western part of Seward peninsula. Native name, from Brooks, 1900, who wrote it Kanaugok.
- Kane**; islands, in the northern part of Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. Named, apparently by the Russians, after Captain Kane, an American pioneer trader on this coast at the beginning of the 19th century. Have also been called Kan islets.
- Kane**; peak (3,292 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after the arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane.
- Kanektok**; river, just south of the Kuskokwim river and tributary to Kuskokwim bay. According to Spurr, who uses Kanektok, its Eskimo name is Kwina or Kanektok (*snowy*).
- Kanewok*, district; see York.
- Kanga**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name applied by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Kanga**; islet, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. It is an Asiatic name of the Mongolian group.
- Kangaiulouk*, island; see Spectacle.
- Kangusuk*, river; see Kvinguk.
- Kaniat*, bay; see Alitak.
- Kaniek*, river; see Buckland.
- Kaniek**; small stream, tributary, from the west, to Kulukak bay, on north shore of Bristol bay. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Kanig-miut*, village; see Kaguyak.
- Kanikluk**; native village, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. Native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Kanikhluk.
- Kaniliak*; island, one of the Shumagin group; which one is not discovered. Name from Veniaminof and Lutke, who write it Khainiliakh.
- Kaniugi*, island; see Koniuji.
- Kamoozhki*, island; see Koniuji.
- Kanowock* or *York*, mining district; see York.
- Kantukan**; village of Hooniah Indians, Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name from the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 191), where it is written Kan-tu-kan. The post-office Hoonah has been established here recently.
- Kanuktik**; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the southeast, about 60 miles above the mouth of the Kanektok, western Alaska. Native name, from Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed its mouth September 4, 1898.
- Kanulik**; Eskimo village, near the mouth of the Nushagak river, on left bank. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.
- Kanuti**; village, and also a river tributary to the Koyukuk, from the south, near Arctic city. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, and by him written Konoótená, i. e., Kanuti river. This is, apparently, Old Man river of the prospectors.

*Kaouakhta*, island; see Kauatka.

**Kaphalsek**; cape, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Zarembo, in 1834, as Kap-khal-tsech. The name was published, in 1848, on Zarembo's sketch of the harbor on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1396. On United States Hydrographic chart No. 225 this point is called Kabhalcher.

**Kapho**; mountain (5,000 to 6,000 feet high), on the mainland, near head of Bradford canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, obtained by Snow, in 1886, and said to mean *brothers*.

*Karablin*, islet; see Ship.

*Karlooch*, village; see Karluk.

**Karluk**; cape, at mouth of the Karluk river, on the northwestern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. It is a precipitous mountain mass about 1,600 feet high, locally known as Karluk Head.

**Karluk**; lake, drained by the Karluk river, in the western part of Kodiak. Native name.

**Karluk**; reef, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet, between Kaknu and Kasilof river mouths. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

**Karluk**; river, draining from Karluk lake, in the western part of Kodiak. Native name.

*Karluk*, strait; see Kupreanof.

**Karluk**; village, at mouth of Karluk river, Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, spells it Carlook and Karlooch. Shelikof, according to Coxe, called it Karluta. There are several canneries here, and the place is locally known as Karluk spit. A post-office called Karluk was established here in March, 1895.

**Karlusi**; rock, the largest of the Old Sitka rocks, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

**Karpa**; island, the northeasternmost of the Shumagin group and at or near the entrance to Stepovak bay. Called Buldýr (hovel) by the Russians. The Aleut name is Inlfkak, or, as Lutke writes it, Inglikhakh. Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 (ed. of 1847) calls it Karpa (carp) island, while Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Tangimak. Tangik is the Aleut word for *island* and Tangidak for *islet*. Thus this island has been called Boulder, Bouldyr (*hovel*), Inglikhakh, Inlfkak (perhaps from Ingliakun, *whiskers*), Karpa (*carp*) and Tangimak (*islet*?).

**Karr**; hills, back of Icy bay and near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. Named by Topham, in 1888, presumably after Mr. Seton-Karr. Erroneously Carr.

**Karta**; bay, at the head of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Called, in 1880, Kasaan anchorage (Coast Pilot, p. 85). Kasaan bay was then called Karta, following the erroneous form on British Admiralty chart 2431. Later the charts adopted Kasaan for the large bay and retained Karta for this little bay at its head. Just east of it is the Baranovich fishery, the salmon fishery of Philip Baranovich having been established here in about 1878 or earlier.

*Kasaan*, anchorage; see Karta bay.

**Kasaan**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name of Indian origin obtained by the Russians and variously written Casaan, Kasan, Kazarn, and even, by error, Karta.

**Kasaan**; post-office, on north shore of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago; established in December, 1899.

**Kasaan**; village, of Haida Indians, on Skowl arm, Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Native name.

- Kasatochi**; island (1,018 feet high), northwest of the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Kassatotchy by Lutke, about 1830, who says it is an extinct crater reported to contain a lake.
- Kashaiak**; Eskimo village, on the north bank of Togiak river, near mouth of the Kashaiak river. Its native name, according to Spurr and Post, 1898, is Kashaiyágamut, i. e., Kashaiak people.
- Kashaiak**; river, tributary to the Togiak river, from the north, about 30 miles above the mouth of the latter. Native name, from Spurr and Post, who write it Kasháiyak.
- Kashaw**; river, tributary to the Kaskawulsh, from the northeast, north of the St. Elias alps. Native name, from Brooks, 1900.
- Kashega**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Named Koshiginskoi by Sarichef, in 1792, supposedly after Yefim Koshigin, who wintered at Unalaska in 1763. Has been variously written Kachiginskai, Kasheega, Kashuga, Koshigin, etc.
- Kashega**; cape, between Kashega and Pumicestone bays, on northern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Kashega**; native village, in Kashega bay, on the northern shore of Unalaska. So called by Sarichef in 1792. In 1831 it was the headquarters of the bidarshik or foreman of the Russian-American Company for the western half of Unalaska. Its population then was 41; in 1880, 74, and in 1890, 46. Has been called Kashigin and Koshigin.
- Kashevarof**; group of islands, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 89).
- Kashevarof**; passage, separating the Kashevarof group of islands from Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians. Variously written Kashevarow, Kashevaroff and, erroneously, Kashvarow. It is an oft-recurring Russian family name.
- Kashigaluk**; Eskimo village, on Nelson island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him to be Kashigalogamute, i. e., Kashigaluk people.
- Kashuga*, bay; see Kashega.
- Kashunuk**; Eskimo village, of 20 houses, in the Yukon delta, near the Kashunuk river. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878, and reported a population of 100 or 200. Petrof, 1880, writes Kashunok and reports a population of 125. The Eleventh Census, 1890, calls it Kashunahmiut and gives a population of 232.
- Kashunuk**; river, in the Yukon delta, forming one of the outlets of the Yukon river. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote Kizhunak. Also has been written Kizhunok. Nelson, who crossed it in 1878, calls it Kashunuk.
- Kashutuk**; Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta, near Andreafski. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Also has been written Kashutok.
- Kashvarow*, passage; see Kashevarof.
- Kashvik**; bay, immediately southwest of Katmai bay, Shelikof strait. Native name from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Kasiak**; cape, the western point of entrance to Sitkalidak strait, on the southeastern shore of Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Native name. Kasik is Aleut for *seed* and Kaiasik for *high and rocky*.
- Kasiana**; group of islands, in the northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Erroneously Kaisana. It is a Russian family name.

- Kasilof**; cape, at mouth of the Kasilof river, Cook inlet. The cape appears to have been named by Wosnesenski about 1840. Also written Kassilow, Kussiloff, etc.
- Kasilof**; fishing village, at mouth of the Kasilof river, Cook inlet. Upon or near the site of this village the Russian foreman Kolomin, in 1786, began for the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company a settlement by building two log houses surrounded by a stockade. This was called St. George, presumably after one of the ships of the company. The name Georgiefskaia appears on the old maps.
- Kasilof**; river, on Kenai peninsula, draining from Tustumena lake to Cook inlet. Apparently a Russian proper name, due to Wosnesenski about 1840. Variouslly written Kasilof, Kasilova, Kasilovka, Kussiloff, Kussilowa, etc.
- Kaskawulsh**; river, northeast of Yakutat bay, and tributary to the Alsek. Native name, published, in 1898, and probably earlier. Has been variously written Kaskarwurlch, Kaskarwulch, etc. The above form, Kaskawulsh, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Kasnatchin*, point; see Anchor.
- Kasnyku*; bay, on the eastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Moore in 1895.
- Kasook**; inlet and lake, on the northern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Kassatotchy*, island; see Kasatochi.
- Kassik*, island; see Kaiasik.
- Kassilof*, river and village; see Kasilof.
- Kasson**; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Kataguni**; island, one of the Chilkat islands, in Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name obtained by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and by them written Katagúne.
- Katak*. The Russian American map of 1849 shows an Aleut settlement on Afognak bay, Afognak island, called Kattagmint, i. e., Kat-tak people.
- Katch*, islet; see Kak.
- Katcheldat*, river; see Yentna.
- Kateekuk**; island (300 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name obtained, in 1874, by Dall, who wrote it Katee'khuk.
- Kate**; mountain (4,600 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Kateel**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, about 40 miles above mouth of the latter. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Kateelkakat (on his map) and Koteelkakat (in his text, p. 105), i. e., Kateel river. Has also appeared as Kotelkakat. See Kakat.
- Kates Needle**; mountain (9,960 feet high); on the western bank of the Stikine, near the international boundary. Also called Kates Needles.
- Katete**; mountain (4,170 feet high), near the Katete river. Native name, from Hunter, 1877, who has Kwah-tee-tah and Ka-té-té.
- Katete**; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the southeast. Native name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1883, as Kwahteetah and later as Ka-te-te and Kahtite.
- Katiushkin**. A small stream on Kenai peninsula, debouching in Cook inlet, near East Foreland, is on Wosnesenski's map (1840) in Grewingk (map 3), called Kantütschike. The cape East Foreland is called Katiushkin on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378, (ed. of 1847).
- Katlian**; bay, in the northeastern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Lisianski after Katlian or Kotlean, one of the native chiefs of Sitka in 1809. Has been called Katlianofagulf and Kotleana (Kotlean's) bay.

- Katmai;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from Vasilief, 1831-32; written Katmai and Katmaiskoi.
- Katmai;** creek, tributary to Katmai bay, Shelikof strait. Native name.
- Katmai;** village, on Katmai bay, Shelikof strait, northwest of Kodiak. This is one of the most important of the native villages. Population in 1880, 218; in 1890, 132.
- Katnu;** river, debouching on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet, immediately west of the West Foreland. Native name, from the Russians.
- Katrina;** river, tributary to the White, from the west, in latitude 63°. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. It is apparently an accidental corruption of the native word Katsiná, published by the Coast Survey in 1890. Katrina is reported to be the local usage.
- Katschadélch.* The Krause brothers, 1882, report this to be the native name of a river tributary, from the west, to the upper waters of the Chilkat river.
- Katschin,* river; see Katzehin.
- Katschkahin,* river; see Chilkoot.
- Katsekahin,* river; see Kicking Horse.
- Katselina;** river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, a little north of the Chitina river. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who writes it Katselena.
- Katsina,* river; see Katrina.
- Katz;** island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Ensign Edward M. Katz, U. S. N.
- Katzehin;** river, on the mainland, tributary to Chilkoot inlet, from the east, south-eastern Alaska. Native name, variously written Chkzkehin (Krause), Katsehin (Coast Survey), and, by error, Katschin. Apparently it is Katz-hini, i. e., Katz river.
- Kauatka.* One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is called Kaouakhta by Lutke, who in turn obtained this name from Veniaminof. Veniaminof's notes, 1840, has the form Kauatka, meaning "long, narrow, and with some stony places."
- Kautas;** river, draining from a lake, northward to the Koyukuk river, near longitude 157°. Native name, from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Cawtaskákat, i. e., Kautas river.
- Kavalga;** island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Lutke and others write it Kakhvalga, but Tebenkof has Kavalga. Erroneously Ravalga.
- Kaviaiak,* bay; see Clarence, port.
- Kaviak;** Eskimo village, between Golofnin bay and Port Clarence. Called Kaviagamute on the map and Kaviagamute in the text of the Tenth Census by Petrof, in 1880, who reports the population to be 200. Kaviagamute of Dall and the Coast Survey in 1869. Near it many maps, since 1869, show a river called Kaviavazak, a name said to be now unknown locally.
- Kaviruk;** swampy tract and small river at head of Imuruk basin, east of Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. An Eskimo word, apparently from some of the Franklin search parties about 1850, and spelled Cov-vee-arak. Has also been written Covearak. Billings, 1790, shows a river here called Kauveren on his chart and Ka-ooveren in his text. On a Russian chart of 1802 it is called Kvuveren.
- Kayak;** cape, the eastern head of Protection harbor, on south coast of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, in 1849, perhaps from a real or fancied resemblance to the native skin boat called *kaiak*. Called Mountain cape by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Kayak;** group of islets, at the southwestern end of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Kayak is

**Kayak**--Continued.

the native name for their small skin-covered boats. The name has appeared as Kayaik, Kayaktch, and Kayatchi. Was also called Beardslee island by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Kayak**; island, on the southern border of Controller bay, Gulf of Alaska. This is the island which it is believed Bering saw and named St. Elias in 1741. Cook, in 1778, saw and named it Kaye's island, after Rev. Dr. Kaye, dean of Lincoln. It has also appeared as Kay's island. The Spaniards Arteaga and Bodega, in 1779, called it Nuestra Señora del Carmen, whence the name Carmen island. The Russians called it Kayak from a fancied resemblance of its outlines to an Eskimo *kajak* or skin canoe. This has been written Kaiak and Kyak.

**Kayakliut**; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Also written Kayagliuk.

*Kayaku*, island; see Adak.

*Kayayak*, village; see Kaguyak.

*Kay-e-ghlen*, bay; see Whale.

*Kaye's*, island; see Kayak.

*Kayuk*, river; see Koyuk.

**Kazakof**; cape, forming the western point of entrance to Danger bay, on south shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So named by Murashev in 1839-40. Tebenkof applies this name, spelled Kazakofskie, to the eastern head of the bay. Its meaning is Cossack's.

*Kazarn*, bay; see Kasaan.

*Kazhgi-Igval*, cape; immediately north of Cape Douglas, Cook inlet. So called on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847). Obviously a Russian rendering of some native phrase or name.

*Kazik*, island; see Chisik.

*Kchisakh*. On United States Hydrographic chart No. 8 a cape, the southernmost point of Little Tanaga island, middle Aleutians, is called C. Kchisakh. This name has not been found on any chart of earlier date. Most of the names upon it are taken from Tebenkof's charts. In this case Tebenkof shows an islet which he calls *Silak island*, but does not name the cape. The hydrographic chart does not name the island, but calls the nearby cape C. Kchisakh. Perhaps this is the origin of the name.

*Kchulach*, point; see Kulah.

**Keating**; range of mountains (3,000 feet high), in the western part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Kechumstuk**; range of hills, south of the Tanana, in longitude 145°. Often called Razor Back Divide by the prospectors. On Coast Survey chart T, editions of 1895 and 1896, it is called Razor Back Divide, and on later editions and maps Ketchumstock Hills.

*Keeli' Khtagikh*, island; see Kiliktagik.

**Keene**; channel, north of Keene island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Keene's channel by Meade, in 1869, after the pilot J. W. Keene.

**Keene**; island, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 121).

**Keene**; island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Keene's island by Meade, in 1869, after the pilot J. W. Keene.

**Keene**; rock or rocky patch, northwest of the middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the United States Navy, in 1879, after pilot J. W. Keene, who reported it in that year.

*Kegezruk*, creek; see Kigezruk.

**Keete**; inlet, indenting the southwestern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Keetovaa*, bay; see Whale.

*Kegiktouruk*, village; see Kiktaguk.

*Kejachu*, island; see Adak.

*Kekoor*; rock; see Second Kekur.

*Kekour*, rock; see Third Kekur.

**Keku**; group of islets, in the north end of Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, which has been written Kekou and Kiku.

**Keku**; strait, between Kuiu and Kupreanof islands, Alexander archipelago. A native name, which has been variously written Kake, Kiku, etc.

**Kekur**. This word, spelled Kekoor, Kekour, Kekur, etc., is frequently found on Russian maps of Alaska and Eastern Siberia. It appears to be some native term adopted into the Russian and to mean any high isolated rock or rocky islet. Apparently it is an exact equivalent of the Spanish word *Farallon*. In the Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office (1844, vol. 2, pp. 115-129) is a list of words in use by the seafaring folk (*promieshleniki*) of the Archangel government. In this list occurs these two entries: *Gurie*; pyramid of rocks. *Kekur*; same as *gurie*, but oftener by this word is meant an isolated pillar-like rock. The word is in use in Nova Zembla. Paktusof, in 1833, speaks of *Guria* or *Kekura*. Petrof (*Bancroft's History of Alaska*, p. 225) says, "This expedition fell in with a large party of savages, who had taken up a position on a *Kekour*," and then adds this explanation, "Such places, to which the Russians applied the Kamchatka name of *Kekour*, were often used by the natives as natural fortifications and places of refuge. War parties or hunting expeditions would leave their women and children upon such cliffs for safe-keeping till their return." In Wrangell's narrative, edited by Sabine, we find (p. 354) *Kekury*, *Kekurnoi*, or columns.

*Kekur*, cape; see Pillar.

**Kekur**; islet, near the entrance to Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Called *Kekurnoi* (pillar) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

*Kekur*, rock; see First Kekur.

*Kekur*, rock; see Pinnacle.

*Kekurnie*, cape; see Rocky.

**Kekurnoi**; cape, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait, between Katmai and Cold bays. By Tebenkof, 1849, it is called *Kekurnoi*, from *Kekur* (pillar), and by mistranslation this appears on current charts as *Kahurnoi*. Lutke, 1835, calls it *Nelupaki* or *Neliupiaki*, apparently a native name, while Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 has another native name, *Nukakalkak*.

**Kell**; bay, Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Said to be so called by the Indians. Name reported by Helm in 1886.

*Kellek*, island; see Summit.

*Kellett*, island; see Wrangell.

**Kellogg**; point, the northern point of entrance to Young cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Sheldon Jackson after Miss Fannie E. Kellogg, a teacher at Sitka in 1878.

**Kellogg**; point, the western point of entrance to Dunbar inlet, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Miss Fannie E. Kellogg, a teacher at Sitka in 1878.

**Kelly**; mountain, in northwestern Alaska, near headwaters of Pitmegea river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

**Kelp**; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Often referred to as Deep bay, and in 1879 named Kelp bay by Dall in the Coast Pilot, published in 1883.

**Kelp**; island, near the southern shore of Duke island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Kelp**; point, between Dewey and McHenry anchorages, on Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Kelp**; rocks, off Port Chester, Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Kenachananak**; Eskimo village, on the seashore east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, it is called Kennachananaghmiut, i. e., Kenachananak people, described as composed of 8 dwellings and 181 people.

*Kenai*, bay; see Cook inlet.

**Kenai**; lake, on Kenai peninsula, between Turnagain arm and Resurrection bay, and draining through Kenai river westward to Cook inlet. On some maps called Second lake. See also Skilak.

**Kenai**; mountains, forming the axis of Kenai peninsula. Commonly so called. Name published in the Tenth Census, 1880. Grewingk, 1849, deriving his information from Wosnesenski, 1842, gives the native name of these mountains as Trüüli; also written Trüüli.

**Kenai**; peninsula, between Cook inlet and Prince William sound. Native name, from the Russians. On early Russian maps the peninsula bears no name, but Cook inlet is called Kenaiskaia gulf. Billings, 1802, calls it Kanaiska land. Grewingk calls it Tschugatsk (Chugach) peninsula.

*Kenai*, strait; see Shelikof.

**Kenai**; village, at mouth of Kaknu river, on eastern shore of Cook inlet. A fortified post was established here by Grigor Konovalof, commanding the ship *St. George*, of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company, in August, 1791, and called fort or redoubt St. Nicholas or St. Nicolas or St. Nikolas. On a Russian map of 1802 it is called Pavlovskaia, i. e., Paul, and a manuscript note says fort De Pawlofsk. In the summer of 1869 there was a military post of the United States here called Fort Kenai, and by this name Kenai, a native name, the place is now known. A post-office, Kenai, was established here in February, 1899,

*Kenaiskischer*, inlet; see Cook.

*Kenasnow*, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.

*Kenasnow*, island; see Killisnoo.

**Kenasnow**; rocks, in Kootznahoo roads, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Kootznahoo by Meade, in 1869, and Kenasnow by Nichols in 1891.

**Kendrick**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. John Kendrick, of the sloop *Columbia*, from Boston, who wintered at Nootka in 1788–89.

**Kennedy**; point, the eastern point of entrance into Saook bāy, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Surgeon Robert Morris Kennedy, U. S. N., a member of his party.

**Kennicott**; glacier, on the southeastern flank of Mount Blackburn, forming the source of Kennicott river. So named by Gerdine, in 1900, after Robert Kennicott.

**Kennicott**; pass, between Lakina river and Kennicott glacier. So named by Gerdine, of the Geological Survey, in 1900.

**Kennicott**; river, tributary to the Nizina, from the north. Local name, in memory of the Alaskan explorer, Robert Kennicott, a pioneer on the Yukon river, who died at Nulato, May 13, 1866.

- Kennon**; island, in the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855, after Lieutenant Beverley Kennon, U. S. N.
- Kentucky**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Kentucky**; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Kenunimik**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, 15 miles above Andraefski. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898. Perhaps this is identical with Ankachak.
- Kestrel**; islet, on the north shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Ketawie*, point; see Whale.
- Ketchikan**; post-office and village, on Revillagigedo island, in Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. The post-office was established in April, 1892. Also has been written Kichikan and Kitch-i-kan.
- Ketchumstock*; see Kechumstuk.
- Ketchumville*. This name is found on Nelson's map of 1878-79, published in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographic Society for 1882 (p. 712), and is applied to a post or fort on the mainland just south of St. Michael, Norton sound. It was copied on the census maps of 1880, but is not found on later maps.
- Keltrachtü*, point; see Battery.
- Keloy*, island; see Kittiwake.
- Kettle**; cape, on the southeastern shore of Umnak island, near Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Named Kotelnoi (kettle) by the Russians. The native name is Utnak, presumably from the Aleut, *ulmán* (out of the middle).
- Kevulik**; river, of northwestern Alaska, debouching between Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1890, with the spelling Kevuleek. The village near its mouth is called Kivalinagmiut by the Russians and Cape Sepping village by Petrof, 1880.
- Key**; reef, east of Kashevarof islands, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Keystone**; canyon, on Lowe river east of Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, presumably after Pennsylvania, the Keystone state.
- Khaboutcha*, point; see Kabuch.
- Khabuch*, point; see Kabuch.
- Khaigamute*, village; see Nunaikak.
- Khainiliakh*, island; see Kaniliak.
- Khaltsekahin*, river; see Kicking Horse.
- Khantaak**; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. This is the native name of a wooden dish used for holding food. First applied by Tebenkof in 1849. Has been written Hantak and Khantak, and might better be written Kontog, to agree with the pronunciation.
- Khatnotoutze*, creek; see Medicine.
- Khaz**; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently named Khaz (fag-end) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Khazamil*, island; see Kagamil.
- Khazik*, island; see Chisik.
- Khiltat**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the north, near longitude 144° 30'. Named by Allen, in 1885, after an Indian chief, Kheeltat.
- Khitkhok*, cape; see Scotch Cap.
- Khituk*, cape; see Scotch Cap and Seal.

**Khlebnikof**; cape, between Chichagof harbor and Sarana bay, on the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Etolin, in 1827, presumably after the pilot, Andrei Khlebnikof, who made surveys about Kodiak in 1810. Also written Chlebnikoff.

*Khlikakhlik*, island; see Latouche.

*Khoostoff*, island; see Khwostof.

*Khoudiakoff*, islands; see Kudiakof.

*Khromchenko*, cape; see Etolin.

*Khtagaliuk*, island; see Hinchinbrook.

*Khulitno*, river; see Chulitna.

*Khulukh*, bay; see Kuluk.

*Khun*, bay; see Kun.

*Khuna*, island; see Chichagof.

*Khutsnoi*, island; see Admiralty.

*Khutz-n'hu*, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.

**Khwostof**; island (1,873 feet high), one of the Rat island group, western Aleutians. Apparently so named by Krusenstern, 1827, after Nikolai Alexandrovich Khwostof, a Russian naval officer who, with Davidof, made explorations in Alaska, 1802-1804. According to Lutke the name was applied to a group of which Khwostof island was one. Variouslly written Khoostoff, Khvostoff, Khwostov, etc.

**Kiakasia**; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the south, 3 miles below mouth of the Iskoot. Native name, published as Ki-ka-hay, in 1868, and written Kiah-kah-seah by Hunter in 1877.

**Kialagvik**; bay, on the southeastern coast of Alaska peninsula, near Mount Becharof. Native name, from the Russians. Also written Kialagvit.

**Kialagak**; native village, on the eastern end of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote Kgallegak. Also has been written Krallegak. The above spelling, which seems more probable, is from Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (ed. 1852).

**Kiavak**; bay, west of Sitkalidak island, indenting the southern shore of Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Native word. Has been written Kiawak and Kiyavak. It is apparently identical with Naumliack bay and village of Lisianski in 1805.

**Kiavak**; cape, at the south point of entrance to Kiavak bay, Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849.

*Kiawak*, passage; see Klawak.

*Kichikan*, village; see Ketchikan.

*Kichzulik*, bay; see Kuzhulik.

**Kicking Horse**; river, tributary to the Chilkat river, from the south, near its mouth, southeastern Alaska. So called on a recent railroad map. Its native name has been variously given as Chalzékahin (Krause), Katsekahin (Nichols), Khaltsekahin (Coast Survey), Khalzekahin (Dall), etc. Apparently its native name sounds like Katsek-*hini*, i. e., Katsek river.

*Kielkek*, island; see Summit.

*Kiestotnak*, cape; see West Foreland.

*Kietaguk*, village; see Kiktaguk.

*Kigalga*, island; see Tigalda.

**Kigalgin**; island, one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof, about 1830. Not inhabited. Has been written Kigalga, "a name often recurring in the Aleutian islands." See also Ugalgan.

*Kigamil*, island; see Kagamil.

*Kiganin*; island, one of the Shumagin group, not identified. Called Kiganghym by Lutke, who, in turn, obtained the name from Veniaminof. In a later publication Veniaminof calls it Kiganin.

**Kigezruk**; river, in the extreme western part of Seward peninsula, debouching between capes York and Prince of Wales. Named after Kiviarzruk, a Prince of Wales Eskimo, who discovered gold here in June, 1899. Has been written Kiryarzark, Kiugaarzruk and Kivyearzruk, and is now called, locally, Kigezruk.

*Kightak Sichtunak*, islands; see Trinity.

**Kigluaik**; range of mountains, in western part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, from Beechey, 1827, who wrote it Kig-low-aic. Has also been called Kiglowa, and by the miners Kiglo-white and Craggly-white. On a late map called Sawtooth.

*Kigmil*, cape; see Prince of Wales.

**Kiguga**; cape and cliff, on the northwestern coast of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

**Kigun**; cape, the westernmost point of Atka, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut *kiguk* (diver or grebe).

**Kigunak**; cape, in Inanudak bay, on the northern coast of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

**Kigushimkada**; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

*Kikhtak*, island; see Kodiak.

**Kikiktak**; Eskimo village, at the mouth of Hotham inlet, Kotzebue sound. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Kikiktagamute, i. e., Kikiktak people. Population in 1880, 200.

**Kiktagaliuk**; islets, north of Chirikof island, near Cold bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians.

**Kiktaguk**; Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Norton sound, about 22 miles east of St. Michael. Dall, who visited it October 8, 1866, reports its name to be Kegiktówruk, a "word derived from Kikhtuk, meaning an island." Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Kiektaguk, while the Coast Survey parties of 1898 call it Ikikiktoik and the hill near it Toik.

**Kiktak**; Eskimo village, on a large island in the Kuskokwim river, about 25 miles above Bethel. Native name, from Nelson 1878-79, who wrote it Kikkhtagamute, i. e., *Big Island people*. Kiktak is the native word, which has by corruption become Kadiak and Kodiak. Petrof in 1880 gives its population as 232 and its name Kik-khtagamute. The Eleventh Census gives a population of 119 and the name, Kikikhtagamiut.

*Kiku*, islet and village; see Kake.

*Kikukalen*, bay; see Erskine.

**Kilbuck**; range of mountains, east of the lower reach of Kuskokwim river, western Alaska. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after Rev. John H. Kilbuck, a Delaware Indian missionary and teacher at Bethel.

**Kiliatva**; river, in St. Elias alpine region, debouching between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. Apparently a native name; published by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Kiliktagik**; island (750 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name, obtained, in 1874, by Dall, who wrote it Keeli'Khtagikh.

*Kilimantavie*; Eskimo village, near Wainwright inlet, Arctic coast. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Kilametagag-miut; Petrof, 1880, calls it Kolumakturook; Hydrographic chart 68 calls it Kelamantowruk, while later charts omit it or call it Kilimantavie. According to Murdoch this name is Kē-lév-a-tow-tin (sling).

- Kiliuda;** bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Native name, reported by the Russians. Has been written Kiliouda, Kiliouk, Kiliuda, Kiluidinskoi, Kiliuk, Killuda, Kiluden, etc. Perhaps it is a corruption of Kiliak, an Aleut word meaning *morning*, or Kiliák, *early in the morning*, and *uda*, bay.
- Kiliuda;** native village, on the north shore of Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Has been generally written Killuda.
- Kilivuk*, bay; see Kuliliak.
- Killai*. Petrof, 1880, shows two native villages on the headwaters of the Kok river, northern Alaska, designated as Killaimutes, i. e., Kilai people.
- Killisnoo;** island, opposite Peril strait, in Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Corruption of some native word. Apparently only another form of Kootznahoo (Khutz-n'hu = bear fort). It is identical with Kenasnow island of Meade in 1869. Speaking of this island and the harbor east of it, etc., Meade says: "The names Kenasnow and Koteosok are the Indian names of these places, and as such I have inserted them on my charts."
- Killisnoo;** post-office and native village, on or near Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. The post-office was established here in July, 1884.
- Killisnoo;** reef, off west end of Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Kenasnow by Meade, in 1869. On late charts changed to Killisnoo.
- Kilikuhn;** creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the east, Seward peninsula. So named by Brooks, in 1900, after his cook, Charles Kuhn.
- Killuda*, village; see Kiliuda.
- Kilokak;** rocks, near Agripin bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Kiluidinskoi*, bay; see Kiliuda.
- Kimball;** mountain (10,000 feet high), south of the Tanana river, near longitude 145°. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Kimball;** pass, west of the Copper river, in latitude 61° 30'. Name from Abercrombie in 1898.
- Kinak;** Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Kuskokwim. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, who reported its native name to be Kinagamiut, i. e., Kinak people. Its population was at that time about 175. Population in 1880, 60; 1890, 257. Kinak is said to be the Eskimo word for *face*.
- Kinak;** river, on the mainland, east of Nunivak, draining from Dall lake, southward to Bering sea. Native name, from Nelson, 1878. According to J. H. Kilbuck, the word means *face*. Late maps show the Kinak river flowing not southward to the sea, but eastward to the Kuskokwim.
- Kinegnamiut*, village; see Razboinski.
- Kinegnak;** Eskimo village, of 76 people in 1890, near Cape Newenham, Bering sea. Name from the Eleventh Census, where it is Kinegnamiut in the text (p. 99) and Kniegnagamute on the map, i. e., Kinegnak people.
- King*, cove; see Peterson bay and Salmon bay.
- King George Third's archipelago*. That part of the Alexander archipelago which lies west of Chatham strait and south of Cross sound and Icy strait was named by Vancouver King George Third's archipelago. The name is obsolete.
- King;** island (700 feet high), in Bering strait. Discovered by Cook, August 6, 1778, and named by him King's island, after Lieut. James King, a member of his party. Its native name, according to Nelson, is Ukiwuk, a name which has been given as Okiben, Oo-ghe-book, Oo-ghee-a-book, Ookivok, Oukivok, Ukiwok, etc.

**King;** mountain (about 1,300 feet high), in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

**Kingegan;** Eskimo village, with population, in 1890, of 488, at or near Cape Prince of Wales, Bering strait. Beechey, in 1827, says: "The natives have a village upon the lowland near the cape called Eidannoo, and another inland, named King-a-ghe." Dall says: "Known to natives as far south as Norton sound and to local navigators as King-é-gan." It has been written King-a-ghee, Kingigamute, King-a-khi, etc.

*Kinghiak*, village; see Suworof.

**Kings;** cove, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, just west of Belkofski. Named King's cove by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Kings;** creek, tributary to the Matanuska, from the north, about 30 miles above the mouth of the Matanuska. So known locally. Presumably named after Al. King, one of Alaska's pioneer prospectors. Name published in 1899.

**King Salmon;** river, tributary to the Nushagak. Local name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Mittendorf.

**Kings Cabin;** home of Al. King, a prospector, at junction of Kings creek and Matanuska river.

**Kingsmill;** point, on the northwestern shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, R. N.

**King Solomon;** creek, in the Fortymile mining district, tributary to O'Brien creek. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

*Kiniaak*, village; see Suworof.

*Knik*, arm, river, etc.; see Knik.

**Kiniklik;** village, on northern shore of Prince William sound. Native name, from Schrader, 1900, who wrote it Kinicklick.

**Kinkaid;** mountain, on the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, presumably after C. A. Kinkaid, who was one of the first council elected at Sitka, shortly after the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States in 1867. It is the mountain of four stone pyramids of Vasilief in 1809.

*Kinwiak*, village; see Suworof.

*Kiougilakh*, cape; see Kiugilak.

*Kipniak*, river; see Black.

**Kipniak;** Eskimo village and Coast Survey tidal station, at mouth of the Black river, in the Yukon delta. Nelson, 1879, reports its name to be Kipniaguk and Dall writes it phonetically Kip-naf-äk. A late Coast Survey chart has Kripniyukamiut.

*Kipniak*, river; see Black.

**Kirbas;** island, immediately south of Spruce island, of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

**Kirilof;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Amchitka island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So named by Ingenstrem in 1830. Has been written Kirilovskaia, Kirloff, etc.

*Kirinskaia*, creek; see Sawmill.

**Kirk;** point, the northern point of Foggy bay, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. The point is almost an island at high water and was in the Coast Pilot of 1883 called an island.

**Kirushkin;** island, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kiriushkin (smelt) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Kiryazark*, river; see Kigezruk.

*Kishnak*, cape; see Seal.

- Kiska**; harbor, indenting the eastern shore of Kiska island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Named Kyska by Dall in 1873.
- Kiska**; island, one of the principal islands of the Rat island group, western Aleutians. Perhaps this is St. Stephen island of Bering in 1741. Kiska is, according to Dall, the Aleut word for *gut*. Various written Kiksa, Kishka, Kyska, Kūska, Kysa, etc., and often Great or Big Kiska to distinguish it from Little Kiska, near by.
- Kismaliuk*, bay; see Alimuda.
- Kisselen**; bay, at the head of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, gives its Aleut name as Kisselen, but Veniaminof has Kissialiak. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Worsham bay.
- Kita**; islet, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kita (whale) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Kitagutak*, island; see Ukolnoi.
- Kitchen**; anchorage, in Belkofski bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Kite**; island, in Boca de Quadra, near Vixen bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Kitkuk*, cape; see Scotch Cap.
- Kitovi*, island; see Whale.
- Kittens (The)**; two rocky islets, in the southern end of Lynn canal, near Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Kittiwake**; island, between Afognak and Kodiak. Called Govorushechie or Kitoi (*red-legged kittiwake*—a species of gull, or *whale*) by Murashef in 1839–40. This usage was followed by Tebenkof and the Russian American Company, 1849. Has also been called Ketoy.
- Kiugaarzruk*, river; see Kigezruk.
- Kiugilak**; cape, on the southwestern shore of Great Sitkin island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, apparently from North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855, which wrote it Kiougilakh.
- Kiukpalik**; island, in the northeastern part of Shelikof strait. Native name from the Russians. Russian Hydrographic chart 1378, edition of 1847, has phonetically U-kai-yūkh-pal-iek, and Tebenkof, 1849, Kai-yukh-pal-ik. It has appeared as Kaiuklipalik (1868), Kiukhpalik (1869), and Kiukpalik (1886).
- Kivalenag-miut*, cape; see Seppings.
- Kiviarzruk*, river; see Kigezruk.
- Kvichavak*, river; see Kvichiyak.
- Kiwalik**; river, on Seward peninsula, tributary to Spafarief bay, Kotzebue sound. Eskimo name, published by the British Admiralty as early as 1882 and probably earlier as Kee-wa-lik.
- Kiyavak*, bay; see Kiavak.
- Kizhuchia**; small stream, on the northern shore of Redoubt bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Kizhunak*, river; see Kashunuk.
- Kizhuyak**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kodiak and opening into Marmot bay. Named Shakmanof or Kizhuyakskaiya by Murashef in 1839–40. Called Kizhuyak by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Kizhuyak**; cape, the western point of entrance to Kizhuyak bay, on north shore of Kodiak. Named Kizhutskoi by Murashef in 1839–40. Called Kizhuyak by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Kkhalfel*, village; see Kaltag.
- Kkhuilakh*, point; see Kulak.

*Kladbitsha*, cape; see Graveyard.

**Klahini**; river, tributary to Burroughs bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Native name, from the Coast Survey. Variouslly written Clahona, Klahena, Klahena, etc., i. e., Kla river.

**Klak**; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the south, about 40 miles east of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

**Klakas**; inlet (unexplored), indenting Prince of Wales island and opening into Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Klakas**; lake, in the southern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Klakwan*, village; see Klukwan.

**Klamaskwältin**; native village, on the north bank of the Yukon river, near the mouth of the Kaiyuh. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898, who wrote it Klamasquältin.

**Klan**; hill, on Sitklan island, Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. Native name being part of the word Sit-klän, reported by Nichols and published in 1889.

*Klanachargut*, creek; see Minook.

*Klanakakat*, creek; see Minook.

*Klatassin*, river; see Klotassin.

*Klatena*, river; see Klutina.

**Klatsuta**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about 25 miles below the mouth of the Tozi river. Native name, reported by Raymond, 1869, as Klatsutachargut; by Petrof, 1880, as Klatsutachakat, and by Allen as Klatsutakakat, i. e., Klatsuta river.

**Klawak**; inlet, opening into Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Corruption of some native word, obtained by the Russians. Variouslly written Klawack, Klawok, Kliavakhan, Tlevakh, Tlevak, etc., and erroneously Kiawak.

**Klawak**; post-office and village, on Klawak inlet, Prince of Wales archipelago. Variouslly written Klawock, Kliawak, Kliavakhan, Kiawak, Tlevak, Tlewak, etc. Corruption of some native word, obtained by the Russians. The post-office here was established in February, 1884.

**Klawasi**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near Copper Center. Native name from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Klawasiná, i. e., Klawasi river. Has also been written Klawasena.

**Klchakuk**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of the Kuskokwim bay, just north of Goodnews bay. Sarichef, 1826, has at this place the words Kchakuk bay, though no bay is shown. Petrof, 1880, shows a village which he calls Klchangamute or Kl-changamute, i. e., Klchank people.

**Kleguchek**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, at its mouth. According to Spurr and Post, who obtained this information from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, its native name is Klegutshégamut, i. e., Kleguchek people.

**Klehini**; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west, in latitude 59° 24'. Native name, reported by United States naval officers, in 1880, as Kluheeny. Krause, in 1882, spelled it Tlehíni. The above form, Klehini, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. Perhaps the same word as Klahini, which see.

**Kletsan**; creek, flowing northward to the White river, near longitude 141°. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891 as Klet-san-dek, or Copper creek. the termination *dek* meaning creek.

**Kliarkof**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kliarkof (Clark) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Kliavakhan*, inlet and village; see Klawak.

*Klikaklik*, island; see Latouche.

*Klinchef*, peak; see Kliuchef.

**Klinkwan**; Haida Indian village, near Hunters bay, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name from the Coast Survey in 1900.

**Klinkwan**; Haida Indian village, on the western shore of Long island, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name, called Klinquan in the Eleventh Census, 1890, and Koianglas village by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

**Kliuchef**; mountain, near Hot Springs bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kliuchevaia (hot springs) by Vasilief in 1809. Has been called Kliucheff or Springs mountain, a name recently transferred to another near-by peak and spelled Klinchet. Erroneously, Klinchef.

**Kliuchef**; volcano, in the northern part of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Kliuchevskaia (springs) by the Russians, says Lutke, on account of the large number of warm springs on its western slope. Variouslly written Kliutchevskoi, Kljutschewskoj, etc.

**Klochkof**; rock, 2 or 3 miles ENE. (by compass) from the eastern end of Amlia island. Named after the pilot of the Russian-American company's ship *Chirikof*, who discovered it in 1818. It is Siuvich (sea lion) rock of the natives. A manuscript note in Davidson's copy of Sarichef's atlas indicates a rock *awash* here. The pilot Ingenstrem denies the existence of this rock.

**Klokachef**; island, at the northern point of entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first used on British Admiralty chart 2337. Has also been called Fortuna island and Vincent island. Klokachef is a Russian family name.

**Klokachef**; point, the southwesternmost point of Klokachef island, Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been called Olga point.

*Klokachef*, sound; see Salisbury.

**Klokerblok**; river, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the west, in the Blake Recording district, Seward peninsula. The local rendition of some native name, which is variously written Klokblok, Kluchablok, etc.

**Klondike**; gold district, and river, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near latitude 64°. This river was named Deer river by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, and so appeared on various maps. Later it was called Raindeer and afterwards Reindeer. Ogilvie, writing September 6, 1896, from Cudahy, says: "The river known here as the Klondike;" and in a footnote says: "The correct name is Thron Duick." It has also been called Clondyke and Chandik, or Deer.

*Kloquán*, village; see Klukwan.

**Klotassin**; river, tributary to the White, from the east, near latitude 62° 30'. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891. The above form, Klotassin, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

*Kluagutan*. This name is given by Petrof, 1880, as the name of a large lake southwest of Fort Yukon. The lake was shown as an enlargement of Birch creek on some maps. All late maps omit it.

**Klu**; river, tributary to the Chakina, from the west. Apparently so called by the prospectors.

**Kluane**; lake and river, flowing therefrom to the Donjek river, near latitude 61° 30'. Native name, reported by Hayes, in 1891, as Kluantu river, the termination

**Kluane**—Continued.

*tu* meaning river. The name has also been written Kluahne. The above form, Kluane, as applied to both lake and river, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. This is, doubtless, the lake called by Glave (Century, Oct., 1892, p. 877) Tloo Army. Possibly, also, this may be Ta-ku-ten-ny-ee of Davidson.

*Kluantu*; see Kluane.

*Kluchablok*, river; see Klokerblok.

*Kluhev*, bay; see Hot Springs.

*Kluhev*, lake; see Deep.

**Klukwan**; village, near the mouth of Chilkat river. Native name, first reported by naval officers, in 1880, as Chilkat or Klukquan. Krause, in 1882, calls it Kloquán. Has also been written Klakwan. The above form, Klukwan, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

**Klutina**; glacier, extending from Valdes Summit down inland to the headwaters of the Klutina river. Native name, which has generally been written Klutena.

**Klutina**; lake, about 40 miles north of Valdes, Prince William sound. Native name, adopted by the several hundred earliest prospectors camped at the lake in the season of 1898; has also been called Abercrombie lake. Generally written Klutena.

**Klutina**; river, draining from Klutina lake, northeastward to the Copper river. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Klatená, i. e., Klati river. Generally written Klutena.

**Klutlan**; glacier, and river, draining from it northward to the White river in longitude 141°. Native name, reported by Brooks in 1899.

**Kluvesna**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the north, draining from Kluvesna glacier. Native name, from manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

**Kluvesna**; glacier, on southern flank of Mount Wrangell. Native name, from the prospectors, 1900.

**Knakatnuk**; Indian village, on the northern shore of Knik arm of Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880.

*Knecktakimut*, village; see Chiukak.

*Kneep*, arm, river, etc.; see Knik.

**Knetina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, in latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who wrote it Knetena.

**Knight**; island, in the western part of Prince William sound. Named Knights island by the Coast Survey in 1869.

**Knight**; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794. It is Dalnie (distant) island of Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Dalni.

**Knik**; arm, river, and village at the head of Cook inlet. Knik is the Eskimo word for *fire*. It has been printed Kinik, Kneep, Knick, Knik, Kook, Knuyk, Kweek, etc.

*Kniktag-miut*, village; see Ignituk.

**Knob**; mountain (4,250 feet high), near the eastern bank of the Stikine river. So named by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Knowles**; creek, tributary to the Koyuk, from the north, Seward peninsula. So called by Peters in 1900.

**Knowles**; head, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Knox**; peak, in the Teocalli mountains, near headwaters of the Kuskokwim. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

*Knuyk*, arm, river, etc.; see Knik.

**Kobakof**; bay, on the southern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by the Russians. Called Kobakotshaia on Russian Hydrographic Chart No. 1400.

**Kochu**; island (150 feet high), in Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Kochu by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Ventosa island of Meade in 1868. The native name is said to be Gla-hũts, but the Krause brothers, 1882, report the native name to be Jachlanissa.

**Kodiak**; large island near Cook inlet. Discovered by Stephen Glotof, a Russian fur hunter, who anchored in Alitak (Kaniat) bay, in the southwestern part of the island, on September 8, 1763. He learned from the natives that the island was by them called Kikhtak. (Banc. Hist., 141, 145.) Kíkhtúk is the Innuít word for island. (Dall's Alaska, 532.) Petrof (Banc. Hist., 224) says: "Kikhtak or Kikhtowik is the Innuít word for island. At the present day (1886) the natives of the peninsula speak of the Kodiak people simply as Kikhtagamutes, islanders. The tribal name appears to have been Kaniag, and the Russian appellation now in use was probably derived from both." Martin Sauer, who wrote the account of Billings' expedition, 1785-1794, says (p. 174): "Shelikof has called this island Kichtak as the original name of it, in which, however, he is mistaken, for Kichtak or Kightak is merely an island; they call the Trinity island Kightak Sichtunak, thus, Kightak Kodiak; and to my astonishment one of them called Alaksa a Kightak or island." Cook in 1778 got the name Kodiak from the Russian Ismailof (II, p. 504). This spelling was followed by Meares (1788), Vancouver (1794), and Langsdorf (1804), who has Kodiak, Kadjak or Kuktak, *i. e.*, Great Island (II, p. 58). The British Admiralty charts, Nos. 260, 278, 787, 2172, 2460, and 2558, followed the spelling Kodiak. Sauer, about 1790, has Kadiak (Billings' Voyage, pp. 168-170), and so also has Lutke, 1836 (Naut. part, p. 268). Dixon, 1789, has Kodiak and Codiak (p. 145); Lisianski, 1804, has Cadiack. At the time of the purchase of Alaska the form Kodiak (pronounced Kó-dy-ak) was in general use among English speaking people, and the same form, Kodiak (pronounced Kád-yák), was in general use among the Russians. Dall (Alaska, p. 529) says: "The Russian O when not accented should be rendered in English by A; from the neglect of this (comes) Kódiak instead of Kadiák." Also, at p. 532, he says: "Kadiák.—The name of the largest island south of Aliáská. It is a derivative, according to some authors, from the Russian Kádia, a large tub; more probably, however, it is a corruption of Kaniág, the ancient Innuít name. The inhabitants, according to Coxe, called themselves Kaniágist or Kaniágmut. This name is almost invariably misspelled by English authors as Kodiak, Codiak, Codiack, Kadiack, and in other similarly absurd ways. The above is the only correct spelling." The spelling of this name was submitted to the Board on Geographic Names in 1890 and the form Kadiak adopted. Local usage has, however, remained Kodiak, both in form and pronunciation, while the pronunciation Ká-dy-ak is often heard from the lips of those who have learned the name, not from hearing it, but from the printed page. Moser, in Report of the Fish Commission (1899, p. 19), says: "Though the present approved spelling of the name of this island is Kadiak, the company retains the former spelling Kodiak." Martinez and Lopez de Haro in 1788 named the island Florida Blanca.

**Kodiak**; rock, near the entrance to St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Kadiak by the Coast Survey.

**Kodiak**; town, on Kodiak island, one of the principal towns of Alaska. The first Russian settlement on Kodiak was made by Shelikof at Three Saints bay.

**Kodiak**—Continued.

In or about 1792, the settlement was removed to this place, which was named St. Paul. It is popularly known as Kodiak. The post-office Kodiak was established here in August, 1888. In the Eleventh Census (p. 74) it is stated that "The place was selected as a central station and headquarters of the Russian fur-trading companies in the year 1789 on account of its good harbor and the close vicinity of good building timber. Previous to the establishment of New Archangel, or Sitka, on its present site Kadiak was also the headquarters of the Russian-American Company. The Russians gave it the name of *Pavlovsky gavan* (Pavlof's, i. e., Paul's harbor), and the natives and creoles of the island speak of it to the present day simply as *gavan*, or the harbor. The canonization into St. Paul is the result of faulty translation by our map makers."

The above is not wholly borne out by the record. The Russian Lisianski, on his map of 1805, published in 1814, has St. Paul. Pavlof is the Russian for Paul. Early Russian charts have *Pavlovski gavan*, but Tebenkof, 1849, has *gavan St. Pavla*.

**Kodiak**; post-office at St. Paul, Kodiak, established in August, 1888.

**Kogiung**; Eskimo village, at mouth of Kvichak river, Bristol bay. Native name, reported, in 1880, by Petrof who spelled it Koggiung.

**Kogok**; river, debouching into Norton sound, about 20 miles southwest from St. Michael. Native name, obtained by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Kohklux*, village; see Koklux.

*Kohlsaak*, peak; see Kolsaat.

*Koianglas*, village; see Klinkwan.

**Koidern**; river, tributary to the White river, from the south, near longitude 140° 30'. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891.

*Koikpak*, river; see Koyuk.

**Kok**; river, tributary to Wainwright inlet, Arctic coast. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1869, as Kook. Since then given indifferently as Kok or Koo. Hydrographic chart 68, edition of 1892, shows two rivers, one called Koo and the other Kee, and near their mouths, on Point Collie, a village called Koogmute, i. e., Kuk people. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls this village Kululin. Koog river of the Eleventh Census may be *this* river, or Kukpak river.

**Koka**; islet, in southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. A Finnish family name, applied by Vasilief in 1809.

**Koklux**; astronomical station, near Klukwan, Chilkat river, southeast Alaska, occupied by Davidson, August 7, 1869, as a solar eclipse station. Native name from Davidson, who wrote it Kohklux.

**Kokok**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near the Yukon-Kuskokwim portage. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Kochkogamute, i. e., Kokok people.

**Kokolik**; Eskimo settlement, at Point Lay, Arctic coast. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Koko**; Eskimo village on the right bank of the lower Yukon, a little below Ikogmut. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1898, as Kochkomut, i. e., Koko people.

**Koksuktapaga**; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado Recording district, Seward peninsula. Native name, variously written Casa-de Parga, Koshotok, Kosoktok, Koksukdeparga, etc.

**Kolkiket**; mountain, northwest of Togiak lake, in the Ahklun range. Native name, from Post, 1898, who wrote it Kolchichet. Not shown on any map.

**Kolmakof**; an old Russian trading post and stockade or redoubt, on the north bank of the Kuskokwim, about 200 miles above its mouth. Ivan Simonson Lukeen, a Russian creole, ascended the Kuskokwim in 1832 to this place, where he built a stockade, which was for a time known as Lukeen's fort. In 1841 it was partially destroyed by the Indians with fire, whereupon it was rebuilt by Alexander Kolmakof and took his name. Various known since as Kolmakof redoubt, Kolmakovski, etc.

*Koloshanka*, river; see Indian.

**Kolosh**; island, in Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

**Koloshian**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Koloshenkin (Koloshian) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Koloshskoi*, cape; see Escape.

*Kolumakturuk*, village; see Killimantavie.

*Komarof*. Nelson, in 1878, shows a village bearing this name in the Yukon delta, near Kotlik. It is not shown on recent maps.

*Komtok Hon*, port; see Frederick.

**Kolsaat**; peak, in the Tordrillo mountains, near headwaters of the Kuskokwim. Native name, from Spurr and Post, in 1898, who wrote it Kohlsaat.

**Konaton**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little above the mouth of the Yuko or Soonkakak river. Name from Dall, 1869, who wrote it Kónaton. Neither name nor river found on recent maps.

*Konega*, island; see Kanaga.

*Konetz*, point; see Dalnoi.

**Kongiganak**; Eskimo village (of about 175 people in 1878), on north shore of Kuskokwim bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its native name reported by him as Kongiganagamiut, i. e., Kongiganak people.

**Kongik**; Eskimo village, on the Buckland river, Seward peninsula; reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Kongigamute, i. e., Kongik people. The Eskimo name of the river, on which is this village, the Eskimo are said to call Konguk or Kunguk.

*Konguk*, river; see Buckland.

*Konicheskaia*, volcano; see Conical.

*Koniouji*, island; see Big Koniuji.

*Koniugi*, island; see Big Koniuji.

**Koniuji**; island (1,113 feet high), off the northwestern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. So called by the early Russians from the abundance there of crested auks (*simorhynchus cristatellus*), called by the Russians Kanoozhki or Kanooskie. The Aleut name of this bird is Kunuliuk. The word Koniuji often appears and is variously spelled Kaniugi, Koniouji, Koniouzhka, Canooskie, etc. See also Little Koniuji.

**Koniuji**; islet, in Little Raspberry strait, between Kittiwake and Kodiak islands. Named by Murashof in 1839-40. The name is a corruption of the Aleut name Kun-u-liuk, meaning *crested auk*. Elliott spells it Canooskie.

**Koniuji**; strait, between Big and Little Koniuji islands, Shumagin group. Called Koniushi by Dall in 1872.

*Konnekova*, river; see Clear.

*Konniaga*, island; see Kanaga.

*Konootena*, river and village; see Kanuti.

*Konsina*, river; see Tiekel.

*Konstantina*, harbor; see Constantine.

*Kontog*, island; see Khantaak.

*Kooagamutes*, villages; see Kowak.

*Kooak*, river; see Kowak.

*Koog*, river; see Kok.

*Koogrock*, mining district, etc.; see Kugruk.

*Koogroog*, river; see Kugruk.

*Kook*, bay; see Basket.

*Kook*, river, etc.; see Knik.

*Kookpoourook*, river; see Kukpowruk.

*Kookpuk*, river; see Kukpuk.

*Koolvagavigamute*, village; see Kulvagavik.

*Koosetrien*, river; see Kuzitrin.

**Koot**; Eskimo village, near Cape Etolin, Nunivak island, Bering sea. Native name, from the Eleventh Census. Population in 1890, 117.

**Kootznahoo**; archipelago, head, inlet, roads, and village, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. This word comes from a native word, Khutz-n'hu (bear's fort). Its obscure and difficult gutturals have produced great diversity of rendering. It has been called Hoochinoo, Hoosnoff, Houchnou, Hudsunoo, Kenasnow, Khutz-n'hu, Kootsnoo, Koutsnou, Kutznou, Koutznou, etc. An island near and the post-office bear the name Killisnoo, another form of this word. See Kenasnow and Killisnoo.

*Koourovskaiia*, bay; see Kovurof.

*Kooyak*, slough; see Kuiak.

*Korga*, island; see Crow.

*Korkpowrook*, river; see Kukpowruk.

*Koronatsie*, island; see Coronation.

**Korovin**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Presumably so named by the Russians, after Ivan Korovin, captain of the trading vessel *Trinity*, in these waters in 1762. Written Korowinsky, Korovinskaia, etc.

**Korovin**; cape, the northern head of Korovin bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. It is Korovei of Sarichef, in 1790, and usually Korovinski.

**Korovin**; island, one of the Shumagin group. Named by the Russians, presumably after Ivan Korovin, one of the early Russian explorers, who, in command of the *Sv. Troitzka* (Holy Trinity), explored the Aleutian islands in 1762. Also called Korovinskoi and Korovin. The word is from the Russian Koróva (cow).

**Korovin**; volcano (4,988 feet high), on the north end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Korovinskaia by Lutke about 1830.

**Korovinski**; deserted native village on Korovin bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. Lutke calls it Nikolskoi. The village now appears to be abandoned, the natives having removed to Nazan bay, across the island.

**Kosciusko**; island, in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

**Koserefski**; village, on the left bank of the Yukon, near the mouth of Shageluk slough. Called Leather village by Dall, 1866, who reports this to be the Russian usage. Has appeared on various maps as Koserefski, Kosyrof, Kozerevsky, Kozyrof, etc. Holy Cross Mission is at or near this place.

**Koserefsky**; post-office, at Koserefski, on the Yukon, established in September, 1899.

*Koshigin*, bay; see Kashega.

*Koshotok*, creek; see Koksuktapaga.

**Kostromitinof**; cape, forming the eastern point of entrance to Danger bay, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So named by Murashef in 1839-40. It is a Russian family name. The U. S. court interpreter at Sitka at the present time is George Kostrometinoff.

*Kosyrof*, village; see Koserefski.

*Kotelkakal*, river; see Kateel.

*Kotelmoi*, cape; see Kettle.

*Koteosok*, harbor. The anchorage at east end of Killisnoo (Kenasnow of Meade) island was so called by Meade in 1869. Has also been called Koteosok creek. The name appears to be obsolete.

*Koteosok*, island; see Killisnoo.

**Kotlik**; Eskimo village (population 31 in 1890), at the mouth of Kotlik river. An Eskimo name which, according to Nelson, means *breeches*. It was, in 1878, the fur-trading station for the district. So named to designate the junction of two small streams.

**Kotlik**; small river, in the Yukon delta, near Pastol bay. Named Kotlik (*breeches*) by the Eskimo.

*Kotory*, islands; see Pribilof.

*Kotsechekmaksy*, bay; see Kachemak.

**Kotsina**; river, near Mount Wrangell, tributary to the Copper river, from the east in latitude 61° 30'. Native name, reported by Peters in 1899.

*Kotsokotana*, river; see Buckland.

*Kotusk*, mountains; see Chilkoot.

**Kotzebue**; sound, on the northern shore of Seward peninsula, Arctic ocean. Discovered, explored, and named by Kotzebue in August, 1816. He says. "In compliance with the general wish of my companions, I called this newly discovered sound by my own name, Kotzebue's sound."

*Kou*, island; see Kuiu.

*Kouboughakkhli*, cape; see Kubugakli.

*Kougrok*, mining district, etc.; see Kugruk.

*Koujalik*, bay; see Kujulik.

*Koujulik*, bay; see Kujulik.

*Koukak*, bay; see Kukak.

*Koukhat*, cape; see Douglas.

*Koulagayakh*, island; see Kuliugiak.

*Koulakh*, lake; see Kulik.

*Koulichkou*, bay; see Snipe.

*Koulitzkoff*, rock; see Kulichkof.

*Koulugmut*, cape; see Kuliuk.

*Koumloun*, cape; see Kumliun.

*Koutznou*, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.

**Kovrizhka**; cape, forming the north head of Makushin bay, on the northwestern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, called it Hatan, perhaps from the Russian word *hat* (sea wall or dam), and the Russian Hydrographic charts have Hattan. Veniaminof calls it Ermoshkinskie and applies the name Kovrizhka to another point 12 miles farther south. It is Makushin *cape* (not Makushin *point*) of the Fish Commission, 1888. Kovrizhka is Russian for a small loaf or gingerbread cake.

**Kovurof**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by Ingenstrem or Lutke about 1830. Lutke calls it Koourovskaia. Has also been called Kovurova.

**Kowak**; river, tributary to Hotham inlet, Kotzebue sound. An Eskimo word, long in use and variously spelled Kooak, Koowak, Kowuk. According to Spurr it is Kubuk or Kuvuk, meaning great river. According to Allen it is Holoöatna or Kowak river. It has also been called Putnam or Kowak river.

*Kow-e-rok*, village; see Kaviruk.

**Koyana**; creek, west of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Koyuk**; river, tributary to the head of Norton bay, Norton sound. An Eskimo name, given by Tebenkof as Kvieguk, by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map as Koikpak (river big), by the Seward map of 1867 as Koipak, and since then as Kayuk, Koyuk, Kuyuk, etc. As here used this name applies also to what has been called the Kanguksuk or Left Fork of the Kviguk (Koyuk). According to Brooks, 1900, this river is now locally known as Koyuk.

**Koyukuk**; mountain, near the mouth of the Koyukuk river. Native name published by the Coast Survey in 1884.

**Koyukuk**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little above Nulato. Native name, reported by the Russians as Kuiuk and by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867, as Coyukuk. On Coast Survey maps called Kouiak, Koyoukuk, and Koyukuk.

*Kozerevsky*, village; see Koserefski and Holy Cross Mission.

*Kozian*, rock or shoal; see Cozian.

*Kozyrof*, village; see Koserefski.

*Krainie*, cape; see Last.

*Krallegak*, village; see Kialagak.

*Krasnoi*, cape; see Red.

*Krasnoi Ribi*, islets, etc.; see Redfish.

*Krasnoriechnoi*, cape; see Red River.

**Krenitzin**; cape, the western end of Alaska peninsula, the northeast point of entrance to Isanotski strait. Named by Lutke, 1828, presumably after Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, who explored in the Aleutian islands in 1768-69. Variouslly written Krenitsyn, Krenitsine, Krenitsyn, etc.

**Krenitzin**; group of islands, between Unalaska and Unimak, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, prior to 1836, presumably after Capt. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, who explored in this region in 1768. The principal islands of this group are Aektok, Akun, Akutan, Avatanak, Tigalda, Ugamak, and Unalga.

*Kresta*, cape; see Northwest Shoulder.

**Kresta**; point, at south end of Krestof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kresta (cross) by Vasilief in 1833.

*Kresta*, sound; see Cross.

*Krestof*, bay; see Winter anchorage.

**Krestof**; island, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krestof (cross) by the Russians. Krestof is a Russian family name.

**Krestof**; mountain, on Krestof island, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krestofskaja (cross) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Krestof**; port, indenting the eastern shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Mielkoi (shoal) bay by Vasilief in 1809. Also called Krestof (cross) very early by the Russians.

**Krestof**; sound, between Krestof, Kruzof, and Partofshikof islands, just north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So designated in recent Coast Survey publications. It constitutes a part of what Portlock, in 1787, called Hayward strait. It was called Krestof (cross) by Vasilief in 1833. Vasilief, sr., in 1809, applied the name Krestof to what is here called Olga strait. See Hayward and Olga.

*Krestofskoi*, island; see Guide.

*Kripniyuk*, river; see Black.

*Kripniyukamiut*, village; see Kipniak.

**Krischa**; ridge, south of the Takhini river, near Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

*Krissey*, island; see Rat.

**Kritskoi**; island, one of the Kudobin islands, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Lutke, in 1828, who says that this island was erroneously called *Vîle aux Loups* (wolf) on his Chart XIV.

*Kriwoi*, island; see Crooked.

**Kriwoi**; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Kriwoi (crooked) by Tebenkof in 1849. Also written Krivoi. Has also been called Crooked island.

**Krogh**; lake, in southern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Krotahini**; pass, between the valley of the Alsek and Chilkat rivers. Name published in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

**Krotahini**; river, tributary to the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, as Krotahini, i. e., Krota river.

**Kroto**; Indian village, on the right bank of the Sushitna, 33 miles above its mouth. Native name, from Muldrow, 1898.

**Krugloi**; island, in Peril strait, opposite Hooniah sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1833; by error, Kruoloi.

**Krugloi**; islands, in Salisbury sound, near entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1833.

*Krugloi*, island; see Agattu.

*Krugloi*, island; see Round.

*Krugloi*, islet; see Mills.

**Krugloi**; point, the southernmost point of Halleck island, north of Sitka sound. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Krusenstern*, island; see Little Diomedé.

**Krusenstern**; promontory, constituting the northern point of entrance to Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. So named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, after Admiral Adam Johann von Krusenstern, of the Russian navy. Has been written Krusenstern.

*Krutoi*, cape; see Steep.

**Krutoi**; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Krutoi (steep) by Tebenkof in 1849. Erroneously Krustoi.

*Krutoi*, point, on the western shore of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Krutoi (steep) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

**Kruzgamepa**; river, in the Seward peninsula, flowing into the Kaviruk and thence to Imuruk basin. Local name, from the Eskimo; written Kruzgamapah or Kruz-ga-ma-pa. Also sometimes called Pilgrim. Pronounced Krooze-gay-máy-pah.

**Kruzof**; island, one of the large islands of the Alexander archipelago, northwest of Sitka. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it by its native name, Tleekh. According to Grewingk (p. 93), Mount Edgumbe was called St. Lazaro by Juan d' Ayala, in 1775, and the island became afterwards known as San Jacinto (St. Hyacinth). In 1787 Portlock named it Pitt island. Early Russian traders called it Sitka island. Lisianski, in 1805, named it Crooze "after our late Admiral" (p. 221, English edition). Grewingk, 1849, calls it Edgumbe or Kruzow island. Kruzof (possessive of Kruze) has been selected and adopted, that being, in some of its variant forms of Kruse, Kruzoff, Kruzoff, Kruzow, etc., more frequently used.

*Kryci*, islands; see Rat.

**Kshaliuk**; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

**Kowak**; Eskimo villages, on the lower part of the Kowak river, northwestern Alaska. Reported by Petrof, 1880, as Koogamutes, i. e., Kuak peoples.

*Ku-ah-ru*, inlet; see Woody.

*Kuahroo*, river; see Inaru.

*Kubieshka*, island; see Jug.

**Kubugakli**; cape, the south point of entrance to Katmai bay, Shelikof strait, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Various written Kou-boughakkhli, Kubugakhli, etc.

*Kubuk*, river; see Kowak.

**Kudiakof**; islands, in front of Izembek bay, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Tebenkof, 1849, calls them Chimiudi, apparently a native word, the ending *uda* meaning bay and *chim* possibly from *chirik*, a species of marine fish found there. Dall, in 1882, named these islands Kudiakof, after Kudiakof, the surveyor, who in the autumn of 1791 was sent there from Unalaska in a baidarka by Captain Sarichef. He wintered on Unimak island, and in the following spring made a tour of the island in his baidarka, passing by Sannak and Deer islands. Various written Chudoekow, Khoudiakoff, Khudiakoff, etc.

**Kudobin**; a string of low islands bordering the north shore of Alaska peninsula from Port Moller westward, of which the principal ones are Walrus, Kritskoi, and Moller. Called Khudobin by Dall, in 1882, after Andrew Khudobin, one of the naval officers of Lutke's party.

*Kudobin*, peninsula; see Deer islet.

**Kudugnak**; cape, the northern head of Nazan bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has been written Kadugnak and Kudugnake.

**Kuearuk**; river, tributary to Fish river, from the east, north of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Name, from the Eskimo, published in 1900. Also called Right fork of Fish river.

*Kugalga*, island; see Tigalda.

**Kugaluk**; Eskimo village, on Spafariel bay, Kotzebue sound, Seward peninsula. Population in 1880, 12. According to the Russians, in 1852, its name is Kualing-miut, and according to Petrof, 1880, it is Kugalukmute, i. e., Kugaluk people.

*Kugidach-Jagutscha*; see Pogromnoi volcano.

**Kugirukruk**; river, tributary to the Kuzitrin river, from the north, in the central part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, from Brooks, of the Geological Survey, 1900.

**Kugrua**; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean at the Seashore islands. Native name, from English naval officers during the Franklin search expedition. Always hitherto has been written Cogrua. According to Murdoch, Kúg'ru is the Eskimo name of the *whistling swan*.

**Kugruk**; mining district, and river, tributary to the Kuzitrin, from the north, in western part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, variously written Koogrock, Kougrok, Kugrock, etc., from Barnard and Brooks, 1900.

**Kugruk**; river, tributary to Kotzebue sound, Seward peninsula, a little west of Cape Deceit. Eskimo name, from Brooks 1900. Has been written Koogroog.

**Kuguklik**; river; in western Alaska, a little north of Kuskokwim bay. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who crossed its mouth in December, 1878.

*Kugulik*, bay; see Kuzhulik.

**Kuiak**; slough, about 2 miles from St. Michael canal, near St. Michael, western Alaska. Eskimo name, from the Coast Survey, 1898, who wrote it Kooyak.

*Kwik-amuk-puk*; see Kuyikanuikpul.

*Kwikli*, village; see Kwik.

**Kuilkluk**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 20 miles above Bethel. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Kuilkhlogamute, i. e., Kuilklok people. Petrof gives its population, in 1880, as 75, and its name Kuljkhlugamute in his text (p. 17) and Kuilkhlogamute on his map.

*Kwimla*, pass; see Kwemeluk.

**Kuiu**; island, one of the large islands of the Alexander archipelago. Native name, obtained by the Russians. Has also been called Kou island.

*Kwiuk*, river; see Koyukuk.

**Kuiukta**; bay, northeast of Mitrofanía island, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians.

**Kujulik**; bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, immediately east of Chignik bay. Native name, from the Russians. Pronounced Kee-zhúlik. Has also been written Kaiulik, Koujalik, Kugulik, etc.

*Kuka*, rock; see Signals (The).

**Kukak**; bay, west of Afognak, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from early Russian explorers. Sometimes written Koukak. Langsdorf, 1813, wrote it as above, Kukak.

**Kukak**; Indian village, on Kukak bay. Lutke, 1835, has Koukak bay and village.

**Kukistan**; cape, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. Called Dolgoi (long) or Kukis-Tan by Wosnesenski about 1840. Native name. The termination *tan* appears to mean point or cape.

*Kukkan*, harbor; see Portlock.

**Kuklax**; lake, near the water portage, between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Raymond, in 1869, reported its native name as Kuklaxlekuhta. I have followed him part way and called it Kuklax.

**Kukluktuk**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim river, about 30 miles below Kolmakof. Name from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Kokhlokhtokhpagamute.

**Kukpowruk**; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean, between Cape Lisburne and Icy cape. Eskimo name, published, in 1890, as Kookpoowrook and Kookpowrook. *Kuk* in the dialect of the northwestern Eskimo means river. It is probable that Kukpauringmiut of the Eleventh Census refers to some village or people near or on this river.

**Kukpuk**; river, tributary to Marryat inlet, near Point Hope, Arctic ocean. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1890, as Kookpuk (river big).

**Kukuliak**; native village, on the northern shore of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

*Kukuyukuk*. Raymond, 1869, gives this as the name of a small river tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about a dozen miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. Name not found elsewhere.

*Kukvak*, cape; see Douglas.

**Kulak**; point, the southern point of entrance to Tanaga bay, Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who indicates the initial *K* as very hard. His spelling has been transliterated Kchulach, or, as it might be, Kkhulakh.

*Kulgiak*, island; see Kalgin.

**Kuliak**; cape, west of Afognak island, on northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians, who write it Kuliak and Kuliakuik.

*Kulichavak*, river; see Kvichivak.

*Kulichkof*, bay; see Snipe.

**Kulichkof**; islet, east of Near island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by the early Russians.

**Kulichkof**; islet, near the southern point of entrance to Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by Vasilief in 1831.

**Kulichkof**; rock, off Burunof cape, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by Vasilief in 1809. Has been variously written Kou-litzkoff, Kulichek, Kulitch, etc.

- Kulik**; lake, in the water portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Called Kullik by Tikhmenief, in 1861, and Koulakh by Raymond, in 1869. Spurr and Post, who passed here, in 1898, make no mention of this, but call a lake in this vicinity Oknakluk.
- Kuliliak**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called by its Aleut name, Kuliliak (sorrow, anguish), by Sarichef in 1792, and since spelled in many ways, as Kiliuluk, Kouliliak, Kullilak, etc.
- Kuliugiak*. One of the Shumagins, not identified, is so called by Veniaminof and Lutke. It is a native word, meaning *round* and *rocky*. Lutke writes it Koulagayakh.
- Kuliugmiut*, cape; see Kuliuk.
- Kuliuk**; cape, between Uganuk and Uyak bays, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, shows a village here called Koloock. Usually called Kuliug-miut (Kuliuk people) on maps and written Koulugmut, Kulinyemute, Kuliugmiut, Kumelmot, Kumelmot, etc.
- Kulugrua*, river; see Meade.
- Kuluk**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Khulukh.
- Kulukak**; lake, draining to Kulukak bay, on north shore of Bristol bay. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote it Kuliukak. Perhaps this is identical with Oallek lake of Spurr in 1898.
- Kulukak**; small shallow bay, indenting the northern shore of Bristol bay, about 35 miles northwesterly from Cape Constantine. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote it Kuliukak. Has also been written Kouloukak, Kouloulak, Kulluk, Kululuk, etc. To a large open bay outside this bay a late Coast Survey chart applies the name Kululak.
- Kulvagavik**; Eskimo village, on the western side of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, and its native name reported by him to be Koolvagavigamiut, i. e., Kulvagavik people.
- Kumelmot*, cape; see Kuliuk.
- Kumisik*, cape and island; see Kumlik.
- Kumlik**; cape and island, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest of Sutwik island. Native name, from the Russians. Erroneously Kumisik.
- Kumliun**; cape, the northern point of entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Variouslly written Koumloun, Kumlium, Kumtiak, etc. It may be identical with Foggy cape of Cook in 1778.
- Kumtiak*, cape; see Kumliun.
- Kun**; river, in the Yukon delta, tributary to the head of Scammon bay. Native name, written Khun by the Coast Survey in 1898. Dall, 1869, wrote it Kun, and says it is Kun of the Innuut, and was named Maria Louisa by Captain Smith of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, about 1867.
- Kunaiugiuk*, island; see Spectacle.
- Kunakakvak*. The Russian-American Company's map of 1849 shows a native village of this name near Karluk, on the north shore of Kodiak.
- Kunakan*, island; see Sitkalidak.
- Kungitak*, cape; see Reef.
- Kungiugan*. The south end of Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group, has the appearance of an island, and is by Tebenkof shown as a separate island with the native name Kungiugan. Dall gives the name as Kungagingan. Lutke calls one of the islands in the Shumagin group Kiganghym, which seems to be another rendering of this word.

*Kung-uk*, river; see Buckland.

**Kunikakagi**; island (perhaps a lump of ice now melted), in the delta of the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849 (Chart VII). Apparently a native name. In the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 205, footnote), it is spelled Kunakagi and applied to a river.

**Kunmik**; cape, the northeastern point of entrance to Aniakchak bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Kunuliuk*, island; see Koniuji.

*Kunuyu-tanan*. One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is called by Sarichef Kunujutanany (Phillips Voyages, VI, 15) and by Lutke Kunuyutanany, i. e., Kunuyu-big.

*Kupotraia*, peak; see Cupola.

**Kupreanof**; harbor, between Paul and Jacob islands, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. So named by Woronkofski, in 1837.

**Kupreanof**; island, one of the principal islands of the Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians, after Capt. Ivan Andreevich Kùpreanof, who succeeded Wrangell, as governor of the Russian-American colonies, in 1836. Various spellings Kupreanoff, Kupreanov, Kuprianow, etc.

**Kupreanof**; point, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named Ivanof (John's) by Lutke, 1836, and afterwards Kupreanof by the Russians. Called Ivanoff, Ivanovsky, Kupreanoff, and St. John.

**Kupreanof**; strait, between Kodiak and Afognak islands. Named Karluk by Murashef, in 1839-40, Kupreanof by the Russian-American Company's officers, in 1849, Sievernoi (northern) by Tebenkof, in 1849, and variously called North, Northern, and Kupreanof.

**Kusawa**; lake (elevation 2,700 feet), northwest of Chilkat pass, draining to lake Laberge. Native name, written Kùssooà by Krause, in 1882, Kùssùa by the Coast Survey, in 1883, Kusawah by the Canadian Geological Survey in 1898. Has also been called Arkell. The above form, Kusawa, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

**Kushti**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

*Kushukvag-miut*, village; see Alitak.

**Kusilvak**; island, one of the outer islands of the Yukon delta. Native name. Has also been written Kusalvak.

**Kusilvak**; mountain (2,449 feet high), in the Yukon delta, about 35 miles westerly from Andreefski. Apparently a native name, obtained by Dall, who, in 1870, published the form Kùsilvak, as above. Earlier Russian charts call it Ingieguk. Tebenkof calls it Ingun.

*Kuska*, island; see Kiska.

**Kuskok**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the lower Kuskokwim, near its mouth. Native name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote Kuskogamute, i. e., Kuskok people. Has also been written Kuskokhagamiut, Kuskokvagamute, etc. Population in 1880, 24; in 1890, 115.

**Kuskokwim**; bay, at mouth of the Kuskokwim river, Bering sea. Native name, from Ustiugof, who visited it in 1818. Various spellings Kouskokvim, Kuskoquim, etc. The word Kuskokwim, according to missionary J. H. Kilbuck, is the genitive of Kuskokwik, the last syllable meaning river and the rest of doubtful meaning.

**Kuskokwim**; river, one of the large rivers of western Alaska, south of the Yukon. Native name, apparently obtained by Ustiugof, in 1818, and published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826. Various spellings.

**Kuskovak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim river, near its mouth. Name from Nelson, who passed near it in January, 1879, and who writes it Kuskovakh.

**Kuskulana**; glacier, on the southwestern slope of Mount Blackburn. So named by Gerdine in 1900.

**Kuskulana**; pass, between the Chokosna and Kuskulana rivers. So named by Schrader in 1900.

**Kuskulana**; river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the east, and draining from Kuskulana glacier. Native name, from Rohn, 1899. Kuskulaná means Kuskula river.

**Kuslina**; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, between the mouths of the Kotsina and Cheshnina rivers. Native name, from Schrader, 1900.

*Kussiloff*, cape; see Kasilof.

*Kussoo*, lake; see Kusawa.

*Kussoóáchravathíni*. The Krause brothers, 1882, report this to be the native description of the stream which drains Kusawa lake, southeastern Alaska. See also East.

**Kustatan**; Indian village (population 65 in 1880), on shore of Redoubt bay, Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880. The last syllable, *tan*, means point or cape.

*Kussua*, river; see Kusawa.

**Kutchuma**; group of islands, in northeastern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Russian naval officers, in 1809, called this group Boidarkin, which has also appeared as Boidarka. Have also been called Kutchiuma. It is a corruption of Kuchumof, a Russian family name.

**Kutenige**; creek, tributary to Jockeach river, Chilkat region, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and by them written Kutenigé.

*Kutlhlatno*, river; see Gisasa.

**Kutkan**; island, in Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians, after a famous Indian chief who freed his slaves and embraced Christianity. Has also been written Kuch-kan and Kukh-kan. It has also been called Garden, Gull, Popof, and Stanovoi (rocky). The last-named was given by Vasilief in 1809.

**Kutkwutlu**; Indian village, on the left bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth, southeastern Alaska. Katkwaltu or Kut-kwutlu is said to mean place of gulls. A Presbyterian missionary station called Willard (afterwards changed to Haines) was established at this village in 1881.

*Kutlik*, village and river; see Kotlik.

*Kutloot*, island; see South.

**Kutmuknuk**; channel, leading into the Kwemeluk pass, in the Yukon delta. Eskimo name, from the Coast Survey, 1898.

*Kutsch-tazik-mutscha*, lake; see Salamatof.

*Kutsch-tschemma*. Grewingk, 1850, following Wosnesenski, 1840, gives this as the native designation of a small lake on Kenai peninsula, near East Foreland. Perhaps Kutsch means lake, and the rest of this might be pronounced Shamna.

*Kutten*. Dall, writing in 1869, says there is a native settlement in the Yukon delta, on the Kun river, about 10 miles from the head of Scammon bay, known as Kútténmut (Kutten people).

*Kut-tuk-wah*, island; see Tongass.

**Kutul**; native village, on the right bank of the Yukon, about 50 miles above Anvik. Name from Nelson, 1878-79, who writes it Khutulkakat, i. e., Kutul river.

*Kutulnakt*, river; see Kaiyuh.

**Kutuzof**; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little east of Port Moller. Named Kutuzova (Kutuzof's) by Lutke, in 1828, presumably after Hagemester's ship, the *Kutuzof*. This cape and the one next east of it, Seniavine, have sometimes been confounded on the charts. It has been variously spelled Koutousoff, Kutuzoff, etc.

*Kuuk*, river; see Mungoark.

*Kuyikamwikipul*. Raymond, 1869, gives this as the native name of an Eskimo village on the right bank of the Yukon a little below Koserefski. Village and name appear to be obsolete. Perhaps it should have been written Kuik-anuik-puk.

*Kuyuk*, river; see Koyuk.

*Kuyukuk*; lakes, near the south bank of the Yukon, drained by the Kukuyukuk river. Name from Raymond, 1869. Not found on recent maps.

**Kuyuyukak**; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Kuzitrin**; river, in the Seward peninsula, flowing westward to Kaviruk and through this to Imuruk basin. Eskimo name, from Brooks, of the Geological Survey, 1900. Locally written Koosetrien.

**Kvichak**; village, and river, draining from Iliamna lake to Bristol bay. Native name, reported by the early Russians. Lutke, writing in 1828, says: "Kvitchak (river), called by Cook Bristol."

**Kvichivak**; river, between the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the west. Name from Nelson, who traveled along this sluggish stream in January, 1879, which he says is by the natives called Kivvichavak. Apparently identical with Ankitaktuk creek of Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, who obtained this name from missionary J. H. Kilbuck. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Kvinchagak. Has also been called Kulichavak and Kulichivak.

*Kvichpak*, river; see Yukon.

*Kvieguk*, river; see Koyuk.

**Kvigatluk**; Eskimo village, in the Big Lake country, between the Yukon and Kuskokwim. Nelson, in 1879, passed near it and reports its name to be Kvigathlogamute, i. e., Kvigatluk people.

**Kviguk**; Eskimo village, on north shore of Norton bay, at mouth of the Kviguk river. Eskimo name, from the Russians. Tikhmenief, 1861, has Kviegmuit and Kviegmuit, i. e., Kviguk people.

**Kvikak**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Yukon, about 30 miles above Anvik. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Kvikhagamute, i. e., Kvikak people.

*Kvikh*, river; see Kwik.

*Kvinchagak*, river; see Kvichivak.

**Kvingak**; small stream, tributary to the head of Norton bay, Norton sound. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It appears to be identical with Kvienkak of Tikhmenief, 1861.

*Kruveren*, tract and river; see Kaviruk.

*Kwahteetah*, river; see Katete.

*Kweek*, arm, etc.; see Knik.

**Kweleluk**; Eskimo village, in the Kuskokwim district, given in the Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 164), as Quelelochamiut, i. e., Kwelelok people. Population in 1890, 112. Location unknown.

**Kwemeluk**; pass, in the Yukon delta. Native name, from the Coast Survey in 1898. The Russians wrote it Kuimla.

*Kwichtimut*, river; see Kwikli.

- Kwik;** Eskimo village, on the western side of Bald Head, Norton bay, Norton sound. On a recent map called Isaacs, from the name of a person living there.
- Kwik;** Eskimo village, northeast of Bald Head, on the northern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound. Called Kvikh by Petrof, 1880. On a late map called Kuikli.
- Kwik;** Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles above Bethel. Nelson, 1878-79, reports its native name to be Kwigamute, i. e., *river people*. Petrof, 1880, follows this spelling. Spurr and Post in 1898, following missionary Kilbuck, write Kwégamut.
- Kwik;** Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Nunivak island. Native name, from the Eleventh Census, which spells it Kweegamute on the map and Kwigamiut in the text (p. 164).
- Kwik;** river, flowing from the Malaspina glacier into Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Kwik is the Eskimo word for *river*. Has also been called the Grand Wash.
- Kwik;** river, tributary to north shore of Norton bay, Seward peninsular. Called Kuik by Peters in 1900. It is the Eskimo word for *river*. Earlier maps show a village here called Kvikh.
- Kwik.** The Eskimo name for *river*. (Singular Kwik, dual Kweék, plural Kweet.)
- Kwikak;** Eskimo village, on the left (? right) bank of the Kuskokwim, about 25 miles below Kalchagamut. It is apparently identical with Kwigalogamute of Petrof in 1880. Missionary Kilbuck, according to Spurr, 1898, writes it Queékagamut, and it was published by the Geological Survey as Kwikagamut, i. e., Kwikak people.
- Kwikak;** Eskimo village, on the outer coast in the Yukon delta, a little south of the mouth of Black river. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898, who give it as Kwikágamut.
- Kwikli;** river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, a little above Bethel. Its Eskimo name, according to Spurr and Post, who obtained it from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is Kwiklimut, i. e., Kwikli people.
- Kwikluak;** pass, in the Yukon delta, one of the outlets of the Yukon river. Eskimo name. On late Coast Survey charts called Kwikklok. Tebenkof, 1849, has Kwikliuak and Kwikltak, and Raymond, 1869, called it American Mouth.
- Kwikpak;** pass, one of the mouths of the Yukon river. Eskimo name. Kwik means *river* (dual Kweek, plural Kweet) and puk means *big, large*. Various written Kwikhpak, Kwikhsak, etc.
- Kwikpak,* river; see Yukon.
- Kwiktalik;** mountain (1,200 feet high), on Seward peninsula, between Golofnin and Norton bays, north shore of Norton sound. Native name, from Peters, 1900. Also written Quiktalik.
- Kwina,* river; see Kanektok.
- Kwinak;** Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, at the mouth of the Kwinak or Kanektok river, Bering sea. So given by Sarichef, 1826, and Tebenkof, 1849. Petrof, 1880, writes it Quinehahamute, or, omitting the termination *mute*, meaning *people*, it would be Quène-á-ák. Various written Quinhágamute, Quinehaha, etc.
- Kwiniuk;** mountain, Seward peninsula. Native name, from the prospectors, who write it Quinnehuk.
- Kwiniuk;** river, east of Golofnin bay and tributary to north shore of Norton bay. Eskimo name, written Quinnehuk by the prospectors.
- Kwisnon.* Raymond, 1869, shows a western tributary of the Tozi river called Quisnon. Name not found elsewhere.

**Kwiyadik**; creek, tributary to Kuskokwim river, just south of Kanektok river, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, and by them written Quiyáidik.

*Kyak*, island; see Kayak.

*Kygane*, cape; see Muzon.

*Kygmil*, cape; see Prince of Wales.

*Kyska*, harbor, etc.; see Kiska.

*Kytlek*, island; see South.

**Lab**; reef, between Cat and Mary islands, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 98).

**Labandera**; reef, in the entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Labandera (the washer-woman) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Labouchere**; bay, indenting the northeastern coast of Prince of Wales island, and opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the traders, after the Hudson Bay Company steamer *Labouchere*. Has also been called a port and a harbor.

*Labouchere*, bay; see Highfield anchorage.

*Labouchere*, harbor; see Pyramid.

**Labouchere**; island, at entrance to Labouchere bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Ship island by Helm in 1886.

*Labouchere*, island; see Pyramid.

**Labouchere**; mount, west of Chilkat inlet, near Pyramid harbor, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade, in 1869, after the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Labouchere*, which in turn was named after a Mr. Labouchere, of the Hudson Bay Company.

*La Chaussée*. From the northern point of entrance to Lituya bay there extends a spit called by La Perouse *la chaussée* (the road). On the English edition of La Perouse's chart (No. 19) this is designated as "Road to the Fishery & Morai" (burial place).

*Lachina*, river; see Lakina.

**Ladds**; fishing station, at mouth of the Chuitna river, near head of Cook inlet. Apparently a local name, in use in 1895. It is at or near the site of an Indian village called Chuitna.

**Ladue**; creek, tributary to the White river, from the west, near longitude 140°. Presumably named after a prospector, La Due, who wintered on the Yukon in 1884-85.

*Ladrones*, *Islas de*; see Robber.

**Lagoon**; point, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little west of Port Moller. So named by Dall in 1882. Possibly identical with Rozhnof of Lutke in 1828.

*La Grand Plateau*; see Grand Plateau.

**Laida**. This is a Kamchatkan word meaning *shoal*, and was adopted by the Russians in the American possessions.

*Laidennoj*, point; see Anchor.

*Laja*. An islet with rocks about it near San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, was named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779 la Laja (the thin flat stone).

**Lake**; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the east, near longitude 148° 30'. Presumably a descriptive name, from Schrader, 1899.

**Lake**; hill, on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.

*Lake*, point; see Aiak.

- Lake Bay**; small fishing village, on the northeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. It is near Stevenson island, in Kashevarof passage. So called in the Eleventh Census, 1890.
- Lakina**; river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the north, near longitude 143°. Native name, from Rohn, 1899, who wrote it Lachina. Pronounced Lák-i-ná.
- Lancashire**; rocks, on the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after the English yacht *Lancashire Witch* (Sir Thomas Hesketh, owner), which visited Cook inlet that year.
- Landlocked**; bay, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. Local descriptive name, published, in 1898, by the Geological Survey.
- Landmark**; conspicuous gap in the foothills of the Alaskan mountains, near the head of Delta river, longitude 146°. Descriptive name, by Mendenhall, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.
- Landslip**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head. Descriptive name, given by Pender in 1868.
- Lane**; islet, in Danger passage, between Mary and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Lanin*, cape; see Lapin.
- La Perouse**; glacier, in the southern part of the St. Elias alps. So named by Dall, in 1874, after J. F. G. de La Perouse.
- La Perouse**; mountain (10,740 feet high), in southern part of the St. Elias alps. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Jean François de Galaup de la Perouse, the celebrated and unfortunate French navigator, who explored this coast in 1786.
- Lapin**; cape, forming the eastern head of Uria bay, on northern shore of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. Tebenkof called this Lanin, but it has usually been written on American charts Lapin. Capt. Ivan Savich Lapin was a fur trader in this region, in 1762, and is an authority on the early history of the Aleutian islands. Perhaps the name *Lanin* is derived from the Russian word *lan* (deer). On most modern charts the name is misplaced, being applied to Mordvinof and Cave.
- Larch**; bay, near the south end of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Listvinichnaia (larch) by the Russians.
- Large**; island, in Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Bolshoi (large) by the Russians. Erroneously Bomechoi.
- Large*, Isle du; see Navy.
- Larger* or *Great Arm*, Whale bay; see Great arm.
- Larratita*, islet or reef; see Larzatita.
- Larsen**; bay, indenting the western shore of Uyak bay, on northern shore of Kodiak. So called in the Eleventh Census, 1890. Moser, 1899, has Larsen (Uyak) bay.
- Larzatita**; islet or reef, in San Christoval channel, Bucaréli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, called by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1775-1779, Larzatita, according to the English edition of plate 26 in the plates accompanying La Perouse's voyage. On the old Russian copy of this it is Larratita.
- Las Animas*, island and point; see Animas.
- Lascano*; islands. This name appears to have been applied by the Spaniards, in 1788, to some of the islets in Unimak pass.
- Las Puerclas*, islets; see Sows (The).
- Las Ranas*, islets and rocks; see Frogs (The).
- Last**; cape, on the northern shore of Afognak bay, near mouth of Afognak river. Named Krainie (the very last) by Murashev in 1839-40. Near by he has Posliedni (last) cape.

- Last Chance**; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Last Chance**; creek, tributary to the Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Last Chance**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near Eagle. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Last Timber**; cape, on the southern shore of Raspberry island, Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. The descriptive name *Posliednaho liesy* (last of the woods) was given by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Late**; point, the south point of Windfall island, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Latouche**; island, in the southwestern part of Prince William sound. So called by Vancouver in his atlas, 1798. Portlock, 1787, called it Foot island, possibly from a fancied resemblance to a human foot. The native name is reported to be *Klikaklik* or *Klikaklit*, also spelled *Khlikakhlik*.
- Latouche**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Latouche by Puget, of Vancouver's party, in 1794. It was called *Punta de la Esperanza* (hope point) by Malaspina, in 1791, perhaps in allusion to his hope of here finding the famous Northwest passage.
- Lauder**; point, the southern point of entrance to Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dixon in 1787. Has also been called South point.
- Lauf**; islands, in Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Launch**; cove, at Southern rapids, Peril strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Coghlan in 1884.
- Laura**; mountain (7,527 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Laurada*, creek; see Moss.
- Lava**; islet, near Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.
- Lavinia**; point, on the northwestern shore of Chichagof island, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Lay**; point, on the Arctic coast, between Cape Lisburne and Icy cape. So named by Beechey, in 1826, after George Tradescant Lay, the naturalist of his expedition. On Tikhmenief's map this is called *Sloistie* (in layers).
- Lazaref**; cape, on the southeastern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by Lutke, in 1828, who says that Kudiakof, in 1791, reported its native name as *Touliouliaga*.
- Lazaro**; mountain (1,767 feet high), on the south end of Duke island, Dixon entrance. Named St. Lazaro by Douglas in June, 1789. Usage has shortened the name to Lazaro.
- Leader**; island, in the entrance to Ivanof bay, Alaska peninsula. Named *Provodnik* (leader) by Woronkofski in 1837.
- Leading**; point, on Prince of Wales island, in southeastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Leading*, point; see Harrison.
- Leadville**; mountain (1,797 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- League**; point, on the mainland, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1868.
- Leather*, village; see Koserefski.

- Lebarge**; river, tributary to the Yukon river, from the north, about 40 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. So named by Dall, in 1869, after his friend and companion, familiarly called Mike Lebarge. Its native name, according to Dall, is Miskúntl'kakát.
- Lebedevski*, islands; see Pribilof.
- Lebiazhe*, lake; see Swan.
- Le Conte**; bay, in the mainland, east of Mitkof island, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Joseph Le Conte, professor of geology in the University of California. Has also been written Leconte.
- Le Conte**; glacier, at head of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Prof. Joseph Le Conte. Has also been written Leconte.
- Ledge**; islet, in Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Ledge**; point, on the mainland, the south point of entrance to Walker cove, Behm canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Ledge**; point, the southwestern point of entrance to Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name given by Nichols in 1883.
- Ledianoi*, cape; see Icy.
- Leduc**; river, on the mainland, tributary to the Chickamin river, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Also written Le Duc.
- Lees**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Anchor passage, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Leesia*, bay; see Aleutkina.
- Leesoffskaiá*, bay; see Aleutkina.
- Leesy*, cape and islet; see Fox.
- Left**; cape, the western head of Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Named Lievoi (left hand) by the Russians. It is on the left hand as one enters the bay.
- Leg**; island, west from Latouche island, Prince William sound. So named by Dixon in 1787.
- Legma**; island, one of the Necker group; Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Legma is Aleut for *calm*.
- Leila**; small lake, near the headwaters of the Matanuska river, about latitude 62°. So named by Glenn in 1898.
- Liesnoi*, island; see Liesnoi.
- Lemesurier**; island, near entrance to Glacier bay, Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall, in 1879, after the officer who commanded one of Vancouver's boats during the exploration and survey of Cross sound in 1794.
- Lemesurier**; point, at the junction of Ernest sound and Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Le Mesurier, a member of his party. Sometimes it has been written Mesurier.
- Lemly**; rock and group of rocks, off Lemesurier point, at the junction of Ernest sound and Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, presumably after Capt. Samuel Conrad Lemly, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. N. Erroneously Lemley.
- Lemon**; point, the north point of entrance to Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Lena**; cove, indenting the mainland, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1893.
- Lena**; point, on the mainland, near southern entrance to Favorite channel, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Lenard**; harbor, in Cold bay, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Apparently so named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

- Lenard**; sunken rock, southwest of Sannak island. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Lennan**; shoal, off south end of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Lennox**; island, near the eastern point of entrance to Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Leo**; anchorage, in Fortuna strait at south end of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and so named by Coghlan, in 1884, presumably after the schooner *Leo*.
- Leontovich**; cape, the western point of entrance to Gerstle bay, on north shore of Alaska peninsula, between Port Moller and Izembek bay. Named by Lutke, in 1828, after Lieut. Alexander Leontovich, I. N., a member of his party. Has also been called Leon cape and Starling cape.
- Leroy**; creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Leskoff*, cape; see Lieskof.
- Lesnoi*, islet; see Liesnoi.
- Lesser* or *Small arm*, Whale bay; see Small arm.
- Letnikof**; cove, on the eastern shore of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Lindenberg in 1838.
- Letushkwin*, village; see Old Kootznahoo.
- Levashef**; port or harbor, at head of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Capt.-Lieut. Michael Levashef wintered here, September 18, 1768, to June 6, 1769, and, after his vessel, called the place St. Paul harbor. In 1790, Sarichef surveyed in this locality, and, after Levashef, named this place Captains harbor. Krusenstern, in 1827, says of this place that it is properly called Captains, but to distinguish it from others it will be convenient to call it Port Levacheff. It has generally been called Captains harbor.
- Level**; island, at entrance to Duncan canal, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Snow in 1886. At high water it becomes two islands.
- Level**; mountain, on Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Lewes**; river, one of the affluents of the upper Yukon. In 1847 or 1848 Robert Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company, descended this river and named it Lewes. Present usage appears to regard the Yukon as beginning at the junction of the Lewes and Pelly rivers at Fort Selkirk. Often written Lewis. The form Lewes has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Lewis**; cape, on the Arctic coast, between Point Hope and Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey, in 1826, presumably after Mr. Charles Lewis, who accompanied him as a volunteer.
- Lewis**; low islet, west from Alava point, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by local pilots. Near it is Walker island, and there has been confusion between these names. Called Side island in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 77).
- Lewis**; point, on Gravina island, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Named, presumably, by local pilots about 1880.
- Lewis*, river; see Lewes.
- Lewis**; reef, off Lewis point, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by local pilots.
- Lgun*, rock; see Liar.
- Liakik*, bay; see Three Saints.

- Liakik**; cape, forming the eastern point of entrance to Three Saints bay, Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from Liak, the Aleut name for the *black-footed goose*.
- Liar**; rock, the westernmost of the Eckholms group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Lgun (liar) by the Russians in 1809. Has also been called False rock.
- Liard**; river, tributary to the Mackenzie, from the west. Has also been called Mountain river. The above name, Liard, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Libby**; river, tributary to the headwaters of Niukluk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900. Presumably so named after Daniel B. Libby, of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1866.
- Libbey**; glacier, tributary to Agassiz glacier, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Topham, in 1888, after Prof. William Libbey, jr., of Princeton college. Erroneously Libby.
- Liberty**; fork, of O'Brien creek, in the Fortymile mining district. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Lida**; island, near the northeastern point of Sannak island, Sannak group. So called by the Fish Commission in 1880.
- Lidrejana*, bay; see Andrew.
- Liebigstag**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. So called by Allen, in 1885, after an Indian chief living at or near its mouth. Apparently identical with Chetaslina.
- Liesistoi*, islet; see Wooded.
- Lieskof**; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest of Pavlof bay. Named Lieskova (Lieskof's) by Lutke, in 1828, after Lieut. Arcadie Lieskof, I. N., a member of his party. Has been written Leskoff, Lieskoff, Liskoff, etc. Apparently identical with Garfield point of the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Liesnoi*, cape; see Wooded.
- Liesnoi**; island, between Woewodski and Eliza harbors, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Zarembo in 1838.
- Liesnoi**; island, in Krestof harbor, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Liesnoi**; island, northwest of Wrangell, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by the *Rymda* party in 1863. The island is low and wooded. Has been printed erroneously Leisnoi.
- Liesnoi**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (wooded) by Vasilief, in 1809, who has a North Liesnoi and a South Liesnoi. Has also been erroneously written Lusnoi.
- Liesnoi*, island; see Makhnati.
- Liesnoi**; islet, near Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Liesnoi**; islet, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Lesnoi.
- Liesnoi**; shoal, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Lietnik**; cape, in Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Lietnika (summer village) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Lietnik**, cape, on the western shore of Afognak bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Lietnika (summer village) by Murashef, 1839-40.
- Lievoi*, cape; see Left.
- Lighter**; creek, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade who, in 1869, opened a coal mine here.

*Lighthouse*, island; see Signal.

**Lighthouse**; rocks, southwest of the Semidis. So named by Dall in 1874. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Namdak crag or pinnacle. Also called Namtschak.

**Lillian**; creek, tributary to Buster creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Lilly**; lake, 10 miles north of and tributary to Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Also written Lily.

**Lime**; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name published by the Geological Survey in 1900. Called Bear creek on a recent local map.

**Lime**; point, the western point of entrance to Nutkwa inlet, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Limestone**; creek, tributary to Bettles river, from the north, near longitude 149° 30'. Descriptive name, from Schrader, 1899.

**Limestone**; creek, tributary to Clear creek, from the east, on south slope of Mount Wrangell. Apparently a local name, reported by Schrader in 1900.

**Limestone**; gap, in the Talkeetna mountains, between the headwaters of Bubb and Hicks creeks. So named by Glenn in 1898.

**Limestone**; inlet, in the mainland, opening into Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. On the north shore are some high limestone bluffs.

**Limestone Bluffs**; mountain, on the north shore of Limestone inlet, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade, in 1869, who says: "From a remarkable-looking streak on the side of the mountain forming the west side of the inlet I called it Limestone Inlet and the mountain Limestone Bluff."

*Lina*, bay; see Lituya.

*Lincoln*, cape; see Mordvinof.

**Lincoln**; channel, between Sitklan and Kannaghunut islands, Dixon entrance. Presumably named, in 1869, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Lincoln*.

**Lincoln**; island, north of Point Retreat, in Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Lincoln**; mountains (6,200 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey. Erroneously Licoln.

**Lincoln**; open bay, on the northwestern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890. Designated as Lincoln bight on a recent Coast Survey chart.

**Lincoln**; peak (4,894 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Abraham Lincoln.

**Lincoln**; rock, awash at lowest water, southeast of Kashevarof passage, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after President Lincoln. This rock has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

**Lindeman**; lake, near Chilkoot pass, in the Yukon drainage basin. Named by Schwatka, in 1883, after Dr. Moritz Lindeman, vice-president of the Bremen Geographical Society.

**Lindenberg**; harbor, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1833.

**Lindenberg**; head, the eastern head of Lindenberg harbor, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first applied by Moore in 1895.

**Lindenberg**; peninsula, constituting the eastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. The Russians called its eastern side Lindenberg shore or coast, after G. Lindenberg, who explored and surveyed in the Alex-

**Lindenberg**—Continued.

ander archipelago in and about 1838. Dall, in the Coast Pilot, 1883, applied the name to the peninsula.

*Lindenberg*, point; see Glacier.

**Line**; island, at entrance to Whiting harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Linnet**; islet, near Spruce island, of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Chechotkin (linnet) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Lion**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, near its head. So named by the Coast Survey as early as 1891.

**Lion**; reef, on the Arctic coast, east of Colville river. So named by Franklin after his boat *Lion*, which grounded upon it, August 7, 1826.

**Lisburne**; cape (849 feet high), on the Arctic coast of Alaska. Discovered and so named by Cook, August 21, 1778. Erroneously Lisburn and Lisbon.

**Liscome**; bay, on the southern shore of Dall island, Dixon entrance. A bay in this vicinity, not exactly identified, was named Port Liscome by Ingraham in 1792.

*Liscum*, fort; see Fort Liscum.

*Lisefskaia*, bay; see Camp Coogan.

**Lisianski**; peninsula, between Katliana bay and Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot of 1883.

**Lisianski**; point, the north point of entrance to Katliana bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in the Coast Pilot of 1883, after Capt. Iuri Fedorovich Lisianski, I. N., who was at Sitka in 1804.

**Lisianski**; small bay, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak, northwest of Sitkalidak island. Name given by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Lisianski**; strait, separating Yakobi island from Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, in the Coast Pilot, after Capt. Iuri Fedorovich Lisianski, upon whose chart of 1814 it first appears. Has been written Lisiansky.

*Liskoff*, cape; see Lieskof.

*Litnik*; Indian village, on Afognak bay, Afognak island. This name is found on a map made by the Fish Commission in 1889. Apparently it is the Afognak of other maps, and may be intended for Lietnik (summer village).

**Little**; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Little**; canyon, on the Stikine river, British Columbia.

**Little**; cove, at head of Middle bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Mielkoi (very small) by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810.

**Little**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Little**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the north, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1899. On a late map this is shown as a branch of Moonlight creek and Moonlight creek made a tributary of the Snake.

*Little*, glacier; see Popof.

**Little**; island, at entrance to Deep bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Malie (little) by Vasilief in 1833.

**Little**; island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.

**Little**; islands, west of Unga and north of Wosnesenski island, near entrance to Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1882.

**Little**; mountain, on the south bank of the Yukon, near mouth of the Koyukuk river. So named by Allen in 1885.

- Little**; river, about one mile west of Cape Ugat, on northern coast of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1899.
- Little**; rock (10 feet above high water), near north end of Duke island, in Revil-lagidedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by local pilots about 1880.
- Little Anvil**; creek, just east of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Little Black*, river; see Big Black.
- Little Blanche**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south, about 10 miles from Eagle, on the Yukon. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.
- Little Branch**; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Maloi Strelka (little arrow, *i. e.*, little offshoot) by the Russians.
- Little Diomede**; island, one of the Diomede group, in Bering strait. Commonly known as the Little Diomede. Sauer and, after him, Lutke give its name as Imaglin. Beechey, 1830, has Kruzenstern (Igna-look), while Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Ignaliuk. Beechey named this island, in 1826, after the Russian admiral, Krusenstern.
- Little Fort**; island, on the southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Maloi Krieposti (little fort) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.
- Little Gavanski**; island, immediately opposite Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski menshoi (little harbor) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Little island.
- Little Goose*, island; see Goose.
- Little Hurrah**; creek, tributary to Big Hurrah creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Little Kiska**; island, just east of Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by Lutke. See Kiska.
- Little Koniuji**; island, between Big Koniuji and Simeonof islands, Shumagin group. So named by the Russians. According to Veniaminof this is Tangimak island of the Aleuts. Lutke writes it Tounghimik. See also Koniuji.
- Little Minook**; creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Little Naked**; island, near Naked island, Prince William sound. Local name. There is a fox farm on this island.
- Little Polovina**; hill, in the northeastern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably the local name. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1875. Polovina is Russian for *halfway*.
- Little Rapids**; islet, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Little Raspberry**; island, between Afognak and Kodiak, Kodiak group. Named Maloi Malinovoi (little raspberry) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Little Raspberry**; strait, between Kittiwake and Kodiak islands, Kodiak group. Named Maloi Malinovoi (little raspberry) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Little Rose**; island, one of the Opasni islands, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Little Sitkin**; island (3,585 feet high), between Kiska and Semisopochnoi islands, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by the Russians. Lutke, 1835, calls it Little or Western Sitkin. Also has been written Little Sitchin.
- Little Strélki*, arm, of Whale bay; see Small.
- Little Sushitna**; stream, entering head of Cook inlet, between Sushitna river and Knik arm. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

- Little Tanaga;** island, east of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Called Tannak on Russian Hydrographic chart 1400, edition of 1848; Tanaga by Tebenkof, in 1849, and Little Tanaga by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855, doubtless to distinguish it from the larger Tanaga island, about 70 miles west of this one. Native name.
- Lituya;** bay, in southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. This name is of Indian origin and was obtained and used by the Russians. The Indian word is thought by Dall to be H'lit-tu-yúh, accented on the last syllable. Lisianski, in 1805, wrote it L'tooa bay, and Tebenkof writes it Ltua. Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 has Altua bay or Port Frantsuzof. Out of these has come Ltuya, Alituya, Altona, and Lina. La Perouse surveyed the bay, in 1786, and named it Port des Français and to the whaler it has been known as Frenchman's bay. The name Skecter has also been applied to it under a misapprehension.
- Lituya;** mountain (11,832 feet high), in the Fairweather range, southeastern Alaska. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Lively;** group of islands, in Tlevak strait, near Tlevak narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, after the steam launch of the *Hassler*. Sheldon Jackson has called this group Voorhees' isles.
- Lively;** sunken rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after the *Hassler's* steam launch *Lively*.
- Livingston;** creek, tributary to Feather river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Lizard;** point on the southeastern shore of Pearse island, Portland inlet. So named by Pender in 1868. Erroneously Lizzard.
- Loaf;** ridge of mountains (2,200 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Dixon entrance. So called by Nichols in 1883.
- Lockwood;** peak (3,510 feet high) in the northeastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. James Booth Lockwood, U. S. A., who perished at Cape Sabine in 1883.
- Lockwood;** point, on Woewodski island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. It was called Poverotni (turning) by Lindenberg in 1838.
- Lode;** point, on the right bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Zhila (*lode*, also *hut*) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.
- Lofka;** hut, of an Indian named Lofka, where the earliest American travelers on the Yukon used to spend a night. Called Lofka, Lofka's and Lofka's barrabora (hut). It was on the right bank of the Yukon and due east from St. Michael.
- Log;** point, on Liesnoi island, Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Logan;** mountain (19,539 feet high), in the St. Elias region. So named by Russell, in 1890, in honor of Sir William Edmond Logan, "founder and long director of the Geological Survey of Canada." The name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Logan;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Lohtianoi;** point; see Glacier.
- Lohtianoi;** sound; see Cross.
- Lomas;** cape, on the western shore of Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de las Lomas (cape of the hillocks) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Lomavik;** Eskimo village, on the left bank of the lower Kuskokwim. Name from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Lomavigamute, i. e., Lomavik people.

- Lone;** mountain (2,142 feet high), near Barlow cove, on northern end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Meade in 1869. Has, on a recent Coast Survey chart, been called Barlow mountain.
- Lone;** rock, in Hood bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Lone;** rock, in or near Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. Named Odinakoi (isolated or lone) by Vasilief in 1832.
- Lone;** small islet, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892.
- Lone Tree;** islet, near entrance to Whitewater bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 157).
- Long.* A sunken bank or reef, called by the Russians Dlinnaia (rather long), and lying near Pamplona rock, Gulf of Alaska, is shown on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (1847).
- Long;** beach, in Mitrofanía bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Long;** glacier, on the southern flank of Mount Wrangell and tributary to Kotsina creek, from the north. So named by Schrader, in 1900, from its shape.
- Long;** island, in Chiniak bay, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Named Dolgoi or Goloi (long or bare) by the Russians in 1809. Lisianski, in 1804, called it Barren island.
- Long;** island, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Long;** island, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1880.
- Long;** island, in northeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Dolgoi (long) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Dolgay and Dolgoi.
- Long;** island, in Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Long;** island, on the western shore of Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Named Dolgoi (long) by the Russians.
- Long;** peak (about 2,500 feet high), on Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Climbed by Lieutenant Berry, in 1881, and its height measured by aneroid barometer. Capt. Thomas Long, of the whaling bark *Nile*, measured its height in 1867 and obtained the result 2,480 feet. Named Long peak by the Hydrographic office in (or before) 1879 and Berry's peak by the same office in 1881.
- Longfellow;** peak (2,955 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
- Lookout;** mountain, about 800 to 1,000 feet above the river, on west bank of Koyukuk river, near latitude 67°. So named by Allen, who ascended it in August, 1885.
- Lookout;** point, on the mainland, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Lookout;** point, on the south shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Lookout;** point, the eastern point of Caton island, Sannak group. So called by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Loon;** island, one of the Middle islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gagarin (loon) by Vasilief in 1809. Also called Jet by a mis-translation. Has also been written Gagari (diver).
- Loon;** point, in Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

**Lopp**; lagoon, just north of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula. So named by Brooks, in 1900, after Rev. William Thomas Lopp, of Indiana, a missionary to the Eskimo, who began work here in 1890.

*Loras*, harbor; see Dora.

**Lord**; islands, in Dixon entrance, near Cape Fox. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Lord**; rock, near Lord islands, Dixon entrance, south of Cape Fox. Named by Nichols in 1883.

*Lords*, harbor; see Dora.

**Lorentz**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 150° 30'. Named by Allen, in 1885, after Mr. Lorentz, of the Alaska Commercial Company, chief trader for the Yukon country. On some maps it is Lorenz.

**Loring**; post-office, and fishing village, on Naha bay, west side of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. The post-office was established here in November, 1885.

**Los Coronados**, islands; see Coronados.

*Lcs Hermanos*, islands; see Hazy.

*Los Mondragones*, islets; see Fish Egg.

**Lost**; creek, tributary to the Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Lošt*; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name from Peters, 1900.

*Lothianoi*, bay; see Icy.

*Lothianoi*, inlet; see Taku.

**Louisa**; point, on the mainland; at south end of Favorite channel, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Beardslee in 1880.

**Louise**; lake (elevation 2,200 feet), on the Copper River plateau, in about latitude 62° 30', and in the Sushitna drainage system. So called, in 1898, by Glenn, who indicates that this is its local name.

*Louise*, point; see New Eddystone.

**Love**; islet, one of the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after a Mr. Love, employed on the *Jamestown* at Sitka in that year.

**Low**; bluff, on the northern shore of Amchitka island, western Aleutians. So designated by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855.

**Low**; cape, on the southwestern shore of Kodiak. Named Nizmennoi (low) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also appeared as Nizmenno point.

**Low**; cape, the western head of Kizhuyak bay, Kodiak. Named Nizmennie (low) by Murashev in 1839-40.

*Low*, cape; see Narrow.

**Low**; hill, in the northern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name from Elliott 1873-74.

**Low**; island, between Spruce and Kodiak islands. Named Nizmennie (low) by Murashev in 1839-40.

**Low**; island, off Shoals point, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nizmennoi (low) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Low No. 1*; island, southwest of Deer island, near Belkofski. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

*Low No. 2*; island, southwest of Deer island, near Belkofski. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Low**; point, on the eastern shore of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

**Low**; point, on the eastern shore of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. Called Nizmennoi (low) by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Low**; point, the eastern point of entrance to St. John harbor, Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Low;** point, on east side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published by the Hydrographic Office in March, 1893.

**Lowe;** point and river, on the north shore of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, U. S. A., a member of his party.

**Lowenstern;** cape, the eastern point of entrance to Shishmaref inlet, Seward peninsula, Arctic ocean. Named Löwenstern by Kotzebue in August, 1816.

**Lower;** lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak, draining to Shahafka cove. Called Dolgoi (long) by the Russians, in 1808-1810, but by Tebenkof, 1849, called Nizhni (lower).

*Lower Kootznahoo*, bay; see Whitewater.

**Lower Ramparts;** gorge, in the Yukon river, between the mouths of the Dall and Tanana rivers. Apparently so called by Dall in 1884. See also Ramparts.

**Lower Ramparts;** gorge or canyon in the Porcupine river, about 75 miles above Fort Yukon. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Lowrie;** island, near Forrester island, off the west coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Captain Lowrie, of the snow *Captain Cook*, in 1786, who was perhaps the first English-speaking navigator to visit Queen Charlotte islands, and possibly the first who saw this island.

*L'toog*, bay; see Lituya.

*Ltua*, bay; see Lituya.

**Lucan;** point, the western point of entrance into Port Althorp, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. See also Column.

**Luce;** island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after a Mr. Luce, employed on the *Jamestown* at Sitka in that year. See also Emgeten.

**Lucia;** glacier, northwest of Yakutat bay, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mark Brickell Kerr in 1890, after his mother.

**Lucile;** small lake, about 10 miles north of Knik arm, Cook inlet. So named by Glenn in 1898. Written Lucile on his map and Lucille in his text.

**Luck;** point, on Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Lucky Strike;** creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Lukanin;** open bay, on the southern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Usually written Lukannon. Elliott says it derives its name from "one Lukannon, a pioneer Russian, who distinguished himself with one Kaiecov, a countryman, by capturing a large number of sea-otters at that point, and on Otter island, in 1787-88." Petrof (*Banc. Hist.*, p. 183) says that Ivan Lukanin was the peredovchik (senior officer) with Ismailof.

*Lukeen's Fort*; see Kolmakof.

**Lull;** point, the northern point of entrance to Kelp bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1883, after Capt. Edward Phelps Lull, U. S. N., hydrographic inspector of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

**Lulu;** peak, in southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.

**Lung;** island, near the south end of Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

*Lusnoi*, island; see Liesnoi.

**Lutke;** cape, the southern head of Unimak bay on south shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof, 1831, calls this Siuchi (sealion) and is followed by Tebenkof (1849). The Russian Hydrographic charts (1847) call it Lutke, while the Fish Commission (1888) calls it Promontory.

- Lynch**; cape, on the western shore of Heceta island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the local pilots. Not shown on existing charts. Name published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 122).
- Lynn**; canal, the great northern arm of Alexander archipelago. It was explored and so named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Lynn channel.
- Lynn**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Lynn Brothers**; group of islands, in St. James bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named *The Brothers* by Meade, in 1868, and since modified to Lynn Brothers.
- Lynn Sisters**; two small islands, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Called *The Sisters* by Meade, in 1868, and modified to Lynn Sisters in the Coast Pilot in 1883.
- Lynx**; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, from the south, in the Kenai peninsula, about 20 miles southeast of Sunrise, Cook inlet. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Lyre**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Lira (lyre point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Mab**, island, near Bridget cove, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Mabel**; island, in Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Erroneously Mable.
- McAdam**; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- McArthur**; peak (2,239 feet high), near Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm, in 1886, after the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*.
- McArthur**; port, near the southern entrance to Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm, in 1886, after the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, under his command.
- McArthur**; reef, in Sumner strait, off the mouth of Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, after its surveying steamer *McArthur*.
- McBride**; glacier, part of the Muir glacier. Called Second North tributary by Reid, in 1890, and later, McBride after H. McBride a member of his party.
- McCartey**; point, the southernmost point of the Bronaugh islands, off Dall Head, Gravina island; Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Also erroneously McCarty.
- McCarthy**; creek, tributary to Kennicott river, from the east. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- McClellan**; flats, at head of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by naval officers, after Lieut. Edward P. McClellan, U. S. N., who visited the locality in 1880.
- McClellan**; group of islets, forming part of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Lieut. E. P. McClellan, U. S. N.
- McClellan**; rock, near Lindenberg harbor, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after its discoverer, Lieut. E. P. McClellan, U. S. N. Erroneously McLellan.
- McCullough**; rock, in Dixon entrance, west of Zayas island. Reported by Captain McCullough, of the Hudson Bay Company steamer *Otter*, and named after him by the Coast Survey in 1883. Erroneously McCollough.

**McDoel**; peak (6,000 feet high), near headwaters of the Kuskokwim river, in latitude 62°. So named by Post of the Geological Survey in 1898.

*McDonald*, bay; see Yes.

**McDonald**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the north, near its mouth. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**McDonald**; islands, opposite the north end of Wrangell strait, in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Ensign John Daniel McDonald, U. S. N., a member of his party.

**McDonough**; peak (2,873 feet high), in southeastern part of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1893.

**McFarland**; group of islands, on the eastern shore of Tlevak strait, north of Dunbar inlet, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Mrs. A. R. McFarland, a missionary and teacher, who began work in Alaska in 1877. Sheldon Jackson has named them *Hill* islets.

*McFarland*, islet; see Village.

**McFarland**; point, on Dall island, opposite Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Sheldon Jackson, after Mrs. A. R. McFarland, a missionary and teacher, who began work in Alaska in 1877.

**McGrath**; mountain (6,179 feet high), on the mainland, on north side of Iskoot river. So named by the Coast Survey, after Assistant John Edward McGrath.

**McHenry**; anchorage, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after John McHenry, a member of his party.

**McHenry**; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after John McHenry, a member of his party.

**McHenry**; sunken ledge, at entrance to Union bay, Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

**McKinley**; creek, in the Porcupine gold district. Prospectors' name published in 1900.

**McKinley**; lake, just north of or in edge of delta of the Copper river, 3 miles north of Alaganik. Local name, from Gerdine, 1900.

**McKinley**; mountain (20,464 feet high), near the headwaters of Kuskokwim river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897. Also called *Bulshaia*, a corruption of the Russian word for *big*. It was named McKinley by a prospector, Dickey, who published an account of it in the *New York Sun*, January 24, 1897.

**McLean**; arm, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, about 6 miles north of Cape Chacon. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Walter McLean, U. S. N., a member of his party.

*McLellan*, rock; see McClellan.

*McNair*, island; see Grand.

**McNairy**; point, the south point of entrance to Steamboat bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

*McPherson*; point, not shown on any map and not identified, on the Arctic coast somewhere east of Point Barrow. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after M. McPherson.

*McQuesten*, island; see Huggins.

**McTavish**; point, on the western shore of Dease inlet, Arctic coast. Name from British Admiralty chart 593 (1830-1882).

**Macartney**; point, the northeastern point of entrance to Keku strait, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

- Mackay**; inlet, immediately east of Dease inlet, on the Arctic coast. Named M'Kay's inlet by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after one of their guides, James M'Kay, a Scotchman, who had served with Sir George Back in 1834.
- Mackenzie**; point, at the head of Cook inlet. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, "after the Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie." Erroneously Mackenzie.
- Mackenzie**; river, in Canada, named after its first explorer, Alexander Mackenzie.
- Mackenzie**; small bay, between Dease inlet and Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Chief Factor Roderick Mackenzie, of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Macks*, bay; see Tanaskan.
- Macks Head**; promontory, Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. Local name, from the Coast Survey.
- Macks Head**; small rounded island, off northern point of entrance to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. Local name, reported by Dall in 1872. The point behind it has also been called Mack's Head.
- Macleod**; harbor, on the northwestern coast of Montagué island, Prince William sound. Named McLeod's by Portlock, in 1787, after one of his officers.
- Macleod**; point, in Smith bay, on the Arctic coast, between Cape Halkett and Tangent point. Named M'Leod by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after A. R. M'Leod.
- Macmillan**; mountains (3,500 feet high), and river, tributary to Pelly river, from the east, near latitude 63°. Sometimes written McMillan. The spelling Macmillan has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Macnamara**; point, on Zarembo island, the northeast point of entrance to Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Captain Macnamara, R. N. Often written McNamara.
- Macooshino*, village; see Makushin.
- Madan**; point, on the mainland, in Eastern passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Madeira**; creek, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1901.
- Madison**; peak (2,507 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after President James Madison.
- Madre de Dios**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Isla de la Madre de Dios (island of God's mother) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written erroneously Madre de Deos.
- Magdalena**; cape, the north point of entrance to Port Bazan, Dall island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Either this cape or Cape Muzon was named Cabo de Santa Maria Magdalena by Perez in 1774.
- Magdalena*, Isla de la; see Hinchinbrook.
- Magnolia**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Magoun**; islands, between Krestof and Kruzof islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, after a Captain Magoun, who traded on this coast in early times. Has also been written Magun.
- Mahid**; island, one of the Necker islands, Sitka sound, Alexander Archipelago. Named Ma-id by Vasilief in 1809. Is often written Maid. Pronounced Máh-id.
- Mahlo**; valley, and river flowing through it, at east end of Klutina lake. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Emil Mahlo, a member of his party.
- Mahutzu**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 146° 30'. Native name reported by Peters and Brooks in 1898.
- Maiachnoi*, island; see Sigal.

*Main*, lake and valley; see Endicott.

**Major**; cove, on the southeastern shore of Norton sound. Called Major's cove by Dall, in 1866, because it was the first point at which Major Kennicott landed with his party after setting out from St. Michael.

**Makak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, between Anvik and Koserefski. Called Makka by Tikhmenief in 1861. Raymond, 1869, calls it Makagamute, i. e., Makak people, and Petrof, 1880, Makeymute. Population in 1880, 121.

**Makaka**; point, the northwestern point of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. Apparently a native name, reported by Abercrombie in 1898.

*Maklnak*, rock; see Black.

**Makhnati**; island, at southern entrance to western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Makhnatie (rough or shaggy) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Liesnoi (wooded) island.

**Makhnati**; islet, in Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Makhnatoi (rough or shaggy) by the Russians.

**Makhnati**; submerged rock, in Sitka sound, 2½ cables from a beacon on Makhnati island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1883. Has also been called Beacon rock.

*Maknashka*, bay; see Sycamore.

*Maknashka*, cape; see Rocky.

*Maknashkina*, cape; see Miller.

*Makrovskoi*, bay; see Pumicestone.

**Makushin**; active volcano (5,631 feet high), on Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, designates it as *ognedieshutshua gora* (burning mountain). By Kotzebue, about 1825, it is called Makuschkin volcano. According to Grewingk, quoting Sarichef, its native name is Aigägin, which appears to be from the Aleut word Aigak, *big*. Coxe writes it Ayaghish, and Grewingk, Ajägisch. Postels, in 1835, called it Wesselow, i. e., Cheerful mountain. It is near Cape Cheerful.

**Makushin**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Presumably so called by Krenitzin and Levashof in 1768-69. Coxe, in his account of their voyage, published in 1780, has on an accompanying map Makyshinskaia bay. Written Makushi, Makushinskoi, etc.

**Makushin**; cape, on the northern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. Called Makushi by Tebenkof, 1849. It is Makushin point (but not Makushin *cape*) of the Fish Commission in 1888.

*Makushin*, cape; see Kovrizhka.

**Makushin**; native village, on the northern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. Sarichef, 1792, shows this village, which he calls Makushinskoe settlement. Lisianski, 1805, has Macooshino settlement. Veniaminof, 1831, says it was the headquarters of the Russian-American Company's bidarshik or foreman and that it contained 6 huts (yourts) and 35 natives. Population in 1880, 62; in 1890, 51.

**Makushin**; valley, beginning at Broad bay, in Captains bay, Unalaska, and stretching inland. So called by Davidson in 1869. Dall called it Glacier valley in 1873.

**Malaspina**; glacier, on the flanks of the St. Elias alps, immediately north of Yakutat bay. This was named Malaspina plateau by Dall, in 1874, who did not then get near enough to recognize its true character. In 1880, however, it was approached nearer and its true character seen. Since that time it has been called the Malaspina glacier. In 1886 the New York Times expedition applied the names Agassiz and Great Agassiz, also Guyot and Great Guyot, to glaciers now regarded as parts of this one.

- Malaspina**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. Don Alessandro Malaspina, the distinguished and unfortunate Italian navigator, who, in the service of Spain, explored and surveyed on the northwest coast of America in 1791.
- Malaspina**; mountain, in the St. Elias alps, near Mount St. Elias. So named by Dall, in 1880, after the unfortunate Malaspina, who was in Yakutat bay in 1791. Dall suggests that this may be identical with Piton of La Perouse in 1786.
- Malchatna*, river; see Mulchatna.
- Malcolm**; river, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary line. Named Sir Pulteney Malcolm river by Franklin in 1826.
- Male**; point, the southwestern extremity of Fillmore island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Maley Roukav*; see Small.
- Malie*, island; see Little.
- Malinof*, island and strait; see Raspberry.
- Malinovi*, cape; see Raspberry.
- Malnovskoi*, cape; see Nuniliak.
- Malmesbury**; port, on the western side of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Maloï Krieposti*, island; see Little Fort.
- Maloï Malinovi*, island; see Little Raspberry.
- Maloï Strelka*, bay; see Little Branch.
- Mammæ*, bluffs and hills; see Einahnuto.
- Mammoth**; river, on Seward peninsula, tributary to Kotzebue sound, immediately east of Cape Deceit. So named by Petrof, in 1880, from the occurrence of mammoth bones in the vicinity.
- Manby**; glacial stream, from Malaspina glacier, debouching near Manby point, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.
- Manby**; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after a member of his party. Apparently identical with Pte. de la Boussole of La Perouse in 1786. It is St. Elias of Malaspina, in 1792, and Bolshoi (great) point of Tebenkof in 1849.
- Mandarin**; rock, at head of Zachary bay, Unga island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Manila**; creek, tributary to Hobson creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Manila**; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Manker**; valley, near foot of Klutina lake, through which flows Manker creek. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Manning**; point, on the Arctic coast near or on Barter island. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Man of War**; peak, on the mainland, west of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Manopiknak**; river, in the Yukon delta, one of the outlets of the Yukon river. Eskimo name from Nelson, 1878, who in his text writes Manopiknak and Manokinak and on his map Manokinak.
- Mansfield**; lake, in the Kechumstuk hills draining southward to the Tanana. Origin of name not discovered. It was published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Mansfield**; peninsula, forming the northern part of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1893, after Lieut. Commander Henry Buckingham Mansfield, U. S. N., who made surveys in the Alexander archipelago in 1889-91.

*Mantalik*, creek; see Mentalik.

**Manzanita**; island, in Behm canal, northwest from the entrance to Rudyerd bay. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Manzanita**; peak (3,959 feet high), in the eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Maple**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Marabilla**; island and point, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla y Punta de la Marabilla by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Marble**; islet, in the southern part of Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, "from its formation."

**Marble**; two small bare islets, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by the Coast Survey, in 1883; on account of the rocks of which they are composed.

**Marble Bluffs**; locality on the western shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name of local origin, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.

**Maria**; point, the northern point of entrance to Port Asumcion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Maria Josefa by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Maria Louisa*, river; see Kun.

**Mariner**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

**Marion**; creek, tributary to American creek, from the east, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

**Marion**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

**Marmion**; island, at junction of Gastineau channel and Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

**Marmot**; bay, between Afognak and Kodiak. It was named Whitsuntide by Cook in 1778. Called Evershichie (marmot) by Tebenkof, 1849. The word Evrashka comes from Siberia. Kotzebue says (I, 229): "An animal in many respects similar to the squirrel; but it is much larger and lives in the earth; it is called in Siberia Gewraschka. The Americans (in Kotzebue sound) call it Tschikschi." *Ch'i-gik'*, according to Nelson, is the Eskimo name of Parry's spermophile, so that Chigik and Tschikschi seem to be two renderings of the same Eskimo word. Veniaminof gives the Koloshian name of Evrashka as Tsalk and the Aleut name as Ulnik.

**Marmot**; island, east of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Evrashichie (marmot) by the early Russians. It is St. Hermogenes of Billings, about 1790, and of Galiano, 1802. "The only land animals (on this island) are the foxes and myriads of ground squirrels (*spermophilus*) upon which the foxes prey for their subsistence. These rodents are called *yevrashka* in Russian. This word our map makers erroneously translated *marmot*, and thus misnamed the island." (Eleventh Census, p. 73.)

**Marmot**; river, tributary to Portland canal, from the east, near its head. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Marmot**; strait, between Marmot and Afognak islands. Named Evrashichichie (marmot) by the Russians in 1849.

*Maroonitch*; old village site, on north shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name from Elliott, 1873-74, who says: "Site of a pioneer village, established by one Maroon."

**Marr**; butte (3,000 feet high), near junction of the Delta and Tanana rivers. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Private Marr, a member of his party.

- Marr**; mountain (2,447 feet high), near the south end of Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after Robert Athelston Marr, then subassistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Marr**; mountain, on north bank of the Porcupine river, near the Lower Ramparts. So named by the Coast Survey as early as 1895.
- Marryat**; cove, immediately north of Point Hope, Arctic coast. So named by Beechey, in 1827, after Captain Marryat, R. N., who discovered the cove. Called Marriet by Tikhmenief.
- Marsden**; point, on the northwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Marsh*, bay; see Hot Springs.
- Marsh**; island, southeast of the Kashevarof group of islands, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign Charles Carlton Marsh, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Marsh**; lake, northeast of Chilkoot pass, on headwaters of Lewes river. Named, in 1883, by Schwatka, after Prof. Othniel Charles Marsh, of Yale College. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Marsh**; peak, on the mainland, near head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College.
- Marsh**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Cordova bay, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Marsh**; point, the western point of entrance to Wainwright inlet, Arctic coast. So named by Beechey, in 1826, after his purser, George Marsh.
- Marshall**; creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the north, just below the Chickaloon. So named by Mendenhall, in 1898, after a prospector, W. H. Marshall.
- Marshall**; islet, near the entrance to Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Marshall**; mountain (5,200 feet high), on the eastern shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Marshall**; mountain (4,500 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named Marshal by Pender in 1868.
- Marshall**; peak (3,017 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after the great Chief Justice, John Marshall.
- Marten**; arm, of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Martin**; harbor, a small arm of Korovinski bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. Named Pestchanaia (sandy) by Ingenstrem, about 1830, and called Sand, Peschani, etc. Locally known as Martin's harbor, after Capt. Martin Klinkofström, of the Russian-American Company's service, who first entered and afterwards used it.
- Martin*, island; see Gravel.
- Martin**; low sand island, in front of Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1853. It may be identical with Doctor island of later charts.
- Martin**; point, at the eastern edge of the Copper river delta. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Sir Henry Martin. Cottonwood point of late charts seems to be identical with this point.
- Martin**; point, on the Arctic coast, a little east of Camden bay. Named Point Sir Henry Martin by Franklin in 1826.

- Martin**; river, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near its mouth. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Martin**; rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Marvine**; glacier, tributary to the Malaspina glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after the geologist Archibald Robertson Marvine.
- Mary*, bay; see Shelikof.
- Mary**; cove, in Shelikof bay, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. See Shelikof bay.
- Mary**; island, north of Duke island, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by pilot W. E. George in 1880 (Coast Pilot, 76). Erroneously St. Mary island, on British Admiralty chart 2431, edition of 1882.
- Mary**; point, the northern point of entrance to Shelikof bay, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Mary Island**; anchorage, in the northern end of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- Mary Island**; light-house reservation, in northeastern part of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Mashik**; native village, at Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. Native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, who wrote it Mashikh.
- Mason**; narrows, in the Tanana river, near longitude 146°. So named, in 1885, by Allen, in honor of Prof. Otis Tufton Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Massacre**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Named Ubienni (massacre) by Davidof, about 1802, presumably to commemorate the wanton massacre here of 15 natives by Cossack fur hunters, in 1745, under Alexai Bieliaef. Lutke wrote it Oubiennaia and Grewingk has Subienna.
- Massacre**; brook, flowing from a lake into Massacre harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. Name from Grewingk, 1850, who has Subienna, apparently an error for Ubienna (massacre).
- Mastic**; sunken rock, in Revillagigedo channel, near entrance to Thorne arm, Alexander archipelago. Named after the vessel *Mastick*, which struck upon it in July, 1882. Is now usually written Mastic and has been, erroneously, Mystic.
- Matanuska**; glacier, near the source of the Matanuska river. So named by Mendenhall in 1898.
- Matanuska**; native village, on the eastern shore of lake on Copper river plateau. Native name, obtained by Glenn in 1898.
- Matanuska**; river, tributary to Knik arm, Cook inlet. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1897. Has also been written Matanooski.
- Matwi*, island; see St. Matthew.
- Maud**; lake, draining to Kusawa lake, near latitude 60°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Maurelle**; islands, in Iphigenia bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after the Spaniard Don Francisco Antonio Maurelle, who made surveys in this region in 1775 and 1779.
- Maury**; peak (5,566 feet high), on the mainland, between Thomas bay and Port Houghton, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after Capt. Matthew Fontaine Maury, U. S. N.
- Mayastetchnoi*, island; see Signal.

- Mayer**; peak (6,100 feet high), near the head of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Has also been written Meyer.
- Mayo**; bend, in the Koyukuk river, about 10 miles below the mouth of Allen river. So named by Allen in 1885. Erroneously Mays on a late chart.
- Mayoral**; cove, behind St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto Mayoral (Steward port) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Maysil**; cape, on the western shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo Maysil by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Meade**; glacier, east of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal. So named by the Coast Survey, presumably after Rear-Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, U. S. N., who surveyed in southeastern Alaska in 1868 and 1869.
- Meade*, mountains; see Hooper.
- Meade**; point, on the northwestern shore of Kuiu island, between Security and Saginaw bays, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N.
- Meade**; river, of northern Alaska, explored by Ray in April, 1883, and by him named Meade. Its Eskimo name, according to Murdoch, is Kulúgrua, which has been printed Kol u gru'a, and, by error, Cogtua.
- Meares**; passage, between Suemez and Quadra islands, near Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 97). Called Sea Otter bay by Lisianski after Meares (?), Ingraham, and other early traders.
- Meares*, port; see Prisoners cove.
- Medicine**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 15 miles below Lower Kaltag. Raymond, 1869, calls it Takaltski; Tikhmenief, 1861, Kakogkakat, i. e., Kakog river. A native village at its mouth is called by Petrof, 1880, Khatnotoutze; he gives its population as 115.
- Medvednikova*, bay; see Bear.
- Medvetcha*, creek; see Sawmill.
- Medviednik*, cape; see Bear.
- Medviezhi*, island; see Woewodski.
- Medviezlia*, cove; see Bear.
- Meiklejohn**; entrance, to Prince William sound, between Hinchinbrook and Montague islands. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War.
- Meiklejohn**; pass (4,500 feet high), one of the passes between the Copper and Tanana rivers. It lies between Tok river and Wagner lake. Named by Lowe, in 1898, after Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War.
- Melanson**; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Meli*, point; see Green.
- Melkowadia*, point; see Shallows.
- Mellish**; cabin, on shore of Knik arm of Cook inlet. So called, in 1898, after its owner, Henry Mellish. Has also been written Melishe's.
- Melnichmoi*, cape; see Miller.
- Melozi**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, between the mouth of the Koyukuk and Tanana rivers. Native name, reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, as Melozecargut and usually written Melozikakat. See Kakat.
- Melsing**; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900, after L. Melsing, a miner.

*Membrelegamute*, village; see Mumtrelek.

*Mena-kak-a-shah*, lake; see Walker.

**Mendenhall**; cape, the southernmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Named Ignatief by Tebenkof, in 1849, after Lieut. Ivan Ignatief, I. N., who accompanied Shishmaref in the *Blagonamierennie* (good-intent) 1819–1822. Recently renamed Mendenhall by the Coast Survey.

**Mendenhall**; glacier, on the mainland, northwest of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1892, after Prof. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, its Superintendent.

**Mendenhall**; river, tributary to the Takhini river, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1898, after Superintendent T. C. Mendenhall.

**Menefee**; anchorage, at the entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Daniel Preston Menefee, U. S. N., a member of his party. Has been written, erroneously, Menafee.

**Menefee**; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign D. P. Menefee, U. S. N., a member of his party. Has also been written, erroneously, Menafee and Menefes.

*Menendez*. The western part of the Copper river delta was called Ensenada de Menendez by the Spaniards in 1788.

**Menshikof**; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near the mouth of Ugashik river. Named Menshikova (Menshikof's) by Lutke in 1828. Has often been written Menchikoff.

**Mentalik**; creek, tributary to the Yentna, from the north, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Eldridge and Muldrow, 1898. Post obtained the name, in 1898, through J. Madison, a resident of Cook inlet, as Mantalik.

**Mentanontli**; lake and river, near longitude 152°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. On his map 4 it is Mentantlekakat, and in his text (p. 97, etc.) it is Mentanóntlekákat. See Kakat.

**Mentasta**; lake, mountain range, pass (2,300 feet high), and trail, between Copper and Tanana rivers. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885.

**Mentokakat**; native village, on the south bank of the Yukon, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Melozi river. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880. Population 20 in 1880. Late maps omit the village and show a creek called Montekakat creek, i. e., Monte river creek. Zagoskin, 1842–1844, gives the name of the river as Minkotliatno.

*Menzies*, cape; see Ommaney.

*Menzies'*, strait; see Chatham.

**Mercier**. Petrof, in his map in the Tenth Census, 1880, shows a place called Mercier station on the north bank of the Yukon, about 40 miles below the mouth of the Tanana. Name not found elsewhere.

*Mer d'Ormante*, sea; see Bering.

**Merk**; cape, the western point of Hall island, Bering sea. Named Merka (Merk's) by Tebenkof, 1848, presumably after Dr. Karl Merck (or Merk), surgeon and naturalist in the Billings expedition, 1785–1794.

**Mertz**; islet, in sight on the northern shore of Long island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Lieut. Albert Mertz, U. S. N.

**Mesquatilla**; mountains, on the north bank of the Yukon, between the mouths of the Melozi and Tozi rivers. Native name, from Raymond, 1869.

*Mesurier*, point; see Lemesurier.

**Metlakatla**; post-office and Indian village, at Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Called Port Chester and Metlakatla. Metlakatla is the name of a group of Tsimpsean or Chimsyan Indians that founded the

**Metlakatla**—Continued.

village. It has been variously spelled Metlahcatlah, Metlahkahtla, Metlakatla, etc. The post-office was established here in October, 1888, and spelled Metlakahhtla.

Prior to 1887 there was a village of Metlakatla Indians about 15 miles south of Port Simpson, on the western shore of Chimsyan peninsula, British Columbia, where the Scotch missionary, William Duncan, had lived and successfully labored for many years. Owing to disagreement with the established church, Duncan and his Indians, in 1887, abandoned their village, which thereafter became known as Old Metlakatla, and founded the present Metlakatla, which was at first called New Metlakatla, and is sometimes still so called and sometimes Port Chester village. As to this Capt. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who surveyed and built storehouses in Portland canal, in 1896, says (Senate Doc. No. 19, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, p. 4):

“The largest settlement in the region under discussion is at New Metlakahhtla (Port Chester), where there is a store, a cannery, a sawmill, and about 850 Christian Indians who, in 1887, to obtain greater religious liberty, abandoned their village in British Columbia and followed their devoted missionary, Mr. William Duncan, to their present abode, upon arrival at which it is said that they hoisted the United States flag and formally transferred their allegiance from Canada to the United States. By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, the body of lands known as Annette Islands was set apart as a reservation ‘for the use of the Metlakahhtla Indians and those persons known as Metlakahtlans who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them,’ etc.”

**Mexico;** point, on Prince of Wales island, in Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Meyer*, peak; see Mayer.

**Mice;** islands, in Behm canal, opposite entrance to Rudyerd bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Mid;** rock (25 feet high), between Cat and Dog islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Middle;** anchorage, between the Indian village at Sitka and Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. There are three anchorages, Eastern, Middle, and Western. Descriptive appellation.

**Middle;** arm, of Kelp bay, Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

**Middle;** arm, of Three Arm bay, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

**Middle;** bay, an arm of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Srednaia (middle) by the Russians.

**Middle;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, between Kashaga bay and Chernofski harbor. Given the descriptive name Srednaia (middle) by Veniaminof, 1840. The Fish Commission used this name Middle in 1888. Sarichef used the name Alimuda for this place, a name which belongs to the bay next east of it.

**Middle;** cape, on the northern coast of Kodiak, near Spruce island. Named Srednie (middle) by Murashef in 1839–40.

**Middle;** channel, leading into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by the Russians.

**Middle;** fork, of the Chandlar river. Descriptive name, from Schrader, in 1899.

- Middle;** fork, of the Koyukuk river. Descriptive name, from Schrader in 1899.
- Middle;** island, in Chiniak bay, near Kalsin bay, Kodiak. Named Srednie (middle) by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810.
- Middle;** island, in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Middle;** islands, in the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Middle;** group of islands, in northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name not heretofore used.
- Middle;** island, the principal island of the Middle island group, in northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sredni (middle) by Vasilief in 1809. By later Russians called Iabloshnie (apple) and afterwards variously called Iablosh or Middle.
- Middle,* islands; see Vitskari.
- Middle;** mountain, on the eastern side of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Middle;** mountain, on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Middle;** peak (1,908 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, on Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- Middle;** point, between East and Volcano bays, northeast of Belkofski, on south shore Alaska peninsula. Presumably a local name, reported by Dall in 1880.
- Middle;** point, on Baranof island, between Northern and Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by Vasilief in 1833. Has been called Mid and Sredni.
- Middle;** point, on the southern shore of Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.
- Middle;** point, the north point of entrance to Chapel cove, Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Named by United States naval officers in 1893.
- Middle,* point; see Bear cape.
- Middle;** rock, in Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- Middle;** rock, in the Necker group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Middle,* rock; see Prolewy.
- Middle;** rocks, in the middle of the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- Middle;** shoal, immediately east of Turner point, Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 208).
- Middle Station;** trading post, on the Nushagak river at the mouth of the Mulchatna. Local name, obtained in 1898 by Spurr and Post from trader A. Mitten-dorf.
- Middleton;** island, in the Gulf of Alaska. So called by Vancouver in his atlas. The Spaniards, in 1791, called it Isla de Hijosa. Tebenkof calls it Achek or Ochek, and some Russian charts Kachek or Kochek. The earliest name applied is Atchaka or Achakoo, apparently the native name.
- Middy;** point, the northeast point of Ham island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Midnight;** mountain, near headwaters of Kugruk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Midun;** island (150 feet high), near Deer island, in the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. So called by Dall in 1880. Presumably a local name.
- Midway;** island, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

- Midway**; island, northeast of Sannak. So called by the Coast Survey in 1900. It is apparently identical with Hague Rock of the Fish Commission, 1890.
- Midway**; islands, between Holkham bay and Port Snettisham, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. These islands were reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Midway**; islands, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of Colville river. So named by Stockton, in 1889, from the circumstance that they are about midway between Lion reef proper and Return reef.
- Midway**; point, on Glass peninsula, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Midway**; reef, at the eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 167).
- Midway**; rock (awash at highest water), in southern part of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Polivnoi (awash).
- Midway**; rock, near the Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Mielkoi*, bay; see Krestof harbor.
- Mielkoi*, cove; see Little.
- Mieshak**; cove, on south shore of Alaska peninsula, between Cold and Portage bays. So called by the Russians.
- Miesofski*, point; see Black.
- Miesofskoe*, lake; see Round.
- Miga**; cape, on the northwest shore of Kanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Miga is the genitive of the Russian *mig* (wink, twinkling of an eye, no time).
- Mikhailovskaia*, bay; see Alimuda.
- Mikischkin*, point; see East Foreland.
- Milavanof*, river; see Chvilnuk.
- Miliflores*, Punta de los; see Thousand Flowers.
- Miles**; canyon, in the Leves (formerly Yukon) river, between lakes Marsh and Laberge, often spoken of as the Great canyon of the Yukon. Schwatka, who passed through it and its rapids on a raft, July 2, 1833, named it after his department commander, General Nelson Appleton Miles, U. S. A.
- Miles**; glacier, near the mouth of Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
- Miles**; pass, between the headwaters of the Copper and Tanana rivers. So named by Allen, in 1885, after General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
- Milkie*, point; see Rock.
- Mill**; lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak, draining to Popof bay. At the mouth of the stream draining from it, Tebenkof, 1849, shows a *melnitza* (mill).
- Mill**; reef, in Howkan strait, northwest from Howkan village, Cordova bay; Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880. There is (or was) a sawmill near this place.
- Millard**; trail, about 90 miles long, from Copper Center to Mentasta pass along the western slopes of Mounts Drum and Sanford. Prospectors' name. Some 60 or 70 miles of this trail were cleared, under the direction of Mr. B. F. Millard, in or about 1898.
- Miller**; cape, the eastern head of Sycamore bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Maknashkina by Murashev in 1839-40. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it *melnichnoi* (relating to a mill), perhaps by reason of a mill in the adjacent bay. It has been called Millers cape by the Coast Survey.

*Miller*, cape; see Popof.

- Miller**; creek, tributary to Sixtymile creek, from the west, near longitude 141°. Local name, from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Miller**; lake, at head of North arm, Moria sound, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, perhaps after his wife. Has been printed erroneously Mitten and Mitter.
- Millerton**; village, in the Nushagak enumerating district of the Eleventh Census, 1890, containing a population of 165. Location not discovered.
- Mills**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the east, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895.
- Mills**; islet, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1809. Renamed Mills by Moore, in 1897, after a prominent merchant at Sitka.
- Milne**; point, somewhere on the Arctic coast, east of Colville river. So called by Dease and Simpson, 1837, in their narrative (p. 129). Location not discovered.
- Mine**; harbor, in Herendeen bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. A coal mine was opened here in 1888.
- Mine**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, who in 1869 opened a coal mine near this point.
- Mineral**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Mineral**; creek, tributary to Port Valdes, from the north, near Lowe point, Prince William sound. Presumably a local name; published in 1898.
- Mineral**; point, on the southern shore of San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Mineral by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Miners**; bay, in Unakwik inlet, Prince William sound. Local name, reported by Glenn in 1898.
- Miners*; cove, in Gastineau channel, near the town of Juneau. Local name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 171), where it is written Miner's.
- Miners**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Miners**; river, tributary to Miners bay, Unakwik inlet, Prince William sound. Local name, reported by Glenn in 1898.
- Minerva**; mountain, in the southwestern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Minett**; islet, in Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after Lieut. Henry Minett, U. S. N.
- Mink**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Minook**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near longitude 150°. Apparently identical with Klanachargut (Klana-kakat) river of Raymond in 1869. Has been spelled Mynook and Munook. Named, presumably, after a Mr. Minook, the interpreter at Fort Reliance.
- Mint**; river, tributary to Lopp lagoon, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Mintok**; lake, somewhere in the region south of Minook creek, draining to the Tanana river. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who spells it Mintokh.
- Minx**; islands, at head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Miraballes**; point, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Miraballes (point of white plums) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Miranda*, volcano; see Iliamna.

**Mirror**; creek, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, near latitude 62° 30'. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks, in 1898.

*Miskuntl' kakal*, river; see Lebarge.

**Mission**; cove, just north of Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. Has also been named Hydah by Sheldon Jackson.

**Mission**; creek, in the Eagle mining district, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, at Eagle. Local name, published in 1898. Its native name, as obtained by Schwatka in 1883, is Tatotlinda.

**Mission**; creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Missionary**; range of mountains (2,500 to 2,800 feet high), east of Portage bay, on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

*Mission Warehouse*, village; see Shiniak.

**Mist**; harbor, indenting the eastern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882.

**Mitchell**; bay, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his classmate, Lieut. Commander John Gardner Mitchell, U. S. N.

*Mitchell*, island; see Wingham.

**Mitchell**; point, on the southern shore of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Capt. William Mitchell, R. N.

**Mitchell**; sunken rock, in Middle channel, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Mitchell**; post-office and trading post, on the upper Yukon, near the mouth of Forty-mile creek. The post-office was established in 1892, and discontinued in 1895. Mr. L. N. (Jack) McQuestin was postmaster. In 1890 the population was reported to be 238.

**Mitkof**; large island, off the mouth of the Stikine river, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after a Captain Mitkof. Variously written Mitgoff, Mitkoff, etc.

**Mitrofanias**; bay, northeast from the Shumagins, indenting the south shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Mitrofanias**; harbor, in Mitrofanias bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Mitrofanias**; island, west of the Semidi islands, and near the south shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Russians, who wrote it Mitrofanias and St. Mitrofanias. Has also been written Mitrofa.

*Mitten*, lake; see Miller.

*Mizofek*, point; see Black.

**Moffet**; cove, at east end of Izembek bay, on the north shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1882. The Fish Commission, 1888, show this cove divided into two parts, one called Sloss bay, the other Neumann bay.

**Moffet**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Izembek bay, on north shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by Lutke, in 1828, after Midshipman Samuel Moffet, a member of his party. Has been called Neumann by the Fish Commission.

**Mogilnoi**; island, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Mogilnoi (grave) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Shell island.

**Mogul**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

- Mohican**; cape, the westernmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Named Boil by Tebenkof, in 1849, after Lieut. Roman Boil, who was in the party of Vasilief when Nunivak was discovered by Vasilief in 1821. Recently called Cape Mohican by the Coast Survey.
- Moira**; bare rock (50 feet high), at entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Moira**; sound, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, "after the noble Earl of that title."
- Mokrovskoi*, bay; see Pumicestone.
- Mokrovskoi*, cape; see Spray.
- Molchatna*, river; see Mulchatna.
- Mole**; harbor, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Moller**; island, one of the Kudobin islands, on north coast of Alaska peninsula, near Port Moller. So named by Dall in 1882. Also written Möller.
- Moller**; port, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Partially explored by Staniukovich, of Lutke's party, in 1828, and named after his vessel, *Moller*.
- Mondragones (Los)*, islets; see Fish Egg.
- Monolith**; point, on the western side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, 1893.
- Montague**; island, in entrance to Prince William sound. Named Montagu by Cook in 1778. The native name Tsukli was also used by the Russians. The usual spelling Montague has largely superseded the original spelling Montagu.
- Montana**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south. Prospectors' name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Montekakat*, creek; see Mentokakat.
- Monument**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Monument**; point, rocks, and river, on eastern side of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Monumentalnoi (monument) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Moonlight**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Moonlight**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Moore**; channel, leading through some low sandy islands to Port Moore, Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty, in 1853, after Commander Thomas E. L. Moore, R. N. Its Eskimo name was given by the British as Ik-ke-rá-luk. Ray calls it, 1885, Ikiraaluk.
- Moore**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near latitude 67°. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Moore**; mountains, on the southern border of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after Lieut. Commanders Edwin King Moore and William Irwin Moore, U. S. N.
- Moore**; nunatak, in the Agassiz glacier, near southeastern end of the Chaix hills, St. Elias alps. So called by Russell, in 1891, presumably after Will C. Moore, a member of his party, who was drowned in landing at Icy bay on June 6, 1891.
- Moore**; port, at Point Barrow. So named, in 1853, after Commander Thomas E. L. Moore, R. N., of the Franklin search expedition.
- Moorovskoy*, bay; see Pumicestone.
- Moose**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the south, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895.

**Moose**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south, at the international boundary. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Moose*, creek; see Tsadaka.

**Moose Camp**; place, on the northern bank of the Klutina river, about 10 miles above its mouth. Name from Abercrombie, 1898.

**Moosehorn**; mountain (5,000 feet high), near the international boundary and latitude 63°. So named by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

**Mop**; point, at the head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Mordvinof**; cape, forming the northern head of Oksenof bay, northwest coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Mordvinova (Mordvinof's) by Stanjukovich in 1828. Lutke uses Noisak or Mordvinof. Apparently Noisak is the native name. Veniaminof, 1831, calls it Oksenof or Mordvinof and Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Mordvinof or Oksenof. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Lincoln.

*Mordvinof*, cape; see Lapin.

**Morgan**; cape, the southwesternmost point of Akutan island; Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

*Morjevskoi*, peak; see Walrus.

*Morjovi*, island; see Hall.

*Morkovskoi*, bay; see Pumicestone.

*Morne*, island; see Horn.

**Morning Call**; creek, tributary to Grand Central river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Morozovskie*, bay; see Cold.

**Morris**; reef, in Chatham strait, at eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after William Gouverneur Morris, United States collector of customs at Sitka.

**Morse**; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after Fremont Morse, a member of his party.

**Morse**; glacier, part of the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1892, after J. F. Morse, one of his companions in 1890. In Reid's first publication of this (*Nat. Geog. Mag.*, 1892, Vol. IV, map) the glacier is called West tributary (of Muir glacier).

*Morse*, island; see Bendel.

**Morse**; rock (awash at low water), near Hemlock island, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, presumably after Mr. Fremont Morse, of the Coast Survey.

**Morskoi**; breaker, about half a mile westerly from Olga rock, at entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Morskoi (sea) by Moore in 1897.

*Morskoi*, cape; see Hinchinbrook.

*Morskoi*, cape; see Ocean.

*Morskoi*, cape; see Phipps.

*Morskoi*, islet; see Navy.

*Morskoi*, rock; see Sea.

**Morton**; fort, at mouth of the Kowak river, Hotham inlet, Arctic ocean. This name, Fort Morton, was published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

**Morzhovoi**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula near its western end. Named Morzhovoi (walrus) by the Russians. Its Aleut name is Adamagan. Has been variously written Morjevskai, Morshevoi, Morshovoi, Morzovia, etc.

*Morzhovoi*, island; see Hall.

*Morzhovoi*, island; see Walrus.

*Morzhovoi*, islet; see Shaiak.

**Morzhovoi**; native village, at western end of Alaska peninsula. Named Morzhovoi (walrus) by the Russians. Variousy spelled. There are or were *two* villages, one called Old Morzhovoi, the other, New Morzhovoi, being about 12 miles apart. Old Morzhovoi was at the head of Morzhovoi bay; New Morzhovoi is on Traders cove, which opens into Isanotski strait. The Greek church here is named Protassof, and Petrof, 1880, called the settlement Protassof.

**Moser**; bay, in Behm canal, indenting the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after Commander Jefferson Franklin Moser, U. S. N.

**Moser**; island, near head of Hooniah sound, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1899, after Lieut. Commander Jefferson Franklin Moser, U. S. N.

**Moses**; point, the western point of entrance to Hanus bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Asst. Engineer Stanford Elwood Moses, a member of his party.

**Mosman**; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Alonzo Tyler Mosman, Assistant Coast and Geodetic Survey, who made surveys in Alaska in 1867.

**Mosquito**; creek, tributary to Fish river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, of obvious origin.

**Mosquito**; creek, tributary to Tonsina river, from the south. Name from Schrader, 1900.

**Mosquito**; fork, of South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

**Mosquito**; fork, of South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, of obvious origin; from Schrader, 1899.

**Moss**; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little east of Belkofski. Presumably a local name, reported by Dall in 1880. Erroneously Mosk.

**Moss**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900. Apparently this is Irene creek or Laurada creek of a late map.

**Moss**; island, in Douglas bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Moss**; mountain (1,631 feet high), east of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Moss**; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Moth**; point, at entrance to Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Mound**; hill (1,956 feet high), near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Mound**; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Karta bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

*Mountain*, bay; see Uniktali.

**Mountain**; cape (500 or 600 feet high), Nagai island, Shumagin group. Named Golova (mountainous) by Tebenkof, 1849.

**Mountain**; cape, on Raspberry island, Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Gorie (mountain) by Murashev in 1839-40.

*Mountain*, cape; see Kayak.

**Mountain**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

**Mountain**; creek, tributary to Stewart river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Mountain;** glacier, on the mainland, near head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Mountain;** point, on Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so called by Coghlan in 1884. In the Coast Pilot, 1883, this is called Cove point. Apparently identical with Waterfall (vodopada) cape of Lindenberg, in 1838, or possibly Krutoi (steep) of Lindenberg.
- Mountain;** point, on Revillagigedo island, near north end of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Mountain,* river; see Liard.
- Mountain Head;** point, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Mount Little;** island, in the Yukon river, just above mouth of the Koyukuk. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Mud;** bay, indenting the northern shore of Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Hanus in 1880.
- Mud;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Locally so known. There is an extensive mud flat at its head. Also called Doris bay.
- Mud;** creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Mud;** glacier, on the western bank of Stikine river, near the international boundary. Called Dirt glacier by Hunter in 1877. On late maps Mud glacier.
- Muerta;** island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla del Muerto (island of the dead) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Muffin;** islands, in the entrance to Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Muganolowik;** shallow stream, in the Yukon delta, debouching between Scammon bay and the mouth of Black river. Eskimo name from Dall, who wrote it Muganolowik. By the Western Union exploring parties, 1865-1867, this was called Pope's river, after Frank L. Pope, of that expedition.
- Muir;** glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named in about 1880, after John Muir.
- Muir;** inlet, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 189). Named after John Muir.
- Muisofski,* island; see St. Lazaria.
- Mukacharni;** hill (1,700 feet high), north of Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. Name from Beechey, 1827, who wrote it Muck-a-char-ne.
- Mulchatna;** river, tributary to the headwaters of the Nushagak river; also Eskimo villages on same. Written Molchatna by Petrof in 1880. Has been often written Malchatna. Here written Mulchatna to conform to the reported local pronunciation.
- Mule;** rock (awash at high water), in entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named, presumably, by Nichols in 1883.
- Mulgrave;** hills or mountains, north of Kotzebue sound, between the Noatak river and the sea. Cook, in August, 1778, named a point in this vicinity Mulgrave, back of which were "hills of a moderate height." Beechey, coming nearer, in 1826, saw that these hills were farther inland than Cook supposed and called them the Mulgrave range.
- Mulgrave;** port, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Visited, sketched and named by Dixon in 1787, "in honour of the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave." It was called Rurik harbor by Khromchenko, in 1823, presumably after the Russian American Company's brig *Rurik*.
- Mulligan;** creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Mumtrak**; Eskimo village, at head of Goodnews bay, Bering sea. Population in 1890, 162. Name from Petrof, 1880, who spelled it Mumtrahamute. Variously given Muntrahahamut, etc.

**Mumtrelek**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the lower Kuskokwim. Bethel Mission is at this place. First reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Mumtrekhlogamute, and variously written Mumtrelegamut, Mumtreckhlagamute, etc. Mumtrelega-mut (smokehouse people) was so called from the fact that here a peculiar house for smoking fish was first erected.

**Mungoark**; river, tributary to Eschscholtz bay, from the east, Seward peninsula. Called Kuuk on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882) and Mungoark on a recent map.

*Munina*, village; see Niniichik.

*Munook*, creek; see Minook.

**Munoz**; point, the westernmost point of Khantaak island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Muñoz by Malaspina in 1791. It is Southwest point of Tebenkof in 1849.

**Murder**; cove, at the south end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, on account of the murder here, by the natives, of a small party of traders.

**Murdo**; islet, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

*Murray*, cape; see Nunez.

**Murre**; point, in Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Named Arie (a sea bird, the arrie or murre or guillemot, Pallas's murre, *Uria lomvia arra*) by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Murre**; rocks, near Yukon harbor, Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in July, 1874. There were clouds of murre in this vicinity at that time.

*Musatchie Nose*; see Chacon, cape.

**Muse**; island, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Mushukli*, island; see Turnagain.

*Muskoieika*. Raymond, 1869, shows a native village on the right bank of the Yukon, about 65 miles above Anvik, bearing this appellation. Both place and name have vanished from recent maps.

**Mussel**; point, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Mussle by Moser in 1897.

**Mussel**; point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Almejas (mussel point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Mute**. Eskimo word for people; variously written *miut*, *mute*, and *mut*, and added to the name of the people. Thus, Ak-mute, Pai-mute, etc.

**Mutnaia**; small stream, on Kenai peninsula, debouching at Anchor point, Cook inlet. Named Mutnaia (muddy) by Wosnesenski about 1840.

**Muzon**; cape, the southernmost point of Dall island, Dixon entrance. It is highly probable that this is Cabo de Muñoz or Muñoz Goosens or Muñoz Gorens of Caamaño, in 1792, and that Vancouver, in copying from Caamaño, transposed two letters, making Muzon. In this form it has come into general use and is well established. Dixon, in 1787, called it Cape Pitt, and about the same time it was named Irving by Douglas. Tebenkof, in 1848, called it Kaigani, evidently the native name, which has also been written Caiganee, Kygane, etc.

*Mynook*, creek; see Minook.

- Myrtle**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Mystery**; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Mystery**; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Mystic*, rock; see Mastic.
- Na**. An Indian word meaning *river*; much used in the Copper river region and added as a final syllable to the names of rivers; as Tanana, Chitina, etc.
- Nabesna**; river, one of the principal tributaries of the Upper Tanana. According to Allen (p. 136) "The natives of the Upper Tanana call *that* river Nabesna." Peters and Brooks, 1898, say that this use, mentioned by Allen, is locally obsolete, and they apply the name not to the main stream, but to a principal tributary.
- Nachalvie*, island; see Initial.
- Nachalvie*, point; see Entrance.
- Nachgelsst*; glacier, on the southern side of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, from the Krause brothers, in 1882, who write it Nachgelsst.
- Nachk*, bay; see Flat.
- Nachlezhnia*, bay; see Camp Coogan.
- Nachlezhnoi**; island, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nachlezhnoi (chief) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Nackchamik*, island; see Nakchamik.
- Nadezhda**; group of islets, in the western part of Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nadezhda (hope) by Vasilief, in 1833, after Krusenstern's vessel.
- Naducha**; islet, on the southwestern edge of the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. Called Nadoutcha by Lutke and Nadoucha by Dall. Nada is the Aleut word for *west*, from which word the name of this western islet is obviously derived.
- Naerie**; rock, at entrance to Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.
- Nagai**; island, one of the largest of the Shumagin group. Native name, from early Russian explorers. Has also been written Nagay.
- Nagai**; rocks, off the western shore of Chirikof island. So named by Kashevarof in about 1830. Erroneously Naga and Nagau.
- Naghwikhlavigamute*, village; see Nakolkavik.
- Naginak**; cove, at head of Anderson bay, Makushin bay, Unalaska. Native name, from Veniaminof, 1840.
- Nagnek*, river; see Naknek.
- Nagzamik*, island; see Nakchamik.
- Naha**; bay, indenting the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Native name. Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 75) says, "known as Naha bay."
- Nahimud**; native village, in Kiluden bay, on southern coast of Kodiak. Was called Nahimood by Lisianski in 1804. Presumably a native name.
- Nahsayvernia*, point; see North.
- Nahwazuk*, lake; see Salmon.
- Nakalilok**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, from Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 (ed. of 1847), where it is written Nakkhalilok.
- Nakat**; harbor, about 3 miles northeast of Port Tongass, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1888.

**Nakat**; inlet, northeast of Dixon entrance. Local name, of Indian origin. Nichols says in the *Coast Pilot* (1891, p. 79), "The body of water between Cape Fox and Tongass is sometimes called Nakat Inlet, but that name really applies only to the inlet proper," whose southwest point of entrance is Ledge point. See also Fillmore.

**Nakat**; mountain (2,921 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Nakchamik**; island, near the entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Various written Nackchamik, Nagzamik, etc.

**Naked**; island, at the south end of Lynn canal, near Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Mansfield in 1890.

**Naked**; islands, in the northern part of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

*Nakh*, bay; see Flat.

**Naknek**; lake, between Becharof and Iliamna lakes, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Lutke, 1828. According to Vasilief its native name is *Aku-logak*. Has also been called Illiuk lake. Petrof, in 1880, named it Walker, after Gen. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census.

**Naknek**; river, draining from Naknek lake westward to Bristol bay, Bering sea. Native name, from Lutke, 1828. Erroneously *Naknik*.

*Naknek*, village; see Suworof.

**Nakolkavik**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, near its mouth. Its native name, according to Nelson, 1878-79, is *Naghaikhlavigamute*, and according to Spurr and Post, 1898, getting their information from missionary Kilbuck, *Nacholchavigamut*, i. e., *Nakolkavik* people. Petrof wrote *Naghaikhlavigamute* on his map and *Naghikhlavigamute* in his text (p. 17). Population in 1880, 193.

**Nakwasina**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named *Nakwasinskoi* by Vasilief in 1809.

**Nakwasina**; passage, separating Halleck island from Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. It was called *Nakwasinskaia* gulf by Vasilief in 1809, and has also been written *Noquashinski* and *Little Noquashinski bay*. According to George Kostrometinoff this is from the Russian *nakwashina* (fermented).

*Naluktchvak*, cape; see Providence.

*Namdak*, crag; see Lighthouse rocks.

**Nameless**; cape, on the western shore of Kenai peninsula. Called *Besimenny* (without a name) by Wosnesenski about 1840.

**Nameless**; islet, in the southern part of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named *Beziemiannoi* (nameless, anonymous) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Namtschak*, rocks; see Lighthouse.

*Namana*, river; see Cantwell.

**Nandell**; Indian village, on Tetling river, near Wagner lake, about 20 miles from the Tanana river. Visited by Allen, in 1885, who found a village of four houses and 86 people, presided over by the chief Nandell. Has been called *Nandell's and*, by error, *Nandellas*.

**Nanok**. This, says Langsdorf (II, 83), was the nickname given to Baranof by the natives about Sitka.

*Nanvogaloklak*; Eskimo village, in the Big Lake country. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, who reported its native name to be *Nanvogalokhlagamute*, i. e., *Nan-vog-a-lok-lak* people. Erroneously *Nanvogalokhlagamute* in text of Tenth Census. In Eleventh Census, 1890, called *Numavoknakhlagamiut*. Population in 1880, 100; in 1890, 107.

*Nanouchkak*, village; see Kaguyak.

*Naouchlagamut*, village; see Nauklak.

**Napai**; Eskimo village, on the northern bank of the Kuskokwim, a little above Kolmakof. Spurr and Post obtained from Dr. Romig, in 1898, the name Napáimut, i. e., Napai people, as the Eskimo name of this place.

**Napaiskak**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 4 miles below Bethel. According to Nelson, 1878-79, its native name is Napaskiagamute, and according to missionary Kilbuck, 1898, it is Napaiskágamut, i. e., Napaiskak people.

**Napakiak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles below Bethel. Nelson, 1878, reports the native name as Napahaiagamute, and this is copied by Petrof and the Hydrographic Office. Spurr and Post, 1898, following missionary Kilbuck, write Napachiakáchagamut, i. e., Napakiakachak people.

**Napean**; point, the southwestern point of entrance to Eliza harbor, Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, who, in the text of his original edition of 1798, spells it Napean. It occurs there four times, always spelled Napean. On his chart, on the French copy of it, and in the 3<sup>d</sup> edition of 1801 it is Nepean, and this form has gained wide usage; variously corrupted to Nepen and Nepken.

**Napoleon**; creek, tributary, from the east, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898.

*Napoleon*; point, in the Yukon delta, on right bank of the Kwipak pass; was so called by Raymond in 1869. Not identifiable on recent charts.

**Narrow**; cape, the northwestern point of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians.

**Narrow**; cape, the northern point of entrance to Ugak bay, on eastern shore of Kodiak. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians. It was named Hollings by Meares in 1788. It has been called Low, Narrow, Tonkeye, etc.

**Narrow**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Narrow**; passage, in Behm canal, separating Rudyerd island from Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Narrow**; point, on Prince of Wales island, in Clarence strait, opposite mouth of Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians. Has also been written Tonkey.

*Narrow*; point, on the right bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Tonkie (narrow) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

*Narrow*, point; see Tonki.

**Narrow**; strait, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Uzenkoi (narrow) or Elovoi (spruce) by Murashef in 1839-40.

**Narrows**; mountain (2,940 feet high), in the eastern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. It is near Tongass narrows, whence the name.

**Narrows**; point, on the southern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Uekosti (narrows) by Murashef in 1839-40.

**Narrows**; two peaks (2,750 and 2,759 feet high), at the northern entrance to Wrangell strait, Lindenberg peninsula, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

*Nasanki*, harbor; see Pavlof.

*Nasikan*, island; see Two Headed.

*Natagehin*. The Krause brothers, 1882, report Natagehin to be the native name of a small stream near Krotahini pass, southeastern Alaska.

**Natazhat**; mountain range, north of Mount St. Elias. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891 as Nat-azh-at.

*Natchek*, village; see Nuchek.

**Nateekin;** Aleut village, at Nateekin bay, in Captains bay, Unalaska. Sarichef shows a village here, in 1792, which he calls Natioka settlement. Veniaminof, 1833, calls it Natiekinskoe, and says it consists of two huts (yourts) and 15 people.

**Nateekin;** bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Natiekinskaia by Veniaminof and known locally as Nateekin bay.

**Nathlie;** mountain, east of Copper river, between Drum and Sanford mountains. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Perhaps it should be Nathalie.

**Nation;** point, the western point of entrance to Egg harbor, Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

*Natsina*, river; see White.

*Natulten*, village; see Notaloten.

*Naugvik*, village; see Suworof.

**Nauklak;** Eskimo village, in the interior of the eastern part of Alaska peninsula, on the trail from Kamishak bay, Cook inlet, to Naknek lake, and about 15 miles east of the latter. According to Spurr and Post, who obtained their information, in 1898, from the chief of Savonoski, its native name is Naouchlágamut, i. e., Nauklak people.

*Naulchi*, bay and river; see Black.

*Naumliack*, bay; see Kiavak.

**Navy;** islet, near Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. Named Morskoi (sea) by Vasilief in 1832. Lutke has Isle du Large and the Coast Survey, 1869, Navy islet.

**Navy;** peak (3,734 feet high), near McHenry inlet, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Nazan;** bay, indenting the eastern shore of Atka island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently so named by Tebenkof. Lutke calls it East bay.

**Nazan;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Little Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.

*Nazidak*, island; see Two Headed cape.

*Nea-kluk*, river; see Niukluk.

**Near;** cape, on the northwestern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Blizhnie (near) by Murashev in 1839-40.

**Near;** group of islands, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain, and hence nearest, of all the Aleutians, to Asia. The early Russian explorers, accordingly, called them Blizhnie (near) islands. Langsdorf has (II, 13) Plishnie ostrowa or nearest islands. Have also been called Blijnie or Rat islands. Berg says Bering called them Deception islands, but Lutke says he finds no warrant for this in Bering's journal. Various written Blijni, Blijnies, etc.

**Near;** island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Blisnie and Bliskie (near or close) by the early Russians. Lisianski, 1804, calls it Close island.

**Near;** island (600 feet high), near the southeastern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. Named Blizhnie (near) by the Russians.

**Near;** point, on the western shore of Piper island, Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

*Nearer*, point; see Blizhni.

*Nechraje*, rock; see Eldred.

**Necker;** bay, indenting the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Port Necker by La Perouse in 1786. Called Kamenistaia (rocky or stony) by the Russians. Has been called Rocky, Stone, and Stony.

**Necker;** islands, near the southern entrance to Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot, 1833, and attributed to La Perouse, 1786. La Perouse's chart 16 shows Port Necker in this place and chart 17 Port Necker for the same place.

*Necker*, isles; see Guibert.

**Nedostatka**; islet, in the northern part of Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nedostatka (want) island by Vasilief in 1833.

**Needle**; peak (1,700 feet high), near the center of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Needle**; peak, near the head of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

**Needle**; rock, near the northwestern shore of Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1874.

**Needles**; mountain (7,000 feet high), on right bank of the Tanana river, near latitude 62°. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

**Neets**; bay, in Behm canal, indenting the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Negro**; cape, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo Negro (black cape) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Negsue**; creek, tributary to Penny river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

*Negvelvuk*, river; see Golsova.

**Nellie Juan**; port, indenting the western shore of Prince William sound. Discovered and named, in 1887, by Samuel Applegate, after his schooner, *Nellie Juan*. This spelling is from Applegate's map, where it is also written Nell Juan and sometimes Nelly Juan.

*Nellie Juan*, cape; see Aspid.

*Nelson*, creek; see Baker.

**Nelson**; island, on the western coast of Alaska, northeast of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So named by Gannett, in 1880, after Edward William Nelson, who spent about five years in this region as an observer for the United States Signal Service and collector for the Smithsonian Institution.

**Nelson**; lagoon, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little west of Port Moller. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Mr. E. W. Nelson.

**Nelson**; point, in Behm canal, on the mainland, the southern point of entrance to Smeaton bay. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Lord Nelson.

*Nelupaki*, cape; see Kekurnoi.

**Nemeth**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 148°. Presumably a prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Nenevok**; lake, between the headwaters of Togiak and Kanektok rivers, western Alaska. Native name, from Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who camped on its shore September 10, 1898. They give the name as Nenevókuk adding "Nenevok=*lake* with descriptive ending."

*Neniltschik*, cape; see Ninilchik.

*Nepcan*, point; see Napcan.

**Nepovorotni**; group of rocks, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nepovorotnoi (not turning) by Vasilief in 1809. Entering Sitka harbor by Middle channel, these rocks, on the port hand, are *not* to be turned around. The course is to be kept for about a mile further, when one reaches Povorotnoi (turning) island, around which one turns to the anchorage. Has also been written Nepoverotni.

*Neprop*, island; see Impassable.

*Nepropusknoi*, island; see Impassable.

**Nerelna**; creek, tributary to the Chitina river, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

**Nerpichi**; islets, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nerpichi (seal) by Vasilief in 1809.

*Nerpichie*, bay, etc.; see Seal.

*Nerpitchy*, islet; see Ikiginak.

**Nesbitt**; point, the southernmost point of Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Has also been written Nesbit, this form being found in the 8° edition of Vancouver (vol. 4, p. 245).

**Nesbitt**; reef, off Point Nesbitt, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Netne**; lake, near Tyonek, at head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Neumann*, bay and point; see Moffet.

**Neumann**; island, the easternmost of the Kudiakof islands, Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Mr. Rudolph Neumann, of the Alaska Commercial Company.

**Neva**; bay, immediately north of Cape Edgcumbe, on the western side of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by officers of the Russian-American Company in about 1849.

**Neva**; island, east of the Parker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Nevi. Named after the ship *Neva*.

**Neva**; point, at junction of Nakwasina passage and Neva strait, on Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

**Neva**; strait, separating Baranof island from Partotshikof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Lisianski, in 1804, after his vessel; called Olga strait by Vasilief in 1809. It then included what has been termed Olga strait. The present Neva channel is the Olga strait of the Russian chart of 1809, but not of Tebenkof.

**Nevski**; group of islets, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Presumably named by the Russians, in 1809, after the war ship *Neva*, which was at Sitka in 1804.

*New*, harbor; see Baralof.

*New Archangel*, town; see Sitka.

*New Balaam*; see Uzinkee.

*Newberry*, river; see Teslin.

*New Bogoslof*, island; see Grewingk.

*Newchukli*. Allen, 1885, shows a river tributary to the Yukon, from the north, near longitude 153°, which he calls Newchuklikakat, i. e., Newchukli river. Late maps have in this vicinity two streams, called Birch creek and Island creek. The latter seems to be the Newchukli of Allen.

**New Eddystone**; islands, in Behm canal, near entrance to Rudyerd bay, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty about 1865.

**New Eddystone**; point, in Behm canal, the south point of entrance to Rudyerd bay, Alexander archipelago. So named on the Russian charts. The point is a short distance from New Eddystone rock. On a late Coast Survey chart the point is called Louise.

**New Eddystone**; rock, in Behm canal, between Smeaton and Rudyerd bays, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, from its resemblance to the Light-House rock off Plymouth, England.

**Newell**; sunken rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 93).

**Newenham**; cape, on the mainland, the northern point of entrance to Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Cook, July 16, 1778. The natives call it Black, on account of its color, and Tebenkof has Newenham followed by *chernoi* (black) in parenthesis.

*Newicargut*, island; see Nowi.

*New Morzhovi*, village; see Morzhovoi.

*New Russia*, colony; see Glory of Russia.

**Newton**; creek, tributary to Dry creek, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Newton**; glacier and mountain (13,774 feet high), near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Henry Newton, author of a report on the geology of the Black Hills of Dakota.

**Niblack**; anchorage, in Moira sound, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Albert Parker Niblack, U. S. N., a member of his party. Erroneously Niblick on British Admiralty chart 2431.

**Niblack**; islands, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., a member of his party.

**Niblack**; point, on Cleveland peninsula, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., a member of his party. Erroneously Niblick point.

*Nicholas*, settlement; see Korovinski.

**Nichols**; bay, indenting the southern end of Prince of Wales island, Dixon entrance. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after Commander Henry Ezra Nichols, U. S. N.

**Nichols**; group of islands, in Tlevak strait, opposite Breezy bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., who reconnoitred this region in 1881. Near them are "The Sentinels" or Sentinel islands. Coast Survey chart 713, published in 1883, calls the whole group Sentinel islands.

**Nichols**; hill (280 feet high), at mouth of Nushagak river. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1890, presumably after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N. Erroneously Nicholls.

**Nichols**; mountain, near Mount St. Elias. So named by the New York Times Expedition, of 1886, after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N.

**Nichols**; passage, between Annette and Gravina islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Called Nichols pass in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 79), after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N.

**Nichols Bay**; cannery (now burned and abandoned), in Nichols bay, at the southern end of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Eleventh Census, 1890.

**Nicholson**; rocks, north of Makhnati island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

*Niegielik*, river; see Clear.

*Niekta*, cape; see Prince of Wales.

**Nigaluk**; Eskimo village, near the mouth of Colville river, Arctic coast. Native name, published as early as 1867, and probably earlier.

*Niga To*, river; see Yukon.

**Nights Lodging**; cape, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Nochlega (night's lodging) by Murashev in 1839-40.

*Nik*, river; see Kaknu.

**Nikolai**; creek, tributary to McCarthy creek, from the east. So called by the prospectors, after the Indian chief, Nikolai.

**Nikolai**; house, on Nizina river, south bank, near the mouth of the Chitistone. Name of an Indian chief, reported by Hayes, in 1891, who says "Nicolai, or Scolai, as the Yukon Indians call him."

*Nikolai*, islands; see Green.

**Nikolaief**; anchorage and small village, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Called Nikolaievsky by Petrof, in 1880, and Nicoloffsky by the Fish Commission. Presumably named by the Russians after Tsar Nikolas.

*Nikolas*, rock or shoal; see Cozian.

*Nikolski*, cape; see Tanak.

**Nikolski**; native village, on the northern shore of Umnak, opposite Driftwood bay. So called by the Russians as early as 1830. Veniaminof speaks of it as Riecheshnoe (river), now called Nikolski. Population in 1834, 83; in 1880, 127; in 1890, about 100. Lutke writes it Retchechnoi and Petrof, Nikolsky.

*Nikolskoi*, village; see Korovinski.

**Nilkoka**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the north, near latitude 65°. Native name, reported by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

**Ninagiak**; island, in Hallo bay, Shelikof strait. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

**Ninilchik**; cape and river, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Wosnesenski, about 1840, calls the cape Neniltschik or Sunit and the river Chnik-Chnak.

**Ninilchik**; rock or rocks, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet, between Kasilof and Ninilchik river mouths. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

**Ninilchik**; village of 81 people (1890), on eastern shore of Cook inlet, south of the Kasilof river mouth. Late maps show a fishery here. A small Russian settlement was made here early in the century. Petrof (Tenth Census, VIII, p. 27) says: "A number of 'colonial citizens,' or superannuated employés, of the old Russian Company were ordered to settle some fifty or sixty years ago (1830 or 1820) at Ninilchik, and their descendents live there still." On Wosnesenski's map in Grewingk, about 1840, the place is called Munina and the nearby cape Neniltschik or Sunit.

*Ninuan-Tugat*, lake; see Becharof.

**Nipple**; mountain, in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Nipples (The)**; two mountains (elevations 2,450 and 2,900 feet high), near Shakan bay, on Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago. Called Shakan nipples in the Coast Pilot of 1883 (p. 101). Usually called *The Nipples*.

*Niprohodni*, bay; see No Thorofare.

**Nisling**; river, tributary to the White river, from the east, near longitude 140°. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891.

**Nismeni**; cove, at north end of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

**Nismeni**; lake, on the border of Malaspina glacier. Tebenkof shows such a lake just behind Point Riou (Nismeni of Tebenkof), which he calls Nizmennie (low).

**Nismeni**; point, the northernmost point of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Nismeni (low or low-lying) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Nismenna and Nizmennie.

**Nitak**; Indian village, on Knik arm of Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Nitakh.

**Niukluk**; river, in Seward peninsula, tributary to Golofnin sound. An Eskimo name, now used locally, and variously written Nea-kluk, Neukluk, Neukeluk, etc. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 calls it Ieachluik. In 1869 it was called Fish river, apparently by Dall, and has since borne this name on most maps till quite recently. The Russians, as early as 1852, called it Ikiut-pak (Ikiut-big) or Big Ikiut of the Eskimo. See also Eaton.

*Ninuk*, island; see Chernobour.

*Nizhni*, lake; see Lower.

- Nizina**; glacier, and river, tributary to the Chitina. Native name reported, in 1891, by Hayes, who spells it Nizzenah, i. e., Nizi river.
- Nizkoi*, island; see Crooked.
- Nizmenmia*, point; see Shoals.
- Nizmennoi*, cape, island, etc.; see Low.
- Nizmennoi*, point; see Riou.
- Noatak**; Eskimo villages, on the lower part of the Noatak river, northwestern Alaska. Called Noatagamutes, i. e., Noatak peoples, by Petrof in 1880.
- Noatak**; river, in northwest Alaska, tributary to Hotham inlet. On early maps this is called Inland river and sometimes Inland or Nunatok. The prevailing modern usage is Noatak, as above given.
- Nob**; mountain, near George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Nocadero*, strait; see Trocadero.
- Nochlega*, cape; see Night's Lodging.
- Nocotocargut*, creek; see Beaver and Birch.
- Nohoolchinta*. Allen, 1885, gives this as the name of a native village on the right bank of what is now called the South fork of the Koyukuk, about 3 miles from its mouth; see South fork of Koyukuk.
- Nohtalohton*, village; see Notaloten.
- Noisak*, cape; see Mordvinof.
- Noisy**; islands, near the northeastern shore of Kodiak. Called Sodomnia (noisy) by Tebenkof, 1849. A cape near it was called Noisy cape by the Coast Survey in 1867. Has also, on one chart, been called Zotschomnia.
- Nokrot**; Eskimo village, near Cape Romanof, on south shore of Norton sound. Native name, obtained by the Coast Survey, in 1898, and published as Nokrotmiut, i. e., Nokrot people.
- No Man**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Nome**; cape, on the northern shore of Norton sound. Named Tolstoi (blunt or broad) by Tebenkof in 1833. Russian Hydrographic chart 1455, published in 1852, calls it Sredni (middle), adding Tolstoi as a synonym. The name Nome first appears on British Admiralty charts, after the Franklin search expeditions, and was given by Kellett, in 1849. Sir William Wharton, hydrographer to the British Admiralty, writing in April, 1901, says: "The name Cape Nome, which is off the entrance to Norton bay, first appears on our charts from an original of Kelletts in 1849. I suppose the town gets its name from the same source, but what that is we have nothing to show." Prof. George Davidson says that this nameless cape on the original sheet bore the memorandum "*?Name*" which the draftsman interpreted to be *C. Nome*.
- Nome**; mining camp, near Cape Nome, on southern shore of Seward peninsula. Local name. Schrader and Brooks, who visited it in October, 1899, speak of the thriving young city of Nome, first called Anvil City, now officially Nome. Gold was found here in June, 1898, and on October 18, 1898, the Cape Nome mining district was organized.
- Nome**; mountains, in the Nome mining region, in southern part of Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Nome**; post-office, at Nome, Seward peninsula. Established in June, 1899.
- Nome**; river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Name published in 1900.
- Noocheek*, village; see Nuchek.

- Nook (The)**; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Tigalda island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Nook (The)*, village; see Teller.
- Nookmut*, station; see Teller.
- Noon**; point, the northeasternmost point of Pleasant island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Dall, in 1883, in the Coast Pilot.
- Noon**; point, the southernmost point of Jacob island, northeast of the Shumagin group. Named Poludennie (noon) by Woronkofski in 1837.
- Nootowuktoy*, lake; see Nutuvukti.
- Noowook*, settlement; see Nuwuk.
- Noquashinski*, passage; see Nakwasina.
- Norcross*, island; see Jackson.
- Nordenskiold**; river, tributary to Lewes river, from the south, near longitude 136°. Named by Schwatka, in 1883, after Baron Nils Adolf Erik von Nordenskiold, the celebrated Swedish arctic explorer.
- Norfolk*, sound; see Sitka.
- Noriega**; point, on the southern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Noriega by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Norma**; bay, indenting the western end of Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Norris**; glacier, in Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So called by Reid, in 1892, (*National Geographic Magazine*, vol. IV, p. 46).
- North**; anchorage, on the northern shore of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.
- North**; arm, of Bay of Pillars, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- North**; arm, of Hooniah sound, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- North**; arm, of Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1894.
- North**; arm, of Three Arm bay, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- North**; bay and point, on the northern shore of Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- North*; bay, in Dall island, opening into Tlevak strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- North*; bay, on the northern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- North**; cape, between Necker and Whale bays, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.
- North**; cape, on the northern coast of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Named Sievernoi (north) by the Russians. Erroneously Siepermo.
- North**; cape, the northernmost point of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Sievernoi (north) by Tebenkof. 1849.
- North**; cape, the northernmost point of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- North**; cape, the northernmost point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Sievernie (north) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- North*, cape; see Afognak.
- North*, cape; see Hall.
- North*, cape; see Stag.
- North**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 147°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

- North**; flat, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Wrangell North Flat by Meade in 1869.
- North**; fork, of Birch creek, eastern Alaska. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- North**; fork, of Fortymile creek, near the international boundary line. Local designation, published by the Coast Survey in 1890. Presumably in use as early as 1886.
- North**; fork, of the Koyukuk river. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- North*, harbor; see Coal.
- North**; hill (422 feet high), on the northern coast of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- North**; island, at entrance to Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- North**; island, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, or possibly by Meade, in 1869.
- North**; island, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- North*, island; see Raspberry.
- North**; ledge, in the southern end of Lynn canal, near Funter bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- North**; ledge, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- North**; passage, connecting Eliza harbor with Woewodski harbor, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- North**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- North**; point, on Lindenber peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- North**; point, on the northern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name, from the Russian Sievernoï (north). A late Coast Survey map has Severnoye, while Elliott, 1874, wrote it Nahsayvernia, which he translates "on the north shore."
- North**; rock; at northern point of entrance to Iliuliuk harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.
- North*, strait; see Kupreanof.
- North*; sunken rock, in Dixon entrance, just north of and near West Devil rock. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1886, but appears to be now obsolete.
- North Bronaugh*; island, in Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 95).
- Northeast**; bluff, on the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- Northeast**; cape, the easternmost point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. It is Cape Anderson of Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (ed. of 1852), thus preserving the name which, in 1778, Cook gave to St. Lawrence island. Krusenstern in his Hydrographic Memoirs named this Shishmaref (Chichmareff), after Captain Shishmaref, who surveyed the shore of the island in 1821.
- Northeast**; harbor, between Karluk and Ugak bays, on the northern shore of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1899.
- Northeast**; harbor, indenting the southwestern shore of Little Koniuji island, Shumagin group. Local name, published by Dall in 1875.

**Northeast;** point, the northeasternmost point of Saint Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name. Tikhmenief, 1862, calls it Vostochnie (east) point.

**Northeast;** point, the northeasternmost point of Sannak island. So called by Dall in 1880.

**Northeast;** point, the northernmost point of Khantaak island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Northerly;** island, in St. John harbor, Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Adams* in 1884.

**Northern;** rapids, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Perwie porogi (first rapids) by the Russians and often spoken of as the First or Northern rapids.

**North Foreland;** cape, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

*North Green;* rock, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the *Coast Pilot* (1891, p. 132).

**North Head;** point, the northern point of entrance to Coal harbor, Unga island, Shumagin group. So named, presumably, by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865.

*North Head;* see Sigak.

*North Head;* see Ulakta Head.

*North Marble;* islet, Glacier bay; see Marble.

**North Passage;** point, the northern point of entrance to Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. It was named North by Meade in 1869.

**North Passage;** rock, near Stockdale harbor, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

**North Point;** ledge, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the *Coast Pilot* (1891, p. 131).

*North Point Baker;* see Baker.

**North Quadra;** mountain (2,353 feet high), on the mainland, just north of entrance to Boca de Quadra. So named by Nichols in 1883.

*North Semidi;* island; see Aghiyuk.

**North Star;** creek, tributary to Windy creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Northumberland;** cape, the southernmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, "in honor of that illustrious family."

*Northumberland;* island; see Duke.

*Northwest,* cape, Tanaga island; see Sajaga.

*Northwest,* cape, Unimak island; see Sarichef.

**Northwest;** harbor, indenting the northern shore of Little Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So called by the fishermen. This may be the Agugum udá (God's bay) of the Aleuts.

*Northwest;* island, one of the Inian group, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 186). Has also been written North-west.

**Northwest;** point, the northwesternmost point of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. This may be the Zapadnie (west) point of Tebenkof, 1849. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

*Northwest,* point; see Chibukak.

**Northwest;** shoal, lying northeast of the anchorage in Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Northwestern by Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 208).

- Northwest Shoulder**; cape, on the northwestern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. So called by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Kresta (cross) cape.
- Norton**; bay, in the northeastern part of Norton sound, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1884.
- Norton**; sound, in the northeastern part of Bering sea. Discovered by Cook in September, 1778, and by him named Norton "in honour of Sir Fletcher Norton (afterwards Lord Grantley), speaker of the House of Commons." Sometimes called Norton bay. The designation Norton bay is now generally applied to the northeastern arm of Norton sound.
- Norutak**; lake, near the Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak river. Native name, reported by Cantwell, in 1885, as Nor-u-tak. Schrader, in 1899, calls it Nowgettoark.
- Nose**; point, in Behm canal, on the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Brow and Chin points are near by.
- Nosovskoi**; native village, on the western end of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians, about 6 miles northwest from Scotch Cap. So called by Lutke in 1828.
- Notaloten**; village (of 15 people), on north bank of the Yukon, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. A native name, reported in the Tenth Census (1880) as Natulaten, in the Eleventh Census (1890) as Notaloten, and on Coast Survey chart 3093 (ed. of 1898) as Nohtalohton.
- Notch**; mountain (1,879 feet high), on the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- No Thorofare**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Niprohodni (no thorofare) by Vasilief in 1809. It is Poroshki bay of Tebenkof, which name has also been written Boroshki and Paroshki.
- No Thorofare**; island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called No Thoroughfare by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 131).
- No Thorofare**; point, on Woewodski island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named No Thoroughfare by Meade in 1868. Has also been written No-thoroughfare.
- Notliagepia-ta*, slough; see Island.
- Notokakat*, river; see Dall.
- Nouchagak*, river, etc.; see Nushagak.
- No Use**; ledge, in Swanson harbor, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1890. Has also been written No-use.
- Novarassi*, colony; see Glory of Russia.
- Novie Balaam*, village; see Uzinkee.
- Novy*, islands; see Pribilof.
- Nowell**; point, on the western shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been printed Nowall.
- Nowgettoark*, lake; see Norutak.
- Nowi**; island, mountains, village, and river tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about 100 miles below the mouth of the Tanana river. Native name, first reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, as Newicargut, the termination *cargut*, now written *kakat*, meaning river. (See Kakat.) Petrof, in 1880, wrote the name Noyakakat, now usually written Nowikakat.
- Noyakakat*, island; see Nowi.
- Noyes**; island, off Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Mr. William M. Noyes, of the Coast Survey party employed in Alaska, 1873-1880.

- Nuasuknan**; high bluff, being a "noted landmark visible for many miles around," on the Meade river, northern Alaska. Native name from Ray, who passed it March 29, 1883. Ray writes it Nūa-suk-nan.
- Nubbins**; mountain, in northern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Nubble**; point, the western point of entrance to Kahsitsnah bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1880.
- Nuchek**; harbor, in Port Etches, Prince William sound. Native name, from the early Russians. Chernof, in 1830, calls Port Etches, as here used, Nuchek bay, and what is here called Nuchek harbor he calls Constantine harbor. Portlock, in 1787, called this Brooks harbor.
- Nuchek**; village, on Nuchek harbor, Port Etches, Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Native name, adopted by the Russians at an early day and variously spelled Natcheck, Noocheek, Nutschek, etc. The Russians built here, in or about 1793, a stockaded post, called Fort Konstantine or Konstantinovsk. On a Russian chart of 1802 it is called fort and harbor of [illegible] Konstantine and Helena. It was visited by Vancouver in June, 1794, and was not in existence in June, 1792. Dall's Alaska (p. 318) gives the date 1798, which appears to be an error for 1793.
- Nuchek*, island; see Hinchinbrook.
- Nuchek*, port; see Etches.
- Nudre-wok*, lake; see Selby.
- Nuestra Señora del Carmen*; see Kayak.
- Nugget**; creek, tributary to Grand Central river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Nugget**; creek, tributary to Kuskulana river, from the north. So named, in 1900, by Gardine, who found a large block of native copper near it.
- Nugget**; creek, tributary to Oregon creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Nugget**; gulch, in Eagle City mining district, near headwaters of American creek. Miner's name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Nugget**; gulch, near Bonanza bar, Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Nukhahlanny*, mountain; see Gold.
- Nuka**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. Apparently a native name. Published by the Russians, in 1847, and perhaps earlier.
- Nukhulahchakak*; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little below Nulato. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Nuklit**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Norton sound, immediately behind Cape Denbigh. Name from Tebenkof, 1849. Name not shown on recent maps.
- Nukluk**; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the south, about 30 miles east of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, Núk-luk, obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Nuklukayet*, station; see Walker.
- Nuklukayet**; village, on the north bank of the Yukon at mouth of the Tozi river, or on north bank at mouth of the Tanana. The maps are confused and contradictory as to its site. Perhaps it has occupied two sites. Population in 1880, 29; in 1890, 120. Native name, variously spelled. Dall spells it Nuklukahyét, Petrof, Nuklukaiet. Also Nuklakyet, Nukluky et, etc. See also Tukluky et.
- Nuklunek**; mountain, at headwaters of the Kanektok river, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it September 7, 1898. Pronounced Nu-klú-nek.

- Nukshak**; cape, forming the southwestern point of entrance to Hallo bay, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians, which has been printed Nuchtschak and Nukhshak.
- Nulato**; post or village, on the Yukon river, north bank, about 400 miles above the mouth. Founded by the Russian Malakof who built a blockhouse here in 1838. Shortly after, in his absence, this was burned by the Indians. It was rebuilt by Vasilii Derzhabin or (?) Derabin in 1842.
- Nulato**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, at Nulato. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Nulata.
- Nuloktolok*; Eskimo village, in the southern part of Nelson island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Nuloktolgamute. Petrof writes it Nulokhtologamute, i. e., Nuloktolok people.
- Nunaikak*; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, opposite the mouth of Shageluk slough. Name from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Nunaikagamute. May be identical with Khaigamute, or perhaps Ookagamute of Petrof, 1880. Both name and place have vanished from recent maps.
- Nunaktak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, about 30 miles above Anvik. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Nunakhtagamute, i. e., Nunaktak people.
- Nunamiut**; native village, on the shore of Three Saints harbor, Kodiak. Erroneously Ziatitz. See Three Saints harbor.
- Nunamiut*, harbor; see Three Saints.
- Nunapithlugak*, village; see Fort Hamilton.
- Nunaria*, settlement; see Sedaru.
- Nunatak**; glacier, near the mouth of Russell fiord. So named by Russell, in 1891, because of a rounded butte of bare rock, a *nunatak*, rising through it.
- Nunatok*, river; See Noatak.
- Nunawa*. This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map, of 1885, for some feature just west of the United States signal station Utkiavi, Arctic coast.
- Nunez**; point, the southeast point of Bean island, near Cape Chacon, Dixon entrance. Named by Caamaño in 1792. Vancouver, following Caamaño, has on his chart Punta de Nuñez. It is Cape Murray of some of the early traders.
- Nunez**; reef, bare at half tide, off Nunez point, Dixon entrance. So named by the Coast Survey in 1885. Has also been written Nuñez.
- Nunigvaiak**. Crooked island, in the northern part of Bristol bay, is shown by Sarichef, 1826, as composed of two islands, the northern one being designated by its Eskimo name Nunigvaiak. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Nunaliugak.
- Nunak*, island; see Chernobour.
- Nuniliak**; cape and summer village, on the southwestern shore of Alognak island, Kodiak group. The cape was called Malinovskoi (raspberry) by Murashev in 1839-40, who gives Nuniliak as the native name. A village here he calls the Malinovskie lietnik (Raspberry summer village). Tebenkof calls the settlement Nunalik.
- Nunivak**; island, on the eastern shore of Bering sea. Discovered by the Russian naval officer Vasilief, July 21, 1821, and named by him after his ship *Otkritie* (discovery). Etolin and Khromchenko, in ships of the Russian-American Company, found this island at about the same time. Speaking of this, Lutke says the native name Nunivak (he writes Nounivak) has been properly retained on the charts, and he adds had this course been followed in similar cases much confusion and embarrassment would have been avoided. Has been variously written Nounivak, Nounivok, Nunivack, Nuniwak, etc.
- Nunochok**; Eskimo village, in the Big Lake region. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, who reports its native name to be Nunochogmute, i. e., Nunochok

**Nunochok**—Continued.

people. Population in 1880, 40; in 1890, 135. Spelled Nunochogamute in the Tenth Census (text, p. 11) and Nunachanaghmiut in the Eleventh Census (p. 164).

**Nushagak**; bay or estuary, at mouth of the Nushagak river. Called Nushagak bay by Tebenkof, 1849.

**Nushagak**; lake, between Kuskokwim river and Bristol bay. On late maps this is called Tikchik, and the river draining from it to the Nushagak river is called Tikchik river.

**Nushagak**; river, tributary to the head of Bristol bay. Native name, reported by the early Russian explorers as Nushegak and Nushagak. Lutke, 1828, writes it Nouchagak. Apparently it is the river which Cook, in 1778, named Bristol.

**Nushagak**; trading post, at mouth of Nushagak river. The Russians established a trading post at the mouth of the Nushagak, in 1818 or 1819, and called it Alexandrovsk, perhaps after Alexander Baranof, under whose orders the post was established. Variouslly called since then redoubt or fort and spelled Alexander, Alexandrovsk, Alexandrovski, etc., and erroneously Alexandra. Now generally known as Nushagak. The post-office Nushagak was established here in August, 1899.

*Nushakanina*, river; see Toklat.

**Nutkwa**; inlet and lagoon, on the northeastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name given as Nutqua by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Nutuvukti**; lake, near the Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak river. Apparently a native name, reported by Schrader, in 1898, as Nootowucktoy.

**Nutzotin**; range of mountains, near the headwaters of Tanana river. Named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after a tribe of Indians in the region.

**Nuwuk**; Eskimo settlement, at Point Barrow. Nu-wuk or Noowook means *The Point*. "The assemblage of winter huts at Point Barrow is so named by the Eskimo." Variouslly written Noowook, Noo-wook, etc. Population in 1853, 309.

*Nychta*, capè; see Prince of Wales.

*Oallek*, lake; see Kulukak and Ualik.

*Oalligamut*, village; see Ualik.

**Obernoi**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Levashef, Captains bay, Unalaska. Called Obernoi (upper) by Dall in 1872. Presumably it was locally so known.

**Obetavannaia**; open bay, between Banner and Korovin bays, on northwestern coast of Atka. So called by Lutke about 1830.

*Obgorieli*, islet, point, etc.; see Burnt.

**O'Brien**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the north. Miners' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

**O'Brien**; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Obsechki**; islet, in the eastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Obsechki (miss fire) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Obsetchka and Obsetchki.

**Observation**; island, at entrance to Steamer bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, whose astronomical station was on this island near its north end.

**Observation**; point, on the northeastern shore of Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.

**Observation**; rock, in the inner arm of Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79). Not named on any chart.

*Observatory*, island; see Pyramid.

*Obsiekainushie*, point; see Drying.

**Ocean**; cape, the southern point of entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Morskoi (ocean or sea) by Tebenkof in 1849. It is doubtless identical with Cape Phipps of earlier charts. See Phipps.

**Ocean**; creek, debouching between York and Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

*Ochek*, island; see Middleton.

*Ochsakieen*, creek; see Oksa.

**Oconnor**; glacier and river, on upper waters of the Alsek river, northeast of Yakutat bay. So named by Peters in 1899.

*Odd Fellows*, cape; see Starichkof.

*Odgovigamut*, village; see Uknavig.

**Odiak**; cannery, of the Alaska Packer's Association, about 3 miles south of Orca, Prince William sound. Apparently this is only another rendering of some native word which is written Eyak, Ighiak, etc. See Eyak.

*Odiak*, lake and village; see Eyak.

*Odimakoi*, rock; see Lone.

**Ogliuga**; island, at the western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. It is Ogloga of Lutke. This with Skagul island constitute the Delarof islands of Lutke. Has also been written Oglouga.

**Oglodak**; islet, off the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. So called by Lutke about 1830. Also has been written Oglodok, Ogmoadak, and Ogmoadakh. This would seem to come from the Aleut word Aglǫgak (albatross).

**Ogowinagak**; Eskimo village, on the northern shore of Norton bay. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who reported its population as 20, and its name Ogowinagak in his text (p. 11) and Ogowinanagak on his maps.

**Ohio**; creek, tributary to Jackson creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Okaganak**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 85 miles above Bethel. Native name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Okhaganak.

*Okiben*, island; see King.

*Okivaki*, rock; see Fairway.

*Oktame*, mountains; see Ahklun.

**Oknagamut**; Eskimo village, on the north bank of the Kuskokwim, above Kalchagamut. Eskimo name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Okhagamute, i. e., Okok people. Has also been written erroneously Okhagamute. Coast Survey charts have Oknagamut, and this is the name, according to missionary Kilbuck. It is said to mean *village on the other side*. Pronounced Ook-nā-gā-mūte. Has also been written Oh-hagamiut. Population in 1880, 130; in 1890, 36.

**Oknakluk**; lake, on the water portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Eskimo name, from Spurr and Post, 1898. Apparently this lake, 2½ miles long and 4 feet deep, is the one called Ookaht on Coast Survey chart 3092.

*Oknavigamut*, village; see Uknavig.

*Okonchatehnie*, cape; see Termination.

*Okpiktalik*, village; see Opiktulik.

**Oksa**; creek, tributary to the Stikine from the east, near Little Canyon. Native name, from late Coast Survey charts, where it is written Ochsakieen, Och-sa-ki-een, and Oksakiin. The termination seems to be a variant form of *hini* (river), so often occurring in this region.

**Oksenof**; bay, on the northwestern coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Oksenova (Oksenof's) by Veniaminof in 1831.

*Oksenof*, cape; see Mordvinof.

- Oksukjeok*; river, somewhere in the Yukon delta. Location not determined. Name from Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 110).
- Okwega**; pass, into the Apoon mouth of the Yukon river. So called by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Olai*, mountains; see Alai.
- Old Andreefski*, fort; see Andreefski.
- Old Crow**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, about 25 miles east of the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Old Harbor**; small harbor, on the eastern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. The present settlement of Makushin is on its shores. It is so called, says Veniaminof, because a Russian ship wintered here in 1761. Tebenkof, probably erroneously, applies the name to a harbor or open bay on the south shore of Unalaska, nearly opposite the head of Beaver bay.
- Old Harbor*, bay; see Old Sitka.
- Old Harbor*, Kodiak; see Three Saints.
- Old Kootznahoo**. Formerly a populous Indian village stood on the northern side of Chaik bay, on the western coast of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Its native name, according to Dall (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 175), was Letushkwin. Now generally referred to as Old Kootznahoo.
- Old Man**; island, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla del Viejo (island of the old [one]) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1778.
- Old Man*, river; see Kanuti.
- Old Morzhovoi*, village; see Morzhovoi.
- Old Sitka**; harbor, in Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. It was on the shores of this harbor that the first Russian settlement was planted, by Baranof, in 1799. Here he built the fort Archangel Gabriel, which the natives destroyed in 1802. Thereupon this site was abandoned for the present site of Sitka, and henceforward this place is referred to as *the old harbor* (starri-gavan). Vasilief, in 1809, calls this Starri-gavan (old harbor) bay.
- Old Sitka**; rocks, in entrance to Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Old Tyonek*; see Tyonek.
- Oleny*, island; see Deer.
- Olga**; bay, an arm of Alitak bay, indenting the western shore of Kodiak. Presumably so named by the Russians. Name published by the Eleventh Census, 1890. Olga is a Russian feminine proper name.
- Olga**; islands, in Dolgoi harbor, Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. Local name, reported by Dall in 1880.
- Olga**; point, the northernmost point of Krestof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.
- Olga*, point; see Klokachef.
- Olga**; rock, off Alaska peninsula, southeast of Belkofski. Name reported by Dall in 1880.
- Olga**; rock, off entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1897.
- Olga**; strait, separating Halleck island from Krestof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1833. It has also been called Krestof (cross) strait, having been so named by Vasilief, sr., in 1809.
- Olga*, strait; see Neva and Salisbury.
- Oliver**; inlet, in the northern coast of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

- Omalik**; creek, mountain, and silver and lead mines, in the Fish river region, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, which has been given as Omilak and Omalik, and might perhaps be better written Umalik.
- Omega**; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Ommaney**; cape, forming the southern point of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Colnett in 1789. La Perouse, in 1786, named it Chirikof, after the distinguished Russian navigator. Malaspina, in 1791, called it Punta Oesta de la Entrada del Principe. The traders, 1796-1799, called it Menzies cape, and Lisianski, in 1804, South cape.
- Onatzno*, cape; see Dangerous.
- One Tree**; rock, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Onihitsk*; native village, on the eastern end of Sitkalidak island, near Kodiak. So called by Lisianski in 1805.
- Onihitsk*, settlement; see Anihitsk.
- Onman*, cape; see Romanof.
- Onokovuk*, creek; see Anikovik.
- Onslow**; island, at junction of Clarence strait and Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1887.
- Onslow**; point, in Clarence strait, the southwestern point of entrance to Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Onelow. Has also been called Onslow rock.
- Ooallikh*, village; see Ualik.
- Oobakagamute*, village; see Unakak.
- Ooganok*, bay; see Uganik.
- Oogashik*, village; see Ugashik.
- Oo-ghe-book*, island; see King.
- Oo-ghe-e-ak*, rock; see Fairway.
- Ooglamie*, village; see Utkiavi.
- Oogovigamute*, village; see Ugovik.
- Oohack*, bay; see Ugak.
- Oohaiack*, village; see Akhiok.
- Oohaiack*, village; see Uhaiak.
- Oohanick*, island; see Uganik.
- Oohaskeck*, village; see Uhaskek.
- Oohiack*, bay; see Uyak.
- Oo-innakhtagovik*, village; see Uinuk.
- Ookagamute*, village; see Nunaikak.
- Ookagamute*, village; see Ukak.
- Ookait*, lake; see Oknakluk.
- Ookakhl*, lake; see Ukak.
- Ookamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Oomanak*, island; see Umnak.
- Oonakagamute*, village; see Unakak.
- Oonakhtolik*, village; see Ungalik.
- Oonalakleet*, river; see Unalaklik.
- Oonalaklik*, village; see Unalaklik.
- Oonalashka*, island; see Unalaska.
- Oonalgi*, island; see Unalga.
- Oonangashik*, village; see Unangashik.
- Oone-agan*, islands; see Four Mountains.
- Oonella*, island; see Unalga.

- Oonemak*, island; see Unimak.
- Ootkeavie*, village; see Utkiavi.
- Ootoo-kok*, village; see Otukah.
- Opasnaia*, bay, cape, etc.; see Danger and Dangerous.
- Opasni**; group of islands, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Opasnie (perilous or dangerous) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Open**; bay, on the southern shore of Unalaska, east of Kashega bay. Descriptive name, given by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Open**; rock, in the Kasiana group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Atkritoi (open, i. e., uncovered or discovered), by Vasilief in 1809.
- Operl**; island, one of the Kudiakof islands, Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Ophir**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Opiktulik**; Eskimo village, on the northern shore of Norton sound, 40 miles east of Nome. Petrof reported its population in 1880 as 12, and its name Okpiktolik, in his text (p. 11), and Okpiktalik on his maps. A recent local map calls it Opiktulik, i. e., Opik region.
- Oratia**; mountain (7,300 feet high), near the headwaters of Kanektok river, western Alaska. So named by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it in September, 1898.
- Orca**; cannery, of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, and post-office, on the eastern shore of Prince William sound. Named after one of the company's vessels. The post-office here was established in December, 1894.
- Orca**; point, on the southern shore of Boca de Quadra. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Oregon**; creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Orcl*, shoal; see Pamplona.
- Or-kim-ya-nook*, river; see Colville.
- Orlova*; native settlement, at Eagle harbor, Ugak bay, Kodiak. Named Orlova (Orlof's) by the Russians and "erroneously renamed St. Orloff in our Coast Survey maps. It is now popularly known only by the name of the bay," i. e., Eagle harbor.
- Orobuktulak*, creek; see Cache.
- Orzenoy**; cannery (established in 1889) on western shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Moser in his report, 1899 (text, p. 171), but on his map Ozernoi. Apparently from the Russian adjective Ozernoi, meaning lake.
- Osar**; glacial stream, debouching northeast of Manby point, on the northern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.
- Osborn**; mountain (4,700 feet high), in the Kigluak mountains, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Osborn**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Also written Osborne. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Oschesna*, river; see Fickett.
- Oserski*, bay; see Redoubt.
- Oshibki*, island; see Error.
- Osier**; island, near or in the entrance to Russell fiord, Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell in 1891. "It is covered with a dense growth of willows, hence its name."
- Oskawalit**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim river, from the east, near longitude 158°. Native name, pronounced Os-ka-wā-lit, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from A. Lind, a trader.

- Ossipee**; channel, between Bushy and Shrubby islands of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after the U. S. S. *Ossipee*.
- Ostovia*, island; see Otstoia.
- Ostrava*, mountain; see Barometer.
- Ostrovka*, cape; see Islet.
- Ostrovki*, islands; see Pribilof.
- Otai*, mountain; see Alai.
- Otcheredin*, point; see Acheredin.
- Otkianvik*, village; see Utkiavi.
- Otma*, island; see Attu.
- Otmeli*, cape, etc.; see Shoal.
- Otmeloi**; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Otmeloi (shoal) by Tebenkof in 1849. There is a shoal extending off from the island. Also called Shoals island.
- Otmeloi vnieshnie*, point; see Shoals.
- Otmeloi vnutrennie*, point; see Inner.
- Otok-kok*, village; see Otukah.
- Otrubistoi*, cape; see Bluff.
- Otstoia**; island, opposite Hooniah sound, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Otstoia (off-lying) by Vasilief in 1833. Also called Ostovia and sometimes translated *distant*. George Kostrometinoff calls this Otstoi (shelter).
- Otter**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest from the Shumagin group. It is Bobrovoi (beaver) bay of Tebenkof, 1849, and Otter bay of later charts. On some charts Otter bay is shown as a small bay indenting the western shore of Portage bay.
- Otter**; creek, tributary to Nome river, near its mouth, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Otter**; island, one of the Pribilof group, Bering sea. So called by the Russians, as early as 1816, and probably earlier. Kotzebue has, in the English text, Bober. Lutke calls it Bobrovi (des loutres), and the Russian charts generally Bobrovoi (sea otter). Now well known as Otter island.
- Otter*, island; see Hydra.
- Otter**; sound, in the western part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Meares, in 1788, named some body of water in this vicinity and which can not now be identified with certainty, "Sea-Otter Harbour," which he writes Sea-otter, Sea Otter, and on his charts calls it Harbour and Sound. In the Coast Pilot of 1869, by Davidson, this is called Otter sound.
- Otter**; strait, between Bird and Chernobour islands, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1882.
- Otters*, Sea of; see Bering.
- Ottoway**; valley, on the north border of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Otukah**; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, at or near Icy cape. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Otok-kok. Has also been written Ootookok. Russian Hydrographic chart 1495, dated 1854, shows a settlement here called Kaiakishvig-miut. According to Murdoch, the name is Ô-tukáh [mun]. Population 50 in 1880.
- Otukah**; river, in northwestern Alaska, debouching between Point Lay and Icy cape. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1899, as Ootokok.
- Otumgwilut**; creek, tributary to Kanektok river, from the north, about 50 miles east of Kuskokwim bay, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, and by them written Otúmgwílut.

- Otviesnoi*, cape; see Upright.
- Oubeloi*, islet; see Ubiloi.
- Oubiennaia*, bay; see Massacre.
- Oudagakh*, strait; see Udagak.
- Ouegakh*, island; see Uegak.
- Ouektok*, island; see Aektok.
- Ougadakh*, harbor; see Dutch.
- Ougatchik*, river; see Ugashik.
- Ouglovaia*, village; see Uglovaia.
- Ougnagok*, harbor; see Delarof.
- Oukamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Oukivok*, island; see King.
- Ouknadok*, island; see Hog.
- Ouliaga*, island; see Uliaga.
- Oulidakho*. An island, not identified, somewhere between Adak and Great Sitkin islands, middle Aleutians, is so called by Lutke.
- Oumakh*, island; see Umak.
- Oumalakleet*, village; see Unalaklik.
- Oumalashka*, island; see Unalaska.
- Ounalga*, island and pass; see Unalga.
- Ounga*, island; see Unga.
- Ounga*, pillars; see Hibahibgik.
- Oungakbitalik*, river; see Ungalik.
- Ourand**; mountain (4,300 feet high), between Valdes glacier and Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Ouserdi*, point; see Zeal.
- Outer**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Wachusett cove, Freshwater bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Outer**; point, the westernmost point of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.
- Outer**; rock, in Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Vneshnie (outer) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Outer Iliasik**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near Belkofski. Name from the Russians, who wrote it Iliaviki and Big Iliazhek.
- Outlet**; cape, on the northern shore of Kodiak, being the point where vessels pass out from Kupreanof strait into Shelikof strait. Named Viekhoda (passage out) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Overhang**; point, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Owen**; mountain, east of Seward glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after David Dale Owen, United States geologist.
- Owen**; shoal ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water), about 10 miles northeast from Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. So called after Captain Owen, of the whaling ship *Mary and Helen*. Published on United States Hydrographic Office chart 1189, in 1890. Hydrographic Notice No. 7 of 1890 (p. 80) has a statement from Capt. Everett Smith, of the steam whaler *Balena*, that this shoal does not exist.
- Oweruk*, creek; see Aueruk.
- Ox**; point, on the mainland, in Port Snettisham, at mouth of Whiting river, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Oxide**; creek, tributary to Ophir creek, near its headwaters, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Oyak**; native village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, just north of the mouth of the Kanektok river. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post,

**Oyak**—Continued.

in 1896, from the missionary John H. Kilbuck, who gives it as Oyágamut, i. e., Oyak people.

*Ozerskoi*, station; see Redoubt.

*Pablof*, harbor; see Pavlof.

**Pacific**; shoal, off Cape Halkett, Arctic ocean. Reported by Captain Knowles, of the whale ship *Pacific*, prior to 1889, and named Pacific by the Hydrographic Office.

**Pacific**; ocean. This is the South sea or Great South sea of the old navigators and Vostochnie (eastern) ocean of the Russians. Named Mar del Sur (South sea) by Balboa, in 1513, and Pacific by Magellan in 1521.

*Pagoolmoy*, strait; see Peril.

**Pah**; rapids, in the Kowak river, near longitude 156°. Near these rapids debouches a river whose name, according to Cantwell, 1885, is Shok-ah-pok-shegiak. The name of the rapids Pah, transformed to Par, has been applied to this river.

**Paimute**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 25 miles above Bethel. Eskimo name, from the Russians, who wrote it Paimute, i. e., Pai people. Population in 1880, 30. Omitted from recent maps. Tikhmenief, 1861, placed it on the left bank of the river.

**Pajara**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Pakenham**; point, in Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

*Pakwik*, Eskimo village; see Pawik.

*Palenoi*, point; see Fired.

**Palisade**; point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Empalizada (point of the palisade) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Palisades**; bluffs, on the south bank of the Yukon, about 40 miles below the mouth of the Tanana. So called by Allen in 1885.

**Palma**; bay, on the mainland coast, a little north of Cross sound. Named Bahía de Palma by Malaspina in 1791. Has also been called Icy bay.

**Palmer**; creek, tributary to Resurrection creek, from the east, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895. On one map this is tributary to Fresno creek.

**Palmers Store**; trading place, on the shore of Knik arm of Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.

**Palmetto**; point, on the south shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Palmito (Palmetto point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Palo Cano**; point, on San Fernando island, San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Palo Cano (point of the white pole) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Palomas*, Ysla de; see Pigeon.

**Palonoi**; point, on the mainland, very near Point Rothsay, at mouth of the Stikine river. Named Palonoi (fired) by Basargin, of the *Rynda* party, in 1863.

*Paltus*, point; see Halibut.

**Pamiek**; lake, draining through Wood river to the Nushagak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It is Akuliukhpak of Petrof in 1880.

**Pamplona**. The Spaniard Arteaga reported that on July 16, 1779, he saw at the distance of a mile the appearance of a bank or shoal (*bajo*). This shoal, in the fairweather ground off Mount St. Elias, he placed upon his chart with the name *Bajo Pamplona*. Vancouver refers to it as *Roco Pamplona* of the Spaniards. Tebenkof says that Talin, mate of the Russian vessel

**Pamplona**—Continued.

*Orel*, saw it, in 1794, and named it *Orel* (eagle), after his ship. Recent charts omit it altogether, it having been searched for and not found.

*Pancake*, creek; see *Slate*.

**Pankof**; cape, the southeastern point of *Ikatan* island, near *Isanotski* strait, Alaska peninsula. Named *Pankova* (*Pankof's*) by the Russians. Also written *Pankoff*.

*Papin*, river; see *Parantulik*.

**Papka**; Eskimo village, on the north shore of *Kuskokwim* bay, near the mouth of *Kuskokwim* river. According to *Spurr* and *Post*, who obtained their information from missionary *J. H. Kilbuck*, in 1898, its native name is *Pápkamut*, i. e., *Papka* people.

**Paps (The)**; two small rounded hills, on the southern side of the entrance to *Lituya* bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published in 1875 on Coast Survey chart 742. Descriptive name. First use of the name not discovered.

*Par*, rapids; see *Pah*.

**Paradise**; flats, at head of *Saook* bay, *Peril* strait, *Alexander* archipelago. So named by *Moore* in 1895.

*Parakhotnia*, bay; see *Steamer*.

**Paralysis**; point, separating *Band* cove from *Security* bay, *Kuiu* island, *Alexander* archipelago. Called *South* point by *Meade*, in 1869, and *Paralysis* point by *Glass* in 1881.

**Paramanof**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of *Afognak* island, *Kodiak* group. Named by the Russians. Apparently a proper name. Has also appeared as *Paramano* and *Paramonofskaia*.

**Paramanof**; cape, the western point of entrance to *Paramanof* bay, *Afognak* island, *Kodiak* group. Named by the Russians. The native name is *Tanaak*; perhaps from *tanak*, the Aleut word for *big*.

**Parantulik**; river, in *Seward* peninsula, draining to *Golofnin* sound. Local name, derived from the Eskimo. The termination *tulik* is said to mean *place* or *region*. It has been called *Papan*, *Papin*, and some alleged lakes at its head *Paran*.

**Parida**; island, in *San Alberto* bay, *Bucareli* bay, *Prince of Wales* archipelago. Named *Parida* (woman just delivered of a child) by *Maurelle* and *Quadra* in 1775-1779.

**Paris**; creek, near *Douglas*, *Douglas* island, *Alexander* archipelago. Perhaps a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1893.

**Parker**; group of islands, near the western channel into *Sitka* harbor, *Sitka* sound, *Alexander* archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Parker**; point, on the west shore of *Admiralty* island, *Chatham* strait, *Alexander* archipelago. So named by *Vancouver* in 1794.

*Parlor*, harbor; see *Pavlof*.

*Paroshki*, bay; see *No Thorofare*.

**Parsons**; peak (5,500 feet high), near head of *Taiya* inlet, southeast Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Partennoi**; point, on the western shore of *Chichagof* island, near entrance to *Ilin* bay, *Alexander* archipelago. So named by mate *Ilin* early in the 19th century.

**Partof**; bay, indenting the southern shore of *Umnak*, near *Vsevidof* volcano. Called *Partovaia* by *Kuritzien* in 1849. *Veniaminof* and *Lutke* call it *Glubokoi* (deep) bay.

**Partofshikof**; island, between *Baranof* and *Kruzof* islands, *Alexander* archipelago. Named *Partofshikof* (*party*) by the Russians. Variouslly written *Partoffs-chikoff*, *Partovstchikoff*, etc.

**Party**; cape, the northwestern point of *Shuyak* island, *Kodiak* group. Named *Partie* (*party*) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.

- Pasco**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, 1899.
- Paso**; point, in Umnak strait, near the western end of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Pass**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Descriptive name, given by Schrader in 1900.
- Passage**; canal, or arm, in the northwestern part of Prince William sound, from which there is a portage to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet. Called Passage channel by Vancouver in 1794. Has recently been called Portage bay.
- Passage**; group of islands, at entrance to Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Prokhoda (passage) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Prokodi. Tebenkof calls them Goloi (bare).
- Passage**; island, in Graham harbor, Cook inlet. So named by Portlock in 1786.
- Passage**; island, northeast from Sannak, between Deer island and the Sandman reefs. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Passage**; islet and point, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Passage**; islet, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Prikhoda (passage) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Passage**; rock, near the entrance to Tongass harbor, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79).
- Passage**; sunken rock, in the entrance to Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1874.
- Pastol**; open bay, between St. Michael and the main mouth of the Yukon. Eskimo name, from the Russians, 1852. Also written Pastole, Pastoli, and Pastolik.
- Pastoliak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Postoliak river, a few miles above its mouth, on southern shore of Norton sound. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It is, or rather was, for it is not shown on late maps, a few miles north of Pastólik, with which it should not be confounded. Dall writes it Pastoliák.
- Pastoliak**; river, tributary to Pastol bay, Norton sound, western Alaska. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Pastolik**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Pastolik river, a few miles above its mouth. Population in 1890, 113.
- Pastolik**; river, tributary to Pastol bay, western Alaska. Called Pastol by Tebenkof, 1849. Eskimo name, pronounced Pas-tó-lik.
- Patterson**; bay, on the southeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after its surveying steamer *Patterson*.
- Patterson**; glacier, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Carlile Pollock Patterson, the then Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
- Patterson**; island, in the entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, after the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*.
- Patterson**; peaks (4,746 and 4,848 feet high), near Patterson glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Paul**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named St. Paul by Woronkofski in 1837.
- Pavlof**; active volcano, on the Alaskan peninsula, west of the Shumagins. Named Pávlof (Paul or St. Paul) by the Russians.
- Pavlof**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of the Shumagins. Named Pavlofskie (Paul) by the Russians. Variouslly spelled. Its Aleut name is Tachik or Tatschik.

**Pavlof**; group of islands, near Belkofski, consisting of Long, Goloi (bare), Ukolnoi (coal), Poperechnoi (crosswise), and Wosnesenski. Its Aleut name, according to Veniaminof, is Kadugin (narrow).

**Pavlof**; harbor, indenting the northern coast of Sannak. Called Pavloff by the Fish Commission in 1888. Also designated "Cove."

**Pavlof**; harbor, in Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Pavlof (Paul) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been called Pablof and, erroneously, Parlor. Its native name is said to be Nasanki. Meade, in 1869, made a sketch of it and published it with the name Freshwater bay. This name Freshwater is now applied to the whole inlet and Pavlof to the anchorage within it. See Freshwater.

**Pavlof**; village, at Selenie point, Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Called Pavlovsk by Petrof in 1880.

*Pavlovsk*, village; see Selenie, point.

*Pavlovskaja*, village; see Kenai.

*Pavlovski*, town; see Kodiak.

**Pawik**; Eskimo village, on the eastern side of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Also written Pawig. The name Pawik was obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from Fritz Blando, a resident. Apparently this is the Pakwik of the Eleventh Census, 1890.

**Peabody**; mountains (4,000 to 5,000 feet high), on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Peacock**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Apparently a prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1900.

**Peak**; point, on the north shore of St. Matthew island, near its eastern end. Named Pik (peak) by Sarichef in his atlas of 1826.

**Peaked**; island, off the western end of Attu island, western Aleutians. Apparently so named by Gibson in 1855.

**Peard**; cliff, on the southern shore of Peard bay, Arctic coast. Presumably so called by the British Admiralty as early as 1855.

**Peard**; open bay, on the Arctic coast, between the Seahorse islands and Point Barrow. Named by Beechey in August, 1826, after his first lieutenant, George Peard. Often written Pearl and on one chart Pedrl.

*Pearl*, bay; see Peard.

**Pearl**; point, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Perlas (point of pearls) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Pearse**; canal, north of Pearse island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Pearse**; island, at mouth of Portland canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Peavey**; post-office and mining camp, on the north bank of the Koyukuk, near longitude 152°. It is also called Peavy and Peavy Trading Post.

*Pedrl*, bay; see Peard.

*Peerleshin*; mountain, on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Native name, from the Coast Survey. Has been written Peerleshin and Pereleshin, i. e., Pereles river.

**Peirce**; cape, a little east of Cape Newenham, on the north shore of Bristol bay. Named Peirce, in 1869, by the Coast Survey, after Prof. Benjamin Peirce, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Tebenkof calls it Peschera (cave) point. Perhaps it is Calm point of Cook in 1778. See Calm.

**Peirce**; mountain (more than 2,000 feet high), on the northern part of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So called by Dall, in 1872, after Prof. Benjamin Peirce, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

- Peisar**; island, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Peisar (writer) by Vasilief in 1809. Pronounced Pĕ-sar.
- Pelenga*, point; see Azimuth.
- Peligro*, Isla del; see Kalgin.
- Pellew**; point, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Pelly**; mountains (5,000 to 7,000 feet high), lake, and river, Yukon, Canada. Named after a former governor of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Pelly*, mountains; see Romanzof.
- Peloziklalla*; mountains, on the north bank of the Yukon river, near mouth of the Melzoi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Peluk**; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Barnard, 1900.
- Peluk**; creek, tributary to the Kugirukruk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Brooks, 1900.
- Penelope**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Penikl*, islet; see Pinnacle.
- Peninsula**; island (800 feet high), near the northwestern shore of Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1875.
- Peninsula (The)**; isolated hill, near east bank of the Copper river, just north of Bremner river. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Peninsula**; point, on Revillagigedo island, in Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Local name, given by the pilots.
- Peninsula**; ridge of mountains, on the mainland, between Boca de Quadra and Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Peninsula Bluff**; cape, the northern point of entrance to Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named in 1893.
- Peninsular**; point, on the southeastern shore of Chichagof island, opposite Kootznahoo, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. This name, which is descriptive, first appears in the Coast Pilot of 1891 (p. 162).
- Pennock**; island, at the south end of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by the pilot W. E. George.
- Pennock**; reef, off the northwestern end of Pennock island, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1883.
- Penny**; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Penny**; river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. — Local name, given by prospectors in 1898. Was also called by Schrader No Name river.
- Pentecost*, cape; see Izhut.
- Pepper**; point, the southern point of entrance to Port Asumcion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Pimienta (pepper point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Percebes**; point, the easternmost point of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Percebes by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Percy**; group of islands, at junction of Felice and Clarence straits, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 83).
- Percy**; point, the westernmost point of the Percy islands, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Peregrebni**; cape, in Kizhuyak bay, on the northern coast of Kodiak. Named Peregrebnie (*passable*, i. e., a point which can be rowed past) by the Russians.

*Peregrebni*, islands; see Barren.

*Peregrebny*, island; see Wosnesenski.

*Perenosa*, point; see Portage.

*Perenosnaia*, bay or creek; see Portage.

*Pereshchchnai*, island; see Isthmus.

*Perewainoy*, inlet; see Carry.

**Perevalnie**; islet, at the north end of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Perevalnie (wallowing) by the Russians.

*Perewanno*, inlet; see Carry.

*Perez*, Entrada de; see Dixon.

**Perignak**; Eskimo summer camp, on the western shore of Elson bay, near Point Barrow. Native name, from English naval officers in the Franklin search expeditions, 1849–1853, who wrote it Pergniák. Ray, in 1885, writes it Perignax.

**Peril**; strait, separating Baranof island from Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. This strait derives its name from the circumstance that on its shores, in 1799, a large number of Aleuts (said to be 150) perished from eating poisonous mussels. Lisianski, who reports this story, calls it Pagoobnoy or Pernicious strait. The later Russian charts call it Pogibshie (peril) strait.

*Perpendiculaire*, cape; see Upright.

*Pernicious*, strait; see Peril.

*Perrier*, pass; see Chilkoot.

*Perwie porogi*; see Northern rapid.

**Peschani**; point, on the northeastern shore of Duffield peninsula, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Peschani (sandy) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been called Pestchani, Sandy, and, by mistranslation, Stony.

*Peschani*, island; see Galankin.

*Peschani*, point; see Halibut.

*Peschanie*, cape, etc.; see Sand.

*Peschanie*, island; see Pyramid.

*Peschera*, cape; see Peirce.

*Pesiak*, island; see Gravel.

*Pestchanai*, harbor; see Martin.

*Pestchanoe*, point and lake; see Ice House.

*Pestchani*, island; see Pyramid.

*Pestchanay*, bay; see Sandy.

*Pestriakof*. The Russian-American Company map of 1849 shows a village on the south shore of Spruce island, Kodiak group, called Pestriakova (of eider duck) settlement.

*Pestriakof*, anchorage; see Eider.

*Pestsovaia*, bay; see Blue Fox.

**Petelin**; mountain, near Katmai bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Spurr and Post, in 1898, after missionary A. Petélin.

**Petersburg**; post-office, at north end of Wrangell strait, on north end of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. Established in March, 1899.

**Peterson**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Sannak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is identical with King cove of Dall in 1880.

*Peterson*, creek; see Slate.

*Petitski*, island; see Bird.

**Petka**; point, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near Andreafski. Called Petka's point by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Petmegea*, island, see Pitmegea.

- Petrel**; island, one of the Chiachi islands, off southern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1875.
- Petrel**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Petrie's*, strait; see Shelikof.
- Petrof**; point, the westernmost point of Sannak island. Named Petrova (Petrof's) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Phaier-veder*, mountain; see Fairweather.
- Phelan**; creek, tributary to Delta river, from the east. So named by Glenn in 1898.
- Philadelphia**; mountain, near George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Philkhtulik*, lake; see Pilkhtulik.
- Phipp**; point, on the northwestern shore of Wales island, Dixon entrance. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Phipps**; peninsula, at the southern entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Dixon, in 1787, named some point on its shore for Hon. Constantine John Phipps, Baron Mulgrave. (See Coast Pilot, p. 206.) There has been some confusion in the application of this name, it being the same as Carrew and Morskoi (ocean or sea) of some charts. Has been misprinted Phips.
- Phipps*, point; see Carrew.
- Phoebe**; creek, tributary to Bettles river, from the east, near longitude 149°. Prospectors', name from Schrader, 1899.
- Pi*, island; see Pye.
- Piatidesiatmitzi*, cape; see Izhut.
- Pickarts**; creek, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near Arctic City. Named, in 1899, after Pickarts, of the firm of Pickarts, Bettles & Pickarts, owners of the trading post Bergman.
- Piedras*, Isla de; see Rocky, island.
- Piedras**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Rurik harbor, Khantaak island, Yakutat bay. Named Punta de las Piedras (point of rocks) by Malaspina in 1791.
- Piedras Blancas*, rocks; see White.
- Pietmiektaligmiut*, village; see Pikmiktalik.
- Pigeon**; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Palomas (island of pigeons) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1774-1775.
- Pigot**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1774. Erroneously *Piqot*.
- Pik*, point; see Peak.
- Pikmiktalik**; Eskimo village, near the mouth of Pikmiktalik river, about 30 miles to the south of St. Michael, western Alaska. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Pietmiektaligmiut. Nelson wrote it Pikmiktalik. The termination talik or tulik means *place or region*.
- Pikmiktalik**; river, a little south of St. Michael, western Alaska. Eskimo name, from the Russians, who wrote it Pietmiektalik.
- Pilgrim*, river; see Kruzgamepa.
- Pilkhtulik**; lake, on the portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Raymond, 1869, reports its name as Philkh Tulik (*Philk region*) and later maps write Philkhtulik.
- Pillar**; cape, in Kizhuyak bay, on north coast of Kodiak. Named Kekurnoi (pillar) by the Russians.
- Pillar*, cape; see Bold.

- Pillar**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Izhut bay, on the southeastern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. This may be Cape Whitsunday of Cook in 1778. Called by the Russians Kekur (pillar).
- Pillar**; hill or mountain (1,491 feet high), very near St. Paul, Kodiak. A note on the old Russian chart made by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810 says: "On (this) mountain a pillar rises 150 fathoms above sea level." On the Coast Survey chart of 1869 this hill was called Pillar mountain.
- Pillar**; point, on the eastern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry, in 1881, who shows a rock near it.
- Pillar**; rock, northwest from Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. The Russians designated it as Viesokie kamen (high rock); Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Stolb (pillar), and the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, in 1855, called it Pillar rock.
- Pillars, Bay of**; bay, indenting the western shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 120).
- Pillars (The)**; high rocks, off the southern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Local name, from the Russians.
- Pillsbury**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Lieut. Commander John Elliott Pillsbury, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Pilot**; point, on the southeastern shore of Hemlock island, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1896.
- Pimienta*, Punta de la; see Pepper.
- Pin**; peak (1,300 feet high), on the northwestern shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Pin**; peaks, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Pin**; point, on Liesnoi island, at entrance to Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Pinal*, Punta del; see Pinegrove.
- Pine**; creek, just east of the mouth of Solomon river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Pine**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Has also been called Foster creek.
- Pine**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Pine**; island and point, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Ysla del Pino by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Pine*, island; see Spruce.
- Pine**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Pinegrove**; point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Pinal (pinegrove) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Pinekl*, islet; see Pinnacle.
- Pine Tree**; islet, in Sawmill cove, Howkan narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.
- Pingolee**; low sandy island, off the mouth of Dease inlet, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty.
- Pingoshugarum*, village; see Pinoshuragin.
- Pinik*, islets; see Punuk.

- Pinnacle**; pass, in the St. Elias alpine region. Descriptive name, given by Russell in 1890.
- Pinnacle**; point, on the northwestern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. It is the north head of the nameless bay at the head of which is Sanborn harbor. So called by Dall in 1872. Descriptive name.
- Pinnacle**; rock, in Chignik lagoon, Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Pinnacle*; rock, in entrance to Pavlof harbor, Freshwater bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Pinnacle**; rock, in the Chiachi group of islands, off south shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1875.
- Pinnacle*; rock, off Entrance point, Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Pinnacle**; rock, on the southwestern edge of the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. Designated as Kekur (pillar) by Tebenkof, 1849; as Pinnacle by Dall, 1880, and later called Pinnacle rock.
- Pinnacle*, rock; see Second Priest.
- Pinnacle*; sunken rock, near Cape Fox, in Dixon entrance. Shown on British Admiralty charts and in Tebenkof's atlas. Called Pinnacle rock on United States Hydrographic chart 225. Its existence is denied by local navigators.
- Pinnacle**; volcanic islet (930 feet high), south of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. Descriptive name, given by Cook in 1778. Variouslly Pinekl, Penikl, Pinacle, etc. Lutke calls it ile des tours (*towers*) or iles des flèches (*spires*).
- Pinnacle Pass**; cliff, forming the north wall of Pinnacle pass, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.
- Pinnacles*. Between Unga island, Shumagin group, and Wosnesenski island, Tebenkof shows some rocks called Kekuri (pillars). These appear on Coast Survey chart 806 (1882), with the designation Pinnacles, but are not found on later charts.
- Pinoshuragin**. Petrof, 1880, shows a native village of this name (population 29) on the Seahorse islands. On British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882) it is called Pingoshugarun.
- Pinta**; head, on Baranof island, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinta**; mountain (5,000 feet high), northeast of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1891, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinta**; peak, on the mainland, near Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinta**; rocks, off Cape Bendel, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinusuk**; island (850 feet high), one of the Chiachi group, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1875.
- Pio**; point, at head of Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Piper**; island, at entrance to Schulze cove, Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. Family name.
- Pigot*, point; see Pigot.
- Pirate**; cove, on the northeastern shore of Popof island, Shumagin group. Local name, based on the reputation of the place. In use as early as 1880.
- Pirate**; point, on the southeastern shore of Pearse island, Portland inlet. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Pirate**; peak (3,289 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after his steam launch.

- Pirie**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Pisa Tower**; rock, near the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- Piskuk**; mountain peak, near the head of Togiak river, western Alaska. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it September 13, 1898. They write it Pískuk.
- Pitak**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Pitmegea**; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean, near Cape Sabine. Eskimo name, published in 1890. Has been written Petmegea and Pitmigea.
- Piton*, mountain; see Malaspina.
- Pitt*, cape; see Muzon.
- Pitt**; island, in Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. In Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 97 of 1880 it is called Harbor island.
- Pill*, island; see Kruzof.
- Pitt**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Smith bay, east of Point Barrow, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Plain**; mountain (2,035 feet high), in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Platte*, islet; see Flat.
- Plaveshnoi*, lake; see Tazlina.
- Pleasant**; island, in Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Pleasant Camp**; locality, on the Dalton trail, in Porcupine gold district, southeastern Alaska. Local name, from Brooks, 1900.
- Pleveznie*, lake; see Tazlina.
- Plies*, *Islas des*; see Sannak.
- Plishnie*, islands; see Near.
- Plover**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Moore, in Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1854, after H. M. S. *Plover*.
- Plover**; supposed island, in the Arctic ocean, near Herald island. Reported and named by Kellett, in 1849, after H. B. M. ship *Plover*. Perhaps some part of Wrangell island was seen by Kellett and given this name. The island does not exist and does not appear on modern maps. See Wrangell.
- Poa**; islet, between Akun and Avatanak islands, eastern Aleutians. Tebenkof, in 1849, calls it Tumannoi (foggy). Called Poa by the Fish Commission in 1888. Poa is the name of a genus of grasses.
- Pocket**; island, at the northern end of Dry strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Podsopochni**; cape, on the northern shore of Atka island, near Kovurof bay. It is near a volcanic peak (sopka), and was therefore designated by Lutke, about 1830, Podsopochni (*under the peak*) cape.
- Pogakhluk*, lake; see Amanka.
- Pogibshi**; point, on the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Pogibshi (perilous or dangerous) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Pogibshie*, strait; see Peril.
- Pogoreshapka**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, about 20 miles below Koserefski. Name from Petrof, 1880, who gives its population as 121. Near it is Dagorashapka mountain of Raymond. Pogoreshapka appears to be Russian for *burnt hat*.
- Pogoreshapka*, mountain; see Dagorashapka.
- Pogromnoi*, cape; see Sarichef.
- Pogromnoi*, cape; see Shishkof.

- Pogromni**; native village, 7 or 8 miles northeast from Cape Sarichef, on the northern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Lutke, 1828. It is near Pogromni volcano.
- Pogromni**; volcano (5,525 feet high), in the western part of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Pogromnoi (destroying, desolation) by Sarichef in 1790. Variously spelled Pogromnia, Pogrumnoj, Pogromskaia, etc. Also called Isanotskoi or Devastation. The native name, according to Grewingk, is Kugidach-Jagutšcha.
- Point Barrie**; village and salmon salting station, on the southernmost point of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Local designation. Name published in the Eleventh Census, 1890.
- Point Ellis*; village and cannery, "at the head of a bay opening into Chatham strait, about 3 miles from the south point of Kuiu island." The cannery was brought "from Freshwater bay, on Baranof island," and established here in 1890. See Ellis.
- Point Retreat*; peninsula. The northern part of Admiralty island was so designated on Coast Survey chart 728, published in 1885, but has not since been used.
- Pointer**; peak, on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887. Perhaps it is a pointer for the northern entrance to Wrangell strait.
- Poison**; cove, in Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, in commemoration of the death of 150 Aleuts, somewhere in the vicinity, in 1799, from eating poisonous mussels.
- Poison*; rocks, opposite Povorotni point, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot, who says that these "are the rocks from which Baranof's Aleuts, in 1799, picked the poisonous mussels which caused the death of over 100 persons."
- Pok**; native village, on the right bank of the Koyukuk river, near its mouth. Native name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who wrote it Pokkakat, i. e., Pok river. Not found on recent maps.
- Pokoinaia*, harbor; see Quiet.
- Polar, sea*; see Arctic ocean.
- Pole**; cape, on the western end of Kosciusko island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Captain Pole, R. N.
- Polivnoi**; rock, near the southern entrance to Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Kuritzien, 1849, designates it as a rock awash (kamen polivnie).
- Polivnoi*, rock; see Midway.
- Polivnoi**; rocks, in Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Polivnoi kamen (washed-over rock) by Zarembo in 1838.
- Polivnoi*, rocks; see Surf.
- Polnoi**; islet, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Polnoi (full) by Vasilief in 1833. Renamed Brady, by Moore, in 1897.
- Polovina**; hill (470 feet high), on the eastern side of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. It is near Halfway (polovinnoi) point. Local name. Written Polavina, Polovina, etc.
- Polovinnoi*, point; see Halfway.
- Poltava**; island, in or near Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. So named by Vasilief in 1832. Usually written Pultava.
- Poludennie*, point; see Noon.
- Pond**; bay, in Dall island, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. It is Sinclair cove of Sheldon Jackson in 1880.
- Pond**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after Ensign Charles Fremont Pond, U. S. N., a member of his party.

- Pond**; creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Pond**; reef, in northern entrance to Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 81).
- Pond**; rock (awash at low water), in Howkan narrows, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1881, after Ensign C. F. Pond, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Ponte**; point, on Woodchopper island, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after a Mr. Ponte, an expert on coal, employed on board the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.
- Pop*, mountain; see Top.
- Pop**; point, at head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Poperechnoi**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of the Shumagin group. Named Poperechnoi (crosswise) by the Russians. The Aleut name is Kuiaḡdak. Variouslly written Poperetchny, Popereshnoi, etc.
- Poperechnoi*, island; see Broad.
- Poperechnoi*, island; see Crosswise.
- Poplar**; point, at west end of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Alamos (point of the poplars) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Popof**; bay, on the northeast coast of Kodiak, near St. Paul. Named Popofskaia by Murashef in 1839-40. Has also been called Popoff or Priest bay. Vasili (William) and Ivan (John) Popof were pioneer traders and fur hunters in Alaska in 1762-63.
- Popof**; cape, on the western shore of Popof bay, Kodiak island. Named Popofskie by Murashef in 1839-40. Popof is a Russian proper name. This may be identical with Miller (melnichnoi) cape of Tebenkof.
- Popof**; glacier, on north bank of the Stikine river, near its mouth. Called First or Little glacier by Hunter in 1877. Apparently named Popof by the *Rynda* party in 1863.
- Popof**; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. So named by the Russians in 1808-1810.
- Popof**; island, one of the principal islands of the Shumagin group. Named Popovskoi by the early Russians. Popof is a Russian proper name, often written Popoff.
- Popof*, island; see Kutkan.
- Popof**; reefs, in Popof strait, Shumagins. Named Popoff by Dall in 1872.
- Popof**; rock (42 feet high), near the northern shore of Popof island, Shumagins. Named Popoff by Dall in 1872.
- Popof**; strait, separating Unga and Popof islands, Shumagin group. Surveyed and named by Dall in 1872.
- Popof Head**; point (500 feet high), the southern point of Popof island, Shumagins. Local name, published, in 1872, and perhaps derived from Vasili and Ivan Popof, traders and fur hunters here in 1762-63.
- Porcupine**; city, creek, and gold district, near Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Porcupine**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150° 30'. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Porcupine**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk river, from the north, near latitude 68°. Published by the Coast Survey in 1899. Perhaps this creek is identical with the previous one.
- Porcupine**; creek, tributary to Steamer bay, on Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

- Porcupine**; islands, in Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. So called by Mendenhall in 1898.
- Porcupine**; point, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Porcupine**; river, in northeastern Alaska, tributary to the Yukon. Old name, probably given by factors of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Porcupine**; river, tributary to the Stikine, from the east, near the international boundary line. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Porfia**; cape, at entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de la Porfia (cape of the dispute) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Poroga*, island; see Rapids.
- Poroshki*, bay; see No Thorofare.
- Porpoise**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagins. Name derived from small schooner *Porpoise*, which wintered there some time prior to 1871.
- Porpoise**; islands, off the mouth of Excursion inlet, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Porpoise**; islets, in the entrance to Port Etches, Prince William sound. Named Ptichi (bird) by Chernof, in 1830, and Porpoise or Bird islands by the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Porpoise**; point, on the northern shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Port**; mountain, on Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1888.
- Portage**; arm, of Kelp bay, Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Portage**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Perenosnaia (portage) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.
- Portage**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Perenosnaia (portage) *bay* by the Russians. Meade, in 1869, calls it Perenosnaya *creek*. Has also been called Portage *harbor*. Presumably there is a portage from its head to the head of Duncan canal.
- Portage**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, immediately north of the Shumagins. A short portage connects it with Herendeen bay. Named Perenosnaia (portage) by the Russians.
- Portage**; bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west from Kodiak, from which there is a portage to Becharof lake. Named Perenosnoi (portage) by Tebenkof, 1849. Earlier Russian charts use the native name Kanatak.
- Portage*, bay; see Chagvan.
- Portage*, bay; see Passage canal.
- Portage**; cove, near head of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Called Portage bay by the traders. From it there is a short portage between Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets.
- Portage**; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Portage**; creek, tributary to headwaters of the Skwentna river in the Tordrillo range. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Portage**; creek, tributary to the Sushitna river, from the north, near latitude 63°. So named by Muldrow in 1898.
- Portage**; glacier, on Kenai peninsula, between Passage canal and Turnagain arm. So called by Mendenhall in 1898.

- Portage;** mountains (3,500 feet high), near head of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Portage;** point, east of McClellan flats, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. The western end of the portage across Seduction tongue to Haines is near this point.
- Portage;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Dry Spruce bay, on northern shore of Kodiak. Named Perenosa (portage) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Portage;** river, on the west coast of Kodiak. So designated by the Fish Commission in 1888. Tebenkof has the word Perenos (portage) here.
- Portage;** two small islets, near the entrance to Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Perenosnaya (portage) by Meade in 1869.
- Port Chester,* village; see Metlakatla.
- Port Clarence.** The Eleventh Census, 1890, gives the population of Port Clarence as 485. This does not appear to refer to any particular settlement or village, though it has sometimes been so used.
- Port des Français;* see Lituya bay.
- Porter;** peak (4,798 feet high), on the mainland east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral David Dixon Porter, U. S. N.
- Portillo;** channel, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Canal de Portillo (passage canal) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Portland;** canal, in southeastern Alaska, through which runs the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. Named Portland's canal, in 1793, by Vancouver, who says: "The distance from its entrance to its source is about 70 miles, which, in honor of the noble family of Bentinck, I name Portland's canal." The canal is here regarded as terminating at Point Ramsden.
- Portland;** inlet, east of Dixon entrance, separating Pearse island from the mainland of British Columbia. Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 57) says: "The broader portion (of Portland canal) on modern charts is often denominated Portland inlet, the name of Portland canal being then restricted to that part of it of contracted width which lies to the westward of Observatory inlet."
- Portland;** island (206 feet high), near the northern end of Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Portland;** point, on the northeastern coast of Pearse island, at southern end of Portland canal, Alexander archipelago.
- Portlock;** bank, northeast of Kodiak. So named, in 1888, by the Fish Commission, after Capt. Nathaniel Portlock.
- Portlock;** harbor, on the western coast of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. This name was given, in 1787, by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, an English fur trader, who published a sketch of it in 1789. Nichols, in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 189), regards it as identical with Kukkan of the Indians.
- Posliedni;** cape, on northern shore of Afognak bay, Afognak island. Named Posliedni (last) by Murashef in 1839-40. Near by he has Krainie (the very last).
- Possession;** point, on Kenai peninsula, at head of Cook inlet. Named by Cook, in 1778, who here "displayed the flag and took possession of the river and country in His Majesty's name." Tebenkof, 1849, indicates a settlement (naseleniia) here.
- Post;** creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Potainikof;** cape, on the northwestern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. A reef, with islets and rocks above and below water, extends off the point for

**Potainikof**—Continued.

about 2 miles. Potainik is Russian for a *hidden or secret place* and in the colonies was applied to a *rock which never uncovered*, but revealed itself by breakers in heavy weather. At such times they said "The Potainik is playing."

**Potato**; mountain, on Seward peninsula, about 10 miles northeast of Cape Prince of Wales, near Bering strait. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900. Apparently this is Conical hill of Beechey, 1827.

**Potato**; point, in Valdes narrows, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.

*Pouale*, bay; see Cold.

**Poundstone**; rock, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign Homer Clark Poundstone, U. S. N., a member of his party.

*Poverotni*, point; see Lockwood.

*Poverotnie*, point; see Vanderbilt.

**Poverty**; island, off the south end of Long island, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Ubezhitsha (? poverty) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

**Povorotni**; island, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotni (turn or turnabout) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Povero and Poverotni; also called Turnabout. It is Return island of Meade in 1869. For a long time, 1835-1875, it was conspicuously marked by a canoe, marking the burial place of a family of Sitka Indians who died of measles in 1835. From this it derived the local name of Canoe island.

*Povorotni*, island; see Turnabout.

**Povorotni**; point, the northeast point of entrance to Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotnoi (turnabout) by Vasilief in 1809. Also has been called Povorot, Poverotnoi, and Turnabout.

*Povorotni*, point; see Turner.

*Povorotnoi*, point; see Protection.

**Pow**; island, in Hassler harbor, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

**Powell**; peak (2,655 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Maj. John Wesley Powell, then Director of the United States Geological Survey.

**Powell**; peak, on the northwestern shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Pratt**; mountain, on the mainland, west of the Stikine river. Named by the Coast Survey, after John Francis Pratt, assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

*Pravoi*, point; see Right Hand.

**Praznik**; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Rocky by Lisianski in 1804. Russian naval officers, 1808-1810, named it Prazdnichnoi (holiday or picnic). It has also been called Holiday island.

**Preacher**; creek, tributary to Birch creek, from the south, near latitude 66°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Preble**; peak (5,028 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.

**Pribilie**; island, at the north end of Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pribilie (profitable) by Vasilief in 1833.

**Pribilof**; group of islands in Bering sea, composed of two larger ones, St. Paul and St. George, and two smaller ones, Otter and Walrus. Often called the Fur Seal islands. They were "discovered in 1786 by the pilot Pribilof and then called Novy (new), afterwards Lebedevski, from the name of the

**Pribilof**—Continued.

owner of the vessel which discovered them. Shelikof called them Zouboff (after the then Russian Minister of the Interior). Later they were called Kotovy (fur seal) from the immense number of these animals found there, and Sieverny (north) from their relation to Unalaska. Sarichef on his map named them Pribilof, after their discoverer." (Lutke 336-337). In the colonies they were, under the Russians, usually called Ostrovki, the *little islands*. St. George was first seen and landed upon June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1786. Hunters wintered there, and the next year, on June 29, in the morning, they saw St. Paul. On visiting it they found the copper handle of a sword, a clay pipe, and fireplaces—proofs of prior visits by parties unknown. Often now called *The Seal Islands*.

**Price**; island, near the entrance to Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Priest*, bay; see Popof.

*Priest*, point; see Kalekta.

**Priest**; rock, near Cape Kalekta, the eastern head of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Locally so called from fancied resemblance to a Russian priest. Lutke says (p. 281) "The broken down cliffs and isolated rocks sometimes take the most fantastic forms; as, for example, the one just in front of Cape Kalekta exactly resembles an old man having his head inclined and his arms crossed on his breast."

**Prince**; creek, tributary to Caribou creek. So called by H. H. Hicks, guide of Captain Glenn's expedition in 1898. Not identified and name not found on any map.

*Prince Ernest's*, sound; see Ernest.

**Prince of Wales**; archipelago, between Dixon entrance and Sumner strait, southeastern Alaska. Named "The Prince of Wales's Archipelago" by Vancouver in 1793.

**Prince of Wales**; cape, at the western end of Seward peninsula, Bering strait, being that point of North America which approaches nearest to Asia. So named by Cook, August 9, 1778. The Eskimo name is reported to be Niekta, also written Nychta. Billings, 1790, calls it Prince of Wales or Kigmil or Kygmil. It is said to have been named Gwozdef by Bering in 1728. Now universally known as Cape Prince of Wales.

**Prince of Wales**; island, the largest island of Prince of Wales archipelago, in Alexander archipelago. The earliest use of this name appears to be in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1825.

**Prince of Wales**; passage, in the southwestern part of Prince William sound. So named, in 1787, by Hayward, of Portlock's vessel.

**Prince of Wales**; shoal, off Cape Prince of Wales, Bering strait. So called by the Coast Survey in 1890.

**Prince William**; sound, indenting the northern shore of the Gulf of Alaska. Named Prince William's by Cook in 1778. The Russians called it Chugach gulf or Prince William sound.

**Princes Head**; cliff, on the eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Dall in 1871.

**Prisoners**; cove, on the southern shore of Middle Kaigani harbor, Kaigani strait, near Dixon entrance. Named Prisoners cove (pliennaia gavantzta) by Etolin in 1833. Some persons identify this, probably erroneously, with Port Meares of Douglas.

**Pritchard**; rocks, in the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. Called Pritchard shoals in Hydrographic Notice No. 5 of 1880.

- Proctor**; islands, in Dixon entrance, near the southwestern shore of Wales island. Originally they were included in the group called Boston islands. Named by Nichols in 1891.
- Prokhoda*, islands, etc.; see Passage.
- Prolewy**; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Prolewy (strait) by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Proliwa point of Meade's sketch, 1869.
- Prolewy**; rock, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Prolewy is the Russian word for strait. This name seems to have been first applied by Coghlan in 1884.
- Prolewy**; rock, off Prolewy point, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Coghlan in 1884. It is Middle rock of Meade in 1868.
- Promezlutochnie*, cape; see Between.
- Prominence**; cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, between Open and Usuf bays. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Its native name is given by Tebenkof as Idaliuk.
- Promisla**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Krestof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Promisla (business) by Vasilief in 1833. Bozhie promisla means *God's business*, which a Russian dictionary translates *Providence*. Thus this bay has been called Providence. Kostrometinoff translates this *furs*.
- Promontory*, cape; see Lutke.
- Promontory**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Prospect**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Prospect**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Protassof*. The Russian orthodox church at Morzhovoi is called Protassof in the Tenth Census, 1880, and Eleventh Census, 1890. Petrof in the Tenth Census called the town Protassof; accidentally Protasso on his map.
- Protection**; bay, between Old harbor and Three Island bay, indenting the southern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Protection**; point, on the western shore of Nushagak bay or estuary. Named Povorotnoi (turn) by Tebenkof, 1849. The coast line bends or turns at this point. Renamed Protection by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Protection**; port, in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, who in 1793 here rode out a heavy gale, and, "grateful for such an asylum," named it Port Protection.
- Provodnik*, island; see Leader.
- Providence**; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Named Providenia (providence) by Vasilief in 1831. His skin boat (bidarka) was wrecked here and he narrowly escaped drowning. The Aleut name of the cape is Naluktchvak.
- Providence**; cape, in the eastern part of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Not identified. So named by Cook in 1778 (II, 527); also so called by Sauer on Billings' track chart and also in Galiano's atlas 1802.
- Providence*, bay; see Promisla.
- Providence**; point, the northern point of entrance to Estrella bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Providencia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

- Prudhoe**; bay, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Ptarmigan**; creek, tributary from the south to the Tsina or south fork of the Tiekel river, about 25 miles east of Valdes. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Ptarmigan**; small lake, near Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. Name from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Ptarmigan**; valley, and creek therein, tributary to the Kuskokwim, near its source. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Ptichi*, islets; see Porpoise.
- Ptichie*, cape, island, etc.; see Bird.
- Puale*, bay; see Cold.
- Puffin**; islet, near Chamisso island, Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. So named by Beechey in July, 1826.
- Puffin**; bay, indenting the southern end of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Toporkof (puffin) by the Russians. Has also been written Toporkoff and Toporkov.
- Puffin**; islet, near St. Paul, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Toporkof (puffin) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.
- Puffin**; islet, near the southwestern end of Sitkalidak island, off southeastern shore of Kodiak. Named Toporkof (puffin) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Puffin**; point, the south point of entrance to Puffin bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Toporkof (puffin) by the Russians.
- Puget**; cape, on the southeastern coast of Kenai peninsula. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Lieut. Peter Puget, R. N., of his party.
- Puget**; cove, about 5 miles northeast of Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Lieut. Peter Puget, R. N., one of the companions of Vancouver, who was in this vicinity in 1794.
- Puguviliak**; native village, near Southwest cape, St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Erroneously Pugupiliak.
- Puk or Pak**. Eskimo for *big*; thus, Kwikpak, river *big*.
- Pultava*, island; see Poltava.
- Pumicestone**; bay, indenting the western shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Named Mokrovskoi (wet) by Sarichef, in 1792, and since variously given as Morkovskoi, Moorovskoy, etc. In 1888 it was named Pumicestone by the Fish Commission. Its native name is given by Veniaminof as Aliuksuk, perhaps from the Aleut word Aliuk, *river otter*.
- Punch**; hill (1,885 feet high), near south end of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Punchbowl**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Rudyerd bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Punishment**; point, near St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Castigo (punishment point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Punuk**; islets, near the eastern end of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Eskimo name from Tebenkof. Erroneously Pinik.
- Pup**; island, off the entrance to Port Camden, Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.
- Puppets (The)**; two hills (1,987 feet high), at the southern end of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Punch and Judy are near by. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Purple**; mountain (2,447 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Pushki*, island; see Cannon.
- Pustia*, island; see Empty.

- Pustoi**; islet, near Ship island, in Umnak strait, eastern Aleutians. Called Pustoi (barren or desert) by Kuritzien, 1849. Lutke calls it Tanghinakh, perhaps intended for Tangidak, the Aleut word for islet. The name Tanginak applies to Ship island.
- Putnam**; peak (3,887 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Master Charles Flint Putnam, U. S. N., a member of Berry's party in Bering strait in 1880; Putnam was driven to sea on an ice floe in Bering strait and perished.
- Putnum*, river; see Kowak.
- Pybus**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Mansfield in 1889.
- Pybus**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Pybus bay, Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Pye**; islands, near Nuka bay, off the southern coast of Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. Named Pye's by Portlock, in 1786, and variously written Pi, Pies, Pyes, etc.
- Pyke**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Bainbridge, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver, 1794.
- Pyramid**; harbor, at the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. The Hudson Bay Company employes called this place Labouchere bay, after the steamer of that name. Meade, in 1869, called it Pyramid Island harbor. It is now commonly known as Pyramid harbor. The native name was reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and is obscurely engraved on their map. It appears to be Tichtinigé.
- Pyramid**; island, at the head of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Peschanie (sandy). Has also been called Farewell through an erroneous translation of Peschani. (proshaité=farewell.) Has also been called Stony, another translation of Peschani. It has been occupied by the Coast Survey as an astronomical station and called Observatory island. The native name, according to the Krause brothers, 1882, is Chlachátsch, which Dall writes Shla-hatch.
- Pyramid**; mountain (2,320 feet high), near Iliuliuk, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Pyramid**; peak (4,068 feet high), on the northeastern shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, from Reid, 1892.
- Pyramid*, point; see Green.
- Quadra*, bay; see Boca de Quadra, canal.
- Quadra*, island; see Dall.
- Quartz**; creek, debouching nearly opposite Sledge island, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Quartz**; creek, emptying into Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1898. Mendenhall says (20 Geol. Surv. Rep., VII, 302): "Quartz creek (the two streams of this name must not be confused; one empties into Lake Kenai, the other into Turnagain Arm)."
- Quartz**; creek, tributary to Chandler river, from the west, near latitude 68°. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1901.
- Quartz**; creek, tributary to Goose creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Quartz**; creek, tributary to Kugruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Quartz**; creek, tributary to Penny river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900. It is Hutchinson creek of a recent local map.

- Quartz**; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Quartz**; creek, tributary to the Tonsina river, just below Tonsina lake. Local name, from Schrader, 1900.
- Quartz**; point, in Coal harbor, Unga island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Quartz**; point, the western point of entrance to Mud bay, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 190). The place is marked by large masses of white quartz, resembling ice.
- Quartz**; rock, near the entrance to McHenry anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Quay**; peak (5,000 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania.
- Queekagamut*, village; see Kwikak.
- Queen**; inlet, at the head of Glacier bay. Named by Reid, in 1892, after the steamship *Queen*, the first ship ever taken to the upper part of Glacier bay.
- Queer**; island, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Chudnoi (queer, odd, strange) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.
- Quemabo*, cape; see Quemado.
- Quemado**; cape, on the western shore of Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. It is Quemabo on La Perouse's copy (English edition, 1798) of Maurelle and Quadra, but this appears to be an error for Quemado (burnt).
- Quiet**; harbor, in Etolin island, opening into Stikine strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Pokoïnaia (quiet) by the Russians. Has been called Pokoinay and Quiet bay.
- Quiktalik*, mountain; see Kwiktalik.
- Quinehahamute*, village; see Kwinak.
- Quinnehuk*, mountain; see Kwiniuk.
- Quito Suenos**. The Spaniards Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779, have on their chart in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, this name Quito Suenos (sleeping obstacle), or, as I suppose, a sunken reef. Just south of it is Sheer-off-there (alargate-alla) rock and just north of it the Eye Opener (abre-el-ojo).
- Quitoway*, island; see Whale.
- Quiyaidik*, creek; see Kwiyadik.
- Race**; island, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Race**; point, the northernmost point of Annette island, and the eastern point of entrance to Annette bay, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a descriptive name, given by local pilots about 1875-1880.
- Race*, reef; see Walden rocks.
- Radcliffe**; glacier, tributary to Harvard glacier, at the head of College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Radcliffe college, the woman's annex to Harvard University.
- Ragged**; cove, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Erroneously Rugged cove.
- Rainbow**; creek, tributary to Grand Central river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Rainbow**; creek, tributary to Quartz creek, from the east. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Rainbow**; glacier, on the mainland just north of Davidson glacier, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1893.

*Raindeer*, river; see Klondike.

*Rakof*, inlet; see Crawfish.

**Rakovoi**; bay, in Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Rakovoi (shell) by the Russians. Has also been called Shell bay.

**Ralph**; lake, in the lower Matanuska valley. So named by Mendenhall in 1898. Not shown on map and not identified.

**Ralston**; island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Mr. William C. Ralston, banker, in San Francisco. This island has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

**Rampart**; mountains, on south bank of the Yukon, just above the mouth of the Tanana. So called by Raymond in 1869. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 applies this name to mountains farther up the river.

**Rampart**; village and post-office, on the south shore of the Yukon, in the Lower Ramparts, near the mouth of Minook creek. Called Rampart City by the miners. A post-office called Rampart was established here in November, 1898.

**Rampart House**; station, on the Porcupine river at the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Ramparts**; gorge or canyon, in the Yukon river, beginning a few miles above the mouth of the Tanana river and extending up river about 100 miles. The designation Lower Ramparts has been applied to all of it, and also to a part, the most picturesque part, some 30 miles above Minook creek. The Upper Ramparts are described by Schwatka as beginning at Old Fort Selkirk on the Yukon and extending some 400 miles down stream.

**Ramsden**; point, at the junction of Portland canal and Observatory inlet. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after "Mr. Ramsden, the optician."

**Ranch**; point, at the Indian village Gan-te-gas-tak-heh at head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. Has also been written Ranche.

**Rancheria**; island, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Rancheria (the farm) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Range**; creek, on Baranof island, debouching in Northern rapid, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

**Range**; island, in the northern entrance to Popof strait, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.

**Range**; islet, in Coal harbor, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.

**Range**; point, in Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.

**Range**; point, N. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., 3 miles distant, from Jaw point, Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 153).

**Range**; point, the southern point of entrance to Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

*Rankin*, island; see Corlies.

**Rapid**; river, tributary to the Porcupine river, from the north, near the international boundary. Possibly identical with Sucker river of the Coast Survey in 1890; on recent maps Rapid river.

**Rapids**; island, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Poroga (rapids) by Vasilief in 1833.

**Rapids**; point, on Chichagof island, near Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first used by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 163).

*Rasbiniik*, village; see Razboinski.

- Rasp;** ledge, at northern entrance to Mole harbor, Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Raspberry;** cape, the westernmost point of Malinof island; Shelikof strait. Named Malinovi (raspberry) by Murashef, in 1839-40, who applied it to a point about one mile southeast of the point here described. The Russian-American Company map of 1849 applies the name as here used. It is Strawberry point of Coast Survey chart 8500 (ed. of 1900).
- Raspberry;** island, between Afognak and Kodiak. Called Malinof or Sievernoi (raspberry or north) by Murashef in 1839-40. Lisianski, in 1804, called it North island. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Bolshoi malinof (big raspberry). There is a Little Raspberry island near by. The native name is Iukuk, as given by the Russian-American Company, 1848.
- Raspberry;** strait, separating Raspberry and Afognak islands, Kodiak group. Named Malinovi (raspberry) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Rat;** group of islands, in the western part of the Aleutian chain, immediately east of the Near island group. The group comprises the chain from Amchitka to Buldir, inclusive. Amchitka and Kiska are the principal islands of the group. Called Kryci (aux rats) by Lutke and usually called Krysi or Rat islands.
- Rat;** island, between Amchitka and Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Called by the Aleuts Ayugadak and by the Russians Krisi (rat). Billings, 1790, has Krissey and Arrowsmith, 1790, has Rats. Grewingk has Agadak, with Ajugadach as the more exact form.
- Rat,* islands; see Near.
- Rat;** islet (17 feet high), near the entrance to Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Rat;** lake, on the south bank of and very near the Porcupine river, in longitude 144°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Rat;** river, tributary to the Porcupine river, from the east, about 50 miles above Fort Yukon. Called Little Black by the Coast Survey in 1890, and Big Black and also Rat by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Ratmanof,* island; see Big Diomedé.
- Ratz;** harbor, on the western shore of Clarence strait, opposite Dewey anchorage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Tebenkof in 1848.
- Ratz;** point, north of Ratz harbor, on the eastern side of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Ratzel;** range of mountains or peaks, on the headwaters of Birch creek. So named by Schwatka, in 1883, after Prof. Frederick Ratzel, of Munich. Porcupine Dome and Mastodon Dome are in this group.
- Ravalga,* island; see Kavalga.
- Raven;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Unalaska, immediately east of Eagle bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Raven;** creek, tributary to the headwaters of Yukla creek, north of Turnagain arm. Local name, published in 1899.
- Raven;** islet, northwest of Spruce island, in the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Halkin (daw or jackdaw) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Raw;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Ray;** anchorage, on the eastern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1893, after Lieut. Whitmil P. Ray, U. S. N.
- Ray;** river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 40 miles above Rampart. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, U. S. A. Apparently this is identical with Atonisuk of the natives. See Atonisuk.

- Razboinski;** Eskimo village, on lower Yukon, right bank, near head of the delta. Its native name is Kinegnagmiut, i. e., Kinegnak people, and by the Russians called Razboinnitski (robber). Variouslly written Rasbinik, Razboiniksky, Razboinitskaya, etc.
- Razed Fort;** cape, near the southeastern point of entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Vierublennoi Kriepostnoi (cut-down stockade) by Vasilief in 1809. Perhaps the Russians here destroyed one of the native strongholds.
- Razorback,* divide; see Kechumstuk hills.
- Razrishenie,* cape; see Decision.
- Razuvirenie,* bay; see Disenchantment.
- Read;** island, in Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Ensign Maurice L. Read, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Ready Bullion;** creek, on the northeastern shore of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a miner's name; in use prior to 1890.
- Real Marina;** port, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Real Marina (port of the Royal Navy) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Red;** bay, in northern end of Prince of Wales island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Red (krasnaia) by the Russians.
- Red;** cape, the western point of entrance to Massacre harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. Named Krasnoi (red) by Sarichef, 1790.
- Red;** cove, on southern shore of Popof island, Shumagins. Local and descriptive name, published in 1875. On or near this cove Tikhmenief indicates a colonial settlement.
- Red;** mountain, in Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1890.
- Red;** mountain (3,800 feet high), in the northern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 94), and perhaps earlier.
- Red;** mountain (2,404 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Red;** mountain, on the north bank of the Koyukuk; near longitude 154°. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.
- Red;** river, on the western coast of Kodiak. Named Krasnaia (red) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Red;** river or creek, in the eastern part of Unimak, draining from a lake into St. Catherine cove. Called Krasnaia (red) by Veniaminof in 1840.
- Red;** rock, in Chapel cove, Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by United States naval officers in 1893.
- Red;* rock (about 20 feet high), near the head of Niblack anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1891.
- Red Bay;** mountain (2,843 feet high), near the head of Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. It was named False Mount Calder by Nichols in 1881 (Coast Pilot, p. 105).
- Red Bluff;** bay, on the southeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Red Cliff;** point, on Wales island, Portland inlet, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Pender in 1868.
- Redfish;** bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Krasnoi Ribi (redfish, a kind of salmon) by the Russians in 1847. Also called Krasnoi (red) bay.
- Redfish;** breaker, off Redfish point, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

- Redfish**; cape, the western point of entrance to Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Krasnoi Ribi (redfish) by the Russians in 1847.
- Redfish**; islets, near Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Krasnoi Ribi (redfish) by the Russians in 1847.
- Red Head**; bluff cape, on the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Presumably a descriptive appellation; given by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- Red Head**; promontory, forming the northern point of entrance to Port Gravina, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Redoubt**; bay, in Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Lisianski, in 1804, called this Tyon's (chief's) bay. Tebenkof calls it Redoubt bay from the fishing station, called The Redoubt, at its head. Later it has been called Oserki (lake) bay. Its head is only a few yards from Deep lake.
- Redoubt**; bay, on the western shore of Cook inlet, near Redoubt volcano. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Redoubt (The)**; fishing station, at outlet of Deep lake, Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Usually spoken of as *The redoubt*. Has also been called Ozerskoi (lake) redoubt and Dranishnikof settlement. Also erroneously Oserki.
- Redoubt*, mountain; see Dranishnikof.
- Redoubt*, trading post; see Nushagak.
- Redoubt**; volcano (11,270 feet high), on the western shore of Cook inlet. It is an active volcano and was by the Russians called Viesokaia (high) and also Goreloi (burning); also written Goryalaya. Its native name, according to Grewingk, is Ujakushatsch. Sometimes written Redoute. Generally known as Redoubt volcano.
- Red River**; cape, on the northeastern shore of Unimak island, forming the northwest point of entrance to Isanotski strait. Called Krasnoi-riechki (red river) by Veniaminof, 1831.
- Redrock**; creek, tributary to Sixtymile creek, from the north, near the international boundary. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Redstone**; river, tributary to Ambler river, near longitude 158°. Descriptive name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Reechmoi*, point; see Rothsay.
- Reed Grass**; point, on the northern shore of San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Carrizales (reed grass point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Reef**; cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, between Open and Raven bays. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. A reef extends off the point. Tebenkof, in 1849, called it by its Aleut name, Kungitak.
- Reef**; harbor, near Grave point, on the northeastern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Reef**; island, on the western shore of Portland canal, in latitude 55° 05'. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 76).
- Reef**; islands, near the entrance to False Lead, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Reef**; point, north of Hassler harbor, on Annette island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Reef**; point, on the eastern side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So called in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, published in 1893.
- Reef**; point, on the southwestern coast of Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

- Reef**; point, the north point of entrance to Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Arricife (reef point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779. Erroneously Arrecite.
- Reef**; point, the southeastern point of Young island, Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.
- Reef**; point, the southernmost point of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Reef**; rock and shoal, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Refuge**; cove, just north of Ward cove, on eastern shore of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Perhaps so named by local pilots. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Refuge**; inlet, on the Arctic coast, a little west of Point Barrow. So named by Beechey in 1826. Its Eskimo name, according to Murdoch, is Wal-a-pai.
- Refugio**; port, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto del Refugio (port of refuge) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779. Various called Port Refuge, Port Refugio and Puerto del Refugio.
- Regal**; glacier, on eastern flank of Regal mountain. So named by Schrader in 1900.
- Regal**; mountain (13,400 feet high), in longitude 143°, ESE. from Mount Wrangell. So named by Rohn in 1899.
- Reid**; bay, in Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm in 1886. Perhaps the intention was to name it after Ensign Maurice Lance Read, U. S. N., a member of Helm's party. Has been written Reid, Reid's, and Reids.
- Reid**; inlet, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named after Prof. Harry Fielding Reid, who visited Glacier bay, in 1890 and 1892, and studied its glaciers. The statement in the Sixteenth Annual Report Geological Survey, Part I, p. 423, that it was named by the United States Board on Geographic Names is an error.
- Reindeer**; hills, on the peninsula forming the south head of Norton bay, Norton sound. Local name, from Peters, 1900.
- Remedios**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Remedios (point of the remedies) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Remedios*, Puerto de los; see Salisbury.
- Reindu**; inlet and glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1892, after a French glacialist.
- Renshaw**; point, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Rescue**; roadstead, on the eastern shore of Sullivan island, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, in memory of his rescue of six persons of the American schooner *Louisa Downs*, wrecked here in 1867.
- Reshimosti**; island, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Reshimosti (resolution) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Retchimosti and Roshimosti.
- Resurrection*, arm; see Turnagain.
- Resurrection**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kenai peninsula. It is Port Andrews of Portlock in 1787. Baranof, in 1792, selected this spot for a shipyard and called it Voskresenskaia. This word means Resurrection, and also Sunday. Here was built and launched, in 1794, the *Phenix*, the first vessel built in what is now Alaska.
- Resurrection**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Resurrection bay, on southern shore of Kenai peninsula. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1869. It is Point Barwell of Portlock in 1787.

- Resurrection;** creek, tributary to the head of Resurrection bay, Kenai peninsula. So named by Glenn in 1898.
- Resurrection;** fort or post or stockade, built by Baranof at Resurrection bay in 1792. Sometimes called Fort Resurrection.
- Retaliation;** point, on northeastern shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, who in February, 1869, destroyed two Indian villages here because of the murder by the Indians "of two white men under circumstances of great brutality."
- Retreat;** point, the northernmost point of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Whidbey in July, 1794, in commemoration of his retreat by reason of the hostile behavior of the natives. Called Otsuplenie (retreat) by the Russians. This point has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Retreat;** supposed reef, near Point Retreat; was so called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 172), but according to present information it does not exist.
- Return;** point, in Sycamore bay, north coast of Kodiak. Called Povоротnie (turn), in 1839-40, by Murashev whose surveys ended near this point.
- Return;** reef, on the Arctic coast, east of mouth of Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826. This reef marks the western limit of Franklin's explorations.
- Reverdy;** mountains (4,000 to 5,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so called by Pender in 1868. Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 78) calls them Reverdy Johnson mountains.
- Revilla;** post-office, at Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Revillagigedo island, southeastern Alaska; established in May, 1900.
- Revillagigedo;** channel, leading northward from Dixon entrance and separating the Gravina group from the mainland. So called after the adjacent island. Has been written Revilla Gigedo.
- Revillagigedo;** island, in southeastern part of Alexander archipelago, separated from the mainland by Behm canal. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Don Juan Vicente de Guemes Pacheco de Pedilla, Count of Revilla Gigedo and viceroy of Mexico 1789-1794.
- Ribni*, point; see Fish.
- Rice;** mountain (5,646 feet high), near headwaters of the Kanata river. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Rich;** mountain (6,000 feet high), in the Tordrillo range, on headwaters of the Kuskokwim. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Richter;** creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900. Perhaps identical with Slate creek. See Slate.
- Ricord.** Beechey mentions, August, 1826, a cape near Cape Thompson, on the Arctic coast, called Ricord by the Russians. This name I have not found on any map.
- Ridge;** hill, in the western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Ridgevall.* On Elliott's map of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea, this word appears on a low ridge or spur in the southeastern part of the island.
- Rieba*, bay; see Fish.
- Riebnie*, point; see Fish.
- Riecheshni.** A hamlet of 5 huts (yourts) containing 37 natives existed, in 1830, says Veniaminof, on Riecheshni bay (now called Little bay), on the northeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians.
- Riecheshnoe*, village; see Nikolski.
- Riecheshnoi*, cove; see Akun.

*Right*, fork of Fish river; see Kuearuk.

*Right Branch*, creek; see Trilby.

**Right Hand**; point, the western point of entrance to Kulukak bay, on the northern shore of Bristol bay. Named Pravoi (right hand) by Tebenkof, 1849.

**Riley**; cape, on the eastern shore of Port Clarence, Bering strait. Apparently so named by Beechey, in 1827, or possibly by Trollope in 1854. On late maps this name has been moved north from its original place and applied to the southern point of entrance to Grantley harbor.

**Ring**; creek, tributary to the right fork of Bluestone river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Ring**; islet, at entrance to Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Paymaster James Andrew Ring, U. S. N.

**Riöbo**; point, on the southern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Riou**; point, in front of Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alpine region, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, and by him applied to the southeastern point of entrance to Icy bay. It is Nizmennoi (low) point of Tebenkof, in 1849, and Rio of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378.

*Riph*, cape; see Shakmanof.

*Rishenia*, cape; see Decision.

**River**; islet, at head of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade in 1869. The island is not shown on recent maps.

**River**; point, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

**River**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Rivermouth**; cape, near mouth of Afognak river, Afognak bay, Afognak. Named Ustia rieki (mouth of river) by Murashef in 1839-40.

**Road**; island, on the northern shore of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dorozhnoi (fit for traveling) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Roadstead**; island, at the entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Roaring**. Coxe in his *Russian Discoveries*, (3d ed., 1787, p. 210), says that Krenitzin and Levashef, in 1768-69, found two burning mountains on Unalaska, one called Ayaghish (Makushin) the other (by the Russians), Roaring mountain.

**Roaring**; glacier, near the head of Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.

**Robber**; islands, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Yslas de Ladrones (islands of robbers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Robe**; lake, near Valdes, Prince William sound. Proper name, given by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Robe**; river, draining from Robe lake to Port Valdes. Proper name, given by Abercrombie in 1898.

**Robert**; creek, tributary to Bettles river, from the east, near longitude 149°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, 1899.

**Robert**; islands, at south point of entrance to Port Houghton, Frederick sound Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

**Robert Lincoln**; mountain, on the northern side of Nelson island. Apparently so named by Nelson, in 1878, after Mr. Robert Lincoln, then Secretary of War.

**Robertson**; mountain (7,950 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

- Robertson**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the west, near longitude 145°. So named, in 1885, by Allen in honor of Sergt. Cady Robertson, U. S. A., a member of his party.
- Robin*, island; see St. Lazaria.
- Robinson**; hills, flanking the Malaspina glacier on the west. So named by Russell, in 1891, after Lieut. L. L. Robinson, U. S. R. M., who was drowned in landing at Icy bay, June 6, 1891.
- Robinson**; mountain, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after the Right-Hon. Mr. Robinson, now Lord Goderich, chancellor of the exchequer.
- Roca Pamplona*; see Pamplona.
- Rochanoff*, lake; see Becharof.
- Rock**; creek, tributary to Kotsina, from the south. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine in 1900.
- Rock**; creek, tributary to Slate creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Rock**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Rock**; islet, off the Sandman reefs, southeast of Belkofski. Designated as Rock by the Fish Commission, in 1888; and later called Rock islet.
- Rock**; point, midway between Pogibshi point and Otstoia island, on northern shore of Baranof island, Péril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Kamenistie (rocky) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Rock**; point, near entrance to Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Rock**; point, on Gravina island, about 2 miles westerly from Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 81). Off this point extends Rosa reef.
- Rock**; point, on Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. It is Mielkie (shallow) of Lindenberg in 1838.
- Rock**; point, on the northeastern coast of St. Michael island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Rock**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So called by the Coast Survey.
- Rock**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Sanford cove, Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Rock*, point; see Kameni.
- Rocks**; point, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula, between Sannak and the Shumagins. Not identified. So designated on Billings track chart.
- Rockfish**; cove, in Neets bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Rockwell*, camp, city, harbor, etc.; see Juneau.
- Rockwell**; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N.
- Rocky**; bay, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Rocky*, bay; see Necker.
- Rocky**; cape, the western head of Sycamore bay, on north coast of Kodiak. Named Kekurnie (rocky) by Murashef in 1839-40. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Maknashka.
- Rocky**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1879.

- Rocky**; group of islets, in Marmot bay, Kodiak group. Named Kamenistie (rocky) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Rocky**; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Utesistoi (rocky or cliffy) by Russian naval officers in 1808.
- Rocky**; island, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Piedras (island of rocks) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Rocky*, island; see Kak.
- Rocky**; islet, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Kamenistie (rocky) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Rocky**; islet, in western anchorage, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Called Utichi (rocky) on an undated old Russian chart.
- Rocky**; islet (54 feet high), off Swanson harbor, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds, in 1880, or possibly by Meade, in 1869.
- Rocky**; point, between Chaik and Whitewater bays, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Rocky**; point, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Rocky**; point, near entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Rocky*; point, on the eastern shore of Chilkat inlet, near the present village of Chilkat. Named Utesistie (rocky) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.
- Rocky**; point, the southern point of entrance to Dutch harbor, on Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1873.
- Rocky**; point, the southwestern point of Long island, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Rocky**; point, the western point of entrance to Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Named Kamennoi (rocky) by Khromchenko, in 1821, because of a bare flat rock near it. It has recently been called Fergusson point by the prospectors and traders—sometimes called *The Promontory*.
- Rocky*, point; see Inner.
- Rocky*, point; see Kameni.
- Rocky*, point; see Tonki.
- Rocky Reef**; point, near the western entrance to Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Called Kamenistoi laidie (rocky bank) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Rodgers**; harbor, on the southern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Surveyed and named in September, 1881, by Master Charles F. Putnam and Ensign George M. Stoney, of the U. S. S. *Rodgers*.
- Rodgers**; point, southwest from Emmons island, on shore of Chichagof island, in northern angle of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, presumably after Augustus Ferdinand Rodgers, assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey. Erroneously Rogers.
- Rodgnoff*, cape; see Rozhnof.
- Rodiac*. This name was applied by the Spaniards, in 1788, to one of the Snumagins. Apparently it is a blunder for Kodiak, now written Kodiak.
- Rodman**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Rodman**; peak (3,140 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.

- Rodney**; cape, on the southwestern shore of Seward peninsula, Bering sea. Discovered and so named by Cook, August 5, 1778.
- Rodney**; creek, just west of Cripple river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Roe**; point, in Behm canal, near the entrance to Smeaton bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Rogova*, island; see Horn.
- Rohn**; glacier, tributary to Nizina glacier, from the west, on the eastern flank of Regal mountain. Named by the Geological Survey, in 1901, after Oscar Rohn, who crossed it in 1899.
- Rohn**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near latitude 62°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after Oscar Rohn, a member of his party.
- Rokhova*, island; see Horn.
- Rokovoy*, bay; see Crawfish inlet.
- Rolling Ground**. In Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago, "in the space between Biorca and Vitskari islands, a more or less heavy swell is nearly always experienced, even when the water is smooth in other parts of the sound." Hence this designation the *Rolling Ground*.
- Romania**; point, on the western shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Romania by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Romanof**; point, on the southern shore of Norton sound, between St. Michael and the mouth of the Yukon. Apparently this is Point Shallow-Water of Cook, 1778. To distinguish it from Shoal Ness of Cook, another point to the southward, Lutke proposed to call it *Cap-Nord du haut-fond*, i. e., Northern Cape Shoal Water. Lutke says its native name is Asiachak. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Aziachak and the Russian Hydrographic Office, 1852, Aziachagiak (otmeloi = shoal). This Russian word Otmeloi (shoal) has been transliterated back into English and appeared as Onman. The name Romanoff may be a local name. The first mention of it I have found is in Dall's Alaska (p. 119).
- Romanzof**; cape, on the mainland, in Bering sea, the westernmost point of the Yukon delta. So named by Shishmaref in 1821. It was in the same year independently named Romanzof by Kromchenko and Etolin, in both cases after Count Rumiantsof, a name which has been variously written Romantsof, Romanzof, Roumiantsoff, etc.
- Romanzof**; mountains (8,000 to 10,000 feet high), in northeastern Alaska, near the Arctic coast. Named by Franklin, in 1826, "after the late Count Romanzoff, Chancellor of the Russian Empire." Has been variously spelled Romantzoff, Roumiantzoff, etc. Apparently these mountains are identical with those named Pelly by Dease and Simpson in 1837, "after the public-spirited governor of the Hudson's Bay Company." Schrader, 1899, applies the name to mountains considerably farther south.
- Romig**; mountain (about 2,500 feet high), in the Kilbuck range, western Alaska, about 30 miles ESE. of Bethel. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898, after the missionary Dr. Joseph Herman Romig.
- Romp**; island, near the entrance to Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Rookery**; islands, off Point Macnamara, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Root**; glacier, near Kennicott glacier, in longitude 143°. So named by Rohn, in 1899.
- Rootok*, island; see Aektok.
- Rope**; cliff, on the western border of Agassiz glacier, St. Elias alps. So named, in 1890, by Russell, who, with his party, scaled it by means of a rope.

- Rosa**; reef, off Rock point, in northern part of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Rosalia**; point, on San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Rosalia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Rosary**; island, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla del Rosario (Rosary island) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775–1779.
- Rosary**; point, the south point of entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Rosario (point of the rosary) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775–1779.
- Rose**; channel, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the little steamer *Rose*.
- Rose**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, 1899.
- Rose*. Dease and Simpson, 1837, speak of a Point Rose (p. 163) near Point Barrow. The name is not shown on their map. Perhaps this is an error for Ross and applies to some point at or near their Ross bay.
- Rose**; inlet, in Dall island, Tlevak strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882.
- Rose*, island; see Hinchinbrook and Seal rocks.
- Rose*, point; see Cliff.
- Rose**; rock, in Middle channel, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after the little steamer *Rose*.
- Rose Channel**; rock, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Ross**; bay, on the Arctic coast, between Dease inlet and Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after a personal friend. Also called Ross's in their map.
- Rothsay**; point, on the mainland, at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Also called Reechnoi (river) by the *Rynda* party in 1863.
- Round**; hill (1,647 feet high), just west of Nakat inlet. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Round**; island, at entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Round**; island (427 feet high), in entrance to Coal harbor, Unga island, Shumagins. Descriptive name given, presumably, by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865.
- Round**; island, near entrance to Thorne arm, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Round**; island, on the southern side of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Round**; island, the southeasternmost of the Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay. Supposed to be the island so named on account of its shape by Cook, July 12, 1778. Tebenkof calls it Krugloi (round) and gives its native name as Kaiashik. Sarichef, 1826, calls it Walrus island and gives its native name as Kaiashik.
- Round*, island; see Hound.
- Round*, island; see Walrus.
- Round**; islet (or islets), in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Round**; islet, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 86).

- Round;** islet, in western anchorage of St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Krngloi (round) by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810.
- Round;** lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Named Krugloe (round) by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Miesofskoe (cape).
- Round;** mountain, in the northwestern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Round;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Round;** point, on the southeastern shore of Zarembo island, Stikine strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Round,* point; see Glazenap.
- Round;** rock (40 feet high), off Pybus bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 143).
- Round;** rock, one of the Nagai rocks, near Chirikof island. So named by Dall in 1874.
- Roundabout;** mountain (1,000 feet high), on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, in latitude 63°. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Rousseau;** range of mountains (3,500 to 4,000 feet high), on western side of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Rowand;** point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837, after a friend.
- Rozhnof;** cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little west of Port Moller. Named Rozhnof by Lutke, in 1828, who wrote it (in French) Rojnoff. Has been written Rodgnoff. The original Rozhnof is now Lagoon point (of Coast Survey chart 806), and the name Rozhnof has been transferred to a point farther west.
- Rubetz,* village; see Afognak.
- Rubia,* bay; see Fish.
- Ruby;** creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ruby;** creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ruby;** creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Rudder;** point, on Bennett island, Arctic ocean. So named by De Long in 1881.
- Rudyerd;** bay, in the mainland, debouching into Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1879, after the English engineer Rudyerd, who rebuilt the Eddystone light-house after its destruction in 1703.
- Rudyerd;** island, in Behm canal, southwest from the entrance to Smeaton bay. So named by Dall, in 1879, after the English engineer Rudyerd.
- Rugged,* cove; see Ragged.
- Rugged,* island; see Makhnati.
- Ruhamah;** mountain (5,460 feet high), near head of Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Ruhama by Russell, in 1891 "in honor of Miss Ruhama Scidmore, the author of a charming book on journeys in Alaska." As Miss Scidmore spells her name Ruhamah (not Ruhama), and as it was named in her honor, her own spelling is here followed.
- Ruins;** point, the southern point of entrance to Shipley bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, on account of a ruined Indian village there.
- Rukavitsie;** cape (not named on any map), on southern shore of Unimak island, "near which are two rocky pillars and some shoals, affording tolerable anchorage." So called by Veniaminof, 1840.
- Rulby;** creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Rurik**; harbor, indenting the southeastern shore of Khantaak island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Two harbors indent the southeastern shore of Khantaak island. One of these is Port Mulgrave, the other, as here used, is Rurik harbor. Khromchenko, in 1823, surveyed both and gave the name Rurik to the whole, the name being that of a brig belonging to the Russian-American Company. This name is now restricted to the harbor immediately northeast of Port Mulgrave.
- Rush**; point, the western head of Zapadni bay, on southern shore of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899. Presumably named after the U. S. revenue cutter *Richard Rush*.
- Rush**; point, west of Beardslee islands, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so called, in 1892, by Reid, on account of the ceaseless *rush* of tidal flow past it.
- Rush**; rock, near Umga island, between Sanniak island and Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall, in 1880, presumably after the U. S. revenue cutter *Richard Rush*.
- Russell**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Russell**; fiord, an arm of Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. This extensive arm of Disenchantment bay was discovered and sketched by Prof. I. C. Russell in 1891 and is here named for him.
- Russell**; glacier, in or near Skolai pass, at the head of White river. So named by Hayes, in 1891, after Prof. Israel Cook Russell.
- Russian**; harbor, at southwestern end of Kodiak island, behind Geese islands. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. The name is derived from Tebenkof, who shows here "Russian lodge."
- Russian*, island; see Bamdoroshni.
- Russian**; point, the southern point of Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Called Russian P. by Portlock in 1786.
- Russian**; reef, off Whitewater bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. A Russian vessel is said to have struck upon it.
- Ruth**; island, in Thomas bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Rutkovsky*, village; see Afognak.
- Rutland**; island, low and sandy, on the Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1855.
- Ryan**; creek, just east of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ryan*, creek; see Colorado.
- Rynda**; anchorage, at southeastern edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Rynda anchorage or Port Rynda by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883, after the Russian corvette *Rynda*, which anchored here and sounded out the place in 1863.
- Rynda**; island, in the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after the corvette *Rynda*, which made surveys in this region in 1863.
- Rynda**; mountain (3,700 feet high), on the mainland, east of the flats at mouth of Stikine river. So called by Hunter in 1877.
- Sabachi*, point; see Dog.
- Sabine**; cape, on the Arctic coast, east of Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey, in 1827, presumably after Gen. Sir Edward Sabine.
- Sacharowskaja*, bay; see Zachary.
- Sachem**; island, in Saginaw bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

*Sachine*, strait, etc.; see *Shakhine*.

**Sadatanak**; island, near the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name from Tebenkof, 1849.

**Saddle**; mountain, on the mainland, east of the Stikine river, near international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Sadie**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Sarah Eldred, wife of Marcus Baker.

*Sadlidok*, island; see Sitkalidak.

**Safa**; islands, in Pearse inlet, at entrance to Wales harbor, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1891.

**Safety**; point and rock, in Niblack anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

**Safety**; port, immediately east of Cape Nome, on the northern shore of Norton sound. Surveyed and named by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**Safety**; post-office, at Port Safety, Seward peninsula. Established in September, 1900.

**Safety**; rock, in entrance to Niblack anchorage, Moira sound, Prince of Wales island. So named by Clover in 1885.

**Sagak**; cape, the westernmost point of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Veniaminof. It means *sleep*. Lutke calls it Sigak.

**Sagamtushik**; cape, on the southern shore of Umnak island, near Vsevidof volcano. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

**Sagchudak**; islet, near the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has been written Sagtchudakh.

*Saghadellautan*, village; see Zakatlan.

**Sagigik**; island, off the southern shore of Amlia island, near its eastern end, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut *ságik*, a *point* or *sharp edge*.

**Saginaw**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Kuiu island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his ship, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.

**Saginaw**; channel, separating Shelter and Lincoln islands from the northern end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his ship, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*, the first man-of-war to pass through it.

**Saginaw**; ledge of rocks, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his vessel, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.

**Saginaw**; point, near Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his vessel, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.

**Sail**; island, off False Point Pybus, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Ship island by Meade, in 1869, and on later charts called Sail.

*Saint Abram*, islands; see Semichi.

**Saint Agnes**; point, on the eastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de S. Ines (St. Agnes point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Albans**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

*Saint Andrean*, islands; see Andreanof.

**Saint Augustine**; cape, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de San Augustin by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Augustine**; cape, the southern point of entrance to Augustine bay, Dall island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de San Augustin by Maurelle in 1775.

*Saint Augustine*, mountain; see Augustine.

*Saint Barnabas*, cape; see Barnabas.

*Saint Bartholomew*, cape; see Bartolome.

**Saint Boniface**; point, the southern point of entrance to Port San Antonio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Bonifacio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Catherine**; cove, indenting the northeastern shore of Unimak island and opening into Isanotski strait near its northern end. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Krenitzin's vessel, the galiot *St. Catherine*. Krenitzin wintered in this vessel in Isanotski strait, 1768-69.

**Saint Chrysostom**; harbor, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet, just north of Kenai. Translated and called Zlatousta (golden mouthed) by Tebenkof in 1849.

*Saint Demetrius*, islands; see Diomede.

*Saint Diamed*, islands; see Diomede.

*Saint Diomede*, islands; see Diomede.

**Saint Dionysius**; redoubt or fort, Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. By order of Baron Wrangell a log stockade or fortified post was built in Wrangell harbor, in 1834, by Lieut. Dionysius Zarembo to prevent encroachments by the Hudson Bay Company. Zarembo called it Redoubt St. Dionysius. Also it has been called St. Dionicio, St. Dionysi and Dionysius. A few years ago remains of this abandoned and ruined stockade were still to be seen.

**Saint Elias**; cape, the southern end of Kayak island, near Controller bay. So named by Bering in 1741. Vancouver, in 1794, named it Hamond, after Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, which name the Russian charts write Hamon, and others Hammond. The Spaniards, in 1779, called it P. de Cañas.

*Saint Elias*, cape; see Sitkagi.

**Saint Elias**; mountain (18,024 feet high), in southeastern Alaska. Discovered by Bering on St. Elias day, July 27, 1741, and so named by him. The native name is reported by Topham to be Yahrtse-tah-shah.

*Saint Elias*, point; see Manby.

**Saint Elias Alps**; great mountain range, extending from Cross sound northwesterly to Mount St. Elias and beyond. This name appears to have been first applied by Dall in 1874.

*Saint Elizabeth*, cape; see Elizabeth.

*Saint Etienne*, island; see Agattu.

*Saint Felix*, point; see Felix, cape.

**Saint George**; island, one of the Pribilof group, Bering sea. Discovered June 17, 1786, by Pribilof and named after his ship, *George* or *St. George*. Now universally called St. George.

**Saint George**; rock, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1881.

**Saint George**; village, on St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.

**Saint Hermogenes**; cape, the easternmost point of Marmot island, Kodiak group. Cook, 1778, identified this as the point named St. Hermogenes by Bering in 1741.

*Saint Hermogenes*, island; see Marmot.

**Saint Ignace**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named St. Ignace of St. Ignácio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Saint Ines*, point; see St. Agnes.

**Saint Isidor**; point, in San Nicolas canal, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Ysidoro by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Saint Jacob*, island; see Jacob.

**Saint James**; bay, in the mainland, on western shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.

**Saint James**; mission, on north bank of the Yukon, near the mouth of Tozi river. An Episcopalian mission was established here, in 1891, by Rev. J. L. Prevost. The place is called Fort Adams.

*Saint Jean Bogosloff*, island; see Bogoslof.

*Saint John*, cape; see Kupreanof.

**Saint John**; harbor, in Zarembo island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently this name was first applied by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 106).

**Saint John**; point, Zarembo island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

**Saint John Baptist**; bay, indenting the western shore of Baranof island, Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Cv. Ioanna Predtechi (St. John the Baptist) by Vasilief in 1833. Sometimes called Baptist bay and St. John bay or gulf.

**Saint Joseph**; island, in Arriaga passage, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Josep by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Lawrence**; large island, in the northern part of Bering sea. Discovered by Bering on St. Lawrence day, August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1728, and named by him St. Lawrence. Muller (*Voyages*, 1761, p. 3) says: "They heard of an island which was said to lie somewhat farther, at no great distance from the continent; to this they gave the name of St. Lawrence, on account of its being the 10th of August, that saint's day, when they passed by it, without observing anything upon it besides cottages of fishermen." By early Russians also called Sind, after Lieutenant Sind, who passed somewhere near it in 1766. Cook passed east of this island in 1778 and his expedition to the west of it in 1779. Its eastern end he named Anderson island, after Dr. William Anderson, surgeon on the *Discovery*, on the supposition that it was a separate island. Later, according to Beechey, he found that it was part of what we now call St. Lawrence island, but owing to his death the correction was not made in his published account. The main body of the island Cook called Clerke's island, after Capt. Charles Clerke of the *Discovery*, and its western end, shown as a separate island, he calls St. Laurence and St. Lawrence (he uses both forms), taking the name from Bering. According to Billings the Chukchi call this island E-oo-yogen. On his chart he calls it Eivoogiena or Clerks, adding Sinde island of the Russians, while Sarichef, who accompanied Billings, has St. Lawrence or Eivugen, and this is followed on Russian Hydrographic charts. Kotzebue says the natives call it Tschibocki. This name is preserved in the name of its northwestern cape, Chibukak. Now universally known as St. Lawrence island.

*Saint Lazaria*, cape; see Edgecumbe.

**Saint Lazaria**; island, near the southern end of Kruzof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief, in 1809, presumably to retain the name supposed to have been given by Chirikof, in 1741, to Edgecumbe cape and mountain, and by some even applied to Kruzof island as a whole. Has also been called Muisofski (cape) island. It was called Robin island by Dixon in 1787.

*Saint Lazaro*, mountain; see Lazaro.

**Saint Leonard**; point, on the western shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Leonardo by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Saint Mary*, island; see Mary.

**Saint Mary**; point, the northern point of entrance to Berners bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named St. Mary's by Vancouver in 1794.

**Saint Matthew**; island, in Bering sea. Discovered and so named by Sind in August, 1766. Cook saw it September 23, 1778, and says that afterwards he found it was wholly unknown to the Russians. Accordingly, he named it Gore's,

**Saint Matthew**—Continued.

after Lieut. John Gore, a member of his party. Billings, about 1790, calls it Matwi or Gores island. Kotzebue has St. Matwey (Choris island). It is now universally known as St. Matthew island.

**Saint Michael**; bay, on which is situated St. Michael, Norton sound, Bering sea. Discovered and described by Tebenkof in 1831 and, after him, named Tebenkof by Lutke in 1836. On late charts called St. Michael bay.

**Saint Michael**; canal, hill (472 feet high), island, military reservation post-office and town, Norton sound, Bering sea. A stockaded post was established here by the Russians, in 1833, and, according to Zagoskin, named after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebenkof, afterwards governor of the Russian-American colony. It was called Redoubt St. Michael or Michaelovski. The post-office was established in September, 1897.

*Saint Mitrofan*, island; see Mitrofan.

**Saint Nicholas**. An unexplored opening on the eastern shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, was named Puerto de San Nicolao by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Nicholas**; canal or channel, in western part of Bucareli bay. Named Canal de St. Nicholas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been called San Nicolo.

*Saint Nicholas*, fort; see Kenai.

*Saint Orlof*, village; see Orlova and Eagle harbor.

**Saint Paul**; harbor, the principal harbor of Kodiak, and often called Kodiak harbor.

*Saint Paul*, harbor; see Levashef, port.

**Saint Paul**; island, the principal island of the Pribilof group, Bering sea. Discovered June 29, 1786 (o. s.) (St. Peter and St. Paul's day of the Julian calendar), by Pribilof and named by him St. Peter and St. Paul, a name soon abbreviated to St. Paul.

*Saint Paul*, island; see Paul.

*Saint Paul*, town; see Kodiak.

**Saint Paul**; village, on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.

**Saint Philip**; island, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Felipe by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Sebastian**; point, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Sebastian by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Simeon**. A fort or stockade called St. Simeon, located on Cape Suckling, Controller bay, is shown on a Russian map of 1802.

*Saint Stephens*, island; see Kiska.

**Saint Theresa**; point, in San Nicolas canal, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Theresa by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Saint Thomas**; point, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Thomas (St. Thomas point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Sajaka**; cape (7,108 feet high), the northeasternmost point of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Tebenkof, 1849, calls this Northwest cape. Hydrographic chart No. 8, embodying the results of the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, has Sajaga, the origin or meaning of which I have not discovered. A late Coast Survey chart has Sajaca.

*Sajeklakat*, river; see Sozhekla.

*Sakataloden*, village; see Zakatlatan.

*Sakedelontin*, village; see Zakatlatan.

*Saklekageta*, creek; see Baker.

**Saks**; cove, in the mainland, opening into Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Salamatof**; lake, near East Foreland, Kenai peninsula. This name is from Gre-wingk, 1850, who, following Wosnesenski, 1840, calls this Salamatowa or Kutsch-tazik-mütschä lake. Salamatof is a Russian proper name and the other the native appellation.

**Salamatof**; shoal, off the northern end of Kanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Russian family name, from Tebenkof, in 1849.

*Salawik*, lake; see Selawik.

**Salcha**; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the east, near longitude 147°. Native name, reported by Peters and Brooks, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, and spelled Salchacket and Salchaket. Presumably this is Salchakakat, i. e., Salcha river.

*Saldovia*, bay; see Seldovia.

**Salisbury**; point, the southeastern point of entrance to Gastineau channel, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after the bishop of Salisbury. See Bishop.

**Salisbury**; sound, between Chichagof and Kruzof islands, Alexander archipelago. So called by Portlock in 1787. It is the Puerto de los Remedios of Mau-relle, in 1775, Bay of Islands of Cook, in 1778, Klokachef sound, gulf or strait of Vasilief and others, and Olga strait of Tebenkof in 1849.

**Salmo**; point, the northeasternmost point of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after the little steamer *Salmo*.

**Salmon**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Sannak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is identical with King cove of Dall in 1880.

**Salmon**; bay, opening into Clarence strait, near its northern end, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Salmon**; cove, indenting the northern shore of Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Seldovaia (herring) by the Russians. This has been translated Salmon and the place called Salmon bay.

**Salmon**; creek, on the mainland, 3 miles northwest of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Presumably a local name.

**Salmon**; creek, tributary to head of Resurrection bay, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Mendénhall, 1898.

**Salmon**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Salmon**; lake, at headwaters of the Kruzgamepa river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Salmon**; lake, near head of Resurrection bay, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Mendénhall, 1898.

**Salmon**; lake, north of Cape Nome, draining to Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Its Eskimó name is said to be Nahwazúk, meaning *salmon*.

**Salmon**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head. Name published by the Coast Survey about 1891.

**Salmon**; river, tributary to head of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Salmon**; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west. Name reported by Brooks, of the Geological Survey, in 1899.

**Salmon**; river, tributary to the Stikine, from the south, about 7 miles from Rothsay point. So called by Hunter in 1877.

*Salmon*, river; see Sheenjek.

**Salmon**; run, tributary to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. So called by Dall in 1872.

- Salmon Bay**; village and fishery, at Salmon bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. The fishery was established prior to 1890.
- Salmonberry**; cove, in Chichagof island, near southwestern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Salmon Creek**; valley, lying between Klutina and Lily lakes, on the northwest. So called by Schrader in 1898.
- Salmon Trout**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the east, near the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Salt**; island, near the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Solenoi (salted) by Lutke, about 1830, and variously written Salennoj, Soleni, Soleny (salée), etc.
- Salthidack*, island; see Sitkalidak.
- Sam**; peak (2,583 feet high), in eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Samalga**; island, off the southwestern end of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, 1790. In 1764, says Veniaminof, there was on this island a settlement containing not less than 400 people.
- Samganuda**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Unalaska, opposite Unalga island. This bay was visited and surveyed by Cook, June 28 to July 2, 1778. He says the natives call it Samganooha. Because of this visit by Cook the Russians often called it English bay, and it appears with this name on some recent charts. The termination *uda* or *uddak* means bay.
- Samoilof*, island; see Scraggy.
- Samovar**; hills, back of Malaspina glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890. Samovar is the Russian name of the utensil used by them for making tea.
- Sampson**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, in compliment to Admiral William Thomas Sampson, and published in 1900.
- Samuel**; point, the westernmost point of Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has been misplaced on the charts and also erroneously printed Samuels.
- Sanachno*, cape; see West.
- San Adrian**; islet, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. This name appears on the old Russian chart which was copied from the Spanish, but does not appear on the English edition of that chart by La Perouse (1798, pl. 26).
- San Ageda*, point; see Agueda.
- San Alberto**; bay, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called Seno de San Alverto by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Also has been called San Alberti and San Alberto.
- San Antonio**; point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Antonio (point of St. Anthony) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Antonio**; point, on the northern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Antonio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Antonio**; port, in Baker island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called Puerto de San Antonio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Bitoriana**; point, on the northeastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Bitoriana by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Called San Batoriano on an old Russian chart.
- Sanborn**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagins. This harbor derived its name from the schooner *J. D. Sanborn*, commanded by Capt. William Morse, who discovered it in May, 1866.

*San Carlos*, island; see Forrester.

**San Christoval**; channel, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Canal de San Christoval by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**San Clemente**; islet, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Clemente by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**San Come**; point, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Come by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Sand**; cape, at head of Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Peschanie (sandy) by Murashev in 1839-40.

*Sand*, harbor; see Martin.

**Sand**; island, east of Cape Whithed-at mouth of the Copper river. So called by Moser in 1899.

**Sand**; island, near Table island, in Hood bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 157).

*Sand*, island; see Sumdum.

**Sand**; islands, near Scammon bay, Yukon delta. So called by Dall in 1869.

**Sand**; islet, in McHenry anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so designated by Snow or Helm in 1886.

**Sand**; point, on the northern shore of Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

**Sand**; point, the westernmost point of Popof island, Shumagins. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1872.

**Sand**; spit, in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Sandfly**; bay, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868, for obvious reasons.

**Sandman**; reefs, south of Belkofski. So called by Dall, in 1880, after Captain Sandman, of the Alaska Commercial Company, to whom he was indebted for much information about the locality.

**Sandpoint**; fishing village and post-office, at Humboldt harbor, on Popof island, Shumagins. Locally known as Sand Point. The post-office was established here in March, 1891, and called Sandpoint.

**Sandy**; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Peschanaia (sandy) by the Russians.

**Sandy**; bight, near the mouth of Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So designated by Helm in 1886.

**Sandy**; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Little Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1874.

**Sandy**; cove, near the mouth of Deep inlet, Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Pestchania (sandy) by Vasilief in 1809.

**Sandy**; cove, on the eastern shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1892.

**Sandy**; creek, tributary to the American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

*Sandy*; point, on the right bank of the Chilkat river, about 7 miles above its mouth. Named Peschanie (sandy) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

**Sandy**; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Twelvemile arm, Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

*Sandy*, point; see Anchorage.

*Sandy*, point; see Peschani.

**Sandy**; river, in the western part of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. This descriptive name, Peschanaia (sandy), was published by Veniaminof in 1840.

*San Felipe*, Isla de; see St. Philip.

- San Fernando**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sanford**; cove, in Endicott arm of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1889, after Lawson Sanford, a member of his party.
- Sanford**; mountain (13,500 feet high), east of and near the Copper river, in longitude 144°. So named by Allen, in 1885, in honor of the Sanford family, his "great-grandfather being Reuben Sanford."
- Sanford**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, in the vicinity of Mount Sanford. So named by Allen, in 1885, after his ancestors.
- San Francisco**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Eldorado river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- San Francisco**; island and point, in St. Nicholas canal, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Ysla de San Francisco by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sanganoac*, Paso de; see Akutan.
- San Jacinto*, island; see Kruzof.
- San Jose**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- San Jose**; point, the northern point of entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Jose (point of St. Joseph) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Juan Bautista**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Juan Bautista (island of St. John the Baptist) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Juanito**; islet or rock, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named San Juanito by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sankin**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its westernmost point. So called by Dall, in 1880, taking the name from the near-by island Sankin.
- Sankin**; island, near the southern entrance to Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. Called Sankik and Sankin by the Russians. Apparently a native name.
- San Lorenzo**; island, in Arriaga passage, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Lorenzo (St. Lawrence island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sannak**; bank, southeast from Sannak island. Called Sannakh by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Sannak**; group of islands, the largest island in the group, and reefs about the group, south of the west end of Alaska peninsula. Cook was becalmed off this group June 21, 1778, and in three hours caught more than 100 halibut weighing from 20 to 100 pounds each. Hence he gave the name Halibut island. Galiano's atlas (1802) has *Islas des Plies*. Except for these two names the island has been uniformly known as Sannak, spelled in many ways, Sanak, Sannak, Sannakh, Sannach, etc.
- Sannak**; peak (1,850 feet high), at western end of Sannak island. Cook in 1778 called this Halibut-head.
- San Nicolo*, canal or channel; see St. Nicholas.
- San Pablo**; point, on the eastern end of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Pablo (point of St. Paul) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Pasqual**; point, on San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Pasqual by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

- San Pedro**; island, in Arriaga passage, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Pedro (island of St. Peter) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Rafael**; point, on the southeastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Rafael by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Roque**; point, the eastern point of entrance to San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Silvestre*, Punta de; see Silvester.
- Sanson**; point, on the southeastern shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta San Son by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Santa Agueda*, point; see Agueda.
- Santa Buenaventura*, Punta de; see Ventura.
- Santa Catalina*, island; see Forrester.
- Santa Cristina*, island; see Forrester.
- Santa Cruz**; port, in Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Santa Cruz (port of the holy cross) by Maurelle in 1779.
- Santa Gertrudis**; point, in Gulf of Esquibel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. It is said to have been so named, in about 1790, by the Spaniards, after the Spanish man-of-war *Santa Gertrudis*. Has also been called St. Gertruda.
- Santa Lucia**; islands and point, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Yslas de San Lucia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Santa Rita**; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Santa Rita by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Santa Rosa**; point, west of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Rosa by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Vacinto*, mountain; see Edgecumbe.
- San Ysidoro*, Punta de; see St. Isidor.
- Saook**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Has also been written Sa-ook. A native name, applied by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Saook**; point, the western point of entrance to Saook bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name.
- Sapozhkovo*, river; see Buskin.
- Sarana**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Local name, given by the Russians. Lutke, 1836, writes it Sarannaia. Saraná is the Russian name of the Kamchatkan lily, and also of a liquor made from it. Is often written Saranna.
- Sarana**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof about 1830.
- Sarana**; bay, in Korovinski bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by Lutke about 1830. Saraná is the Russian name of the Kamchatkan lily, the roots of which are eaten by the natives. Also written Saranna and Sarannaia.
- Sarana**; brook, flowing from a lake into (?) Sarana bay, Attu island, western Aleutians. Called Saraina by Grewingk, 1850.
- Sarana**; islet, off the southern end of Outer Iliasik island, in the Sandman reefs. Named Saranna by the Russians. Variouslly written Saranna, Saranoy, etc.
- Saranac**; peak (2,683 feet high), on the mainland, near Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. S. *Saranac*, lost in Seymour narrows in June, 1875.

- Saranac**; rock, off the northern end of Woronkofski island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. The U. S. S. *Saranac* is said to have struck upon it, whence the name, published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 93).
- Sarichef**; cape, the westernmost point of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by Lutke, in 1828, after Admiral Gavril Andreivich Sarichef. Tebenkof calls it Northwest cape. Also has been written Saritchey, Sarytcheff, etc. According to Veniaminof, its native name is Kakatkusik (? dry). Veniaminof calls it *Pogromnoi first* or the WSW. cape of Unimak, and the next one to the northeast, Shishkof, he calls *Pogromnoi second*. This point was set apart for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is called Saritchey.
- Sarichef**; island, at entrance to Shishmaref inlet, on the northern shore of Seward peninsula. Named by Kotzebue, in 1816, who says: "I named the narrow island after our worthy vice-admiral, Saritscheff." Various written Saritscheff, Sarytschef, etc.
- Sarichef**; strait, between Hall and St. Matthew islands, Bering sea. Sarichef anchored in this strait in 1791. It was afterwards named for him by the Russians.
- Sarutschew*, volcano; see Sergief.
- Sarytcheff*, peninsula and volcano; see Sergief.
- Sasak*, cove; see Sisek.
- Sasedni**; island, on the southern side of Whiting harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sasedni (neighbor) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Sasmik**; cape, the southernmost point of Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Presumably an Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Sasmikh.
- Satanna*, cape; see Bird.
- Saibuktoucikh*. One of the Shumagins (which one is not known) was so called by Lutke (p. 267) in 1836. Sarichef called it (as printed in Phillips Voyages, VI, 15) Saluluktussich.
- Saunders**; creek, tributary to Hastings creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Savonoski**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Naknek lake, Alaska peninsula. Name from Spurr and Post, who obtained it, in 1898, from Rev. A. Petelin. Has also been written Savanóski. Of it Spurr says: "Ikkhagamut or Savonoski, as it is now commonly called."
- Saw**; peaks (5,124 feet high), on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Saw**; point, at entrance to Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Saw**; ridge of mountains, in the southern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.
- Sawmill**; camp, on headwaters of the Klutina river. Called Saw Mill by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sawmill**; cove, in Dall island, Howkan strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. Sheldon Jackson named this cove Ham, after Mrs. J. M. Ham who contributed funds for the erection of a sawmill here in 1882.
- Sawmill*; creek, tributary to Silver bay, from the north, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. On a Russian manuscript map in the Coast Survey it is called Kirinskaia bay or Sawmill creek. On a late Coast Survey map it is Medvetcha, a name obviously from the Russian word for bear. Tebenkof's chart 38 of 1850 shows a *pilnoi zavod* (saw mill) here.
- Sawmill**; creek, tributary to the Klutina river, from the southeast, near its headwaters. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sawtooth*, mountains; see Kigluaik.
- Sawyer**; glaciers, on the mainland, at head of Tracy arm of Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*Saxaaja*; glacier, on the southern side of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and by them written Saxaéja.

*Sbichsak*, bay; see Swikshak.

*Scachlitak*, island; see Sitkalidak.

**Scald**; point, the western point of entrance to Sniug cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

**Scammon**; bay, in the Yukon delta, Bering sea, near Cape Dyer. So named by Dall, in 1870, after Capt. Charles M. Scammon, U. S. R. M.

**Scenery**; cove, in Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887.

*Schachun*, rock; see Shakun.

*Schakhin*, strait; see Shakhine.

*Schelikoff*, harbor; see Three Saints.

*Schikossean*; island, one of the Chilkat islands, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882, and by them written Schikosseán.

*Schikuk*, island; see Sullivan.

*Schkague*, river and town; see Skagway.

*Schkaliakh*, point; see Thatcher.

**Schley**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Named by the prospectors, after Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., and name published in 1900.

*Schnuna*, river; see Shnu.

*Schönwetterberg*, mountain; see Fairweather.

**Schoonhoven**; creek, tributary to Chickaloon creek, about 40 miles northeast of Knik arm of Cook inlet. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after George W. Von Schoonhoven, a member of his party. Erroneously Schoonoven.

*Schroeder*, point; see Spruce.

*Schujek*, island; see Shuyak.

**Schulze**; cove, in Fish bay, Peru strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Paul Schulze, of Portland, Oreg., president of the Northwest Trading Company. Erroneously Shulze.

**Schulze**; head, the western head of Schulze cove, Fish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

*Shumachinskaia*. One of the Shumagin islands (which one is not known) was so called by Langsdorf (Voyage, II, 54).

*Schunachtuli*, island; see Shaws.

**Schwan**; glacier, tributary to Tasnuna river, from the south, between Valdes and the Copper river. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Col. Theodore Schwan, U. S. A.

*Scolai*, pass; see Skolai.

*Scookuk*, village; see Chiukak.

**Scotch Cap**; cape, the southwesternmost point of Unimak island, eastern Alutians. Its native name is Hibahibgik, according to Veniaminof, who adds that it constitutes the very end of Unimak, and near it are high and rocky pillars. From this point the natives set out to cross Unimak pass. Variouslly written Khitkhok, Khitkoku, Khituk, etc. Called Scotch cape by the Fish Commission, in 1888, and Scotch cap by same, in 1890. So called from its resemblance to a Scotch cap or bonnet when seen in profile. This cape was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

**Scotland**; sunken rock, between Karpa and Korovin islands, Shumagin group. Named by Dall, in 1875, after the fishing schooner *Scotland*, which reported it in 1871.

- Scott**; peak (3,249 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
- Scott**; point, the western head of Mackenzie bay, near Point Barrow, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Scottie**; creek, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, near the international boundary. Named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after a member of their party.
- Scraggy**; island, at northern end of Neva strait, in Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Samoiloof by Vasilief, in 1833, after one of the early Russian explorers. Has been shortened on some maps to Samoi. Has also been called Scraggy, and such is reported to be local usage.
- Scraggy*, island; see Fivemile.
- Screen**; group of islands, near the western shore of Etolin island, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Scrub**; island, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Scud**; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the east, in the vicinity of the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Scull**; islet (50 feet high), in Young bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named Scull island by Meade in 1869. Has also been written Skull.
- Sea**; rock, off Cape Georgiana, at entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Morskoi (sea) by Vasilief in 1833. Morskoi breaker is just west of it.
- Seaforth**; mining camp, on South fork of the Koyukuk river near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, in 1899.
- Seahorse**; islands, low and sandy, on the Arctic coast, a little east of Point Belcher. Named Sea Horse by Beechey in August, 1826.
- Seal**; bay, indenting the northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Nerpichie (seal) by the Russians.
- Seal**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Coal bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest from Unga island. Named Nerpichie (seal) by the Russians.
- Seal**; cape, the southern point of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Kishnak by Tebenkof, 1849. The native name of the cape next west from this is, according to Tebenkof, 1849, Kitkuk, and by transposing or confusing names this is often called Khituk. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Seal cape, and it is said to be now locally so known.
- Seal**; cove, on the eastern shore of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Nerp (seal) by Lindenberg in 1838.
- Seal*, island, near Atka; see Ikinak.
- Seal**; islands, fringing the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, just west of Heiden bay. Named Nerpichoi (seal) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Seal**; islets, near Seal bay, off the northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Nerpichie (seal) by the Russians.
- Seal**; rock, near Cape Newenham, Bristol bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Seal**; rock, near Katmai, Alaska peninsula. Name obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898, from Rev. E. Petelin. It appears to be an isolated rock on the land.
- Seal**; rocks, in Portland canal, near its head. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Seal**; rocks, in the entrance to Prince William sound. Called Rose island by Meares, in 1788, and Triste (dismal) by the Spaniards the same year. It is Siuchi (sea lion) of the Russians and Seal rocks of recent charts.
- Seal**; rocks, near Chiswell island, off Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by the Russians and erroneously translated Seal, the name by which it is designated on current maps and charts.

- Seal**; rocks, off the western end of Kodiak. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by Tebenkof in 1849. Have been called Zufutch, an attempted transliteration of Siuchi (sea lion).
- Sealed**; passage, between Percy and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local and descriptive name; published by the Coast Survey in 1885.
- Sealer**; creek, tributary to Cripple creek, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Sealevel**; post-office, at head of Thorne arm, Revillagiedo island, Alexander archipelago. Established in April, 1900.
- Sealion*, cape, on southern coast of Unimak; see Lutke.
- Sealion**; cove, indenting the northwestern shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Siuchia guba (sea lion gulf) by Vasilief in 1833. Also written Siouchi, Sioutchi creek, etc.
- Sealion*, islet; see Kaligagan.
- Sealion**; point, near the northeastern end of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name. Published by the Coast Survey in 1875. Has also been called Sealion Neck.
- Sealion**; point, on the southeastern shore of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. So called because sea lions haul out here. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Sealion*; rock, a few miles west of the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Sivoutchy (du lion marin) by Lutke about 1830. Not shown on any map.
- Sealion**; rock, at entrance to Puffin bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by the Russians.
- Sealion**; rock, between Rat and Little Kiska islands, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by Lutke, about 1830, who writes Sivoutchi (du lion marin).
- Sealion**; rock, near Reef point, on the southern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Named by the Russians. Lutke has Sivoutchi (du lion marin).
- Sealion**; rock, near the eastern end of Akun island, eastern Aleutians. Called Sivoutchy (des lions marins) by Lutke in 1836.
- Sealion**; rocks, in the Sandman reefs, southwest of Iliasik island. Called Sivuchie (sea lion) by Veniaminof and Sivutschy (see löwen) by Grewingk, 1849.
- Sealion**; rocks, near eastern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by the Russians about 1849.
- Sealion**; rocks, off the northern side of Amak island, near west end of Alaska peninsula, Bering sea. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by Lutke in 1828.
- Sealion**; rocks, off the northwestern coast of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by Vasilief in 1833. Also written Siouchi, Sioutchi, etc.
- Sealion**; rocks, south of Unga, Shumagins. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by the Russians. Have also been called Seal rock.
- Sea Otter*. A group of sunken rocks, south of Augustine island, Cook inlet, are indicated with a query (P. D.) on a map of Cook inlet by Dall, 1895.
- Sea Otter**; bank, northeast of Middleton island, Gulf of Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Sea Otter**; bank or reef, in Shelikof strait, a short distance southwesterly from Cape Douglas. Named Bobrof (sea otter) by the Russians. Also Bobrovoi, Bobrow, Bohrow, etc.
- Sea Otter**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Bobrovaia (sea otter) by Lutke about 1830.

*Sea Otter*, bay; see Meares passage.

**Sea Otter**; cove, in Wrangell harbor, Alaska peninsula. Called Port Bobrovoi (des loutres) by Lutke.

*Sea Otter*; harbor, between Baker and Noyes islands, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. This place may be the one so named by Meares in 1788. The identity is doubtful.

**Sea Otter**; island, east of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Bobrovie (sea otter) by the Russians. Variouslly written Bobrow, Bohrow, etc.

*Sea Otter*; islet, between Kanaga and Tanaga islands, Andreev group, middle Aleutians. Billings, 1790, says it was called Bobrovie (sea otter) from the number of these animals that formerly held their resting place upon it. This name Bobrovie, variouslly written Bobroff, Bobrow, Bobrov, etc., and translated Beaver, has been applied to this islet. Tebenkof adds the word *valga*, which I take to be the Aleut name; another islet southwest from this bearing the name Kavalga.

**Sea Otter**; islets, north of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Bobrovie (sea otter) by the Russian-American Company.

**Sea Otter**; sound, on the western border of Prince of Wales archipelago, about 30 miles north of Sea Otter harbor, in Bucareli bay. This also may be the Sea Otter harbor of Meares in 1788. Also called Otter sound.

*Sea Otters*, bay; see Beaver.

*Seat*, island; see East Clump.

*Seaton*; bay. In the Eleventh Census (p. 25) we read: "Nearly opposite New Eddystone rock, on the east side of the channel (Behm canal) is Seaton bay. It is about 2 miles wide, and extends into the mainland a distance of 15 miles." This appears to refer to Rudyerd bay, or perhaps it is an error for Smeaton bay. I have not found Seaton bay on any chart.

**Seattle**; creek, tributary to Fox lake, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Seattle**; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Seattle**; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Seattle**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm. from the south, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895.

*Seattle*, creek; see Discovery.

**Seattle**; mountain (10,000 feet high), near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after the city of Seattle. Has also been called Bozman.

**Sebree**; island, in Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named, in or about 1890, after Commander Uriel Sebree, U. S. N. It is Headland island of Reid in 1891 (American Geologist, 1891, Vol. VIII, map, p. 228).

**Sebree**; peak, in the eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Commander Uriel Sebree, U. S. N.

**Seclusion**; harbor, in Kuiv island, Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

*Second*; lake, on Kenai peninsula, draining into Shilak or Kaknu or Kenai lake. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. The existence of this lake is doubtful. See Ben lake and Kenai lake.

**Second**; narrows, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897

*Second*, point; see Inner.

*Second*, rapids; see Southern.

**Second Kekur**; an isolated rock or rocky islet, off the southwestern coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Also written Kekoor and Kekour. See Kekur.

- Second Priest;** pinnacle rock, at the southern point of entrance to Summer bay, Captains bay, Unalaska. Locally called so; the similar pinnacle rock off Cape Kalekta, about 7 miles north of this, being known as Priest rock. On the charts this Second Priest rock is merely designated Pinnacle. This rock has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is called Pinnacle.
- Security;** bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Kuiu island; Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade, in 1869, who in that year visited and made a reconnaissance of it.
- Security;** roads, at entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Sedanka*, cape; see Umshaliak.
- Sedanka.** Sarichef, 1792, shows a native settlement at Umshaliuk cape, on the north shore of Unalaska. It does not appear on later maps.
- Sedanka*, village; see Biorka.
- Sedaru;** Eskimo settlement, on the Arctic coast, at Point Belcher. Name from Ray, 1885. Has also been called Sedard, Sezaro, and may be identical with Atnik. According to Murdoch, 1883, it is Sedáro or Sedáru. Also called Nunaria on some charts. See also Atnik.
- Seduction;** island, off Seduction point, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Seduction;** point, on the mainland, in northern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Seduction Tongue. Tebenkof translates it Soblazna (seduction).
- Seetien*, island; see Great Sitkin.
- Seguam;** island (2,098 feet high), the easternmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Various written Segouam, Siguam, Signam, and, by error, Genunam and Tenounam. Has also been called Goreli (burnt).
- Seguam;** pass, about 15 miles wide, between Amlia and Seguam islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Lutke, 1830.
- Segula*, island; see Chugul.
- Sekulumun;** lake, in latitude 61° 30', longitude 137° 30'. Apparently a native name, which has also been spelled Sekulman. The above form, Sekulumun, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Seawik;** lake, near Kotzebue sound, northwestern Alaska. Native name, presumably from some of the Franklin search expeditions about 1850. Written Salawik, Selawik, Silawik, etc. According to John Murdoch it is pronounced Sflawik.
- Selawik;** river, tributary to Selawik lake. Has also been written Sal-a-wik and Selawick.
- Selby;** lake, near the Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak river. Name reported by Schrader, of the Geological Survey, in 1899. This appears to be Nudre-wok lake of Cantwell in 1885.
- Seldevia*, cove; see Herring.
- Seldovia;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Seldevoi (herring) by Tebenkof in 1849. Various written Saldovia, Soldovoi, etc. The native name appears to be Chesloknu, and was published by the Coast Survey, following Dall, in 1883. Erroneously Ches-toknu.
- Seldovia;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Seldovia bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Soldovoi by Dall, in 1883, the bay having been called Seldovoi (herring) by Tebenkof.

**Seldovia;** post-office and village, at Seldovia bay, Cook inlet. The name is derived from the name of the bay. The post-office was established here in November, 1898.

*Selenia*, point; see Settlement.

**Selenie;** lake, on the northern shore of Graham harbor, Cook inlet. The Coast Survey atlas of harbor charts (1869, map 6) has a sketch of "Port Graham from Archimandritoff's Survey," on which appears Celenic lake. This is obviously a mistaken rendering of the Russian word Selenie (settlement).

**Selenie;** point, on eastern shore of Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Tebenkof shows a settlement (selenie) at this point, whence the name Selenie, given by Dall in 1880. This village was called Pavlovsk by Petrof in 1880.

*Selezneva*, bay, cape and village; see Duck.

**Selfridge;** bay, on the southern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Perhaps this is a synonym for Doubtful harbor of Berry in 1881.

*Seltathin*. The Krause brothers, 1882, give Seltathin (Seltat river) as the native name of a small stream tributary to the headwaters of the Klehini river, southeastern Alaska.

*Seltathinschokschage*. The Krause brothers, 1882, report Seltat-hin-schok-schage to be the native name of a mountain peak near the headwaters of the Klehini river, southeastern Alaska.

*Semenoffsky*; island; see Simeonof.

**Semichi;** islands (818 feet high), just east of Attu, western Aleutians. Discovered by the early Russians and named Semichi, from the Russian Semik, says Dall, the feast on the seventh Thursday after Easter, on which day they were discovered. Perhaps they are St. Abram of Bering in 1741. Coxe, 1780, calls them Shemya. Variouslly written Semitsch, Semitschi, etc.

*Semida*. Langsdorf, 1813, calls the Semidi islands Eudocia (Ewdokijefftian), and one of the group, not identified, Semida, which name, spelled Semidi, is now applied to the group. According to Sauer (Billings's Voyage, 200), the largest of the group is Simedan or Simedün. See Chowiet.

**Semidi;** a group of about seven small islands, off Alaska peninsula, southwest from Kodiak; thought to have been discovered by Bering in August, 1741, and named Tumannoi (foggy). Either this group or the adjacent Chirikof island was identified by Cook, 1778, with Bering's Foggy islands. Billings, 1802, calls them Simedan, and in the Spanish atlas of Galiano, 1802, appears the name Isla Fogoi. About the beginning of the century the group received from the Russians the name of Eudoxia or Eudocia, which has appeared under the forms Ewdokijefftian and Evdokeevskies. On old Russian charts they are called Semidi or Eudokievskie. In 1868 they were called by the Coast Survey Seven islands. Sem is the Russian numeral *seven*. By a blunder in transliteration they were once called Zumik.

*Semidin*, island; see Chowiet.

**Semisopochnoi;** island (3,112 feet high), one of the Rat island group, northeast of Amchitka, western Aleutians. The descriptive name, Semisopochnoi (seven peaks), was given, apparently by Sarichef, about 1790. It has been variouslly written Semisopotchny, Semi Soposhna, Semisopokh, Island of the seven mountains, 7 Mountains, etc.

**Senati;** native village, on the right bank of the Yukon, "just below Rampart Rapids." So called by Raymond, in 1869, who says it was the first native village met with on the Yukon in descending from Fort Yukon. It was occupied by Senati, an old Kutchin, and his people. Raymond called it Senati's village.

- Seniavin**; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little east of Port Moller. So named by Lutke, in 1828, after his vessel. Also written Seniavine.
- Sentinel**; island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869. This island was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Sentinel**; peak (4,250 feet high), at head of Glacier bay. So named by Reid in 1892.
- Sentinel**; point, on the southern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Sentinel**; rock, near the Western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1879.
- Sentinels (The)**; group of five islets in Tlevak strait, west of the Nichols group, Alexander archipelago. Called Sentinel islands by Nichols in 1881.
- Seppings**; cape, on the Arctic coast, between Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern. Named Seppings by Beechey in 1827. Has also been written Sepping. The Eskimo village here has been called Cape Sepping, and also Kivalinagmiut.
- Serebrenikof*, arm or bay; see Silver bay.
- Seredka**; open bay, on the southeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzen group, eastern Aleutians. Called Seredkinskoi (middle) by Veniaminof, who says a village of 2 huts (yourts), containing 16 people, existed here in 1830.
- Sergief**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Called Sergieff and Sergeheieff by Lutke. A Russian family name.
- Sergief**; island, at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by the *Rynda* party, in 1863, after a member of the party, who was drowned at Sergief rapid in the Stikine.
- Sergief**; peninsula and volcano, on northwestern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. So called by Lutke about 1830. Has been called Sarytcheff peninsula. Grewingk has Vulkan Sarütschew and Sergejewsky-Berg.
- Sergief**; rapid, in the Stikine river. So named by the *Rynda* party, who lost a man of that name at this place.
- Sergius**; narrows, in Southern rapid, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Sergius**; point, on Chichagof island, in Southern rapid, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Serpentine**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Settlement**; point, Afognak bay, Afognak. Named Selenia (settlement) by the Russians.
- Setuk**; Indian village, about 15 miles east of Yakutat, visited by Russell in September, 1891, who reports its name as Setuck.
- Seven*, islands; see Semidi.
- Seven Sisters (The)**; group of rocky islets off the northern shore of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Seventymile**; creek, tributary to the Yukon from the west, near latitude 65°. Prospectors' name, published in 1898 by the Coast Survey. The creek is about 70 miles below old Fort Reliance.
- Seventymile**; mining camp, on the Yukon, left bank, at mouth of Seventymile creek. Prospectors' name.
- Sevidow*, islets; see Vsevidof.
- Seward**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the west, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published in 1899.
- Seward**; glacier, tributary to Malaspina glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after the Hon. William Henry Seward, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska by the United States.

- Seward**; mining camp, north of Berners bay, on the eastern shore of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. The name Seward City was published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Seward**; mountains (about 4,000 feet high), west of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Seward**; passage, in Ernest sound, separating Deer island from Cleveland peninsula. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Seward**; peninsula, of western Alaska, between Kotzebue and Norton sounds. It has been so designated on maps and in the texts of several publications since the gold excitement of 1898, this having been suggested by Governor Brady in compliment to Hon. William H. Seward. The name Kaviak was proposed by Dall in 1869, who in his *Alaska* (p. 268) says: "The great peninsula inclosed by the waters of Norton Bay and Sound, Bering Strait, the Arctic Ocean, and Kotzebue Sound it is proposed to call the *Káviak Peninsula*, from the native name of Kavi-iák and the *Káviak* Innuít, who inhabit it." This name Kaviak appears to have never come into use. I have not found it on any map.
- Seward*. The southeastern part of Wrangell island was, in 1879, named Seward island by Dall, then writing the *Coast Pilot*. Surveys since made show that this supposed island does not exist.
- Sewidow*, volcano; see Vsevidof.
- Sextant**; point, the western point of entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Seymour**; canal, indenting Admiralty island, from the south, Alexander archipelago. Called Seymour's channel by Vancouver in 1794.
- Sezaro*, village; see Sedaru.
- Sfaganuk**; Eskimo village, on the mainland, east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported in his text to be Sfoganutamiut. On his map it is Sfaganugamute, i. e., Sfaganuk people.
- Shag**; islet, near the northwestern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Urili (shag or cormorant, *graculus bicristatus*) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.
- Shag**; rock, at head of Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Shag**; rocks, in Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Urilie (shag) by the Russians.
- Shagak**; bay, indenting the western shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Chagakh.
- Shageluk**; native village, on the northern bank of the Shageluk slough. So called by Dall in 1866. Tikhmenief, 1861, shows several villages here bearing long names, none of them resembling this one. They are Kushichagat, Tizhgelede, Tlegozhitno, Intenleiden, Kuingshtetaktén and Inselnostleide. None of them appear on modern maps. Petrof, 1880, calls them collectively the Chageluk settlements.
- Shageluk**; slough, on left bank of the Yukon and joining it near Holy Cross mission. So written by Dall, 1866. Tikhmenief, 1861, wrote it Chageliuk; Petrof, 1880, Chageluk, and Raymond, 1869, Shagelook.
- Shagulik**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, from the Russians.
- Shahafka**; cove, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Peschanoi (sandy) by the Russians in 1808-1810, but by Tebenkof, 1849, called Shahafka. Has been written Chagafka.

- Shaiak**; islet, east of and near Cape Peirce, on north shore of Bristol bay. Sarichef, 1826, calls it Morzhévoi (walrus) and adds the native name Shaiak. Tebenkof also calls it Shaiak.
- Shakan**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Prince of Wales island and opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Name of Indian origin, and written Shakan, Shakaan, and Shukan. Sachine and Shakhine are probably only other renderings of the same word.
- Shakan**; Indian village, post-office and saw mill, Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago. In the Eleventh Census (1890, p. 34), we read "Chican, about 60 miles north of Klawak;" and also, "Saw mill and about a dozen houses built some 10 years ago." The post-office was established here in June, 1886. Originally known as Hamiltons Mill.
- Shakan**; island, at southern point of entrance to Shakan bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name.
- Shakan**; strait, in Shakan bay, separating Hamilton island from Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago. Also written Shakaan.
- Shakan Nipples*; see Nipples (The).
- Shakes**; mountain, in the southern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Shakes, an Indian chief.
- Shakhine*; supposed strait or passage, in western part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Variouslly written Sachine, Schakhin, etc. Native name, from the Russians. Apparently only another form of the word Shakan.
- Shakmanof*, bay; see Kizhuyak.
- Shakmanof**; cape, near Spruce island, on the northeastern shore of Kodiak. Named Shakmanof by Murashef in 1839-40. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Riph (reef) point and also Cape Chiniak.
- Shaktolik**; bay, in the eastern part of Norton sound. Called by the natives Chacktoole, according to Cook, 1778, and Shaktol, Shaktoli, and Shaktólik by the Russians. Into it flows the Shaktólik river, and on its shore is the Eskimo village Shaktólik.
- Shaktolik**; Eskimo village, at mouth of the Shaktolik river, Norton sound. Native name. Has also been written Shaktolit. Population in 1880, 60; in 1890, 38.
- Shaktolik**; hills, near the Shaktolik river, east of Norton sound. So called by Dall in his Alaska (pp. 24, 152, etc.).
- Shaktolik**; river, tributary to eastern part of Norton sound. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Shakun**; rock, in Shelikof strait, near Swikshak bay. Native name, from the Russians. Has been written Schachun and Schakhun.
- Shaliakh*, point; see Thatcher.
- Shallow*, bay; see Dry.
- Shallow-water*, point; see Romanof.
- Shallows**; point, the northeastern point of Kittiwake island, near Kodiak. Named Melkowadia (little water) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Shaman**. A native village on the north bank of the Yukon, about 10 miles above the trading post Fort Hamlin, is called Shamans village on late charts. Shaman is a native appellation for "medicine man."
- Shaman**; island, off the western end of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890. Shaman means an Indian medicine man or doctor.
- Shaman**; point, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. So named by Zarembo in 1834. Zarembo's sketch was published, in 1848, on Russian Hydrographic chart No 1396. Called Zhemani on United States Hydrographic chart 225.

- Shantatalik**; small stream, tributary, from the north, to Tustumena lake, Kenai peninsula. Native name, from Wosnesenski, 1840, given by Grewingk as Tschantatalich. Perhaps it is Shanta-tulik, Shanta *region*.
- Shapka**; island (700 feet high), one of the Chiachi group, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Shapka (hat) by the Russians.
- Shariepof*, cape; see Izhut.
- Sharp**; ledge, in Swanson harbor, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Sharp**; mountain (1,227 feet high), north of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Sharp**; peak (5,900 feet high), north of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sharp**; point, at entrance to Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Sharp**; point, on northern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Sharp**; point, on Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, west of Smeaton island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Shasheki*, pass; see Chilkoot and White.
- Shashgat**; bay, apparently an arm of Igak bay, Kodiak; was so called by Lisianski, in 1805 (Voyage, pp. 184–185).
- Shaw*, bay; see Uria.
- Shaw**; island, near Cape Douglas, Cook inlet. Named Shaw's by Vancouver in 1794. The Aleut name is Shunaktuli, which Grewingk writes Schunachtuli.
- Shayak**; island, in Marmot bay, between Afognak and Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Shed**; mountain (2,620 feet high), between Nakat inlet and Willard inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Shedden**; point, one of the points of entrance to Refuge inlet, just west of Point Barrow. Apparently so named by British naval officers engaged in the Franklin search expeditions, 1849–1853.
- Sheenjek**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, near longitude 144° 30'. Late Coast Survey charts call it Salmon river, and earlier ones give Sheenjek or Salmon. Name apparently first published in 1895.
- Sheep**; bay and point, Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sheep**; creek, on the mainland four miles southeast of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a local name. Published in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 152).
- Sheep**; creek, tributary to Dietrich river, from the west, near latitude 68°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader, of the Geological Survey, in 1899. Has also been called David creek.
- Sheep**; creek, tributary to Kotsina river, from the south. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine in 1900.
- Sheep**; creek, tributary to Robert creek, near the headwaters of the Koyukuk. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Sheep**; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Barani (sheep) by Vasilief in 1809. Has been written Barani and Baranie.
- Sheer-off-there*; rock, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Alargate-alla (sheer-off-there) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Shekak*, sound; see Hooniah.
- Shekesti**; point, the southern point of entrance to Wrangell harbor, Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Zarembo in 1834. On United States Hydrographic chart 225 it is Zhekiski.

**Shekt**; islet, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, reported by Zarembo in 1834. Zarembo's sketch of Wrangell harbor, whereon this name appears, was published in 1848 on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1396. On United States Hydrographic chart 225 this is called Shake island.

*Sheldon*, island; see Channel.

**Shelikof**; bay, indenting the western shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Grigori Ivanovich Shelikof, founder of the Russian-American Company. It is the Port Mary of Vancouver, in 1794. Called Mary bay on some charts, and Puerto de Guadalupe in Galiano's atlas, 1802. Has been mistranslated Silk bay. Present usage applies the name Shelikof to the whole bay and restricts the name Mary to a cove or small bight within the bay.

*Shelikof*, harbor; see Three Saints bay.

*Shelikof*, lake; see Iliamna.

**Shelikof**; strait, separating Kodiak from the mainland. So called by the Russians in the last century after Grigori Ivanovich Shelikof. Cook, who saw its eastern end, in 1778, called it Smokey bay on account of the smoke seen on Point Banks. Meares traversed it in August, 1786, and named it Petrie's strait, after William Petrie, esq. The Spaniards, in 1788, called it Canal de Flores. The Russians usually called it Aliaskinskoi or Shelikof, although it appears on an official map of 1802 as Kenai strait. And finally Shelikof has been written Chélékhoff, Helikoff, Shelikhoff, etc.

*Shell*, bay; see Rakovoi.

**Shell**; creek, tributary to Skwentna river, from the north, near longitude 151° 30'. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after P. G. Shell, who prospected in this region in 1887.

**Shell**; hills (1,500 to 1,700 feet high), on the north bank of Skwentna river, about 60 miles north of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after P. G. Shell, who prospected in this region in 1887.

*Shell*, island; see Mogilnoi.

**Shelter**; bay, on the northwestern shore of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

**Shelter**; island, at junction of Stephens passage and Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Shelter**; islet, near the southern end of Long island, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Ubezhitza (shelter) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

**Shelter**; point, the eastern point of Killisnoo island, Hood bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

*Shemya*, islands; see Semichi.

*Shepard*, creek; see Upland.

**Shepherd**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Has also been written Shepard.

**Sheridan**; glacier, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near its mouth. So named by Abercrombie, in 1884, after Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, U. S. A.

**Sheridan**; peak (3,514 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, U. S. A.

**Sherman**; peak (3,984 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.

**Sherman**; point, on the eastern shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A. This

**Sherman**—Continued.

point was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

**Sherman**; sunken rock, off Sherman point, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

**Sheshalek**; Eskimo village on the northern shore of Kotzebue sound, near the mouth of Noatak river. Reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Sheshalegamute, i. e., Sheshalek people. Population in 1880, 100.

**Shevenak**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, near its mouth. Native name, from Nelson 1878-79, who wrote it Shevenagamute, i. e., Shevenak people. Petrof, 1880, gives its population as 58 and its name Shovenagamute in his text (p. 17) and Shevenagamute on his map. Population, in 1890, 62, and spelling Shovenagamiut.

**Shevlin**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, between the Ramparts and mouth of the Tanana. Local name; from the Coast Survey, 1898.

*Shigamik*, island; see Wingham.

*Shilgi*; islet, southeast from Sitkin island, middle Aleutians. Name from the Russians. Identity of the island doubtful.

*Shiltonato*, river; see Innoko.

**Shingle**; island at entrance to Totem bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Shinagrua**; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. The name appears on Coast Survey map 20, of 1869, and presumably on earlier maps, but is not shown on recent maps.

**Shiniak**; native village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, north of the Kanektok river mouth. It is usually Shiniagamute, i. e., Shiniak people. Name Shiniagmiut, published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826. At this place is located a mission warehouse and on some maps appears as Warehouse, on others, Mission Warehouse.

**Ship**; cove, in Port Conclusion, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver who, in 1794, moored his ships here.

**Ship**; high rock or islet, in Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Called Karablin (ship) by the Russians. Lutke calls it a *high rock*, which the Russians of the country call *the ship* and the Aleuts Tanghinakh. Veniaminof has Ship (tanginak). See also Pustoi.

**Ship**; island, near shore of Cleveland peninsula, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Baker, in 1880, on account of its appearance from the south. A rock near it has been called Ship rock and the point behind it Ship point and Ship Island point (Coast Pilot, p. 87, and map, p. 72).

*Ship*, island; see Error.

*Ship*, island; see Labouchere.

*Ship*, island; see Sail.

**Ship**; islet, between Davison and Sextant points, near entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named Karablin (ship) by Etolin in 1833.

**Ship** rock, in the vicinity of Bogoslof island, Bering sea. An island with rocks about it is shown on the track chart of Krenitzin and Levashef, 1768, in Coxe, 1780. On Billings' track chart, published by Sauer in 1802, is shown an islet in this vicinity, and near it the name Ship I. A rock, resembling a ship, near the site of Bogoslof, was described by Cook in 1786. Cook (Vol. II, p. 526) describes it as an "elevated rock like a tower," but gives it no name in his text. This rock has disappeared in whole or in part through the volcanic changes since 1796.

*Shipinskaia*, river; see Sturgeon.

**Shipley**; bay, in Kosciusko island, and opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign John Harry Shipley, U. S. N., a member of his party.

**Shipwreck**; point, on the northeastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

*Shirokaia*, bay; see Broad.

**Shishaldin**; small river, on the north shore of Unimak, "abounding in redfish" says Veniaminof, 1840 (I, 215).

**Shishaldin**; volcano (8,950 feet high), on Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Seen and named by Sarichef on June 18, 1790, who gives, according to Grewingk, Agajedan as its native name. According to Veniaminof, its native name is Sisaguk. Variouslly written Chichaldinskoi, Shushaldinskaia, etc. Its height as measured by Lutke in 1828 was 1,400 toises (8,953 English feet). Kotzebue found its height to be 5,525 English feet (according to Lutke) or of 7,154 according to Grewingk. Tebenkof gives 8,755 feet and the Coast Survey 8,952 feet for its height.

*Shishaldinski*, village; see Sisaguk.

*Shishkof*, cape; see Lapin.

*Shishkof*, point; see Cave.

**Shishmaref**; cape, the southernmost point of Hall island, Bering sea. Named Shishmareva (Shishmaref's) on Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (ed. of 1852), after Capt.-Lieut. Glieb Semeonovich Shishmaref, who accompanied Kotzebue, 1815-1818.

*Shishmaref*, cape; see Northeast.

**Shishmaref**; inlet, indenting the northern shore of Seward peninsula, Arctic ocean. So named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, after Lieutenant Shishmaref, who accompanied him in his explorations in 1816. Variouslly written Chichmareff, Schischmareff, etc.

*Shitnak*, cape and village; see Chitnak.

*Shkagway*, river and town; see Skagway.

*Shkellina*, point; on the southwestern shore of Seduction tongue, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, reported by Lindenberg in 1838.

*Shkin*, island; see Skin.

*Shla-hatch*, island; see Pyramid.

**Shnu**; river or creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 63°. Called by Allen, in 1885, Schnuna, i. e., Shnu river. Has also been printed Schnuno.

**Shoal**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Little Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1874.

**Shoal**; bay, near entrance to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872. Descriptive name.

**Shoal**; cape, on the northern coast of Kodiak, in Narrow strait. Named Otmeli (shoal) by Murashef in 1839-40.

**Shoal**; cape, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Otmeloi (shoal) by Murashef in 1839-40.

**Shoal**; cove, indenting the western end of Alaska peninsula and opening into Isanotski strait. So named by Dall in 1880.

**Shoal**; point, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, on Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlán in 1884.

*Shoal*; point, on the eastern side of McClellan flats, at mouth of the Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Named Otmelie (shoal) by Lindenberg in 1838. This name is obsolete.

*Shoal Ness.* Cook, in 1778, so named some point near the mouth of the Kuskokwim, just what one does not appear. Perhaps it was Cape Avinof.

*Shoals*, island; see Otmeloi.

**Shoals;** point, the southeastern point of Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. This cape has borne many names. Dixon, in 1787, called it White's point, and Lisianski, in 1804, First point. The early Russians, after Lisianski, called it Otmeloi (shoals) point, and to distinguish from another Shoals point a few miles farther within the sound they called it Otmeloi vnieshnie (outer shoals). So it appears as Shoals point, Point of Shoals, and Outer point of Shoals. Tebenkof, in 1850, calls it Nizmennia (low) point.

**Shoalwater;** passage, in Behm canal, separating Winstanley island from the mainland, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.

**Shoe;** island, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1881, by reason of its shape (Coast Pilot, p. 68).

**Shokfaktolik;** one of the numerous lakes in the Kuskokwim tundra, about 25 miles northwest of Bethel; also a native village there. Name obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from missionary Helmick, and spelled Tshokfachtoligamut by Post and Chokfaktoligamute by Spurr. In the Eleventh Census it is called Chokfoktoleghagamiut, i. e., Shokfak *region people*.

*Shoo Fly*, rock; see Eye Opener.

**Short;** bay, indenting the mainland, on north shore of Behm canal. Called Short inlet by Dall in 1879 (Coast Pilot, p. 73).

**Short;** creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**Short;** passage, between Smeaton island and Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Short;** point, just within the entrance to Smeaton bay, on its southern shore, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Shorty;** creek, tributary to the headwaters of the Alsek. Named by Brooks in 1899.

*Shoup*, glacier; see Canyon creek.

**Shovel;** creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, in the Bonanza mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

*Shovenagamute*, village; see Shevenak.

*Show*, gulch; see Snow.

**Shrimp;** bay, in Behm canal, indenting the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Shrubby;** island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 90).

*Shtilia*, point; see Calm.

*Shuck*, camp; see Chuck.

*Shuitna*, river; see Chuit.

**Shumagin;** bank, near the Shumagin islands. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Shumagin;** large group of islands, west of Kodiak and south of Alaska peninsula. So named by Bering, after one of his sailors, who died of scurvy and was buried here, August 30, 1741. Sometimes written Choumagin and Choumaghin. According to Veniaminof, the Aleut name is Kaggiun. Golofnin says the Aleuts call them Unga, from the name of the largest of the group.

*Shunaktuli*, island; see Shaw.

*Shushaldenskaia*, volcano; see Shishaldin.

- Shuyak**; island, north of Afognak, off mouth of Cook inlet. Native name, from the earliest Russian explorers. It has had many spellings, Chouyak, Chuyak, lluiaik, Huiak, Schujek, Shooiak, etc.
- Shuyak**; strait, between Shuyak and Afognak islands. Native name, from early Russian explorers.
- Sichtunak*, strait; see Sitkinak.
- Sidankin*, village; see Biorka.
- Side*, island; see Lewis.
- Sidney**; creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the south, near its mouth, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900. Witherspoon, in 1899, called this Sealer creek.
- Siepermo*, cape; see North.
- Sievernoi*, cape, etc.; see North.
- Sievernoi*, island; see Raspberry.
- Sievernoi*, point; see Akun Head.
- Sievernoi*, strait; see Kupreanof.
- Sigak**; cape, the north point of Akutan island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Called North Head by the Fish Commission, in 1888, and said to be locally so known.
- Sigak*, cape; see Sagak.
- Sigdak*, island, see Great Sitkin.
- Siginak*, island; see Biorka.
- Siginaka**; group of islands, in the northernmost part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians.
- Siginaka**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Siginaki by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Siginak.
- Signal**; island, on eastern side of Western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Maiachnoi (signal) by Vasilief in 1809, on whose chart is shown a *maiak* (light-house). Has also been called Lighthouse, Mayastetchnoi, and Signal Light island.
- Signal**; mountain, in western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Signal*, point; see Yellow.
- Signals (The)**; pinnacle rocks (kekuri), near southern entrance to Akutan pass, eastern Aleutians. Called Kuka (Cook's) pillar by Tebenkof in 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called them The Signals.
- Sigoola*, island; see Chugul.
- Siguam*, island; see Seguam.
- Sigalidok*, island; see Sitkalidak.
- Sikarnoi*, mountain; see Sugarloaf.
- Silak**; islet, in the strait between Little Tanaga and Kagalaska islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Name from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Silk*, bay; see Shelikof.
- Sillokh*, lake; see Skilak.
- Silnaho Tetchenia*, cape; see Tiderip.
- Silok**; creek, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 148°. This stream was called Delta creek by Allen in 1885. To avoid confusion with Allen's Delta river, and because the exact locality of his Delta creek is not clear, this change has been introduced by the Geological Survey. Apparently a native name, which has also been spelled Silokh.
- Silver**; bay, opening into Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Locally so called from the occurrence of silver near it. It was called Serebrenikof arm or bay by the Russians.

- Silver**; lake (elevation 4,200 feet), on the divide between the Alsek and Yukon watersheds, Alaska. According to the Krause brothers the native name is Danaáku; according to Dall, Dana-aka.
- Silver**; point, on the northeastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Silver Bow**; basin, in Gastineau channel, near Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Local name, published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 150).
- Silvester**; point, on the northeastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Silbestre by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Simedan*, islands; see Semidi.
- Simeonof**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Simeonof island, Shumagin group. Surveyed and named by Dall in 1872.
- Simeonof**; island, the easternmost of the Shumagin group. Named Seménovskie (Simon) by the Russians. Lutke applies the name to the southeastern group of the Shumagins, and this one he calls Taghinak. The native name is Tiakinak. Variouslly called Semenoffsky, Simeonovski. Also called Tachkinach, Takh-kin-iakh, Takhinak, Tikhiniak, etc.
- Simonof**; islet, in Highfield anchorage, at north end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty, in 1865, and by the Russians, at about the same time, Observation islet. Has been written erroneously Simanoff.
- Simonton**; point, between Nakat harbor and Nakat inlet, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Simpson**; bay, on the northern shore of Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Simpson**; cape, the western head of Smith bay, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named Cape George Simpson by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in honor of Governor Sir George Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Company. On their map called Cape Governor Simpson.
- Simpson**; cove, at Collinson point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow.
- Simpson**; mountain (5,200 feet high), east of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Simpson**; peak (5,271 feet high), on the mainland east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Simpson**; sunken rock, in Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by H. M. S. *Devastation* in 1862.
- Sinagmia*, village; see Imagnee.
- Sinaru**; small stream, debouching just west of Refuge inlet, on the Arctic coast. Called Sinarua by British naval officers, 1849-1853. Ray, who explored it in April, 1883, with a native guide, writes it Sifiaru in his text and Singaroo on his map.
- Sinclair*, cove; see Pond bay.
- Sinclair**; lake and river, in northernmost Alaska, debouching between Dease inlet and Smith bay, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after George Sinclair, a half-breed and guide, who had served with Sir George Back in 1834.
- Sind*, island; see St. Lawrence.
- Sindsha*, island; see Hall.
- Sinitsin**; island, on the southern shore of Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named, in 1833, by Vasilief, after Lieut. Nikolai Sinitsin, of the Russian Navy, who accompanied Hagemeister on the *Krotkoi*, 1828-1830. Has been erroneously written Sinit.

- Sinnyuli.* This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map of 1885 for some feature a little east of the United States Signal Service station Utkiavi, near Point Barrow, Arctic coast.
- Sinuk;** creek, a little south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, which has been written Sinook, Sinrock, and Synrock. Petrof, 1880, has an Eskimo village on the *north* shore of Port Clarence called Siniogamute, i. e., Siniok people.
- Sinuk;** Eskimo village, on the northern shore of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Given by Petrof, in 1880, as Siniogamute, i. e., Siniok people.
- Siouchi,* bay; see Sealion.
- Siouchi,* islets; see Sealion.
- Siroi;** point, on Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Siroi (wet) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Sisaguk;** native village (in about 1830) on the northern shore of Unimak. This is the native name. The Russians called it Shishaldinski.
- Sisaguk,* volcano; see Shishaldin.
- Sisek;** cove, on the south shore of Beaver bay, in Biorka island, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1792. Perhaps this should be Sasak, the Aleut name of the *parroquet auk*. *Sisik* is the Aleut word for the numeral 100.
- Sishimkak,* island; see *Sitymkan*.
- Sister;** three islands, at high water, about one mile south of Kelp island, Dixon entrance. Named Twin islands by pilot W. E. George and so published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 77). The name Sister islands, published by the Coast Survey, in 1885, has come into general use.
- Sisters;** island, near Port Frederick, in Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Sister islands by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Sisters (The);** two peaks (1,308 and 1,325 feet high), about 12 miles southeast of St. Michael, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Sisters (The),* islands; see Lynn Sisters.
- Sisters (The),* islands; see Twin.
- Sitak;** glacial stream, in the St. Elias alps, debouching a few miles southeast of Yakutat bay. Apparently a native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Sithamak,* island; see Biorka.
- Sitka;** harbor, in Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago.
- Sitka,* island; see Baranof.
- Sitka,* island; see Kruzof.
- Sitka;** point, on the southern shore of Kruzof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. What is now called Cape Edgecumbe was called Sitka point by Russian naval officers in 1809. The present usage retains both names, Edgecumbe for the southwest point of Kruzof island, and Sitka for the inner angle of that point.
- Sitka;** sound, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. First visited by Bodega and Maurelle in August, 1775, and by them called *Ensenada del Susto* (bay of terrors). Dixon, who visited and made a sketch of it in June, 1787, called it Norfolk sound, which name was adopted by Vancouver. The native name, according to the Frenchman Marchand, who was here in 1791 or 1792, is *Tehinkitanay bay*. The Russians who began settlement here in 1799 obtained from the natives the name *Shitka*, a name which, modified to *Sitka*, has come into general use.
- Sitka;** town, one of the chief towns of Alaska. Baranof, in 1799, visited Sitka sound and began the construction of a fortified post, which he called Fort Archangel Gabriel. This fort, located on what is now known as Old harbor, was completed the following spring. In May, 1802, the natives attacked

**Sitka**—Continued.

this fort and drove out its inmates, killing all the officers and 30 men. The Indians then fortified themselves near by and held their post till 1804, when it was bombarded and captured by the Russians. Thereupon a new fort was constructed by the Russians and called Fort Archangel Michael. This was located on the site of the governor's house or *castle* (since burned) in the present town of Sitka. The town which grew up around it was called by the Russians New Archangel (Novo Arkhangelsk) or Sitka. This native word Shitka or Sitka, of unknown meaning, has been variously written Schitcha, Sitcha, Sitki, etc. The post-office Sitka was established here in October, 1885.

**Sitkagi**; bluffs, in the vicinity of Sitkagi point of early maps. So named by Russell, in 1891, who says "there is now no cape at that locality, but rather a slight recession in the coast line."

**Sitkagi**; cape, in front of Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alpine region, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, applied by Tebenkof in 1849. Perhaps identical with cape St. Elias of Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1378.

**Sitkalidak**; island, near the southern coast of Kodiak. Behind this island the Russians made their first settlement on Kodiak, in 1784, at Three Saints bay. The name is a corruption of some native word or phrase which has appeared in many forms. Billings calls the island Kunakan or Kukan, while Galiano's atlas, 1802, has Isla de Soto. For the rest we have variant forms of the above. Lisianski, 1805, has Salthidack, while Langsdorf, who accompanied his expedition, has Sachlidok, Sadlidok or Scachlitak. The early Russian charts have Saklidok and Siaklidok, while Tebenkof, 1849, has Satklidak and Siatklidak. The Russian-American Company map of 1849 has Saklidok, with Shagitak as an alternative form. It has also appeared as Saklidov and even as Zatchlitschak.

**Sitkalidak**; strait, between Kodiak and Sitkalidak islands. Corruption of some native name, obtained by the Russians.

**Sitkinak**; island, one of the Trinity islands, off the southwestern end of Kodiak. Native name, from the early Russians. Has been written Sichtunak, Sikhinak, Sitchinak, Sitcknak, Sithoonack, Sitkinak, Sitkunak, etc.

**Sitklan**; island, southwest of Tongass passage, Dixon entrance. Native name, reported by Davidson, in 1869, as Sit-klan.

**Sitkoh**; bay, in Chichagof island, eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 178).

**Sitnazuak**; Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Seward peninsula, a little west of Cape Nome. Petrof, in 1880, called it Chitnashuak and gave its population as 20. On a recent local map it is called Sitnazoak.

**Sittakanay**; river, tributary to Taku river, from the east, southeastern Alaska. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Sitymkan**. One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is so called by Lutke, who took it from Veniaminof. In Veniaminof's later publication it is called Sishimkak.

**Siuchi**, cape; see Georgiana.

**Siuchi**, cape; see Lutke.

**Siuchi**, rocks, etc.; see Seal.

**Sivwich**, rock; see Klochkof.

**Sivoutchy**, rock; see Sealion.

**Sivwash**, inlet; see Tenakee.

**Sixmile**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet, from the south. Local name, obtained by Becker in 1895.

**Sixtymile**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near longitude 140°. Local name.

**Skagul**; island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Lutke writes Skakhoul and Tebenkof Skagul. Also written Skagule. This, with Oglinga island and adjacent islets and rocks, constitute the Delarof islands of Lutke.

**Skagway**; river and town, at head of Taiya inlet, southeastern Alaska. Native name, variously written. The Krause brothers, 1882, write it Schkagué. Nichols, 1891, wrote it Shkagway. Has also been written Skagwa, Skaguay, etc. The above form has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. The post-office was established here in November, 1897. There is also a military post here, called by the military authorities Skaguay.

**Skan**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Skan bay by Sarichef in 1792. Called Twin bay by the Fish Commission, in 1888, a descriptive term, the bay being double. Veniaminof regards this as lying within Makushin bay and calls it Starichkof.

*Skatalis*, village; see Alaganik.

*Skecter*, bay; see Lituya.

**Skeleton**; islet, very near the eastern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.

**Skilak**; lake, on Kenai peninsula, drained by the Kaknu river. Apparently a native name, reported by Wosnesenski about 1840. Variouslly written Sillokh, Skilakh, Skillokh, etc. Also called Kaknu and Kenai.

*Skilak*, lake; see Ben.

**Skilak**; village, near Skilak lake, on Kenai peninsula. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who spells it Skilakh.

*Skilakh*, lake; see Tustumena.

**Skiliamna**; lake, on Kenai peninsula, tributary to the headwaters of Kaknu river. So called on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847).

**Skin**; island, near entrance to Cholmondeley sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. "Probably named by the traders." It is Shkin island of Russian Hydrographic chart 1493 (ed. of 1853).

**Skirt**; point, on Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, between Rudyerd bay and Walker cove, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Skolai**; pass (about 5,000 feet high), creek, and mountains, between the White and Copper rivers. Spelled variously Scolai, Scoloi. Scolai is the name by which the Copper river chief Nicolai or Scolai is known among all the Yukon natives. (Hayes in Nat. Geog. Mag., IV, 3.)

**Skookum**; creek, tributary to Gold run, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900. Skookum or Skoo-koöm is a Chihalis Indian word, adopted in the Chinook jargon with the general meaning *very*. It means *ghost, evil spirit, demon*, etc. Skookum tumtum means *brave*; skookum chuck, *a rapid*, etc.

**Skookum**; river, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Skoot*, river; see Iskoot.

*Skotnik*, mountain; see Barometer.

**Skowl**; arm, of Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Skowl bay, in 1880, after an Indian chief of that name then living there.

**Skowl**; island, Kasaan bay, Alexander archipelago. This supposed island does not exist. Compare map in the Coast Pilot (p. 72) with later ones.

**Skowl;** point, the southern point of entrance to Skowl arm, Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

**Skull;** cliff (70 feet high), in Peard bay, west of Point Barrow, Arctic coast. So named by English naval officers connected with the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1853.

*Skull;* islet; see Scull.

*Skvortzova,* village; see Starling.

**Skwentna;** river, tributary to the Yentna, from the west, which in turn is tributary to the Sushitna. Native name, from Spurr and Post, 1898. Has also been written Squentna, i. e., Squent or Skwent river.

**Slab;** point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Slag;** point, on the eastern shore of Behm canal, just north of Winstanley island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Slana;** river, draining from Suslota lake to Copper river. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Slaná, i. e., Sla river. Has also been written Slahna.

**Slate;** creek, tributary to Fish river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Peters, 1900.

**Slate;** creek, tributary to Fox river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Slate;** creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.

**Slate;** creek, tributary to Mosquito creek, from the south. Name from Schrader, 1900.

**Slate;** creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. May be identical with Beattie, Bennet, Coffee, Enright, Pancake, Peterson, or Richter of a late local map.

**Slate;** creek, tributary to Sunset creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Slate;** island, in Revillagiedo channel, near entrance to Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, "being entirely composed of that rock."

**Slate;** islets, at entrance to Crawfish inlet, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Aspid (slate) by the Russians.

*Slate,* point; see Aspid.

*Slavarassi,* colony; see Glory of Russia.

*Slava Rossie,* bay; see Tanaga.

**Sledge;** creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Sledge;** island, off the coast of Seward peninsula, west of Cape Nome. So named by Cook, who landed upon it August 5, 1778. He says: "We found, a little way from the shore where we landed, a sledge, which occasioned this name being given to the island." According to Sauer the native name is Ayak. Beechey (*Voyage*, 1826, p. 291) gives the same, Ayak, as the native name and adds: "It is singular that this island, which was named Sledge Island by Captain Cook, from the circumstance of one of these implements being found upon it, should be called by a word signifying the same thing in the Esquimaux language." This native name has been variously written Ajak, Asiak, Asshiak, Ayak, Aziak, Azjiak, etc.

*Sleepy,* sea; see Bering.

**Slide (The);** bluff, just east of Karluk spit, on the northern shore of Kodiak. So called by Moser, 1897.

**Slide Ridge;** mountains, in western part of Revillagiedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

- Slim**; island, near entrance to Nakat inlet, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Slim*, point; see Thin.
- Slime**; bank, off the northern coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Slims**; river, tributary to Kluane lake, near latitude 61°, longitude 138° 30'. Name from Peters, 1899.
- Slocum**; inlet, in mainland, near the north end of Glass peninsula, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after Ensign George Ralph Slocum, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Sloistic*, point; see Lay.
- Sloss*, bay; see Moffet cove.
- Sluice**; creek, tributary to Jim river, from the east, near longitude 149°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Small**; arm, of Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Maley roukav (little sleeve) by the Russians.
- Small**; glacier, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So called by Thomas in 1887.
- Smeaton**; bay, in the mainland, debouching into Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879 (Coast Pilot, p. 72, footnote), after the English engineer Smeaton who, in 1759, rebuilt the Eddystone light-house after its destruction by fire in 1755.
- Smeaton**; island, near Smeaton bay, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1879.
- Smith**; bay, on the Arctic coast, between Dease inlet and Colville river mouth. Named E. Smith's by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after E. Smith, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Smith**; cape, in the Yukon delta, near Cape Romanzof. So named by Dall, in 1869, presumably after Capt. E. E. Smith, a well-known whaling master in the region at that time.
- Smith*, creek; see Davis.
- Smith**; glacier, tributary, from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Smith college.
- Smith**; island, in central part of Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Smith**; island, south of Japonski island, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Smith**; river, in northernmost Alaska, debouching near Cape Halkett, Arctic ocean. Named William Smith by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after William Smith, esq., secretary to the Hudson Bay Company.
- Smokey*, bay; see Shelikof.
- Smooth**; mountain (1,899 feet high), in Dall ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Smuggler**; cove, on the west side of Annette island, opening into Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Also written Smuggler's and Smugglers.
- Smyth**; cape, on the Arctic coast, just west of Point Barrow. So named by Beechey in August, 1826, "in compliment to" William Smyth, one of his officers. Sometimes, erroneously, Smith.
- Snag**; river, tributary to White river, from the west, near longitude 140° 30'. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks in 1898.
- Snail**; point, in Behm canal, the southern point of entrance to Spacious bay. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

- Snail**; point, on the western shore of San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Caracol (snail point) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779.
- Snail**; rock (40 feet high), in Revillagigedo channel, between Boca de Quadra and Foggy bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Snake**; island, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *la Culebra* (the snake) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Snake**; river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, given in 1898; presumably suggested by the tortuous course of the stream.
- Snake**; river, tributary to Nushagak river, from the west. Local name, from Spurr and Post in 1898, apparently suggested by the tortuous course of the stream.
- Snettisham**; port, indenting the mainland coast in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. A post-office, Snettisham, was established here in June, 1900.
- Snip**; islands, in Behm canal, opposite the entrance to Walker cove, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Snipe**; bay, indenting the southwestern coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by the Russians. Has been written Kulitch, Kulitchok, Koulitchkow and Kulichkof.
- Snipe**; island (20 feet high), between Annette and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Snipe**; island, in Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Snipe**; point, the westernmost point of Bell island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Snow**; creek, debouching near Cape York, Seward peninsula, Bering strait. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Snow**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Snow**; gulch, on Glacier creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Erroneously Show.
- Snow**; mountains, on north bank of the Koyukuk, between Allen and Fickett rivers. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Snow**; passage, in Clarence strait, between Zarembo island and the Kashevarof group of islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886, after Lieut. Commander Albert Sidney Snow, U. S. N., who in that year made surveys in this region.
- Snow**; river, tributary to the head of Kenai lake. Local name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Snowball**; creek, tributary to Dutch creek, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Snow Cap**; mountain (5,078 feet high), on the west bank of Stikine river, near Great Glacier. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Snow Dome**; mountain peak (3,300 feet high), in Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Muir in 1882.
- Snowshoe**; creek, tributary to Penny river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Snow Tower**; mountain (7,100 feet high), near Whiting river, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Snowy**; mountain, on and near the north end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, map, p. 182).
- Snowy**; mountain (5,577 feet high), on the mainland, about 6 miles east of Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

- Snug**; anchorage, a little north of Tolstoi bay, Clarence strait, Alexander Archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Clover in 1885.
- Snug**; cove, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Snug**; cove, "in the passage connecting Olga bay with Alitak bay," on western coast of Kodiak. Locally known as Snug harbor. A cannery was built here in 1889.
- Snug**; harbor, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Snug**; harbor, on the western shore of Cook inlet, near Iliamna peak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Snug Corner**; cove or bay, near the southern point of entrance to Port Fidalgo, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by Cook in 1778.
- Soapstone**; point, the northernmost point of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1880, on account of its greenish appearance, resembling soapstone.
- Soblažna*, point; see Seduction.
- Soda**; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898.
- Sodomvina*, islands; see Noisy.
- Sohjeklakakat*, river; see Sozhekla.
- Sokolof**; island, westerly from Wrangell, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, presumably after Mr. Alexander Sokolof, a Russian who has written extensively on Alaskan topics.
- Soldovoi*, bay; see Seldovia.
- Solenoi*, island; see Salt.
- Solomon**; gulch, near Swanport, on the southern shore of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Name from Schrader and Gerdine, 1900.
- Solomon**; river, in the Bonanza mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Solovarika**; islet, southwest from Deer island, near Belkofski. Not identified. Called Solovarikha by Lutke, 1836.
- Soluka**; creek, tributary to Katmai creek, near longitude 155°. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, from Rev. A. Petelin, in 1898, and written Solúka.
- Sombrero**; islet, in northern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Sombrero (hat) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sonickson**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south. Local name, obtained by Barnard, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.
- Sonora**; creek, debouching nearly opposite Sledge island, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Soo City**; mining camp, on South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader, of the Geological Survey, in 1899.
- Soonkakat*, river; see Yuko.
- Soonkakat**; village, and river, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, a little above Nulato. Petrof, in 1880, uses Soonkakat as the name of the village. Allen, in 1885, calls a stream which appears to be identical with this the Yukokakat. See Kakat.
- Sophia**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Sosiego*, Punta del; see Tranquil.
- Sosmovoii*, island; see Fir.
- Soto**; bight, on the northern coast of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

*Soto*, Isla de; see Sitkalidak.

*Souchoi*, channel; see Dry strait.

*Souhoi*, inlet; see Sukoi.

*Soukhoi*, strait; see Dry.

*Soukhoi*, strait; see Sukoi inlet.

*Soukoi*, inlet; see Sukoi.

**Soule**; glacier, in the Seward mountains, west of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

*Soulima*, river; see Ugashik.

*Soundon*, island; see Sumdum.

**Sourdough**; creek, debouching just south of Port Clarence, and near Cape Douglas, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Sourdough**; creek, tributary to Skookum creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**South**; arm, of Bay of Pillars, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**South**; arm, of Hooniah sound, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

**South**; arm, of Kelp bay, Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

**South**; arm, of Three Arm bay, Adak island, Middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

*South*; bay, Dall island, Tlevak strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 69).

*South*, cape, Deer island; see Fawn point.

**South**; cape, the southeastern point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Vkhoda or Iuzhnie (entrance or south) point by Murashev in 1839-40.

*South*; cape, the southern point of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Iuzhnie (south) by Murashev in 1839-40.

*South*; cape, the southernmost point of Chirikof island. So called by Dall, in 1874.

*South*, cape; see Ommaney.

*South*, cape; see Trinity.

**South**; flat, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Wrangell South Flat by Meade in 1869.

**South**; fork, of Birch creek, eastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**South**; fork, of Fortymile creek, near the international boundary. Local designation, published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Presumably in use as early as 1886.

**South**; fork, of Koyukuk river, tributary from the south, near the Arctic circle. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899. Apparently identical with Nohoolchinta of Allen in 1885.

*South*; harbor, the southernmost of Kaigani harbors, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. "Known in 1799 as Taddiskey, a native name, or Taddy's cove, a corruption of the former." (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 66.)

**South**; island, at entrance to Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

**South**; island (250 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Named Iuzhnie (south) by the Russians. The native name is Kutloot. Lutke, 1835, has Kytlek.

**South**; island, west from the entrance to Port Snettisham, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

*South*, island; see Biorka.

*South*; islet, off Aiak cape, on the southwestern shore of Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

**South;** ledge, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**South;** passage, into Eliza harbor, between Liesnoi and Admiralty islands, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

**South;** passage, the contracted part of Cleveland passage, at its south end, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1891.

*South;* point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

*South,* point, Lituya bay; see Harbor.

*South;* point, on the northeastern shore of Christmas island, Security bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by Glass in 1881.

*South;* point, on the northern shore of American bay, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

*South;* point, the southwestern point of the Kodiak group. So called by Lisianski in 1805.

*South,* point; see Kaigani.

*South,* point; see Lauder.

*South,* point; see Paralysis.

*South,* point; see Zapadni.

*South,* sea; see Pacific ocean.

**South Amaknak;** rocks, off the southern end of Amaknak island, in Port Levashef, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1873.

**South Craig;** point, on the eastern shore of Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. This name first appears in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 94), where it is called *South Craig island*.

**Southeast;** cape, the southeastern point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Southeast;** cove, in the south end of Wrangell island, Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

*Southeast,* glacier; see Adams.

*Southeast;* point, the southernmost point of Knight island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.

*Southeast,* point; see Cascade.

**Southeast;** shoal, southeast from Turner point, Port Mulgrave, southeastern Alaska. Called Eastern by Dall, in 1883, Southeastern by Nichols, in 1891, and Southeast by Harber, in 1892.

**Southerly;** island, in St. John harbor, Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Adams* in 1884.

*Southern;* glacier, between Port Dick and Tutka bay, on Kenai peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.

**Southern;** rapids, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Vtorie porogi (second rapids) by the Russians, and often spoken of as the Second or Southern rapids.

**South Green;** rock, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 132).

*South Head,* Akutan island; see Kaianak.

*South Head,* point; see Battery.

*South Marble,* islet, Glacier bay; see Marble.

**South Passage;** point, the southern point of entrance to Tenakee inlet, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Called South point by Meade in 1869.

**South Passage;** rock, near Port Chalmers, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

- South Quadra**; mountain (1,764 feet high), on the mainland, southeast of entrance to Boca de Quadra. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- South Vallenar**; point, on Gravina island, the south point of entrance to Vallenar bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Southwest*, bay, St. George island; see Zapadni.
- Southwest*; cape, the southwestern point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Southwest*, cape; see Cleare.
- Southwest**; cove, in Etolin island, opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Southwest*; end of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called southwest *konetz* (end) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Southwest*; island, one of the Inian group, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 106).
- Southwest**; peak (1,960 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, on Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- Southwest*; point, the southwesternmost point of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Zapadnie (west) by the Russians, and Southwest on recent charts.
- South Zelonoï*, point; see False Green.
- Southwik*, island; see Sutwik.
- Soworoff*, cape; see Suworof.
- Sows (The)**; group of rocky islets, in the entrance to San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Las Puercas (the sows) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Soynai**; river, tributary to Stikine river, from the north. Named Soynai (ice water) by the Russians in 1863.
- Sozhekla**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 151°. Native name, reported in 1885, by Allen who writes it Sohjeklakakat in his text (p. 99) and Sajeklakat on his map (4). It has also been written Sajahlakat.
- Spacious**; bay, in Behm canal, indenting the eastern shore of Cleveland peninsula. Named by Dall, in 1879, from Vancouver's description of it as a "spacious bay."
- Spafarief**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kotzebue sound, Seward peninsula. Named Spafarief's by Kotzebue in August, 1816.
- Spanberg*, cape; see Espenberg.
- Spanish**; islands, at the western entrance to Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by La Perouse in 1786. The name was applied rather indefinitely by La Perouse to a group of islands then very little known. Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883, applies the name to Coronation and Warren islands with some associated islands and rocks. The name is now still further restricted to a small group of islands between Coronation and Kuiu islands.
- Sparrow**; islet, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Vorobinoi (sparrow) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Spasskaia**; bay, on the northern shore of Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. The literal meaning is "of the Church of Our Saviour," but the place was named by the Russians in the early part of the century, presumably after Gregori Spasskaia, a Russian hydrographer. Has been variously written Spaska, Spaskaia, Spaskaia bay, Port Spaskai, etc.
- Spasskaia**; island, north of Spasskaia bay, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Spaskai by Meade in 1869.

- Spectacle**; island (1,000 feet high), between Nagai and Big Koniuji islands, Shumagin group. Descriptive name, given by fishermen and reported by Dall in 1872. Perhaps this is the Kunaigiuk island of Veniaminof (I, 255, 265), which is described as "long with two hills." Lutke spells it Kangaiulouk.
- Speel**; point, at mouth of Speel river, Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Speel**; river, tributary to head of Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Spencer**; cape, the northwestern point of entrance to Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794, "in honour of Lord Spencer." It is called Punta de Villaluenga on the general map in De Mofras' atlas, 1845.
- Spencer**; point, the south point of entrance to Port Clarence, Bering strait. So named by Beechey in September, 1827, "in compliment to the Honourable Captain Robert Spencer," R. N.
- Spike**; island, near Odiak, Prince William sound. So called by Moser in 1899.
- Spike**; rock, near Keene island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1881.
- Spine**; mountain (1,987 feet high), on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Spire**; island, near the northern end of Annette island, in Revillagiedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Spirit**; mountain (3,000 feet high), near left bank of the Copper river, in latitude 61° 20'. So called by Allen, in 1885, because the natives people it with an imaginary *Mighty Spirit*.
- Spirkin*, island; see Biorka.
- Spirkin*, strait; see Udagak.
- Spit**; point, on the eastern shore of Carroll inlet, Revillagiedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Spit**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Apparently so named by Pender in 1868.
- Spit**; rock, off the southern coast of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. So named by Dall or Elliott in 1874.
- Spithead**; the south end of the spit in front of Dutch harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.
- Spitz**; islet, south of Mitrofanian island, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Spitz (sharp pointed) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Split**; island, near Dewey anchorage, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Snow in 1886.
- Split Top**; mountain (2,098 feet high), near head of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- Split Top**; mountain (2,100 feet high), on the eastern side of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1871.
- Spoon Knoll**; hill, on the mainland, east of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Spornago*, point; see Tidemeeting.
- Spot**; mountain (1,807 feet high), in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Spray**; cape, between Skan and Pumicestone bays, on north shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. It was named Mokrovskoi (wet) by Sarichef in 1792. Tebenkof calls it Morkovskoi.
- Spray**; island, in Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

- Spruce**; cape, the southwestern point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Elovoi (Spruce) by Murashev in 1839–40.
- Spruce**; cape, the western point of entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Elovoi vnesnie (spruce outer) by the early Russians. Called Elovoi (spruce) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Spruce**; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Spruce**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Spruce**; island, between Afognak and Kodiak. Lisianski, in 1804, calls it Pine island and Langsdorf, Jellowa (fir). Variouslly called Elow, Elovoi, Yelovoi, etc.
- Spruce**; island (84 feet high), off Pybus bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Yelowy (spruce) by Zarembo in 1838. Erroneously Yellowy.
- Spruce*, island; see Elovoi.
- Spruce**; point, on the eastern shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Schroeder by Meade, in 1869, after Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., a junior officer on the *Saginaw* in 1868–69. It is Spruce point of Lindenberg in 1838.
- Spuhn**; island (246 feet high), at western entrance to Gastineau channel, southeastern Alaska. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, after Mr. Carl Spuhn, of the Northwest Trading Company.
- Spuhn**; point, on Spuhn island, at west end of Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. Said to have been so "named by the United States Navy in 1881." This seems to be an error. Apparently it was first so called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 173).
- Spuhn*, point; see Zimovia.
- Spurr**; glacier, in longitude 143°, near Skolai pass. Named after Josiah Edward Spurr, of the Geological Survey, by Rohn, in 1900.
- Spurt**; point, on the northern shore of Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Square**; bluff, on the northern shore of Amchitka island, western Aleutians. So designated by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- Square**; cove, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Baker in 1880.
- Square**; island, in Behm canal, at mouth of Spacious bay, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Square**; island, in Tlevak strait, north of Long island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.
- Squaw**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Squaw**; gulch and creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining district. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Squentna*, river; see Skwentna.
- Srednaia*, bay, etc.; see Middle.
- Sredni*, island; see Middle.
- Sredni*, point; see Middle.
- Ssergoit*; river, tributary to Kusawa lake, in the upper Yukon valley. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882 as Ssergoit.
- Ssitkaje*, glacier; see Davidson.
- Stachin*, river; see Stikine.
- Stachtan Nitada**. According to Cook, 1778, this name had appeared on "modern maps" as a name of a part of the continent of America, the part we now call Alaska. But he could not find that this name was locally known to either natives or Russians.

- Stag**; point, the northeasternmost point of Deer island, near Belkofski. So named by Dall in 1880. Called North cape by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Staines**; river, of northern Alaska, debouching near Flaxman island, Arctic coast. Called Sir T. Staines river by Franklin in 1826.
- Stamie**; island, in northwestern part of Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Stanhope**; island, near the western shore of Etolin island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Stanhope**; point, the southern point of Stanhope island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Stanovoi*, island; see Kutkan.
- Stanton*, narrows; see Valdes.
- Star**; gulch and creek, tributary to American creek, from the east, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Star**; mining camp and post-office, at junction of Seventymile creek and the Yukon near the international boundary. Locally known as Star City. The post-office, named Star, was established here in November, 1898.
- Star**; rock, bare at low water, in Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Starboard**; cape, the eastern head of Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Named Pravoï (right or starboard) by the Russians. It is on the right hand as one enters the bay.
- Starichkof*, bay; see Skan.
- Starichkof**; cape, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. Apparently named Starichkof (an old codger) by Wosnesenski, about 1840, who gives the native name as Stuk Talj Chak. Spelled Staritschkow by Grewingk.
- Starichkof**; cape, the south head of Makushin bay, on north shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Named Starichkof (an old codger or old fellow) by Tebenkof in 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Odd Fellows. Could this have arisen from an error in translation?
- Starichkof**; native village, shown by Sarichef, 1792, under the name Akmagan, near Starichkof cape, on north shore of Unalaska. Veniaminof calls it Starichkof and says it continued to exist down to 1805.
- Starichkof**; reef, extending off Egg point, on northwestern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Staritchkoff (old codger) by Lutke.
- Starichkof**; river, on the western side of Kenai peninsula. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849. The native name appears, according to Wosnesenski, 1840, to be Stuk Talj Chak.
- Starik**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Yukon, near head of the delta. Called Starry (old) Kwikhpak by Dall, 1869. The place is omitted from most of the recent maps.
- Starling*, cape; see Leontovich.
- Starling**; native village, in the western part of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Skvortzova (Starling's) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Starri-gavan**; bay, in the northeastern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. On a harbor in this bay was the site of the first Russian settlement in these parts, in 1799. After its destruction by the Indians, in 1802, the Russians made a new settlement on the site of the present town of Sitka. Thereupon the old place was and still is referred to as Starri-gavan or Old harbor bay. See also Old Sitka harbor.
- Starri-gavan*, harbor; see Three Saints.
- Starry*, village; see Starik.
- Station**; island, at entrance to Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890. His astronomical station was near this island.

- Station;** island, south of Mitkof island, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Station;** islet, at entrance to Shakan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Station;** point, about one mile south of Wrangell, on Wrangell island, Zimovia strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, who had an astronomical station at this place.
- Station;** point, on Glass peninsula, southwest of Limestone inlet, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Staunch;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Windfall harbor, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Steamboat;** bay, indenting the mainland coast, in northern arm of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Steamboat;** creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Steamer;** bay, in the western part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. Named Parakhotnia (steamer) by the Russians.
- Steamer;** knoll (2,033 feet high), near Steamer bay, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Stebbins;** village, near St. Michael, Norton sound. So called on Coast Survey chart 9380, published in 1900. On Coast Survey chart 9370, published in 1899, it is called Atroic or Stebbins. See also Stephens, cape.
- Steele;** creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Steele;** point, the easternmost point of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787. Vancouver, in 1794, named it Bentinck. Often written Steel. Both names are used on the latest charts and applied to two distinct yet near together capes.
- Steep;** cape, on the northwestern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Krutoi (steep) by the Russians. Called Kruto, Krutoi, and Krutoy.
- Steep;** mountain (2,045 feet high), near the head of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855. Has also been called Steep Top.
- Steep;** point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Steeple;** peak (2,136 feet high), on the mainland near Taku harbor, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Stella;** creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Stepanof;** cove, on the northern coast of Umnak, perhaps in Inanudak bay. So called by Lutke. See Inanudak.
- Stephens;** cape, opposite Stuart island, on the mainland, on the southern coast of Norton sound, Bering sea. So named by Cook in September, 1778. In the mouths of the Russians this became Stefens and even Stebbins. Perhaps this is Tchuk of the natives.
- Stephens;** cove, indenting the mainland, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Stephens;** creek, tributary to head of Klutina lake, latitude 61° 30'. Presumably so named by Lowe, in 1898, after Sherman C. Stephens, a member of his party.
- Stephens;** hill (331 feet high), on Cape Stephens, near St. Michael, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Stephens;** passage, between Admiralty island and the mainland to the east, Alexander archipelago. Called Stephens's passage by Vancouver in 1794.
- Stephens;** point, on the mainland, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Beardslee in 1880.

- Stepovak**; bay, indenting the southern part of Alaska peninsula, near the Shumagins. Named Stepovakho (Stepof's) bay by the Russians. Proper name. Has been written Stepovakho and Stepowoj. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Zakharof (Zachary) bay.
- Stetson**; creek, tributary to Cooper creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Stevenson**; island, in Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Stewart**; island, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Stewart**; peak, on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Stewart**; port, on the eastern shore of Cleveland peninsula, opening into Behm canal. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mate John Stewart, of his party, "who made a very good survey of it."
- Stewart**; river, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Stewart**; river, tributary to the upper Yukon. So named, in 1850, by Robert Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company. Named after his friend and assistant clerk, James G. Stewart, son of Hon. John Stewart, of Quebec. Stewart (James G.) crossed this river on the ice in the winter of 1849.
- Stewart**; sunken rock, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Stick*, village; see Chief Stephen.
- Stiernfeld*, island; see Turner.
- Stikine**; river, in southeastern Alaska and British Columbia. A name of Indian origin and which has been variously written Stachin, Stachine, Stakhin, Stakeen, Stickeen, Stikeen, etc., and erroneously Francis river and Pelly river. The above form Stikine has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Stikine**; strait, separating Zarembo islands from Etolin and Woronkofski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians and written Stakhinski, Stachinski, etc.
- Still**; harbor, in Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Tikhaha (still) by the Russians. Has also been called Tichai and Tichaia.
- Stillwater**; anchorage, in Kottznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Stiphan*, Indian village; see Chief Stephen.
- Stockade**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Taku harbor, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. On the point was a ruined blockhouse and stockade built by the Hudson Bay Company in 1840-41.
- Stockdale**; harbor, on the western coast of Montague island, Prince William sound. Named Stockdale's by Portlock in 1787.
- Stolb*, cape; see Bold.
- Stolb*, rock; see Pillar.
- Stone*, bay; see Necker.
- Stone**; islands, in entrance to Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Mr. J. C. Stone, a member of his party.
- Stone**; islet, at the south end of Davis creek, in Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. The name is used by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 160).
- Stone**; rock (20 feet high), about 3 miles north of Cape Chacon, Dixon entrance. So named by Clover in 1885.

- Stonehouse**; creek, in Fortymile mining district, tributary to Mosquito fork, from the north. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.
- Stoney**; mountain and glacier, in the Tordrillo range. So named by Spurr in 1898.
- Stony**, island; see Pyramid.
- Stony**, point; see Peschani.
- Stony**, point; see Tonki.
- Stop**; island, in Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882. Beyond this island there is an extensive mud flat and shoal water.
- Stopford**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Storm**; islands, in Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Story**; islands, in Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Mr. Story, agent of the Alaska Packing Company.
- Story**; slough, one of the passes through the delta of the Copper river. Name from Schrader and Gerdine, 1900.
- Stoss**; cape, near the head of Russell fiord, Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.
- Stout**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near Double Point mountain. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Strait**; cape, on the northeastern shore of Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Called *Cape of the Straits* on English charts prior to 1880. On late charts called Cape of the Strait.
- Strait**; island, off Port Protection, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886. Called Barrie by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 104).
- Strauss**; sunken rock, near south end of Shelter island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in or prior to 1891.
- Strawberry**, point; see Raspberry, cape.
- Strawberry**; pond, about 3 miles southwest of Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Laguna de las Frezas (dung lake) by Malaspina in 1791. In Spanish *frezas* means dung, *fresas* means strawberry. Perhaps frezas is a clerical error for fresas. I prefer to think so and make this change.
- Streets**; island (10 feet high), in Clarence strait, just north of entrance to Kasaan bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Streets**; lake, in the western part of Etolin island, draining to head of Rocky bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hale Streets, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Strelna**; creek, tributary to the Kuskulana, from the north, near its mouth. Native name in local use, 1900.
- Stripe**; mountain (2,300 feet high), west of and near mouth of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Strogonof**; point, the southern point of entrance to Heiden bay, on northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Strogonova (Strogonof's) by Lutke. Has also been written Strogonoff, Strogonov, etc.
- Stuart**; canal or passage, across Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Stuart**; creek, tributary to Fairview creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Stuart**; creek, tributary to the Tonsina river, from the west, near its mouth. Name from Schrader, 1900.

- Stuart**; island, in Norton sound, western Alaska. Discovered and named Stuart's by Cook in September, 1778.
- Stuart**; mountain or hill (483 feet high), on Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Stuck**; mountain, near Copper river, in latitude 62°. Named Stück by Abercombie in 1898.
- Studenaja*, bay; see Cold.
- Stuk-Talj-Chak*, river; see Starichkof.
- Stulchena*, bay; see Cold.
- Sturgeon**; river, on the northern coast of Kodiak, near Karluk. Named Shipniskaia by Tebenkof in 1849. Called Sturgeon river by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Sturgess**; island, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published in British Admiralty chart 2431 (ed. of 1890).
- Styleman**; point, the northern point of entrance to Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Styx**; river, in the Tordrillo range, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near its source. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Subienna*, bay; see Massacre.
- Succosleanty*, river; see Sukosleanti.
- Suchilnoi*, islet; see Sushilnoi.
- Sucho Emmik*, bay and peninsula; see Dry Spruce.
- Sucker**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, near the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Sucker*, river; see Rapid.
- Suckling**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Controller bay. So named by Cook in 1778.
- Suckwan*, village; see Sukkwan.
- Sudak**; cape, the northeasternmost point of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Called Sudak (perch-pike) by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Sudakh.
- Suemez**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by the Spaniards, 1775-1792.
- Sugarloaf**; island, about 14 miles northwest of Cape Spencer, at entrance to Dixon harbor, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Sugarloaf**; island, one of the Barren islands, in entrance to Cook inlet. So called by Dixon in 1787 (Voyage, p. 69).
- Sugarloaf**; mountain (5,259 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Sugarloaf**; mountain (1,350 feet high), on the southeastern coast of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. Named Sikarnoi golovie (sugarloaf), says Lutke, 1836, on account of its appearance.
- Sugarloaf**; peak, on Alaska peninsula, near the head of Bristol bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Sugarloaf**; peak (1,060 feet high), on the north end of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- Sugarloaf**; peak (1,760 feet high), on the southern edge of Semisopochnoi island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Apparently so named by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855.
- Sugarloaf**; rock, near cape Whithed, at entrance to Prince William sound. So called by Moser in 1897.
- Sugarloaf*, rock; see Humpback.

*Sukhoi*, bay; see Dry.

*Sukhoi*, river; see Blind.

*Sukhoi Elmik*, bay; see Dry Spruce.

**Sukkwán**; Indian village, on the north shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Has also been written Suckqwan.

**Sukkwán**; island or (?) peninsula, in the northern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So written by Moser, in 1897.

**Sukkwán**; strait, in the northern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So written by Moser, in 1897.

**Suklik**; island (200 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name obtained, in 1874, by Dall, who wrote it Su'khlikh.

**Sukoi**; inlet, partly dry at low water, separating Kruzof and Partofschikof islands and uniting Krestof and Salisbury sounds. This constitutes the northern and chief part of the strait named Hayward's by Portlock in 1787. It was called Sukoi (dry) by the Russians, a name which has appeared as Dry, Souchoi, Souhoi, Soukhoi, Soukoi, etc.

**Sukoi**; islets, north of the northern entrance to Wrangell strait, in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Soukhoi (dry) by Meade in 1869. Has also been written Souchoi.

**Sukosleanti**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, near its mouth. Native name reported, in 1885, by Allen who writes it Succosléanti in his text (p. 106) and Succosleanti on his map. Tikhmenief, 1861, shows this stream and calls it Kalialiaktna.

**Sukwanila**; mountains, on north bank of the Yukon a little above the Melozi river. Called Suyanyilla by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867, and Suquonilla by Raymond in 1869. Apparently these are the mountains called on late Coast Survey maps Tohtanyilla.

*Sulima*, river; see Ugashik.

**Sullivan**; island, in Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade, in 1869, after the master of the American schooner *Louisa Downs*, wrecked here in 1867. According to the Krause brothers, 1882, its native name is Schikúk.

**Sullivan**; mountain (2,142 feet high), on the eastern shore of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

**Sullivan**; point, on the western shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

**Sullivan**; rock (150 feet high), south of Sullivan island, in Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the United States Hydrographic Office in 1869.

**Suloia**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Suloia (porridge) by the Russians. George Kostrometinoff, U. S. court interpreter at Sitka, writes this Sulovoi (ripple).

**Suloia**; islet, in Suloia bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

**Suloia**; point, opposite Fish bay, on Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.

**Suloia**; sunken rock, in Suloia bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

**Sulphur**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Sulphur**; springs, on Bell island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Sumdum**; glacier, on the mainland, near Holkham bay, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Native name, written Soundon by Meade in 1869.

**Sumdum**; island, in Endicott arm of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Called Sand island by Meade in 1869. Has also been written Soundon. Sumdum is its native name.

- Sumdum**; post-office, in Sanford cove, Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. Established in November, 1897.
- Summer**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof calls this Imagninskoe. Davidson, in 1869, called it Indian bay and Dall, in 1871, Summer bay, which is believed to be its local name.
- Summit**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the west, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Summit**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Summit**; glacier (5,700 feet high), on the mainland, east of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Summit**; island, on the north shore of Bristol bay, just east of Togiak bay. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. Sarichef, 1826, calls it by its Eskimo name, Kellek. Tebenkof calls it Kielkek.
- Summit**; peaks (5,800 feet high), at head of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sumner*, glacier; see Turner.
- Sumner**; island, northwest from Port Protection, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Sumner**; mountains, in the southern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Sumner**; strait, extending from the mouth of the Stikine river to the Pacific, between Prince of Wales archipelago and other islands, on the south, and Kupreanof and other islands, on the north. Named by Dall, in 1875, after Hon. Charles Sumner.
- Sun Golovine*, bay and sound; see Golofnin.
- Sunil*, cape; see Ninilchik.
- Sunny**; mountain (4,400 feet high), near the outlet of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sunrise**; mining town and post-office, on Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Founded in 1895 or 1896 and called Sunrise City. The post-office Sunrise was established here in June, 1899.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Gold run, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the north, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet, from the south, just west of Sixmile creek. Local name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Sunset**; island (404 feet high), near Windham bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Sunshine**; village or camp, on the Klehini river, near Chilkat river. Prospectors' name, from Brooks, 1900.
- Surf**; rock, near Middle channel, into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Polivnoi (surf washed) by the Russians in 1809. Also, they used Burun (breakers) to designate it. Thus it has been called Bolivnoi (by error), Burun, Polivnoi, and Surf.
- Surge**; small bay, indenting the western shore of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 185).
- Surprise**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the north. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine in 1900.
- Surprise**; creek, tributary to Topkok river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Surprise**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Surprise**; harbor, at the south end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named, presumably, by Meade in 1869.
- Surprise**; point, on island in mouth of Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1888.
- Survey**; mountains (2,916 feet high), in the northern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Survey**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Sushilnoi**; islet, in the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. Named Sushilnoi (drying-ground, drying place) by the Russians. Erroneously Sushitnoi. Veniaminof has Chishelnoi (cleaning).
- Sushitna**; Indian village, near the mouth of Sushitna river, Cook inlet. Petrof, 1880, writes it Sushetno and shows two villages, Sushetno (first village), with population 44, and Sushetno (second village), with population 46. The Eleventh Census, 1890, has Sushitna village, with population 142.
- Sushitna**; mountain (4,280 feet high), about 15 miles north of the mouth of the Sushitna river. Apparently a local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1900.
- Sushitna**; river, tributary from the north, to Cook inlet. Native name, Sushitna, i. e., Sushit river. Variouslly written Suchitna, Sushitna, etc.
- Suslota**; creek, tributary to Slana river. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text it is printed Suslota, and also (apparently erroneously) Sustota. The termination *ta* is doubtless what Hayes wrote *to* or *too*, meaning creek.
- Suslota**; pass (about 4,000 feet high), between the Copper and Tanana rivers. So called by Schrader in 1899.
- Suspiro**; cape, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Suspiro (sigh) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Susto*, Ensenada del; see Sitka.
- Sutchum*, island; see Sutwik.
- Sutkum*, island; see Sutwik.
- Sutro**; creek, tributary to Fox river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sutwik**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidi group. Native name, from the Russians, who have Sutkum and Sutwik. Langsdorf, 1813, has Sutchum and the Russian charts Sutkhwik. Variouslly written Soutkhvik, Soutvik, Sutchum, Sutchwik, Sutkhum, Sutkwik, and Zutchwik. Petrof, in the Tenth Census, 1880, calls the island Sutkhum, and in his text (p. 28) the village Sutkhooon. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, the island is called Sutwik and the village Sutkum.
- Sutwik**; native village, on Sutwik island.
- Suworof**; cape, at mouth of the Naknek river, near head of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Staniukovich, of the corvette *Moller*, in 1828, whose reconnaissance of the Alaska peninsula ended here. Spelled Souvoroff, Suvoroff, etc. Russian proper name.
- Suworof**; village, at mouth of the Naknek river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So called by the Russians, presumably after Cape Suworof, near by. Its native name appears to be Kinghiak or Kiniaak, which has also appeared as Kinuiak. Sarichef calls it the Aleut village Naugvik.
- Suyanyilla*, mountains; see Sukwanila.
- Svensen**; sunken rock, in the eastern part of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Svenson by Moore, in 1895; here changed to Svensen, the usual spelling of this Swedish proper name.
- Svetchnikoff*, harbor and point; see Sviechnikof.

- Sviechnikof**; harbor or port, indenting the southern shore of Amlia island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Surveyed and presumably named by Chernof in 1832. May be a family name. Sviechnik is Russian for *tallow chandler*. The name has been written Svetchnikoff, Sbieznikof, and even Suchikova.
- Svieshlakof**; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. So named by the Russians.
- Svikhchak*, bay; see Swikshak.
- Svinoi*, island; see Hog.
- Swamp**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Swan**; island, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Swan**; lake, near Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Lebiazhe (swan) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Swan**; river, tributary to the Mulchatna, from the east, near latitude 60°. Local name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Mittendorf.
- Swanport**; anchorage and post, opposite Valdes, in Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Local name, published in 1899.
- Swanson**; harbor, at junction of Lynn canal, Chatham strait and Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Swedania**; point, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Shumagins. Named Swedania (meeting place) by the Russians.
- Swedish Meadows*. This name appeared on an unpublished chart of the Coast Survey (numbered 1000) for some features in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago.
- Sweetcake**; creek, tributary to Ophir creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sweetheart**; falls, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Swikshak**; bay, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait, about 25 miles southwest of Cape Douglas, Alaska peninsula. Native name, which Lutke, 1835, writes Svikhchak. Has been written Sbichsak and Swikschak.
- Svinoi*, island; see Hog.
- Sword**; point, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Espada (sword point) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779.
- Syble**; point, on the mainland, the eastern point of entrance to Yes bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Sycamore**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Chernieshef (perhaps from Cherniechie, *sycamore*) by the Russians in 1808-1810. Tebenkof calls it Maknashka and the Coast Survey, Devils bay.
- Sykes**; point, the southern point of entrance to Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after a member of his party.
- Sylburn**; harbor, on the western side of Annette island, opening into Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Symonds**; bay, in Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named after Lieut. Frederick Martin Symonds, U. S. N., who, with Master G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., surveyed it in 1879.
- Symonds**; point, on Admiralty island, near north end of Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., who made surveys in this vicinity in 1880.
- Taaltsug*, bay; see Dry.
- Taaltsug**; river, one of the five rivers in the delta of the Alsek, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.

**Taapkuk**; Eskimo village (population 42 in 1880), at Cape Espenberg, Kotzebue sound. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Ta-apkuk.

**Table**; island, in Hood bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

**Table**; mountain (6,000 feet high), on the headwaters of the Koyukuk river, in latitude 68°. Descriptive name, given by Schrader in 1899.

**Tachat**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the north, near latitude 63°. Native name, from Spurr and Post, 1898; who wrote it Tachatna, i. e., Tachat river.

*Tachik*, bay; see Pavlof.

**Tachilni**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Morzhovoi bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its western end. Named Tochilnoi (grinding to an edge, sharpening, whetting) by Tebenkof in 1849. Its Aleut name according to Lutke (p. 272) who obtained it from Kudiakof, 1791, is Animatchoutchkok.

**Tachilni**; mountains, between Cold and Morzhovoi bays, at western end of Alaska peninsula. Named Tachelhey by the Fish Commission, in 1888, the name being obviously derived from Cape Tachilni, near by. Tebenkof calls the cape Tochilnoi. It has been given Tachilnoi by Dall, Tachelhey by the Fish Commission, and Tachethey by the Coast Survey.

*Tachkinach*, island; see Simeonof.

*Tachshilik*, creek; see Takshilik.

*Tachti*, island; see Takli.

*Tacou*, harbor; see Taku.

*Taddiskey*, harbor; see Kaigani and *South*.

**Tadluk**; cape, on the southern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

*Tadrandike*, river; see Chandlar.

**Tag**; rock or rocky islet, one of the Delarof islands, near western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, who writes it Tagachalgis, or, as we may divide it, Tagach-al-u-gis. This has been written Tagatchalgise by the Hydrographic Office and Tagachalgise by the Coast Survey. This large name of a small feature I have here curtailed to Tag.

**Tagadak**; islet, east of Adak, and south of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Tagádak is Aleut for *new*, *fresh*, etc. Has also been written Tagadakh.

**Tagalak**; island, between Atka and Great Sitkin, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Billings's track chart 1790-92. (Not to be confounded with Tagadak, a small island about 10 miles west of this one.) Has also been written Tagalakh.

*Tagamak*, islet; see Chernabura.

*Taghinak*, island; see Simeonof.

**Tagish**; lake and post-office, east of Bennett lake, Yukon district, Canada. Named Bove, in 1883, by Schwatka, after Lieutenant Bove, of the Italian navy, but by Dr. Dawson called Tagish. The native name, according to Ogilvie, is Takone. The above name, Tagish, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

**Tagumanik**; creek, tributary to the eastern part of Norton sound. Native name, from the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867.

*Taguta*. Raymond, 1869, shows a native village on the north bank of the Yukon, about 15 miles below the mouth of the Kaiyuh river, called Tagutakaka, which appears to be intended for Taguta-kakat, i. e., Taguta river. Neither name nor village appears on recent maps.

- Tahini*; river, tributary to Chilkat river, from the north, near latitude 59° 30'. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.
- Tahini*, river; see Takhin.
- Tahkandit**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the northeast, near the international boundary. Native name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1890, as Tahkandik.
- Tahko*, lake; see Teslin.
- Tahko*, pass; see Taku.
- Tahltan*, river; see First North.
- Tahneta**; pass, between the headwaters of the Matanuska and Tazlina rivers. Native name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Tahnokkalony*, village; see Tanakot.
- Taigud**; islands, on the south side of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Taiya**; inlet, at head of Chilkoot inlet, southeastern Alaska. An Indian word variously written Tyja and Tya (Meade, 1869), Dejah (Krause, 1882), Dayay (Schwatka, 1883), Dyea and Taiya by various authorities. The above form has been adopted for the inlet and the river which flows into it at its head.
- Taiyasanka**; harbor, in front of Ferebee glacier, at the head of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, as Dejahssánke. Nichols (1891) writes it Taiya Sahnka.
- Takaiak**; mountain, about 25 miles southeast of Nulato. Native name, from Tikhmenief, 1861. Not found on any recent map. Near it Tikhmenief shows a summer village called Takaiaksa.
- Takaltski*, creek; see Medicine.
- Takanis**; bay, indenting the western shore of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Usually written Takhanis.
- Takatatz**; bay, on the eastern coast of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Moore in 1895.
- Takawangha*, island; see Tanaga.
- Takchuk**; entrance, to a narrow strait leading from Grantley harbor to Imuruk basin, Seward peninsula. Beechey visited this in August, 1827, described it, and says it is called Tokshook by the natives. Lutke writes it Tokchouk. Beechey says there was an Eskimo village on its shores. Dall, 1869, locates a village here called Taksumut. By Petrof, 1880, this is called Taksomute and located farther east.
- Takhanis*, point; see Bingham.
- Takhin**; mountain ridge, between Takhin river and Chilkat lake, southeastern Alaska. The native name of this ridge was reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, to be Takhinschá.
- Takhin**; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west, near head of Lynn canal. Native name, reported by United States naval officers, in 1880, as Takheen. Krause's map of 1882 has Takhin. Has also been called Tahini and Takhini. The above form, Takhin, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Takhini**; river, draining from Kusawa lake to Lewes river. Native name, reported in 1883 by Schwatka, who writes it Tahk-heen-a. The above form, Takhini, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Takiketak**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay. Name from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Takikatagamute, i. e., Takiketak people. Population in 1880, 21.
- Taklek*, cape; see Aklek.

- Takli**; island, between Katmai and Kukak bays, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Takali and Takhli. Erroneously Tachli and Tachti.
- Takome*, lake; see Tagish.
- Takshak**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, near Razboinski. Name from Dall, 1869. Usually written Takshagemut, i. e., Takshak people.
- Takshak*, village; see Chukchuk.
- Takshilik**; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the south, about 30 miles above the Kanektok's mouth. Native name, from Post, 1898, who wrote it Táchshilik.
- Taksumut*, village; see Takchuk.
- Taku**; harbor, indenting the mainland in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. A native name, first applied by Vasilief in 1848. Variouslly written Taco, Tacou, Takou, etc.
- Taku**; inlet, opening into Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Native name, variously written, Taco, Tacou, Tahko, etc. It is Lothianoi (icy) arm of Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been called Glacier inlet.
- Taku**; lake, draining into Taku harbor. So called by Thomas in 1888.
- Taku**; mountain (2,170 feet high), on the mainland, near Taku harbor, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So called by Thomas in 1888.
- Taku**; pass, into the interior by way of the Taku river. Local name, first applied by Vasilief in 1848. Variouslly written Taco, Tahko, Takou, etc.
- Taku**; point, on the eastern shore of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska.
- Taku**; river, of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska, tributary to the head of Taku inlet.
- Taku**; village, at head of Taku harbor, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Has appeared on charts as Taku settlement and Takou villages.
- Ta-ku-ten-my*, lake and river; see Kluane.
- Ta-ku-ten-my-ee*, lake and village; see Aishihik.
- Talbiksok**; river, tributary to the lower Yukon, from the south, near or at the Yukon-Kuskokwim portage. Native name from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Talbiksokh. Variouslly written Talbigsak, Talbiksak, etc.
- Talkeet**; mountain range, north of Cook inlet, between the Matanuska and Sushitna rivers. The name Talkeetna was proposed by Eldridge, in 1898, and published in his report, where he says the last syllable is often pronounced *no*. Talkeet-na or Talkeet-no means Talkeet river.
- Talkeet**; river, north of Cook inlet, tributary to the Sushitna, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Eldridge and Muldrow, 1898, who wrote Talkeetna, i. e., Talkeet river.
- Tall Tree**; point, in Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.
- Talnika*, point; see Willow.
- Talsekwe**; river, tributary to Taku river, from the north, near the international boundary line, southeastern Alaska. Native name, given by the Coast Survey, in 1895, as Taltakay, in 1898, as Tolusque (or possibly Slocah), and, in 1899, as Tallsaykway.
- Tamgas**; harbor, indenting the southern shore of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and so called by Etolin in 1833. Presumably a native name, identical with Tongass, but kept in this form to prevent confusing the two places.
- Tamgas**; mountain (3,684 feet high), in the southeastern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Tamgas**; reef, in Felice strait, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Tan.** This is said to be the native name for *cape* or *point* as used by the Indians about Cook inlet. It is added as a final syllable. Thus, Kukistan, i. e., Kukis cape.

**Tana**; glacier and river, tributary to the Chitina, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript-map made by prospectors in 1900.

*Tanaak*, cape; see Paramanof.

**Tanada**; creek and lake, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near longitude 144°. Apparently a native name, reported by Peters, of the Geological Survey, in 1899.

**Tanadak**; island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Tanadakh. Perhaps it means *crab place*.

**Tanadak**; islet, east of and near Little Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Aleut name from Lutke. Also written Tanadakh.

**Tanadak**; islet, near the eastern end of Amlia island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

**Tanaga**; bay, indenting the western shore of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Sarichef in 1790. Tebenkof, in 1849, called this Slava Rossie (Glory of Russia) bay, after the ship *Glory of Russia*, commanded by Billings, in whose company Sarichef was. So it appears on late maps as Glory of Russia bay.

**Tanaga**; island (6,975 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from early Russian explorers. Lutke has Tanaga or Taniaga, and Grewingk indicates that the native name is Takawangha. Has also been written Tannaga.

*Tanaga*, island; see Little Tanaga.

**Tanak**; cape, the northernmost point of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof calls this cape Egorkovskoi, "noteworthy for the enormous blocks thrown out by the explosion of Tulik volcano in 1817." The native village Egorovskoi, located here at that time, was destroyed, the natives, however, being absent. The village was rebuilt in Inanudak bay and is, I suppose, the Nikolski village of today. Kuritzien, 1849, calls this Tanak, the Aleut word for *place* and the Kodiak word for *water*.

*Tanakh-angounakh*, island; see Chuginadak.

*Tanakhotkhaiak*, village; see Tanakot.

**Tanaklak**; island, south of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Tanakhlakh.

**Tanakot**; native village, on north bank of the Yukon, near mouth of the Melozi river. Population in 1880, 52. The Tenth Census (1880) gives as the name of a town near this locality Tanakhotkhaiak. On later maps it appears as Tahnohkalony.

**Tanana**; glacier, in latitude 62°, longitude 142° 30'. So named by the Geological Survey in 1898.

**Tanana**; post-office, on north bank of the Yukon, at mouth of the Tanana river. Established in September, 1898. At this place is Fort Gibbon, and also the New St. James Mission.

**Tanana**; river, of central Alaska, tributary to the Yukon; literally Tanan-ná, i. e., Tanan river and said to mean *river of the mountain men*. According to Allen its upper part is called Nabesná by the natives. It was known to the traders of the Hudson Bay Company as Gens des Buttes. Has been variously written Tananah, Tannanah, Tennanah, etc., but it is now universally known as the Tanana.

*Tananei*, village; see Chilkoot.

**Tanani**; Indian village, just north of Haines, near head of Chilkoot inlet, south-eastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

**Tanaskan**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1792, who wrote it Taneska. Veniaminof, however, writes it Tanaskan. It means *vegetable garden*. It is Macks bay of the Fish Commission in 1888.

**Tangent**; peak (2,449 feet high), on the mainland, west of Farragut bay, south-eastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

**Tangent**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Dease inlet, east of Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, who say "The land . . . turned sharply off to SSW., forming an acute angle well termed Point Tangent."

*Tanghinakh*, islet; see Pustoi.

**Tangik**; islet, near the eastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Tangik is Aleut for *island*. Called Waverly island by the Fish Commission in 1888.

*Tangimak*, island; see Karpa.

*Tangimak*, island; see Little Koniuji.

**Tanginak**; islet, east of Akun island, in Unimak pass, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps it is simply the Aleut Tangidak (islet). The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Breed island. Has also been called Propagation island.

**Tangle**; lakes, at source of the Delta river, near longitude 146°. So named by Mendenhall in 1898.

**Tanglefoot**; small bight, at Karluk head, on north shore of Kodiak. A cannery was built on the beach here in 1893. Locally known as Tanglefoot bay.

*Tanignag-miut*, settlement; see Aleksashkina.

**Tanis**; glacial stream, in the St. Elias alps, a little north of the mouth of the Alsek. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name.

*Tannak*, island; see Little Tanaga.

*Tano*, island; see Chuginidak.

**Tantallon**; point, the southeastern point of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 171).

**Tanunak**; Eskimo village, at Cape Vancouver, Nelson island, Bering sea. Name from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Erroneously Tununak. Is also called Dununak in the Eleventh Census. A river of the same name debouches here.

**Taoatin**; mountain, on the right bank of the Yukon, near Kaltag. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

*Tapirag*, mountain; see Fourpeaked.

*Tapor*, point; see Hatchet.

**Taral**; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, at Taral. Locally called Taralna, i. e., Taral river.

**Taral**; village (of 2 houses in 1885), on left bank of the Copper river, a little below the mouth of the Chitina; also creek tributary to the Copper, from the east, at this village. Native name, reported as Tarál by Allen in 1885.

**Tarasof**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. It is immediately east of Old Harbor. So called by Veniaminof, 1840.

**Target**; islet, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, in commemoration of the target practice had there.

**Tasekpuk**; lake, on the Arctic coast, about 80 miles east of Point Barrow. Eskimo name, the termination *puk* meaning big.

*Taslina*, river; see Tezli.

*Tashimamna*; lake, a few miles east of Kenai, on the Kenai peninsula. Native name, from Wosnesenski, about 1840. Perhaps the termination *amna* means lake.

**Tasnu**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, opposite Bremner river, about 55 miles from the coast. Native name, from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Tasnuná; i. e., Tasnu river.

*Tasuk*, bay; see Elson.

*Tatchik*, bay and sound; see Golofnin.

**Tatina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, in 1898, who wrote it Tatena, i. e., Tati river.

**Tatitlek**; village, on the northeastern coast of Prince William sound. Native name, which has been spelled Tatikhlek, Tatilack, Tatitlak, etc. According to Gerdine it is pronounced Tay-tét-lëk. Formerly it stood at the head of Gladhaugh bay, but "some years ago" was moved to its present site near Copper mountain.

**Tatoosh**; islands, in northern entrance to Behm canal, east of Betton island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

*Ta-toot-lee*, butte; see Boundary.

*Tatollinda*, creek; see Mission.

**Tatshenshini**; river, tributary to the Alsek river. Native name, reported in 1882, by Krause as Tatschanzhíni and variously spelled. The above form, Tatshenshini, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

**Tava**; island, one of the Necker island group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Tava (tent) by Vasilief in 1809. According to George Kostrometinoff, U. S. court interpreter at Sitka, Tava is Aleut for *enough*.

*Taxlina*, river; see Tazlina.

**Taylor**; bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 186), after Mr. C. H. Taylor, of Chicago, who visited it prior to 1883.

**Taylor**; creek, tributary to the Kugruk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

**Tazlina**; glacier, at source of the Tazlina river. Called Taxlina by Mendenhall, in 1898, who took the name from Allen's map of 1885. Allen used the native name Tezliná for the river in his text and the same, though obscurely printed, on his map. Tazlina means Tazli river.

**Tazlina**; lake, the source of Tazlina river. Serebrenikof, in 1848, reported the name of this lake as Playezhnoi. From this has come Pleveznie of some maps. This lake, which is drained by the Tazlina river, is now known locally as Tazlina.

**Tazlina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 62° 30'. Corruption of an Indian name, given as Thlieshitna by Serebrenikof, in 1848, and by Allen, in 1885, as Tezliná, i. e., Tezlin river. The usage of miners and prospectors is Tazlina. Has been written **Taxlina** and **Tazlena**.

*Tchakhikh*, cape; see Chakik.

*Tchakoch*, stream; see Chakok.

*Tchasevi*, point; see Chasina.

*Tchegoulak*, island; see Herbert.

*Tchernobour*, islet; see Chernabura.

*Tchernoboury*, islet; see Chernabura.

*Tchighinagak*, bay and mountain; see Chiginagak.

*Tchigul*, island; see Chugul.

*Tchilkat*, inlet, peak, etc.; see Chilkat.

*Tchineyak*, cape; see Chiniak.

*Tchinkitanay*, bay; see Sitka sound.

*Tchirikoff*, island; see Chirikof.

*Tchitchagou*, cape; see Chichagof.

*Tchitnak*, village; see Chitnak.

*Tchougatskoi*, mountains; see Chugach.

*Tchoughinadokh*, island; see Chuginadak.

*Tchougoulak*, island; see Chugul.

*Tchougoule*, island; see Chugul.

*Tchougoulok*, island; see Chugul.

*Tchounok*, cape; see Chunak.

*Tchuk*, cape; see Stephens.

*Tchuna*, cape; see Chunu.

**Tear**; islet, one of the Ball group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

**Tebay**; river, tributary to the Chitina, from the south, about 30 miles above its mouth. So called by Allen, in 1885, who says that Tebay is the Indian name of a variety of sheep.

**Tebenkof**; bay, indenting the western coast of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Tebienkof bay by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebienkof or Tebenkof, governor of the Russian-American colonies 1845-50. This name has been variously transliterated Tebenkoff, Tebenkov, Tebienkoff, etc.

*Tebenkof*, bay; see St. Michael.

**Tebenkof**; mountain (4,100 feet high), east of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebienkof or Tebenkof, governor of the Russian-American colonies 1845-50. Both the forms Tebienkof and Tebenkof have been much used.

*Té-at-íkwik*. Dall, writing in 1869, gives this as the native name of a stream in the Yukon delta a little north of Black river.

**Tefaknak**; Eskimo village, of 10 houses, in the delta between the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers. Called Tefaknaghamiut, i. e., Tefaknak people, in the Eleventh Census, 1890. Population, 195.

*Teikhell*, river; see Tiekel and Uranatina.

**Telegraph**; hill, about 1½ miles north of St. Paul village, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.

**Teller**; reindeer station, Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. Established by Sheldon Jackson, in 1892, and named by him after Hon. Henry Moore Teller, Secretary of the Interior. Afterwards moved to north shore of Port Clarence. Now there is a town and post-office (established in April, 1900) on the spit forming the south point of entrance to Grantley harbor. This place is called locally and by "the old-timers" *The Nook*, a name derived from the Eskimo. Beechey, 1827, says the natives call it Nooke, or, as we would now write it, Nuk. Dall, in 1869, wrote Nookmut and Petrof, in 1880, Nookmute, i. e., Nook people.

*Temnie*, island; see Dark.

**Tenakee**; inlet, indenting the northeastern shore of Chichagof island. Native name, adopted by the Coast Survey in 1869. A portage 150 yards long is said to connect its head with Port Frederick. Variousy designated as a canal, channel, inlet, and passage and named Berry, Blind, Siwash, and Tenakee.

**Tenas**; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east. Chinook name, meaning *little*, given by the prospectors.

**Tenazie**; peak, near the international boundary line, on the headwaters of Old Crow river, near latitude 68°. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

- Ten Fathom**; anchorage, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Moser in 1897.
- Tennanah*, river; see Tanana.
- Tenounam*, island; see Seguam.
- Tent**; mountain (7,100 feet high), on the mainland, at head of Tracy arm, Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Tent**; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. His observation tent was erected at this point.
- Teocalli**; mountains, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim river, near latitude 62°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, from fancied resemblance to the Aztec temples.
- Terbilon**; island, near Woodhouse point, Biorka island, Sitka sound. So named by Vasilief in 1809.
- Terentief**; station, on north bank of the Yukon, between Nulato and the mouth of the Koyukuk. Called Terentief's station by Petrof, in 1880, presumably after its owner or occupant. Population in 1880, 15.
- Termination**; cape, on the northern shore of Kodiak, near Spruce island. Named Okonchatelnie (termination) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Termination**; point, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, very near its west end. Called Granichnoi (termination, boundary) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Termination**; point, the northeastern point of Long island, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Termination**; rock, near Termination point, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Terrace**; mountain (6,000 feet high), west of and near Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Terrace**; point, of mountain separating the Atrevida and Lucia glaciers, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.
- Terra Cotta**; mountains, on left bank of the Kuskokwim river, near latitude 62°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, "from their superb and peculiar coloring."
- Teslin**; lake, and river tributary to the upper Yukon; often called Hootalinqua or Teslin. On early charts mistakenly called the Tahko. It is the Newberry river of Schwatka. The above form, Teslin, has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Testigos (Los)*, islets; see Witnesses (The).
- Tetahina*, river; see Bremner.
- Tetling**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 142°. So called by Lowe in 1898.
- Tetling**; village (two houses), on Tetling river. Named, in 1885, by Allen, after an Indian. Lowe, who visited it, in 1898, calls it Tetlings and says it is composed of four log houses on the right bank of Tetling river. Its chief was David.
- Teufelsberg*, mountain; see Devil.
- Texas**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Tezlina*, glacier; see Tazlina.
- Thatcher**; point, forming the southern point of eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, U. S. N. It is Coleman point of Homfray in 1867. The native name is reported to be Shkaliakh or Schkaliakh.
- Theodore**; point, the southernmost point of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Named Theodor by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. Urey Feodorovich Lisianski, the first one to show any of the details of this region. It is Cape Cross of some charts.

- Theodore**; river, tributary to Cook inlet, near its head. Name published by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Thetis**; coal mine, on the Arctic coast, at Cape Sabine, east of Cape Lisburne. So named after the U. S. S. *Thetis*, which coaled here in 1889.
- Thetis*, islands; see Jones.
- Thick*, point; see Broad.
- Thin**; point, the western point of entrance to Cold bay, near western end of Alaska peninsula. Named Tonkoi (narrow) by Tebenkof, and variously called Slim, Thin, Tonki, etc.
- Thin Point**; cannery, established in 1889 at Thin point, the western point of entrance to Cold bay, Alaska peninsula.
- Third Kekur**; isolated rock or rocky islet, off the southwestern coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Also written Kekour and Kekoor. See Kekur.
- Thistle**; creek, tributary to Feather river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Thistle**; ledge, near Point Lookout, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Thistle**; rock (10 feet above high water), near Cape Fox, in Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Whistle on one chart.
- Thomas**; bay, indenting the mainland coast, northeast of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1887, after Lieut. Commander Charles Mitchell Thomas, U. S. N., who surveyed it in that year.
- Thomas*, bay; see Clover.
- Thomas**; cape, the westernmost point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Discovered by Capt. Thomas Long, of the New London whaling bark *Nile*, August 14, 1867, and by him named Thomas, after the seaman who first reported the land.
- Thomas**; mountain (5,400 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, presumably after General George Henry Thomas, U. S. A.
- Thompson**; cape, on the Arctic coast, a few miles southeast of Point Hope. "A high cape," says Beechey, August, 1826, "which I named after Mr. Deas Thomson, one of the commissioners of the navy." In his text Beechey spells it Thomson, but on his map Thompson. Near it Beechey adds Cape Ricord of the Russians.
- Thompson**; cape, the northernmost point of Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So called by Dall in 1880.
- Thompson**; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Thompson**; creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Thompson*, island; see Galankin.
- Thomson**; pass (2,330 feet high), east of Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Hon. Frank Thomson, of Pennsylvania. On his map it is spelled Thompson.
- Thomson**; point, on the Arctic coast, near Flaxman island. So named by Franklin in 1826. It is Thomson in his text and Thompson on his map.
- Thorne**; arm, indenting the southern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. "Named, in 1880, by the Coast Survey, after Capt. Charles Thorne, long in command of the steamer *California* in these waters."
- Thorne**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named, in 1891, after Frank Manley Thorne, Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

- Thorne**; island, in Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, presumably after F. M. Thorne, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
- Thornton**; mountain, near Point Higgins, in western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Thousand Flowers*; point, on southern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Miliflores (point of a thousand flowers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Three Arm**; bay, indenting the western shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855. Also called West or Three Arm bay.
- Three Brothers**; rocks, in entrance to Narrow strait, Kodiak. Named Tre Brata (three brothers) by Murashev in 1839–40.
- Three Finger**; point, the southern point of Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So called in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, 1893.
- Three Hill**; island (1,300 feet high), near Port Althorp, in Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1880. Also written Threehill and Three-hill.
- Three Island**; bay, between Ušof and Protection bays, on southern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Threemile**; arm of Keku strait, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.
- Threemile**; creek, tributary to north shore of Cook inlet, between North Foreland and mouth of Beluga river. Name applied by Spurr in 1898.
- Three Pillar**; cape, in Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Trekh Kekurnie (three rocky pillars) by Murashev in 1839–40.
- Three Saints**; bay, behind Sitkalidak island, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak. Usually so called. Three Saints harbor is on the western shore of this bay. Tebenkof calls this bay Liakik, perhaps from *liak*, the Aleut name for the black-footed goose.
- Three Saints**; harbor, on the western shore of Three Saints bay, on the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Here, on August 3, 1784, arrived Shelikof, from Okhotsk, in the ship *Three Saints*, and established the first Russian settlement on Kodiak, naming it after his vessel. A few years later the settlement was moved to St. Paul, Kodiak. The place is often referred to as Old Harbor or Starri-gavan. Langsdorf in his *Voyage* (pp. 88, 91) calls it Schelikoff harbor. A native village there is called Nunamiut. This name *Three Saints* has, by a curious transformation, become Ziatitz on some maps. The Russian verb *sviatit*, to sanctify, whence *sviatoi*, a saint, was written in English in 1849 by the Russian skipper Archimandritof Ziatitz. The manuscript map on which this appeared contains many words familiar to the student of the locality, but which are recognized with difficulty owing to the novel orthography. This manuscript map of Kodiak was published by the United States Hydrographic Office in 1869. On that map we have "H. of 3 Saints and Zfiatitz." One more change and we have on late charts—Ziatitz as the name of the native village Nunamiut.
- Thron Dwick*, river; see Klondike.
- Thumb**; point, on the southwestern shore of Liesnoi island, Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Thunder**; falls, in Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887.

- Thunder**; mountain (3,080 feet high), on the mainland, north of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Thunder**; point, on the northern shore of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Tiakinak*, island; see Simeonof.
- Tianna**. Immediately in front of the St. Elias alps and a little south of Yakutat bay is the place where Meares anchored in August, 1788, and which he called Tianna's Bay and also Tianna's Roads after a native chief from the Hawaiian islands who accompanied him. Has been misprinted Diana Roads.
- Tichai*, harbor; see Still.
- Tichtinige*, harbor; see Pyramid.
- Tidal**; inlet, on the northeastern shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid who, in 1890, established a tidal station here.
- Tide**; island, off the north end of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Tidemeeting**; point, in Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Spornaho Techenia (of contending currents) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Tiderip**; cape, on the northern end of Afognak island, opposite Shuyak island. Named Silnaho Techenia (of strong currents) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.
- Tidgituk**; islet, southwest of and near Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, who wrote it Tidgituk. Has also been written Tidgatukh.
- Tiedeman**; island, in Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 129).
- Tiekagag-miut*, village; see Tikira.
- Tielkel**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, opposite the mouth of Dewey creek. Called Konsiná by Allen in 1885. Allen applies this name Tielkel (spelled Tiekhell on his map 2 and Zeikhell in his text, p. 46) to another river farther north, now known as Ueranatina. Tielkel river is called by Abercrombie, 1898, Konsena or Tsaina. This last name, spelled Tsina, is now applied to the South fork of the Tielkel.
- Tieschemni*, river; see Chistochina.
- Tigalda**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Tigalda island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Tigalda**; island (1,207 feet high), one of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof. Kudiakof, in 1791, wrote it Kigalga, while Krenitzin and Levashef, in 1768, have Kagalga and Kugalga. Has also been written Tigalga and Tigaida.
- Tiginagak*, bay and mountain; see Chiginagak.
- Tikchik**; Eskimo village, on the north shore of Nushagak lake. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.
- Tikchik**; lake, near the head of Nushagak river. Perhaps an arm of or possibly identical with Nushagak lake. Native name, from Coast Survey charts.
- Tikira**; Eskimo village, at Point Hope, Arctic ocean. It is Tiekagag-miut of Tikhmenief, 1861; Tikirak of Petrof, 1880, who reports a population in that year of 276. Spelled Tikera in the Eleventh Census. Herendeen gives Tik-i-ráh. The Eskimo name of the settlement is said to be Tik-i-ráh-mún.
- Tikizat**; Eskimo village, at Cape Krusenstern, Arctic ocean. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who reported a population in that year of 75.
- Tillman**; mountain (13,300 feet high), east of the Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, in honor of Prof. Samuel Escue Tillman, of the United States Military Academy. Allen gave its height as 15,500 feet.

- Tiokpit**; mountain (2,000 feet high), about 60 miles east of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed by it September 5, 1898. They wrote *Tiôchpit*.
- Tired**; mountain (1,824 feet high), in central part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Tisku*, river; see *Tsirku*.
- Tisuk**; creek, in western part of Seward peninsula, debouching near Cape Douglas. Native name, from Barnard, 1900. Has also been written *Tissook*.
- Titukilsk**; native village, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. Name from Petrof, 1880.
- Tiurpa**; islet, near Spruce island, of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Tiznik*, bay; see *Chignik*.
- Tkhalka*, island; see *Hinchinbrook*.
- Tlachkahimiku*. The Krause brothers, 1882, give *Tlachkahiniku* as the name of a glacier or river, or both, on the south side of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska.
- Tlatek**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Yukon, about 35 miles above Andreafski. Name from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it *Tlatekamute*, i. e., *Tlatek* people.
- Tleekh*, islands; see *Kruzof*.
- Tlegan*, bay; see *Dry*.
- Tlegan**; the southernmost of the five rivers in the delta of the Asek, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name.
- Tlegon**; river, tributary to the Innoko river, from the east, near latitude 64°. Called *Tlegon* by Tikhmenief, 1861, and *Thlegon* by Petrof, 1880.
- Tlehini*, river; see *Klehini*.
- Tlehonsiti*, harbor; see *Tongass*.
- Tlekhonsiti*. "A broad open bight in which vessels have anchored in 18 to 25 fathoms at the south end of Lincoln channel is now usually known as *Tlekhonsiti Harbor*." (*Coast Pilot*, 1891, p. 80.)
- Tlevak**; strait, in the southwestern part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Has been written *Tlevaak*, *Tlevach*, *Tlevakhan*, etc. "The name *Tlevaak* strait appears to be due to *Tebienkoff*, and may have its origin in the same root as the name of *Klahwak* settlement and *Tlevakhan* Gulf farther north." (*Dall in Coast Pilot*, 1883, p. 69.)
- Tlevakh*, inlet; see *Klawak*.
- Tlevak**; narrows. The contracted part of *Tlevak* strait is known as *Tlevak* narrows.
- Tlewak*, village; see *Klawak*.
- Tliakek*. This is the supposed name of a supposed bay indenting the northern shore of Cordova bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. A portage is said to connect the head of this inlet with the head of *Cholmondeley* sound. On the latest maps this name does not appear.
- Tlieshitna*, river; see *Tazlina*.
- Tloo-Arny*, lake; see *Kluane*.
- Tmaktogmiut*. *Tikhmenief's* map, of 1861, shows an Eskimo village on the eastern shore of Norton sound, east of *Besboro* island, called *Tmaktogmiut*. Neither name nor village has been found on any other map.
- To** or **Too**. Indian name for water; used in the Copper river country. It is appended to the name; thus *Chiti-to*, copper water.
- Toboggan**; glacier, near *Harriman* fiord, *Port Wells*, *Prince William* sound. So named by the *Harriman Expedition* in 1899.
- Tochilnoi*, cape; see *Tachilni*.
- Toclat*, river; see *Toklat*.

- Togiak**; bay, northeast of Hagemeister island, indenting the northern shore of Bristol bay. Eskimo name, given by Tebenkof, in 1849, as Tugiak. Sarichef's atlas of 1826, sheet III, gives the same spelling for the lake. Now generally written Togiak. Also, erroneously, Togaik.
- Togiak**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Togiak bay, north shore of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Eskimo name, written by Sarichef, 1826, Tugiatak, and by Tebenkof, 1849, Tugiak. Commonly written Togiak. Petrof, in 1880, reported two villages, one on the eastern shore, Togiak, and another at the head of the bay, which he wrote Togiagamute, i. e., Togiak people.
- Togiak**; lake, drained by the Togiak river. Eskimo name, from Sarichef's atlas of 1826, sheet III, where it is written Tugiak. Tebenkof also has Tugiak. Now commonly written Togiak.
- Togiak**; river, draining from Togiak lake to Togiak bay, on the northern shore of Bristol bay. Eskimo name, written Tugiak by Sarichef and Tebenkof. Now commonly written Togiak.
- Tohtankella*; mountain (3,000 feet high), on north bank of the Yukon, between the mouths of the Melozi and Tozi rivers. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898.
- Tohtanyilla*, mountain; see Totanilla.
- Tohtanyilla*, mountains; see Sukwanila.
- Tohwanmukakat*, creek; see Birch.
- Toik**; hill (520 feet high), on the south shore of Norton sound. Eskimo name, from the Coast Survey, 1898.
- Tok**; native village, on an island at junction of the Koyukuk and Yukon rivers. Name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who writes it Tok-kakat, i. e., Tok river. Not found on recent maps.
- Tok**; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near longitude 143°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Takái. Has also been written Tokio and is pronounced Töke. According to Peters and Brooks, of the Geological Survey, this name Tök is in general use by both whites and Indians.
- Toklat**; river, tributary to Tanana river, from the west, about 50 miles above the mouth of the latter. This may be identical with Nushakantna of Petrof, 1880, or, as is more likely, with Tutlut river, also of Petrof. Name from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Toclat and says it means *dish water*.
- Tokshook*, entrance; see Takchuk.
- Tolstoi**; bay, Clarence strait, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in 1882. Its eastern point of entrance had been previously named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians. Also written Tolstoy.
- Tolstoi**; cape, the eastern head of Kovurof bay, on north shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Presumably named Tolstoi (broad) by Ingenstrem in 1829.
- Tolstoi*, cape; see Broad.
- Tolstoi*, cape; see Burunof.
- Tolstoi*, cape; see Chiniak.
- Tolstoi**; island, at entrance to Tolstoi bay, in Clarence strait, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in 1882.
- Tolstoi**; point, on the eastern shore of Norton sound. So called by the Russians and name published by Dall in 1869. (Alaska, p. 20, and Coast Survey chart 20 of 1869.) This is the earliest use that I have found of this name in print.
- Tolstoi**; point, the easternmost of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Vostochnoi (east) by Tebenkof, 1849. Locally known as Tolstoi (broad) point.
- Tolstoi**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Seal bay, on northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Tolstie (broad) by the Russians.

- Tolstoi**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Tolstoi bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians.
- Tolstoi**; point, the southeastern point of entrance to English bay, on south shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians.
- Tolstoi**; point, the south head of Tolstoi bay, on Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians. Has also been called Broad, Tolstoy, and Thick.
- Tolstoi Bay**; fishing station, on the east side of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Eleventh Census. The station was not located on Tolstoi bay, but on Thorne bay; at first near its mouth and later towards its head.
- Tolusque*, river; see Talsekwe.
- Tomasagmu*; river, of northernmost Alaska, tributary to Dease inlet, from the east. Native name, published on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882).
- Tombstone**; bay, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Toms Ranch**; Indian village, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Destroyed by Meade in 1869. Erroneously Tonis Ranche.
- Tondustek*, village; see *Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*.
- Tongass*, fort; see Fort Tongass.
- Tongass*, harbor; see Tamgas.
- Tongass**; Indian tribe and village, on Tongass island, Alexander archipelago.
- Tongass**; island, 4 miles east of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. Native name, also written Tongas, etc. It is Kut-tuk-wah island of the Coast Survey atlas of Harbor Charts in Alaska, 1869.
- Tongass**; narrows, in strait separating Revillagigedo island from Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by local pilots about 1878–1880. The name appears to be applied to the narrower part of Tongass passage or to the whole passage indifferently.
- Tongass**; passage, between Sitklan and Wales islands, near eastern end of Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Local name.
- Tongass**; point, on the eastern shore of Tongass island, near the old military barracks. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 80).
- Tongass**; port, between Tongass island and the mainland, Dixon entrance; called indiscriminately harbor and port. Nichols says in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79): "Port Tongass is a small harbor," etc. The Russians who used this harbor called it *Tlehonsiti*. Erroneously translated in one case, as *Tlechopcity*. The name has been written Tongas, Tomgas, etc., but the present usage is Tongass.
- Tongass**; reef, north of Tongass island. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79).
- Tongue**; point, long and narrow, on the northern shore of Bristol bay, opposite Hagemester island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Tongue**; point, the south head of Jack bay, Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Tonki*, cape, Kodiak; see Narrow.
- Tonki**; cape, on the eastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians.
- Tonki*, point, Clarence strait; see Narrow.
- Tonki**; point, on the southeastern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. It is the northeast point of Lukanin bay. Locally called Tonki (narrow). Has also been called Tonkie Mees (cape), Narrow, Rocky, and Stony.

*Tonkie*, cape; see Narrow.

*Tonkoi*, point; see Thin.

**Tonowek**; bay, in western part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Apparently a native name, obtained by the Russians. Has also been written Tonoek.

**Tonsina**; lake, at source of Tonsina river. Native name from Schrader, 1900.

**Tonsina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 62°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, who called it Tonsina creek on his map and Konsiná creek in his text (p. 58). It has, since 1885, been called Tonsena and Archer or Tonsina, i. e., Tonsi river.

*Toogamak*, bay; see Unimak.

*Toogedach*, island; see Tugidak.

**Too Good**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Apparently so named by the prospectors. Name reported by Gerdine in 1900.

*Tookhlagamute*, village; see Tuklak.

*Tooluka-anahamute*, village; see Tuluka.

**Top**; mountain, in central part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Pop.

**Topanika**; place, on the eastern shore of Norton sound, where sandstone bluffs begin (as one goes east). Called Topánika by Dall in 1869. On the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 called Topanica. Somewhat north of this Petrof, in the census of 1880, shows an Eskimo village of 10 people called Tup-hamikva. Possibly this is the same name.

**Topkok**; cape, the western head of Boat harbor, on northern shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Locally called Topcock, a local rendering of an Eskimo name given by Petrof, in 1880, as Tupka-ak.

**Topkok**; Eskimo village, at Boat harbor, on the northern shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Tupka-ak. The local spelling and pronunciation is Topcock.

**Topkok**; river, tributary to Boat harbor, between Cape Nome and Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Called Topcock by Schrader and Brooks, in 1899, and Topkok by Barnard in 1900. Locally known as Topcock, a corruption of some Eskimo word which Petrof, in 1880, wrote Tupka-ak.

**Topkok Head**; bluff point, at mouth of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. So called by Barnard in 1900.

*Toporkof*, bay and point; see Puffin.

**Tordrillo**; range of mountains, northwest of Cook inlet, between the headwaters of the Kuskokwim and Skwentna rivers. So named by Spurr in 1898.

*Torno*, cape; see Black.

**Torrent**; inlet, on the Arctic coast, in Peard bay. So called on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882).

**Torsar**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

*Tose Kargut*, river; see Tozi.

*Totanilla*; mountains, on the north bank of the Yukon, a little above the Melozi river. Corruption of some native designation. Called Tohtanyilla on recent Coast Survey charts. Perhaps it is identical with Hohonilla of earlier charts or Holtkagelia of Zagoskin, 1842-1844.

**Totem**; bay, in the southern shore of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, "on account of the detached pillars of rock on its western shore, which resemble the Indian totem poles."

**Toti**; islet, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Tots-an-tee-ash*, lake; see Dezadeash.

- Totsenbet**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 149°. Native name, from Schrader and the Coast Survey. Published as Totsenbetna, i. e., Totsenbet river.
- Tougidak**, island; see Tugidak.
- Toujajak**. Langsdorf, in 1814, (*Voyage*, II, 235) gives this as the name of a native village in Kukak bay, Alaska peninsula.
- Toulaksagamut**, village; see Tuluksak.
- Touliouliaga**, cape; see Lazaref.
- Tounak**, island; see Chernobour.
- Tounghimik**, island; see Little Koniuji.
- Tournay**; mountain (5,532 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Tours**, Isle des; see Pinnacle.
- Tower**; bluff, on the Tanana river, near longitude 144°. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Tower Bluff**; rapids, in the Tanana, near the above. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Towhead**; mountain (4,858 feet high), between the Tana and Chitina rivers. So named by Schrader in 1900.
- Townsend**; point, on the southern shore of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Townshend and Townsend by Vancouver in 1794. On map 12 of his atlas it is Townshend; in his text (8° ed., vol. 5, p. 445) it is Townsend. Perhaps identical with Brightman of recent charts. See Brightman.
- Towshécargut**, river; see Tozi.
- Tyonok**, village; see Tyonok.
- Tozi**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, near longitude 152° 30'. Native name, reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867, as Towshécargut. Raymond, 1869, wrote it Tosekargut, and Allen, 1885, Tozikakat. See Kakat.
- Track**; rock (covered at high water), near the entrance to Tongass harbor, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1883.
- Tracy**; arm, of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield, in 1889, after the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.
- Tracy**; island, near southern shore of Wales island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.
- Traders**, bay; see Trading.
- Traders**; cove, indenting the extreme western end of Alaska peninsula, in Isanotski strait. New Morzhovoi village is situated on this cove. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Traders**; group of islands, west of Thatcher point, at eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Traitors (*not* Traders) by Meade in 1869. The statement in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 167) that Meade gave the name Traders is not borne out by his chart (U. S. Hydrographic No. 225). On that chart the name is Traitors. This error has been accepted and followed in recent C. S. publications. The name Traitors has vanished. Traders remains and is applied (on C. S. chart 8283) as here given and on C. S. chart 8050 to a large island or peninsula south of these.
- Trading**; bay, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet. So named by Portlock, who in August, 1786, anchored and traded here.
- Trail**; creek, tributary to Kenai lake, from the north, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Traitors**; cove, in Behm canal, indenting the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, to commemorate an attack on his surveying party by a band of Indians coming from this cove.

*Traitors*, island; see Traders.

**Traleika**; range of high mountains, west of the Sushitna river. Spurr suggests this Indian word, spelled by him Traleyka and meaning *high mountains*, as the name of the range. According to Eldridge, Traleyka is the Sushitna Indian name for Mt. McKinley.

**Tramp**; point, in Behm canal, northwest from New Eddystone rock, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Tramway**; bar, on Middle fork of the Koyukuk river, near longitude 150° 30'. Gold producing bar located and named in the spring of 1899.

**Tranquil**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Sosiego (point of tranquility) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

**Trap**; islet, near the northern end of Bold island, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 78).

**Trap**; point, on the mainland, on eastern shore of Behm canal, north of Walker cove. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Treadwell**; gold mine, at Douglas, on Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Discovered in 1881 and shortly afterward acquired by John Treadwell, for whom it is named.

**Treat**; island, in Koyukuk river, near longitude 156°. So named by Allen in 1885, after his classmate, Lieut. Charles Gould Treat, U. S. A.

**Treble**; mountain (4,000 to 5,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Descriptive name, given by Pender in 1868.

**Tree**; mountain (2,700 feet high), in the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Muir in 1892.

**Tree**; point, on the mainland, near junction of Revillagigedo channel and Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. It is about 4 miles northwesterly from Cape Fox and just north of Boat harbor. It has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. Name taken from that order.

**Tree**; point, the north end of Pearse island, Portland canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.

**Tretiakof**; cape, on the southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named by the Russian-American Company in 1849.

**Triangle**; islet, in Queen inlet, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1892, on account of its shape.

**Trilby**; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the east, in the Bonanza district, Seward peninsula. So called by Schrader and Brooks in 1899. It appears to be identical with the stream called Right Branch by Barnard in 1900.

*Trinidad*, cape; see Trinity.

**Trinity**; cape, the southwestern point of Kodiak. Named by Cook in 1778. So called by the English and early Russians. Tebenkof, 1849, following Lisianski, 1805, calls it Luzhnoi (south), and thus it has appeared as South and Utchno. Has also been called Trinidad. According to Petrof the native name is Aliulik. Perhaps it is Aliuliuk, the Aleut word for *thimble*.

**Trinity**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Trinity**; islands, off the southwestern end of Kodiak. Named by Cook in 1778. It is Trinidad island of Galiano's atlas, 1802. It is Troitza (trinity) of the Russians. According to Sauer, 1790 (Billings, p. 174), the native name is Kightak Sichtunak, i. e., Siktunak island.

**Triste**; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla Triste (sorrowful island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

*Triste*, island; see Seal rocks.

**Trocadero**. An unexplored strait, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, was named Canos del Nocado by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Apparently this is an error for Trocadero. Also called Frocadero.

*Troitza*, islands; see Trinity.

**Trollop**; point, the northern point of entrance to Smeaton bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

**Trout**; creek, tributary to Bear river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Trout**; creek, tributary to Tonsina river, from the northwest, nearly opposite the mouth of Bernard creek. Name from Schrader, 1900.

**Trout**; hill, (893 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Trout**; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Trout**; lake, on northwestern coast of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

**Truax**; range of hills, east of Golofnin bay, Seward peninsula, Name from Schrader, 1899.

*Trubitsina*, cape; see Edgecumbe.

**Trunk**; island, off the north point of entrance to Helm bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

*Trüüli*, mountains; see Kenai.

**Tsa**; cove, near the head of George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

**Tsadaka**; creek, tributary to the Matanuska, from the north, about 20 miles above the mouth of the latter. Native name, obtained by Glenn, in 1898, who indicates that it is the Indian word for *moose*.

*Tsahagajuk*, river; see Chaiagaguk.

*Tsaina*, river; see Tiekel.

**Tsaritsa**; sunken rock, in Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians, after one of their vessels which struck upon it. Usually written Tsaritzta.

*Tschantatalich*, stream; see Shantatalik.

*Tschastiji*, islets; see Chastie.

*Tschechina*, island; see Sitkin.

*Tschechova*, island; see Chugul.

*Tscherikow's*, island; see Chirikof.

*Tschibocki*, island; see Saint Lawrence.

*Tschibocki*, point; see Chibukak.

*Tschichkalansk*, point; see Chikalan.

*Tschilkat*, peak and lake; see Chilkat.

*Tschilkathin*, river; see Chilkat.

*Tschilkut*, lake; see Chilkoot.

*Tschillkat*, inlet; see Chilkat.

*Tschitschagoff*, harbor; see Chichagof.

*Tschugatsk*, peninsula; see Kenai.

*Tsee'toht*, river; see Chetaut.

*Tshokfachtoligamut*, lake; see Shokfaktolik.

*Tshugidi*, island; see Herbert.

*Tshugulla*, island; see Chugul.

*T'silkat*, inlet, river, etc.; see Chilkat.

**Tsina**; river, tributary to Tiekel river, from the west. It is the south fork of Tiekel river. Native name, Tsee-na, i. e., Tsee river, from Geological Survey

**Tsina**—Continued.

parties in 1900. It is Tsaina of Schrader, 1898, and said to be China of Abercrombie, 1898. Pronounced Tsé-na. See Tiekel.

**Tsirku**; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west, near its mouth. Native name, given by Krause, 1882, as Zirkú. Variouslly written Tisku, Tsirku, etc.

**Tsogliakten**; native village, on left bank of the Koyukuk, a few miles above its mouth. Native name, from Tikhmenief, 1861. Not found on recent maps.

**Tsonagoliakten**; native village, on left bank of the Koyukuk, a few miles above its mouth. Native name, from Tikhmenief, 1861. Not found on recent maps.

**Tsukli**, island; see Montague.

**Thunaiskysch**, bay; see Cook, inlet.

**Tubutulik**; river, in Norton bay recording district, Seward peninsula, tributary to north shore of Norton bay. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who writes it Tubuktulik. On late maps Tubutulik, and this is used on prospectors' stakes and said to be local usage. Tikhmenief, 1861, has a village here called Tubuktulig-miut, i. e., Tubuk *region people*.

**Tuchan Tan**, point; see East Foreland.

**Tuchidok**, island; see Tugidak.

**Tuchu**; pillar rock, near the eastern coast of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Russian tucha (cloud).

**Tugamak**, bay; see Unimak.

**Tugat**, lake; see Becharof.

**Tugiak**, bay; see Togiak.

**Tugidak**; island, one of the Trinity islands, southwest from Kodiak. Native name, from the early Russians. Variouslly written Toogedach, Toogidach, Toohidack, Tougidak, Tougidok, Tuchidok, Tuckidock, Tugedak, Tugijak, etc. It means *moon or lunar month*.

**Tukalat**. Spurr and Post, deriving their information, in 1898, from J. Madison, a resident of Cook inlet, give Tukalatna, i. e., Tukalat river, as the name of one of the tributaries of the Yentna river. Not shown on any map.

**Tuklak**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Kuskokwim, a little below the Yukon-Kuskokwim portage. Native name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Tookhlagamute, i. e., Tuklak people. Population in 1880, 92. Not shown on late maps.

**Tuklukyet**; village, on right bank of the Yukon, at mouth of the Tozi river, about 15 miles below Nuklukyet. Perhaps this form is an error for Nuklukyet. The maps are confused and contradictory as to this.

**Tuksuk**; channel, connecting Imuruk basin and Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Tukusitna**, harbor; see Tuxedni.

**Tukuzit**, harbor; see Tuxedni.

**Tulik**; cape, on Umnak, in Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Called Tulikskoi by Veniaminof. Native name, from Tulik volcano, near by.

**Tulik**; native village, on Umnak, in Umnak pass. Native name, from Veniaminof. In 1831 there were but two villages on Umnak, this one and Riecheshnoi, which together had a population of 109. Kuritzien shows a village here in 1849. Veniaminof gives the population in 1834 as 26, in 3 huts (yourts).

**Tulik**; volcano, on the eastern end of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Tulikskoi by the Russians from the Aleut word Tulik, a *clef, crack, fissure*, etc. It is also the Eskimo word for *place, region*, etc.

**Tuliumnit**; point, the southern point of entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. It is "a high-turreted or castellated point called Tuliumnit Point or Castle Cape."

- Tuluka**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 30 miles below Kolmakof. Part of a native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Toolukaanahamute on his map and Toolooka-anahamute in his text (p. 16). Population 59 in 1880. Not shown on recent maps.
- Tuluksak**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Kuskokwim river, about 40 miles above Bethel. Petrof, 1880, writes the name Tuluksak. Spurr, 1898, writes it Toulaksagamut.
- Tumannoï*, island; see Chirikof.
- Tumannoï*, islands; see Hazy.
- Tungulik*. One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is so called by Veniaminof (I, 255) and by Lutke.
- Tuniak*, bay, cape, etc.; see Chiniak.
- Tuniakpuk**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Togiak river, about 10 miles above its mouth. Population in 1880, 137. Not shown on recent maps. Name Tuniak-pak, i. e., Big Tuniak, from Petrof, 1880, who wrote Tuniakhpuk, on his map, and Tunniakhpuk in his text (p. 17).
- Tunis**; mountain, on left bank of the Kuskokwim river, near latitude 62° 20'. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Tununak*, village; see Tanunak.
- Tupka-ak*, cape; see Topkok.
- Tupoi*, point; see Blunt.
- Turbot**; point, on east shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Turn**; island, near the eastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Turn**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Turn**; point, in Tlevak narrows, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 69).
- Turn**; point, on Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881. It is Cone point of Meade in 1869.
- Turn**; point, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Povorota (turn or tack) by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps this is identical with Course (kurs) point of Murashev in 1839-40.
- Turn**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Turn**; point, the southern point of entrance to Hunter bay, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Turnabout**; island, off the northwestern end of Kupreanof island, in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotni (turnabout) by the Russians. See also Povorotni.
- Turnagain**; arm, of Cook inlet, on the northern shore of Kenai peninsula. Called Turnagain river by Cook, in 1778, and Turnagain arm by Vancouver in 1794. By the Russians called Vozvrashenia (return). Also has been called Resurrection.
- Turnagain*, island; see Fire.
- Turner**; creek, tributary to the Kugirukruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Turner**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1891, after John Henry Turner, of the Coast Survey, who was engaged in Alaskan surveys, 1888 to 1892. Russell had, in 1890, called this Dalton glacier, after John Dalton, a well-known frontiersman. By the Coast Survey it was called Duffield glacier, after the Superintendent, and later by the same survey called Sumner or Dalton glacier.

- Turner**; island, between Big Koniuji and Nagai islands, Shumagin group. Has been called Stierfeld and also Turner, both names being given by the Coast Survey.
- Turner**; lake, tributary to Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Turner**; mountain (5,953 feet high), on the mainland, near Iskoot river. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after J. H. Turner, Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Turner**; point, on Khantaak island, the western point of entrance into Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dixon, in 1787, after his mate, James Turner. It is Turni of Tebenkof, and by mistranslation Povorotni (turning) on Russian Hydrographic Chart 1378.
- Turning**; islet, around which one turns from Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotnoi (turning) by the Russians.
- Turret**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- Tusik**; cape, on the southern shore of Kanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Tusich.
- Tuska*, bay; see Tutka.
- Tustumena**; lake, on Kenai peninsula, drained by the Kasilof river. Apparently a native name, reported by Wosnesenski about 1840. On Russian Hydrographic Chart 1378 (ed. of 1847) it is called Chustilena. Has also by misapplication been called Skilakh.
- Tutagvak*, inlet; see Wainwright.
- Tutka**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Tutk by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name. Has been written Tutka, Tutke, and on recent charts Tuska.
- Tutlut**; native village, on the south bank of the Tanana, at mouth of the Tutlut river. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.
- Tutlut**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, about 100 miles above the mouth of the Tanana. Native name, from Petrof, 1880. Apparently this is Toklat river of Allen, 1885. See Toklat.
- Tutlut*, river; see Cantwell.
- Tuxedni**; harbor, on the western shore of Cook inlet, near Iliamna volcano. Native name, given by Tebenkof, 1849, as Tukuzit and by Eichwald, 1871, as Tukusitnu. The native name, according to Dall, is Tük-sed'-ni.
- Tuxekan**; winter village of the Hanega Indians, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1895, as Tuxeau and corrected to Tuxecan in 1899.
- Twelve Fathom**; strait, separating Little Koniuji and Simeonof islands, Shumagin group. So called by the fishermen. Named from its depth.
- Twelvemile**; arm, of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Clover, who surveyed it in 1885. It had previously been called Eighteenmile arm.
- Twelvemile**; camp, on the headwaters of Klutina river. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. It is about 12 miles from Klutina lake.
- Twelvemile**; creek, in the Fortymile mining district, tributary to Walker fork, from the north. Prospectors' name, from Barnard of the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Twelvemile**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150° 30'. Local name from Schrader, 1899.
- Twenty Fathom**; bank, off Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895 or earlier.

*Twin*, bay; see Skan.

**Twin**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the north, near Bonanza bar. Miner's name, obtained by Barnard, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

**Twin**; glacier, on the mainland, on north side of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Twin**; glaciers, at head of Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by Glenn in 1898. See Harvard and Yale.

**Twin**; glaciers, north of Tidal inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1890.

**Twin**; islands, between Mary and Revillagigedo islands, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by pilot W. E. George about 1880. Have also been called The Sisters.

*Twin*, islands; see Sister.

**Twin**; islet, between Praznik and Near islands, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Dvoinoi (twin) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

**Twin**; peaks (6,557 feet high), on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887.

**Twin**; point, southwest from the entrance to Port Snettisham, on Glass peninsula, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Mansfield in 1889.

**Twin Mountain**; creek, tributary to Boulder creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

**Twins**; islets (100 and 300 feet high), on the southern edge of Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

**Twins**; two rocky islets, off the southeastern coast of Nagai island, Shumagin group. Local name, reported by Dall in 1872.

*Twins*; see Hanin rocks.

*Twins (The)*; islets, at eastern entrance to Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dvoini bratef (twin brothers) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Entrance island.

**Twins (The)**; two islets (226 and 239 feet high), off Hobart bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

**Two Headed**; island, near the south end of Kodiak. Named Two-headed point by Cook in 1778. Various called a cape or point and written Two-Headed, Double Headed, etc. According to Sauer, 1802, the native name is Nasikan. Various written Nasiktak, Nazikak, etc.

**Two Tree**; island, north of Vank island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

**Tyee**; mountain, near the head of Bradfield canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886. Native word, meaning *chief* or *head man*.

**Tyndall**; glacier, tributary to Malaspina glacier, near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. Named by the New York Times Expedition of 1886, after Professor John Tyndall.

*Tyonick*, village; see Tyonok.

**Tyonok**; Indian village, post-office, and store of the Alaska Commercial Company, near head of Cook inlet. Native name (from *työn*, *chief*, and *ok*, the diminutive, *little chief*), reported by Petrof in 1880 and by him spelled Toyonok. Has also been written Toyonok. A few miles southwest is Tyonek station or Old Tyonek. The post-office Tyoonok was established near here in June, 1897.

*Tyon's*, bay; see Redoubt.

*Tyya*, inlet; see Taiya.

- Tzahavak**; native village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Name from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Tzahavagamute, i. e., Tzahavak people. Erroneously Tzaharagamute.
- Ualik**; lake, about 10 miles north of Kulukak bay, on the northern shore of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Spelled Oallek by Spurr in Twentieth Geological Survey Report (VII, map 10, p. 134) on the authority of missionary Wood. Apparently this is Kulukak lake of Tebenkof. See Kulukak.
- Ualik**; native village, on the western shore of Kulukak bay, Bristol bay, Bering sea. Given by Petrof, 1880, as Ooallikh and by Spurr and Post as Oalligamut, i. e., Oallik people.
- Ubezhitsha*, island; see Poverty.
- Ubezhitza*, islet; see Shelter.
- Ubi**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla Ubi by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Ubiennoi*, bay; see Massacre.
- Ubiloi**; islet, in Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Ubiloi (vacant) island by Vasilief in 1833. It is "Oubeloi (low)" of British Admiralty chart 2337. Kostrometinoff translates Oubeloi by *ebb-tide*.
- Ucomude*; native settlement, in Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Native name, so given by Lisianski in 1805. Apparently this is what would now be written Ukomuda, i. e., Ukom bay.
- Uda**. Aleut word meaning *bay*. It is appended to the name; thus, Alimuda means Alim bay.
- Udagak**; strait, between Biorka and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. Its native name, Udágak, was used by Sarichef, in 1792, and thereafter till 1849, when Tebenkof published the name Spirkin. Biorka island he called Spirkin island. Lutke wrote it Oudagakh.
- Udak**; cape, on the southern shore of Umnak island, forming the western head of Driftwood bay. Aleut name, meaning *ukali, dried fish*. Name from Kuritzien, 1849.
- Udakhita*, harbor; see Dutch.
- Udakta**; post-office at Dutch harbor, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Established in May, 1899.
- Udamak**; cove, at head of Anderson bay, Makushin bay, Unalaska. Native name, from Veniaminof, 1840.
- Udamat**; bay, in Beaver bay, indenting the northern shore of Biorka island, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, 1792. Called Gull bay by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Uegak**; island, the largest of the Vsevidof group, on the southern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kotzebue, 1816; written Ouegakh by Lutke.
- Uekosti*, point; see Narrow.
- Ugadaga**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, given by Sarichef, 1790, as Ugadagan, and by Veniaminof as Ugadága. A creek flowing into the head of this bay was called by Langsdorf (II, 29) Ugadachan.
- Ugaguk**; river, draining westward from Becharof lake to Bristol bay. An Eskimo name, reported by Lutke, in 1828, as Ougagouk and by later Russians as Ugaguk or Igagik, and since variously written Agouyak, Igiagik, Ugiagik, etc.
- Ugaguk**; village, at mouth of Ugaguk river, Alaska peninsula. Has generally been written Igagik.
- Ugaiak*, cape; see Ugyak.

- Ugaiushak**; island, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidis. Native name; from the Russians. Variouslly written Ugaiuscha, Ugaiuschak, Ugajutchak, etc.
- Ugak**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from early Russian explorers. Igak is a Kodiak word, meaning *evil spirit* or *devil*. The Russians wrote it Igak and Ugak. It has been called Dgak, Igak, Iagkskie, Igatskai, Ihack, Irak, Oohack, and Ugak.
- Ugak**; island, near entrance to Ugak bay, on southeast coast of Kodiak. Native name, reported by the Russians, who spelled it Igak, Ugak, etc. Ugak is said to be the local usage.
- Ugak**; islet, near Cape Chiniak, in entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Langsdorf says, in 1814 (voyage II, 56), that Cape Chiniak "is bounded to the north by two small islands, one of which, in the language of the country, is called Giniak, the other Ugak."
- Ugalek**; bay, indenting Biorka island, on south shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1792.
- Ugalgan**; island, near the easternmost point of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Native name; apparently Gagalgin of Krenitzin in 1768; Kigalgin of Kudiakof, 1791; Ugalgan or Iachnoi (egg) of Sarichef, 1792. Veniaminof says its Aleut name is Ugalgan and that it was called in 1830 *orieshik* (hazel) or *iachnie* (egg). It is Ugalohan or Jaitschoi (egg) of Langsdorf. This island was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it was called Egg island.
- Ugamak**; island, one of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof. Also written Ugamok, Ugomok, and Ukamak. This island was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order the name is written Ugamok.
- Ugamak**; strait, separating Ugamak and Tigalda islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Called Ugamakskie by Veniaminof about 1830.
- Ugamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Uganik**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kokiak. Petrof, 1880, wrote it Ooganok.
- Uganik**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Uganik bay, on northern coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Uganik**; island, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from Lisianski, 1805, who spells it Oohanick. Tebenkof, 1849, has Uganik, which has usually been erroneously transliterated, Uganuk.
- Uganik**; native village, at head of Uganik bay. Shown by Lisianski, 1805, who spells it Oohanick.
- Ugashik*, lake; see Becharof.
- Ugashik**; native village, at mouth of the Ugashik river, Alaska peninsula. Reported by Petrof, in 1880, and by him written Oogashik. Has also been written Oogahik.
- Ugashik**; river, debouching on the northwestern shore of Alaska peninsula. Staniukovich, in the corvette *Moller*, 1828, was the first to report the existence of this river, which in his journal is called Soulima. Lutke, however, called it, at the same time, by its native name, which in French he wrote Ougatchik. Thus the river has borne two names, each of them variously written Soulima, Sulima, Oogahik, Oogashik, Ugatschik, Ugazhak, etc. According to Grewingk there are two rivers.
- Ugat**; cape, the western point of entrance to Uganik bay, on the northwestern coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

*Ugavigamiut*, village; see Uknavig.

*Ugazhak*, river; see Ugashik.

**Ugidak**; rock or rocky islet, one of the Delarof islets, at western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Ugidakh.

*Ugiak*, rock; see Fairway.

*Ugiu-ug*, village; see Biorka.

**Uglovaia**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, between Ikogmute and Razboinski. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, and its name given by him as Ouglovaia.

*Uglovaiia*, mountain; see Corner.

*Ugolnoi*, island; see Charcoal.

*Ugolnoi*, island; see Ukolnoi.

*Ugolnoi*, point; see Coal.

**Ugovik**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 30 miles above Bethel. Name from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Oogovigamute, i. e., Ugovik people. The Eleventh Census has Ugavigamiut and the Coast Survey has Odogovigamut. Population in 1880, 206; in 1890, 57.

*Uguagwik*, lake; see Becharof.

*Uguwig*, village; see Beaver.

*Ugushtu*, island, see Crooked.

*Ugushtu*, island; see Ushagat.

**Ugyak**; cape, the southern point of entrance to Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Various written Igiak, Ilak, Ugaiak, Ugiak. The local pronunciation, according to Dall, is U-gai-yák. Native word, from early Russian explorers.

**Uhaiak**; native village, on the southwestern coast of Kodiak, which Lisianski, 1804, wrote Oohaiack.

**Uhaskek**; native village, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak, between Gull and Dangerous capes. Written Oohaskeck by Lisianski in 1804.

**Uhler**; creek, tributary, from the east, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, reported by Barnard, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

*Uiak*, bay; see Uyak.

**Uinuk**; Eskimo village, on the south shore of Seward peninsula, at mouth of Nome river. Petrof, in 1880, reported its population as 10 and its name as Oo-innakhtagowik. Since then it has appeared as Ooinukhlagowik, Ooinuklagowik, etc.

*Ujah*, islet; see Uyak.

*Ujakushatsch*, volcano; see Redoubt.

*Ujut*, bay; see Izhut.

*U-kai-yuhkh-pal-iek*, island; see Kiukpalik.

**Ukak**; Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta, on shore of Hazen bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Ookagamiüt, i. e., Ukak people. Petrof, 1880, calls it Ookagamute and reports its population as 25. Petrof shows two villages bearing this name, (1) the one here described, (2) a village on the right bank of the Yukon near Koserefski.

**Ukak**; lake, on the water portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Called Ookakhl or Oakakhl by Raymond, in 1869, and Ookakhl and Ookakht by the Coast Survey, 1898.

*Ukak*, village; see Ikak.

*Ukamok*, island; see Chirikof.

**Ukawutni**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 30 miles above the mouth of Melozi river. Native name, from Dall, who has Ukawatne on his map and Ukawútni in his text (Alaska, p. 282).

*Ukazatel*, island; see Guide.

*Ukivok*, island; see King.

*Ukiuvuk*, island; see King.

**Uknavik**; Eskimo village and mission, on right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles below the Kuskokwim-Yukon portage. Its Eskimo name, according to Spurr and Post, who obtained it from missionary Kilbuck, in 1898, is Oknavigamut, for which the suggested meaning is, *village on the other side of the village on the other side—people*.

*Uknodok*, island; see Hog.

**Ukolnoi**; island, near entrance to Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula, west of the Shumagins. Named Ukolnoi (stone coal) by the Russians. The Aleut name is Kitagutak. Has also been written Ugolnoi and Youkolnoi.

**Ukshivikak**; Eskimo village, at Lisianski harbor, on the southwestern shore of Kodiak. Called Ukshivkag-miut, i. e., Ukshivikak people, on the Russian-American Company map of 1849.

**Ukuk**; bay, in Raspberry island, Kodiak group. Native name, from the Russians.

*Ulach*, island; see Ulak.

*Uлага*, islands; see Four Mountains.

**Ulak**; island, southwest from Tanaga, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, 1790, who wrote it Illak. Variouslly written Ioulakh, Ulach, Ulakh, Youlak, etc. Apparently it is Ulak of the Aleuts, meaning *house*, or *everybody's house*.

**Ulak**; islet, near Great Sitkin island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof. It means *house for everybody*. Has been written Ulakh. Apparently identical with Uliadak island of Russian Hydrographic chart 1400.

*Ulakhta*, harbor; see Dutch.

**Ulakta Head**. The precipitous north end of Amaknak in Captains bay, Unalaska, was called Ulakhta Head by Davidson, in 1867, the name being taken from Udakta (now Dutch) harbor, the change from Udakta to Ulakta being apparently accidental. Has also been called North Head.

*Ulanach*, cape; see Chlanak.

**Uliadak**; islet, near Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. This name appears with a query on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1400. There is confusion in the representation of the islands here and resulting uncertainty as to the application of the name. See Ulak.

**Uliaga**; island, the northernmost of the islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Variouslly written Ouliaga, Oulliaghin, etc. Veniaminof writes it Uliagan, and adds that, in 1764, there was in its southeastern part a small settlement of quarrelsome, thieving people, which, at the request of the Umnak Aleuts, Glotof exterminated.

**Ulinoi**; island, in Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Ulinnoi by Vasilief in 1809.

**Ulloa**; canal, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Apparently so named by the Spaniards in about 1792. "Ulloa canal appears to have derived its name from being supposed to communicate with Cordova Bay, the land north of Cordova Bay being styled Isla Ulloa in Galiano's Atlas." (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 97.)

**Ulukuk**; hills, river, and native village, east of Norton sound. Native name, from Dall in 1866.

**Umak**; island, between Great Sitkin and Little Tanaga islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Has been written Oumakh, Umakh, and Yunakh.

**Umga**; islet (150 feet high) or islands, between Sannak and Alaska peninsula. So called by the Russians.

**Umnak**; island, one of the principal islands of the eastern Aleutians. Native name. Cook, 1778, wrote Oomanak; Sauer, 1790, has Oomnak; Coxe, taking the name from Krenitzin and Levashef, 1768, wrote Umyak. Has also been written Oumnak, Oumnakh, etc.

**Umnak**; pass, separating Umnak and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from the Russians.

**Umsnaliuk**; cape, the western head of Kashega bay, on north shore of Unalaska. Native name, from Sarichef, 1792. On this cape, in 1792, was Sedanka village. Tebenkof, in 1849, called the cape Sedanka and, in 1888, the Fish Commission called it Hague.

*Umyak*, island; see Umnak.

**Unak**; islet, south of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It means *wound, sore*. Has also been written Jounakh.

*Unak*, river; see Unuk.

**Unakak**; Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta, near Hazen bay. Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878, reports its name to be Oonakagamute, i. e., Unakak people. Petrof, 1880, calls it Oonakagamute and reports its population as 20.

**Unakwik**; inlet, indenting the northern shore of Prince William sound. Apparently a native name, reported by Glenn, in 1898, as Unaquig and by Abercrombie as Unaquick.

**Unalaklik**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Norton sound, at mouth of the Unalaklik river. Population in 1880, 100; in 1890, 175. Variously written Oonalaklik, Ounalakleet, Unalacheet, etc.

**Unalaklik**; river, of western Alaska, tributary to eastern end of Norton sound. Eskimo name, variously written Oonalakleet, Ounalaklik, Unalaklik, etc. Tebenkof, 1849, has Unalaklit, and Russian Hydrographic chart 1455, published in 1852, has Unalaklik or Tsetseka. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 has Unalacheet.

*Unalashka*, bay; see Captains.

*Unalashka*. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called the roadstead east of Amaknak island Unalashka harbor.

**Unalaska**; island, the largest and most important island of the eastern Aleutians. Discovered by the Russians in or about 1760. The Rev. Father Veniaminof, who lived here ten years, about 1820 to 1830, and spoke the Aleut language, says the Aleuts called this island A'-u-an Alakska or Na'-u-an Alakska, i. e., this here Alakska. Cook, in 1778, wrote it Oonalashka, as also did Sauer, 1790. Sarichef, 1790, wrote it Unalashka, while Lutke, 1828, has Ounalachka, a contraction of the true name Nagounalaska. Petrof says Agunalaksh, the Aleut name of Unalaska.

**Unalaska**; post-office, at Iliuliuk village, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Established in November, 1892.

*Unalaska*, town; see Iliuliuk.

**Unalga**; island, in Akutan pass, between Akutan and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. Native name, published in this form by Coxe, in 1780, who took it from Krenitzin and Levashef, 1768. Apparently this is Oonella of Cook in 1778. It is Oonalgi of Billings and Ounalga of Lutke. This island and the adjacent rocks were reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. The adjacent rocks, here called Gull rocks, were in that order called Sea Gull rocks.

**Unalga**; island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Russian Hydrographic chart 1400 of 1848 calls it western Unalga.

- Unalga**; pass, separating Unalga and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof. Lutke wrote it Ounalga.
- Unalishagvak**; cape, west of Karluk, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians. Variouslly spelled Unalischachwak, Unalischaglak, Unaltschaswak, Unalishogvak, etc.
- Unana**; mountain peak (4,600 feet high), on the eastern side of Russell fiord, south-eastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, published by Russell in 1893.
- Unangashik**; native village, at Heiden bay, on the north shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Oonangashik.
- Unaquick*, inlet; see Unakwik.
- Unarilda**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the south, at Treat island, near latitude 66°. So called by Allen in 1885.
- Unaska*, island; see Yunaska.
- Unastal*, island; see Guide.
- Unatlotly**. On the north bank of the Koyukuk, at the mouth of Allen river, Allen shows a village called Unalotly. In his text he mentions "the Unatlotly" as though it were a stream. The latest map has the word *village* here.
- Unavikshak**; islet, near the entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians.
- Uncle Sam**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the north, at the international boundary. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Unga**; cape, the southeastern point of Unga island, Shumagins. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Unga*, harbor; see Delarof.
- Unga**; island, the largest of the Shumagin group. Native name, from the Russians. Has also been written Ounga.
- Unga*, islands; see Shumagin.
- Unga**; post-office, at Delarof harbor, Unga island, Shumagin group. Established in August, 1894.
- Unga**; reefs, in Popof strait, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Unga**; strait, separating the Shumagin islands from Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Ungaktalik**; lake, near and connected with Nushagak lake. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It means Ungak *region*.
- Ungalik**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Norton bay, at the mouth of the Ungalik river. Petrof, in 1880, reported its population as 15 and its name as Oonakhtolik. On late Coast Survey charts it is Unoktolik and on a local map Ungaliktalik.
- Ungalik**; river, tributary to the southern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound. Eskimo name, given by Petrof, in 1880, as Oungaklitalik and by the Coast Survey as Ungaliktolik and Unoktolik, i. e., Ungalik *region*.
- Unigun*, islands; see Four Mountains.
- Uniktali**; bay, indenting the north shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, which Sarichef, 1792, wrote Unietkalen and Veniaminof, Uniktalia. Apparently from the Aleut word Unaktak (broken). It is Mountain bay of the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Unimak**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Its native name is Tugamak, which has been written Toogamak, Tougamak, and Tougoumak.
- Unimak**; island, immediately west of Alaska peninsula, eastern Aleutians. Native name, which Cook, 1778, wrote Oonemak. Variouslly written Oonimak, Ounimak, etc.
- Unimak**; pass, between Unimak island and other islands to the west; one of the principal passes through the eastern Aleutians.

- Union**; bay, in Cleveland peninsula, at junction of Clarence strait and Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So called, prior to 1880, on some unpublished charts.
- Union**; mining camp, at the mouth of South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 152°. Called Union City by the prospectors and miners in 1899.
- Unishka**; island, on the south side of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Unlucky**; islet, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Desgraciada (the unlucky) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Unoktolik*, river and village; see Ungalik.
- Unuk**; river, tributary to Burroughs bay, southeastern Alaska. Native name, from the Coast Survey. "The correct name of this river," writes M. W. Gorman, "is Junuk or Junock."
- Upphoon*, pass; see Apoon.
- Upland**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. It is Shepard creek on a recent map.
- Up-mut*, creek; see Anikovik.
- Upper**; lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak. It drains to Lower lake and thence to Shahafka cove. Called Verkhnie (upper) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Upper Chulik**. The Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 114), speaks of two Eskimo villages on the eastern coast of Nunivak island together containing 62 people and called Chuligmuit and Upper Chuligmuit, i. e., Chulik people.
- Upper Ramparts**; gorge or canyon, in the Porcupine river, about 20 miles from the international boundary line. Also see Ramparts.
- Upright**; cape, the easternmost point of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. So named by Cook in 1778. Perpendiculaire of Lutke and Otvisnoi (upright) of the Russians. Erroneously Upwright.
- Uranatina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, about 10 miles north of the Tielak river. Native name, from Abercrombie, in 1898. It is Teikhell river of Allen in 1885. See Tielak.
- Urey**; point, the westernmost point of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 184), after Capt. Iuri or Urey Feodorovich Lisianski, who was the first to indicate it. Urey, sometimes written Iuri, is the Russian for George.
- Urilia**; bay, on the northern coast of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. Named Urilia (*shag* or *cormorant*) by Tebenkof, 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called this Shaw bay. Perhaps this is an error for-shag.
- Urilie*, rocks; see Shag.
- Urilof**; island, in southern part of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Urielof by Vasilief in 1809.
- Userdie*, point; see Zeal.
- Usgik*, islet; see Uski.
- Ushagat**; island, one of the Barren islands at entrance to Cook inlet. Native name, given by Tebenkof as Ushagat and Ugshtu. Has also been called Ugutchtu and Ushugat.
- Usher**; rock, on the west side of the Western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1879, after Lieut. Nathaniel Rielly Usher, U. S. N., then on duty at Sitka.
- Ushk**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Uski**; islet, in the western anchorage St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Uskoi by the early Russians. Perhaps from *usgik*, the Aleut word for *willow*.
- Uskosti*, point; see East.

**Usof**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Named Usova (Usof's) by Tebenkof, 1849. Called Whalebone bay by the Fish Commission in 1888.

*Ustia*, cape; see Entrance.

*Ustia Rieka*, cape; see Rivermouth.

**Ustiugof**; shoal or bank, off Constantine point, at mouth of the Nushagak river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Tebenkof, after a Mr. Ustiugof, of whose surveys in this region, in 1818, Tebenkof speaks in commendation.

**Usuktu**; river, of northern Alaska, tributary to Meade river, from the east. Name from Ray, who passed it in April, 1883, and reports its native name to be Usúktu and Usúktu in his text, and Esuktu on his map.

**Utah**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the west, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.

**Utalug**; cape, on the southeastern coast of Atka, opposite Amliá, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut *utak*, *big finger* or *thumb*.

*Utchno*, cape; see Trinity.

**Utes**; cape, on the southern shore of Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Utes (cliff or escarpment) by Tebenkof, 1849.

**Utes**; cape, somewhere in the vicinity of Boat harbor, on northern shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Called Utes (cliff, escarpment) by Tebenkof in 1833. Not found on late maps.

*Utes*, cape; see Escarpment.

*Utesistoi*, island; see Rocky.

*Utichi*, islet; see Calming.

*Utichi*, islet; see Rocky.

*Utinoi*, islet; see Duck.

**Utkiavi**; Eskimo village, and United States Government station at Cape Smyth, near Point Barrow. This word, or something like it, is said to be the Eskimo name for Cape Smyth. The difficulty in getting at the native names of places is well illustrated in this case. Three members of the United States Signal Service party which spent two years here, and two, at least, of whom acquired a speaking knowledge of the Eskimo language, give these three forms: Ooglamie (and Uglamie), Ootkeavie, and Utkiavie. As for others they have used Otkiawik, Otkiovik, Ootivakh, and Government station.

*Utmak*, cape; see Kettle.

**Uyak**; anchorage, behind Bear and Harvester islands, on west shore of Uyak bay, north shore of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1897. Native name.

**Uyak**; bay, indenting the northwestern coast of Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, spells it Oohiack and the village Ooiatsk. Petrof, 1880, writes it Ooiak. Has also been written Uiak.

**Uyak**; cape, the western point of entrance to Uyak bay, on northwest coast of Kodiak. Native name. Lisianski, 1805, calls it West point.

**Uyak**; islet, in Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Ujah.

*Uzenkoi*, strait; see Narrow.

**Uzinki**; village, on Spruce island, Kodiak group. The location of this village is not shown. It may be identical with Novie Balaam (New Balaam) of the Russian-American Company map of 1849. The village takes its name from Uzinkie, the Russian adjective for *narrow*. Has also been written Oozinkie and Usinka.

**Valdes**; glacier, northeast of Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.

- Valdes**; narrows, the contracted part of the entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898. Also called Stanton narrows by Abercrombie the same year.
- Valdes**; port, indenting the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. According to Vancouver it was called Puerto de Valdes by Fidalgo in 1790.
- Valdes**; summit, the highest point on the trail over Valdes glacier into the interior. So called by the 3,000 (more or less) prospectors who used it in 1898.
- Valdes**; town, at head of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Captain Glenn, writing in 1898, indicates that it was then called Copper City, but now Valdez. A post-office, called Valdez, was established here in July, 1899.
- Vallenar**; bay, in Clarence strait, at north end of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Vallenar**; point, the northernmost point of Gravina island, separating Tongass narrows from Clarence strait. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Señor Higgins de Vallenar, President of Chile. Higgins, or rather O'Higgins of Ballenagh, Ireland, became naturalized in Chile and in place of O'Higgins of Ballenagh became Higgins de Vallenar.
- Vallenar**; rock, off Vallenar point, at the northern entrance to Tongass narrows. So named by Nichols in 1885.
- Vancouver**; cape, high and bold, on the mainland, northeast of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Discovered by Etolin, in 1821, and by him named after Capt. George Vancouver.
- Vancouver**; islet, in Dixon entrance, very near Cape Northumberland, Duke island. Apparently a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1885.
- Vancouver**; mountain (15,666 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1874, after the great English navigator, Capt. George Vancouver.
- Vandeput**; point, the western point of entrance to Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Vanderbilt*; point, on the northern bank of Chilkat river, near its mouth, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Capt. J. M. Vanderbilt, captain of the trading steamer *Favorite*. It is apparently identical with Povorotni (turnabout) of Lindenbergl in 1838.
- Vanderbilt**; reef, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Discovered by Capt. J. M. Vanderbilt, of the Northwestern Trading Company's steamer *Favorite* and named after him by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Vank**; island, west of Wrangell, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.
- Vankahini*, bay; see Dry.
- Vankahini**; one of five rivers in the delta of the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849 (Chart VII). Apparently a native name, the termination *hini* meaning river. Has also been written Vankagina.
- Vasilief**; bank, off Povorotni point, Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Vasilief (Williams) by the Russians, in 1809, after one of their naval officers. Has also been written Vasilevka.
- Vasilief**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by Lutke, after the pilot Vasilief, about 1830.
- Vasilief*, cape; see Corwin.
- Vasilief**; rock, south of Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Vasilief (Williams) by the Russians in 1809. Proper name. Has also been called Vasileva (Basil's or William's).
- Vasilief**; shoal (with 4 feet at low water), in Chiniak bay, Kodiak, lying between the south ends of Long and Woody islands. Named by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

- Vasilief**; sunken reef, in the entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Discovered and named Vasilief by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810. Various called Vasilief, Wasilieff, Williams, etc.
- Vaskin**; cape, on the northern coast of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof in 1840.
- Vassar**; glacier, tributary, from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Vassar College.
- Vavilof*, bay; see Baralof.
- Vcevidofski*, volcano; see Vsevidof.
- Vegas**; islands, in Sealed passage, on the northwestern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Venetia**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Vennevkar*, creek; see Vernal.
- Ventosa*, island; see Kõchu.
- Ventura**; point, on San Fernando island, San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Buenaventura by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Verde**; island and point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Ysla Verde (green point and island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Verdure**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Verkhnie*, lake; see Upper.
- Vernal**; creek, tributary to Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Named Veshnevka (vernal) by Zarembo in 1834. On United States Hydrographic chart 225 it is called Vennevkar.
- Verstovia**; mountain (3,216 feet high), about 3 miles from Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vasilief in 1809. Verstovaiia is the adjective form of *verst*, the Russian unit for long distance, equal to 3,500 feet. The mountain is nearly 1 verst high.
- Veseelovskoi*, cape; see Cheerful.
- Veselofski*, cape; see Cheerful.
- Vesoki*, island; see High.
- Vesolia**; mountain peak, in western Alaska, in the divide between Norton sound and the Yukon. Called Vesolia (cheerful) by the Russians.
- Vexation**; point, on Kupreanof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, in memory of the annoyance experienced, at this point, in taking the *Saginaw* through Wrangell strait.
- Vexation Point**; rock, off Vexation point, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Vichnefski**; rock, off St. John harbor, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the Russians.
- Victoria**; creek, tributary to Coal creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Victoria**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Viedrin**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.
- Viejo*, Isla del; see Old Man.
- Viekhoda*, cape; see Outlet.
- Vierublennoi Kriepostnoi*, cape; see Razed Fort.
- Viesokata*, volcano, etc.; see Redoubt.

- Viesoki**; rock, near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Viesokoi (high) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called High Rock and Visokoi.
- Viesokie*, rock; see Pillar.
- Viesokoi*, island; see High.
- View**; cove, Tlevak strait, indenting the eastern coast of Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Viking**; sunken rock, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Village*; see Unatlotly.
- Village**; cove, indenting the western end of Alaska peninsula, Isanotski strait. Old Morzhovoi village is located on this cove. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Village**; cove, near St. Paul village, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.
- Village**; islands, in Zimovia strait, opposite a deserted Indian village, whence the name, given by Snow in 1886.
- Village**; islet (peninsula at low water), in Felice strait, near north end of Duke island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1882, who found an Indian village here containing 15 houses.
- Village**; islet, near Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. Was also named McFarland by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.
- Village**; point, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. It is at this point, named by Nichols, in 1883, that the town of New Metlakatla has been built.
- Village**; point, on the western edge of McClellan flats, Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers in 1880. It was called Wodopada (waterfall) cape by Lindenberg in 1838.
- Village**; point, the north point of entrance to Chaik bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, who on his chart (United States Hydrographic No. 225) shows the Indian village "Old Kootznahoo" near it. The native name of this village is given by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 175) as Letushkwim.
- Village**; rock, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Villatuenga*, Punta de; see Spencer.
- Villard**; glacier, on the northern flank of Villard mountain, near Chilkoot inlet, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by Dall, in 1883, after Henry Villard.
- Villard**; mountain (5,100 feet high), on the mainland, near junction of Taiya and Chilkoot inlets, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by Dall, in 1883, after Henry Villard.
- Vinasale**; old trading post, on the upper Kuskokwim. Population in 1890, 140. Local name, from Spurr, who visited it August 1, 1898, and found it deserted. Also written Vinasáhle and Vinisahle.
- Vincent*, island; see Hogan.
- Vincent*, island; see Klokachef.
- Virgin*, bay; see Gladhaugh.
- Virgin**; peak (3,750 feet high), in the northeastern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Virginia**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

- Virublennoi**; island, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Virublennoi (trees cut down, i. e., cleared) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Vitskari**; island, and rocks, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Lisianski, in 1804, called them Middle islands. According to George Kostrometinoff, U. S. court interpreter at Sitka, this means (captain) *Witz's chastisement*.
- Vixen**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, presumably after one of its steam launches.
- Vixen**; inlet, on the western shore of Cleveland peninsula, opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, presumably after the steam launch *Vixen*.
- Vkhoda*, cape; see South.
- Vneshnie*, rock; see Outer.
- Vodopad**; river, tributary to the head of Silver bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 8340 (ed. of 1898). The Russian charts have the word Vodopad or Wodopad (waterfall) in this place, one of them indicating a height of 350 feet.
- Voevodskago*, island; see Woewodski.
- Volcano**; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Sarichef's map, of 1792, as also Tebenkof's, 1849, shows the village of Makushin on this bay. The present Makushin village is about 4 miles south of this place.
- Volcano**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near Pavlof volcano. So called by Dall, in 1880; perhaps a local name.
- Volcano**; point, south of Pavlof volcano, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Volchie*, island; see Wolf point.
- Volga**; island, near Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.
- Volkmar**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, near longitude 146°. So named, in 1885, by Allen, in honor of Col. William Jefferson Volkmar, U. S. A.
- Voorhees*, islands; see Lively.
- Vorobinoi*, islet; see Sparrow.
- Voronie*, island; see Crow.
- Voronkowski*, island; see Woronkofski.
- Vosnesenski*, island; see Vosnesenski.
- Voss**; creek, tributary, from the west, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Vostochnie*, channel; see Eastern.
- Vostochnie*, point; see East.
- Vostochnie*, point; see Northeast.
- Vostochnoi*, cape; see East.
- Vostochnoi*, point; see Tolstoi.
- Vozvrashenia*, arm; see Turnagain.
- Vsevidof**; group of six islets, with some rocks and shoals, lying on the south side of and near to Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Called Sevidow, Sevidovskaia, Vsevidow, etc., by the Russians, perhaps after Andreï Vsevidof, a Russian fur trader, who was in the Aleutian islands in 1747.
- Vsevidof**; volcano (8,800 feet high), near the middle of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof and possibly by earlier Russians. The name has been variously spelled Sevidow, Vcevidofski, Wsewidow, etc.
- Vulcan**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. The fire of Vulcan is much in evidence in this island.

- Vulcan;** creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the west, southeast of Omalik mountain, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.
- Vulcan;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Vulcan cove, Akutan island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Vulcan Point;** mountain, between Vulcan creek and Tubutulik river, Seward peninsula. Local name, from Peters, 1900.
- Wachusett;** cove, in Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N., commanding, in 1881.
- Wachusett;** peak, on the mainland, near Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, at one time stationed in Alaskan waters.
- Wade;** creek, tributary to Walker fork, from the north, in the Fortymile mining district. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899. Presumably named after the prospector Jack Wade.
- Wagner;** lake (elevation 1,900 feet), draining through Tetling river to the Tanana. Named by Lowe, in 1898, after Col. Arthur Lockwood Wagner, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A.
- Wainwright;** inlet, on the Arctic coast, near Point Belcher. So named by Beechey in August, 1826, after Lieut. John Wainwright, R. N., a member of his party. According to the Russians it is Tutagvak of the natives.
- Waite;** island, in the Koyukuk river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite.
- Wal-a-pai*, inlet; see Refuge.
- Walden;** rocks, at northeastern end of Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1883. Called Race reef in Coast Pilot (1883 p. 79), this name being taken from local pilots.
- Wales;** harbor, on the northwestern shore of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Wales;** island, at the mouth of Portland inlet. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Wales;** passage, between Wales and Pearse islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Wales;** point, the southernmost point of Wales island, at entrance to Portland inlet, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Walker;** cove, in the mainland, opening into Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, on his chart, but not mentioned in his text.
- Walker;** fork, of South fork of Fortymile creek, from the east, eastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Walker;** island, south of Cone point, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by local pilots. Lewis and Walker islands are near together and their names have been confounded. The western is Lewis, the eastern Walker.
- Walker;** lake, near latitude 67°, drained by the Kowak river. Name reported by Schrader, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1898. The lake is seemingly identical with Mena-kak-a-shah of Cantwell in 1885.
- Walker*, lake; see Naknek.
- Walker;** point, "broad and wooded," the eastern point of entrance to Murder cove, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Carroll by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891, and Walker by the Coast Survey, in 1898. Since the surveys of 1897 *this* point has been called Walker, the name Carroll being applied to an island about 3 miles to the east of it.
- Walker;** station, on north bank of the Yukon, near the mouth of Tozi river, apparently identical with Nuklukayet.

- Walkerville**; village, near or in the Porcupine gold district. Name published by the Geological Survey in 1900.
- Wallace**; reef, in Felice strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Harber in 1893.
- Wallace**; rock (1 foot below low water), in Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Wall Street**; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Walpole**; point, the south point of entrance to Port Houghton, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Walrus**; island, east of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Named Morzhovoi (walrus) by the early Russians. Sarichef, about 1790, has Morzhovoi and Lutke, about 1830, morjovi (des morses).
- Walrus**; island, the easternmost of the Kudobin islands, near Port Moller, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So called by Dall in 1882. See also Wolf point.
- Walrus*, island; see Round.
- Walrus**; islands, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Sarichef's atlas, 1826 (sheet III), applies this name to an island called by the natives Kaiashik, and which Tebenkof identifies with Round island of Cook. Tebenkof, whom we here follow, calls the whole group Morzhovia (walrus).
- Walrus**; peak, near Morzhovoi bay, at western end of Alaska peninsula. Called Morjevskoi (walrus) by Lutke, 1835.
- Walter**; island, in Port Houghton, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Warburton**; island, in Nichols passage, off Port Chester, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Ward**; cove, in Tongass narrows, indenting the shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named after W. W. Waud, of Portland, Oreg., who established a saltery here in 1883 or 1884, and was drowned near here in March, 1892. In print the cove has always been called Ward.
- Ward**; mountain, in the southwestern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Warde**; point, on Cleveland peninsula, the south point of entrance to Bradfield canal. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Warehouse*, mission; see Shiniak.
- Waring**; point, the northeasternmost point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named Waring's by Berry, in 1881, after Lieut. Howard Scott Waring, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Warm**; creek, tributary to Goldbottom creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Warm Spring**; bay, in Baranof island, northwest of Point Gardner, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Warm Spring**; mountain (3,370 feet high), on the eastern bank of Stikine river, near Great glacier. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Warren**; island, at the southeastern point of entrance to Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Sir John Borlase Warren.
- Warren*, islands; see Spanish.
- Warren**; peak (2,140 feet high), on Warren island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1866.
- Wart**; point, in Behm canal, northwest from entrance to Rudyerd bay. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Washington**; bay, indenting the western shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Washington**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the north. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

- Washington**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Washington*, glacier; See Barry.
- Washington**; peak (3,557 feet high), on the mainland, south of Port Houghton, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Wasilieff**, reef; see Vasilief.
- Wasp**; point, on Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, northwest from Smeaton island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Watch*; islets, forming part of the Kasiana group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named *Bedennoi* (watch) by Vasilief in 1809. These are the Apple islands of Coast Survey chart 8240.
- Waterfall*, cape; see Mountain point.
- Waterfall**; creek, tributary to Last Chance creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Waterfall**; peak (3,403 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887. Near it are cascades.
- Waterfall*, point; see Village.
- Waterfall Head*. Near the southeastern point of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea, is a waterfall, and at this place Elliott's map of 1873-74 has this name Waterfall Head, a little south of which is Southeast point. The latest Coast Survey map of the region shows a different shape and has but one name, and that Cascade point. See Cascade.
- Waterfalls**; Bay of, indenting the south shore of Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- Watering**; creek, in Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Rio de la Aguada (watering-place river) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Waters**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Bainbridge, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Waverly*, island; see Tangik.
- Wayanda**; ledge, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named after the U. S. revenue cutter *Wayanda*, which once touched upon it. Sometimes, erroneously, Wyanda. Has also been called Eureka ledge, after the steamer *Eureka*, which struck upon it April 26, 1883.
- Wayanda*, rock; see California.
- Weare**; town, on north bank of the Yukon, at the mouth of Tanana river. At this place is the post-office Tanana, established in September, 1898, and the military post Fort Gibbon.
- Weasel**; cove, indenting the north shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Weber**; point, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Named by the missionaries after Rev. Ernest L. Weber, Moravian missionary, in western Alaska.
- Webster**; peak (3,254 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after the distinguished American statesman Daniel Webster.
- Wedge**; cape, the northernmost point of Nagai island, Shumagins. Named by Dall in 1872.
- Wedge**; cape, the south point of entrance to Chapel cove, Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by United States naval officers in 1893.
- Wedge**; glacier, near the head of Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Wedge**; islands, in Clarence strait, southwest of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, on account of its shape.

- Wedge**; point, on the southwestern shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- Weedy**; shoals, in Zachary bay, Unga island, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Welcome**; point, the southernmost point of Bird island, Shumagin group. Immediately east of it is Point Farewell, the last land seen when homeward bound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Wellesley**; glacier, tributary, from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899, after Wellesley College.
- Wellesley**; lake, near the international boundary. So named by Hayes, in 1891, after Wellesley College.
- Wellesley**; mountain, between the Tanana and White rivers, near latitude 62° 30'. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after Wellesley College.
- Wells**; port, in northwestern part of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Werlick**; island, in Sealed passage, near Hotspur island, between Duke and Annette islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Wesley**; creek, tributary to Seattle creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Wessels**; sunken reef, about 18 miles north from Middleton island. Discovered by John Wessels, master of the schooner *Kodiak*, October 25, 1881, and reported to George Davidson and by him to the Coast Survey Office.
- West*, bay; see Three Arm.
- West**; cape, on the northwestern coast of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Zapadnie (west) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- West**; cape, the westernmost point of Deer island, near Belkofski. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- West**; cape, the westernmost point of Saint Lawrence island, Bering sea. Named Zapadnie (west) by Tebenkof, 1849. By error of transliteration has been written Sanachno and Sanakno.
- West**; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- West**; fork, of Chandlar river, near latitude 67°. Local name, from Schrader, 1899.
- West**; hill (265 feet high), on Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- West**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 157°. So named by Allen, in 1885, "in honor of Lieut. Barrington King West, U. S. A., my classmate and special friend."
- West**; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- West**; peak (1,976 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, on Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- West**; peak (5,600 feet high), near Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- West**; point, near anchorage on west shore of Chirikof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1874.
- West**; point, on the southeastern coast of Seward peninsula, a little east of Point Rodney. Apparently a local designation, published in 1900.
- West**; point, the western point of entrance to Chernofski harbor, Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- West**; point, the western point of entrance to Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- West*, point; see Uyak.

- West**; rocks, in Dixon entrance, 5 miles southwest from Cape Northumberland. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- West**; spit, at south end of Cleveland passage, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1891.
- West Anchor**; cove, indenting the southwestern shore of Ikatan island (or peninsula), near south end of Isanotski strait, Unimak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- West Devil**; rock, a dangerous sunken reef in Dixon entrance, 10 feet out at low water, 14 miles east of Cape Chacon. Found by Capt. James Carroll in the *Idaho*, November 23, 1883. See also East Devil.
- Western**; anchorage, in Sitka harbor, north of Japonski island, and between Channel rock and Harbor rock, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Local name.
- Western**; channel, leading into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Zapadnie (western) by the Russians.
- West Foreland**; cape, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet. So named by Vancouver in 1794. It is Zapadnie (west) cape of the Russians, by whom the native name is reported to be Kiestotank.
- West Francis**; sunken rock, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Coghlan, in 1884, after pilot E. H. Francis, who was the first person to obtain soundings on it.
- West Georgia*. The coast region between Point Barrow and Cape Lisburne, Arctic ocean, was so called by Beechey in 1827. Apparently this name has never come into use.
- West Head**; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Popof strait, Shumagin islands. So named by Dall in 1872.
- West Konetz*, point; see Dalnoi.
- West Kussua*, lake; see Kusawa.
- West Mill**; rock, north of Sawmill cove, in Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- West Nagai**; strait, between Nagai and Andronica islands, Shumagin group. So called by Dall in 1874.
- Wests**; peak, on the western shore of Klutina lake. So named by Lowe in 1898.
- Wevok**; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, near Cape Lisburne. Eskimo name, published by the Hydrographic Office in 1890.
- Whale**; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Keetovaia (whale) by the Russians. The native name is reported to be Kay-e-ghlen. It is Port Guibert of La Perouse, in 1786, and Port Banks of some authorities.
- Whale**; creek, tributary to Port Wells, from the east, Prince William sound. So named by Glenn in 1898.
- Whale**; island, at Elson bay, near Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1855.
- Whale**; island, east of and near St. Michael island, Norton sound, Bering sea. So called by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Whale**; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kitovie (whale) by Vasilief in 1809. This name has appeared as Quitoway and Whalebone.
- Whale*; islet; see Kita.
- Whale**; passage, separating Thorne island from Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Whale**; point, on the eastern shore of Smeaton island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1891.

- Whale;** point, the western point of Lukanin bay, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called "Ketavie (of a whale)," says Elliott, because "a large right whale was stranded there in (?) 1849."
- Whale;** rock (15 feet above high water), northeast of Duke island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by local pilots about 1880.
- Whalebone,* bay; see Usof.
- Whalebone;** cape, between Usof and Three Island bays, on south coast of Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Whalebone,* island; see Whale.
- Whaley;** point, the northernmost point of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Whidbey;** point, on the western shore of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Davidson, in 1867, after Lieut. Joseph Whidbey, R. N., who was one of Vancouver's principal assistants during his explorations and surveys in this region, 1792-1795. Meade, in 1867, called it Grant point. Erroneously Whidby.
- Whipple;** mountain (6,033 feet high), between Iskoot and Katete rivers, and about 7 miles from the Stikine. So named by Hunter in 1877. Erroneously Wipple.
- Whiskey;** bay, indenting the northernmost end of Pearse island, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 76).
- Whistle,* rock; see Thistle.
- White;** bluff, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1894.
- White;** cliff, of snow, on the southern side of Newton glacier, St. Elias alps. So called by Russell in 1891.
- White;** cliff, on southwestern shore of Heceta island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local descriptive name; not shown on existing charts. Name published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 122).
- White;** glacier, near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1890.
- White;** gulch, at head of Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called Arroyo blanco (white gulch) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- White,* island; see Error.
- White;** mountain, near the head of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- White;** mountains, on the mainland, west of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Symonds in 1880.
- White;** pass (2,886 feet high), at the head of Skagway river, southeastern Alaska. So named by Ogilvie, in 1887, after the Hon. Thomas White, minister of the interior (of Canada). Perhaps identical with Shasheki of Dall, in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 200).
- White;** point, in northern entrance to Keku strait, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- White;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868. Just north of it are some white cliffs.
- White;** point, the westernmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- White,* point; see Shoals.
- White;** reef, in Revillagigedo channel, at entrance to Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.

- White**; river, in Alaska and Canada, tributary to the upper Yukon. Discovered, in 1850, by Robert Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company, and by him named White on account of its color. The "Stick" Indians call it, says Schwatka (Military Reconnaissance, p. 39), Yukokon Heenah, i. e., Yukokon river, and the Chilkats by another name meaning Sand river.
- White**; rock (120 feet high), at entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- White**; rock (15 feet high), at southern entrance to Duncan canal, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, on account of its "very white" color.
- White**; rock, in Dixon entrance, one mile south of Cape Northumberland. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1894.
- White*, rock; see Bieli.
- White**; rock, north of Hayes point, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. The descriptive name, Bieloi (white), was published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- White**; rocks, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called piedras blancas (white rocks) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Whitestone**; point, in Neva strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 156).
- Whitestone**; rock, in Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. Local name, alleged to be descriptive. First published in about 1880.
- Whitestone Narrows**; contracted place in southern part of Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Whitewater**; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. Said to be known locally as Lower Kootznahoo.
- Whiting**; harbor, on the western side of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after Commodore William Danforth Whiting, U. S. N.
- Whiting**; point, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Whiting**; river, of southeastern Alaska, flowing into Stephens passage. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Whitney**; mountain, near Mount St. Elias. Was so named by the New York Times Expedition, of 1886, after Hon. William Collins Whitney.
- Whitney**; island, near Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Hon. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.
- Whitshed**; point, near the mouth of Copper river. Named Witshed by Vancouver, in 1794, after Captain Witshed, R. N. Thus it appears in the text of the original 4<sup>o</sup> edition of Vancouver's voyage, but in the accompanying atlas and in the text of the 8<sup>o</sup> edition of 1801 it is called Whitshed, after Captain Whitshed. Whitshed appears to be in general use. Has been erroneously printed Whitshet.
- Whitsunday*, cape; see Pillar.
- Whitsuntide*, cape; see Izhut.
- Whymper*, creek; see Hess.
- Whymper**; point, in the Yukon delta, a little south of Cape Romanzof. So named by Dall, in 1869, after Mr. Frederick Whymper, one of his companions in the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1865-1867.

- Wilby**; island, in Port Chalmers, Prince William sound. Named Wilby's island by Portlock, in 1787, presumably after William Wilbye, assistant trader on his voyage. Portlock gives both spellings.
- Wild**; island, southeast of Long island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dikoi (wild) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Wilder**; creek, tributary from the west, to Delta river, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Glenn, in 1898.
- Wilkes**; peak (3,156 feet high), in Wilkes range of mountains, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Wilkes**; range of mountains, on the mainland, north of and near mouth of Stikine river, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.
- Willard**; inlet, northeast of Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Willard**; missionary station, at the Indian village Kutkwutlu, near the mouth of Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Established prior to 1883.
- William Henry**; bay, on the west shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Name adopted by Meade, in 1869, from the Hudson Bay traders.
- Williams**; island, at mouth of the Nushagak river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. Called William's by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Williams*, point; see Craven.
- Williams*, reef; see Vasilief.
- William Smith*, river; see Smith.
- Willis**; creek, tributary to Feather river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Willoughby**; cove, on the south shore of Lemesurier island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by Hanus, in 1880, after Richard G. Willoughby, an Alaskan pioneer.
- Willoughby**; island (1,545 feet high), in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Richard G. Willoughby, an Alaskan pioneer.
- Willow**; creek, tributary from the west, to Penny river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Willow**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Willow**; creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Willow**; island, at mouth of the Unuk river, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Willow**; point, on the western shore of Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Talnika (willow) by Murashev in 1839-40. Elliott spells it Talneek, and says all creeping willows are so designated by the Russians.
- Wilson**; cove, indenting the southwestern shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1896.
- Wilson**; creek, tributary, from the west, to North fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Wilson**; creek, tributary to left fork of the Koksuktapaga river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Wilson**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Wilson**; islands, on western edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Wilson**; point, Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

- Wilson;** point, on the eastern side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, 1893.
- Wilson;** point, the south point of entrance to Wilson cove, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1896.
- Wimbleton;** point, the western point of entrance to Dundas bay, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Winbleton on some charts.
- Wind;** point, on the northwestern shore of Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Windfall;** harbor, Admiralty island, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Windfall;** island, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Windham;** bay, indenting the mainland coast, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 129).
- Windham;** mountain (3,263 feet high), on the mainland, north of Windham bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Windham;** point, on the mainland coast, the north point of entrance to Windham bay, and the southeastern point of entrance to Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Windom;** glacier, on the mainland, near Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1890, after Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.
- Windy;** creek, tributary to right fork of the Bluestone river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Windy;** creek, tributary to the Kugruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Windy;** creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Wingham;** island, east of and near the mouth of Copper river. So named by Vancouver in 1794. It is Mitchell's island of Portlock and Meares in 1787-88. The native name, according to Tebenkof, is Shiganik. Often called Mitchell's or Wingham island.
- Winner;** creek, tributary to Glacier creek, from the east, near head of Turnagain arm, Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.
- Winslow;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Mary island anchorage, Mary island, Alexander archipelago. So named, prior to 1883, by local pilots, by whom the name was applied to the *west* point of entrance, now called Giant point. See Giant.
- Winstanley;** island, in Behm canal, between Smeaton and Rudyerd bays, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after the English engineer Winstanley, who built the first Eddystone light-house in 1696-1699, and who lost his life there in 1703.
- Winter;** anchorage, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. So called by Lisianski in 1804. It is the Krestof (cross) bay of Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.
- Winter;** harbor, indenting the northwestern shore of Pearse island, Pearse canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Winthrop;** spur, of mountain on north bank of the Koyukuk, near longitude 156°. Also called Point Winthrop. Name from Schrader in 1899.
- Whipple*, mountain; see Whipple.
- Wiseman;** creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Wislow;** islet, near Cape Cheerful, on the northern shore of Unalaska. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is an error for Winslow.

- Witnesses (The)**; two islets, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Los Testigos (the witnesses) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Wloyukuk**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the south, a little above Kolmakof. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Lind.
- Wodehouse*, point; see Woodhouse.
- Wodopada*, point; see Village.
- Woewodski**; harbor, indenting the southern shore of Admiralty island and opening into Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Zarembo, in 1838, after Stepan Vasilivich Woewodski, director of the Russian-American colonies, 1854-1859.
- Woewodski**; island, between Duncan canal and Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, in 1848, after Capt. Lieut. Stepan Vasilivich Woewodski, chief director of the Russian-American colonies, 1854-1859. Various written Woewodsky, Voevodskago, etc. Lindenberg, in 1838, called part of this Medviezhi (bear).
- Wolasatux**; Indian hut, on left bank of the Yukon, a few miles below Nulato. Wolasatux was a young man who escaped massacre at Nulato in 1851. This place took its name from him. Erroneously Wolsatux.
- Woleek*, river; see Wulik.
- Wolf**; creek, tributary to Excelsior creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Wolf*, island; see Kritskoi.
- Wolf**; point, the easternmost point of Walrus island, near entrance to Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. The island of which this is the eastern point was named Volchie (wolf) by Lutke, in 1828, but is now known as Walrus island. The point was named Wolf by Dall in 1882.
- Wolf**; rock, off the west coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Meares, in 1788, called it Forrester's island (chart, p. 1) and the Spaniards, 1774-1779, Isla Rasa (flat island).
- Wolff**; peak, south of Mount Drum. So named by Schrader, in 1898, after Prof. John Eliot Wolff, of Harvard University.
- Wolley*, cape; see Woolley.
- Womens**; bay, an arm of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Babia (women) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.
- Wonder*, creek; see Center.
- Wood**; canyon, on the Copper river, a little below the mouth of the Chitina. Named Wood's by Allen, in 1885, "in honor of Col. Henry Clay Wood, U. S. A."
- Wood**; glacier, on the west shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1890, "after Lieut. Charles Erskine Scott Wood, who seems to have been the first white man to enter Glacier bay." He was there in 1877.
- Wood**; point, the southeastern point of entrance to Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Wood**; river, draining from Aleknagik lake to the Nushagak river. Apparently a local name, applied by the Fish Commission in 1890. In Sarichef's atlas (1826, sheet III) it is called Aliagnagik and by Tebenkof, 1849, Aleknagek.
- Wood**; spit, in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Woodchopper**; island, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Woodcock**; point, the north head of McLeod harbor, Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock, in 1787, after Joseph Woodcock, a student who accompanied him on his voyage.

- Wooded**; cape, on the southwestern shore of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Liesnoi (wooded) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Wooded**; islands, near Montague island, Prince William sound. Described by Vancouver, in 1794, and apparently named by the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Wooded**; islet, off the northwestern shore of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Liesistoi (wooded) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Wooden**; islet, near Cape Ommaney, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Isaac Wooden, a member of his party, who fell overboard and was drowned in its vicinity.
- Woodhouse**; point, the southern point of Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Vancouver, in 1794, gave this name to the "southeast point of a spacious opening whose northwest point was formed by Cape Edgecumbe, and which comprised Dixon's Norfolk Sound. From the bearings and distance given by Vancouver it seems evident that he applied the name to some part of the high land immediately to the westward of the western part of Crawfish Inlet, which, from his distance from the shore and the consequent invisibility of many of the low islets of the Necker group, appeared like the southeastern headland of the sound. His text and charts are in accord on this question. As early as 1818, however, bearing in mind the intention rather than the erroneous location, the name was applied on the chart of Sitka, and by Russian naval officers and forming No. XIX of the old Russian series, to the south point of Biorka Island, which has since been known by the name of **Woodhouse**." Has also been written, erroneously, *Wodehouse*.
- Woods**; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Canyon creek, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Woodworth**; glacier, tributary to Tasnuna river, between Port Valdes and the Copper river. Named by Schrader, in 1898, after Mr. Jay Backus Woodworth, of Harvard University.
- Woody**; inlet, in Peard bay, Arctic coast. So called on British Admiralty charts. According to John Murdoch, its native name is Ku-áh-ru.
- Woody**; island, near St. Paul, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Lisianski in 1804. Often called Wood island.
- Woody**; island, west of Blind point, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Lindenberg in 1838.
- Woody*, islet; see Liesnoi.
- Woody**; point, the north point of entrance to Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Woolcek*, river; see Wulik.
- Woolley**; cape, on the western shore of Seward peninsula, a little south of Port Clarence. Named Woolley by Beechey in 1826. Has also been written *Wolley* and *Wooly*.
- Wooly Head**; precipitous bluff (about 2,000 feet high), on the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by the fishermen, prior to 1871, on account of the violent gusts of wind, called *Woolies*, experienced there. This word is supposed to be (*a*) either a Patagonian word for a violent local gust or (*b*) to come from the white foam on the water, resembling washed wool, which the wind produces.
- Woronkofski**; island, between Wrangell and Zarembo islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, after Lieutenant Woronkofski, of the Russian navy, who in 1836 explored the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Variouslly written *Voronkowskii*, *Voronkoffski*, etc.
- Woronkofski**; point, the northernmost point of Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

- Woronzof**; point, at head of Cook inlet. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, "after His Excellency the Russian ambassador at the British court."
- Worsham*, bay; see Kisselen.
- Worthington**; glacier, about 15 miles east of Valdes and tributary to Ptarmigan creek. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Wosnesenski*, cape; see Kasilof.
- Wosnesenski**; glacier, on Kenai peninsula, near Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Elias G. Wosnesenski, of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, who made collections and observations in this region in 1842-1844.
- Wosnesenski**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula and west of Unga island, Shumagin group. Veniaminof and Lutke called it *Peregrebny*, in Aleut, Unatkuyuk, meaning *crested* or *serrated*. Later it was called *Vosnesenski*, after Elias G. Wosnesenski, who, in 1842-1844, explored and collected, for the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, in western Alaska. This name has had many spellings, *Vosnessensky*, *Wosnessensky*, *Wosnesensky*, and even *Vozoychenski*.
- Wosnesenski**; native village, on Wosnesenski island. A chapel, costing \$1500, was erected in this village by the natives and dedicated under the name of *Ascension*.
- Wrangell**; cape, the westernmost point of Attu island, western Aleutians. So called by Lutke, in 1836, after Baron von Wrangell.
- Wrangell**; harbor, near the north end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed, in 1834, by Capt. Lieut. Dionysius Feodorovich Zarembo and by him named after Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, who, in 1840, became director of the Russian-American colony. The harbor has been variously called *Etolin harbor*, *Port Wrangell*, and *Wrangell harbor*. The last appears to be the prevailing usage at present and is here adopted.
- Wrangell**; island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Admiral Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangell. Erroneously spelled *Wrangle* and *Wrangel*. The spelling of this word *Wrangell* forms the subject of a special note in Baer and Helmersen's *Beitrag*, etc. (vol. 1, p. 328), in which it is stated that while different persons of the name have adopted different modes for spelling it, the individual here referred to, one of the most eminent of that noble and distinguished family, invariably spelled his own with two l's. According to Tebenkof the native name is *Kach-khanna*.
- Wrangell**; island, off the northern shore of Siberia, northwesterly from Bering strait. The existence of this land was reported by natives, in March and April, 1823, to Baron von Wrangell, who then made an unsuccessful search for it. It was first clearly seen and its shore delineated by Capt. Thomas Long, of the New London whaling bark *Nile*, in August, 1867, and by him called *Wrangell's Land*. From that date to 1881 it was shown on maps as the south end of a tract extending indefinitely northward and, by some, thought to connect with Greenland across the north pole. Its insular character was established by Berry, in 1881, and since that time it has borne the name *Wrangell island*. Possibly *Plover island* of Kellett, in 1849, may be some peak of this island seen from afar.
- Wrangell**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Has been erroneously printed *Wrangle*. Was named *Big Wrangell* by Vasilief, in 1809, and another near by was called *Little Wrangell*.
- Wrangell**; mountain (17,500 feet high), east of Copper river, near latitude 62°. Named by the Russians after Baron von Wrangell, whose branch of the family always used the double "l." Erroneously *Wrangle*.

**Wrangell**; peak, on the mainland (3,800 feet high), near the mouth of Stikine river. So called as early as 1887 and perhaps earlier. Erroneously Wrangel.

**Wrangell**; port, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Surveyed by Vasilief, in 1831, and named after the then director of the Russian American colonies, Baron von Wrangell.

**Wrangell**; strait, connecting Sumner strait with Frederick sound and separating Mitkof island from Kupreanof and Woowodski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Vice-Admiral Baron von Wrangell.

**Wrangell**; town, on the northern end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Often called Fort Wrangell. The Russians built a stockaded post here, in 1834, to resist encroachments by the Hudson Bay Company and named it Redoubt St. Dionysius. The United States established a military post here, in 1867, which was maintained with interruptions until May, 1877, and then abandoned. This post was called Fort Wrangell. Often misspelled Wrangle and Wrangel. The post-office established here in October, 1885, is called Fort Wrangell.

**Wrangell Narrows**. The contracted part of Wrangell strait was so designated by the pilots, a name published by the Hydrographic Office in 1869.

*Wrangell North Flat*; see North.

*Wrangell South Flat*; see South.

**Wright**; glacier, on the mainland, near the head of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1893.

*Wright*, island; see Aston.

**Wright**; mountain (4,944 feet high), near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named, in 1890, by Reid, after Prof. George Frederick Wright, who spent some time in this vicinity in 1886.

**Wright**; point, on the southeastern shore of Dease inlet, Arctic coast. Name from British Admiralty chart 593 (1830-1882).

*Wsewidow*, volcano; see Vsevidof.

**Wulik**; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean, between Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern. An Eskimo name, given by the Coast Survey, in 1890, as Woleek and by the Hydrographic Office as Wooleek.

*Wyanda*, ledge; see Wayanda.

**Yacherk**; Eskimo village, on the Igushik river, near Amanka lake, about 25 miles west of Nushagak. Native name, from Spurr, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, who wrote it Yachérgamut, i. e., Yacherk people.

*Yachtshilagamut*, village; see Yakchilak.

*Yacotat*, bay; see Yakutat.

*Yagak*, cape; see Yakak.

*Yagektatiek*, bay; see Alitak.

*Yagodnoi*, island; see Berry.

*Yahna*, river; see Yana.

**Yahrtse**; glacial stream, from Malaspina glacier, debouching in Icy bay, southeastern Alaska. Native name, given as Yahtsé or Yahrtse-tah. Has also been called Jones river. Late maps show two rivers, called East Yahrtse and West Yahrtse, respectively.

*Yahrtse-tah-shah*, mountain; see St. Elias.

*Yaichnia*, islets; see Guibert.

*Yaitchni*, cape; see Egg.

*Yaitchny*, islets; see Guibert.

*Yakaio*, cape; see Yaktag.

**Yakak**; cape, the southwesternmost point of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Veniaminof gives Yagak

**Yakak**—Continued.

as the Aleut word for *firewood* or *driftwood*. The name has been written Jachach.

**Yakchilak**; Eskimo village, on the Kuskokwim river, left bank, near its mouth. Native name, reported by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, as Yachtshilágamut, i. e., Yakchilak people.

*Yaklek*, cape; see Aklek.

**Yakobi**; island, the northwesternmost of the Alexander archipelago. So named by Lisianski, in 1804, presumably in honor of Gen. Ivan Yakobi. Also written Jacob, Jacobi, Jacobieff, etc. See also Chichagof.

*Yakorni*, point; see Anchorage.

**Yaktag**; cape, near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, first applied by Tebenkof as Yaktaga in 1849. Has also appeared as Yakaio and Yakiaio.

**Yakutat**; bay, in the St. Elias region, southeastern Alaska. Visited, in 1786, by La Perouse who called it Baie de Monti. In the same year Portlock named it Admiralty bay. The Spaniards a little later, following Portlock, called it Almiralty and Almirantazzo. Lisianski, in 1805, called it Jacootat and Yacootat. On the supposition that the bay was visited by Bering, in 1741, it has been called by his name. Usage has, however, settled upon the native name Yakutat.

*Yakutat*, colony; see Glory of Russia.

**Yakutat**; glacier, between Dry and Yakutat bays, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

**Yakutat**; post-office and village, on the southeastern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Native name. Post-office established in March, 1898.

*Yakutskalitnik*; native village on right bank of the Yukon, at the mouth of Auto river. Name from Raymond, 1869. Not found on recent maps.

**Yale**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

**Yale**; glacier, tributary to the head of College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899. Near it is Harvard glacier of the same expedition. These two were called Twin glaciers by Captain Glenn in 1899.

**Yalik**; native village, on Nuka bay, Kenai peninsula. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880.

**Yamani**; islets, off the entrance to Necker bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Yamani (full of pits or holes) by the Russians as early as 1850.

**Yana**; glacial stream, from the Malaspina glacier, debouching near Icy bay. Native name, reported by Russell in 1891. The termination *na* means river. Has also been printed Yahna.

*Yanalium*, cape; see Bog.

**Yancarnie**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of Sutwik island. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

*Yángimak*, island; see Little Koniuji.

**Yankee**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.

**Yankee**; river, tributary to Mint river, in western part of Seward peninsula. Local name, from the prospectors.

*Yaponski*, island; see Japonski.

**Yarboro**; inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of Colville river. Named Yarborough by Sir John Franklin in August, 1826.

**Yasha**; island, at junction of Chatham strait and Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Yasha (Jakey, diminutive of Jacob) by the Russians.

**Yasha**—Continued.

This island has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

*Yasni*, island; see Andronica.

*Yeasly or Egg*. Raymond, in 1869, thus calls an island in the Yukon delta, near the head of Kwikpak pass. Not identified on recent charts.

*Yekuk*, cape and village; see Ekuk.

**Yellow**; hill (554 feet high), near Metlakatla, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

**Yellow**; point, on Baranof island, near Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Zholti (yellow) by Vasilief in 1833.

**Yellow**; point, on the eastern shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Has also been called Signal point.

**Yellow**; rocks, two in number (20 feet high), in Dixon entrance, 7 miles southeast from Cape Northumberland. So named by Nichols, in 1883, by reason of their color.

**Yellow Cedar**; bay, on the north side of Hawkins island, in eastern part of Prince William sound. So called in Twentieth Geological Survey Report (Part VII, p. 406). Not shown on any maps. Presumably a local name.

**Yellowstone**; creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

*Yellowy*, island; see Spruce.

*Yelovoi*, island; see Spruce.

*Yelowoi*, island; see Elovoi.

*Yendestaka*, village; see *Gân-te-gas-tak-heh*.

**Yenlo**; mountain (about 4,000 feet high), 30 miles NNW. from the mouth of Sushitna river. So called by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

**Yentna**; river, tributary to the Skwentna, from the northwest, about 20 miles above the junction of the Skwentna and Sushitna. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, who report that it is known to the natives as Katcheldat or Yentna.

**Yes**; bay and village, Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Native name, spelled Yäs, Yääs, Yes and Yess. Named McDonald by Dall, in 1879, and often called McDonald or Yes bay. Yäs is Tlinket for *mussel*.

**Yes Bay**; native village and cannery, at Yes bay, Alexander archipelago. The fishery was established here in 1886.

*Yokuchargut*, creek; see Hess.

**York**; cape, in Bering strait, about 10 miles southeast of Cape Prince of Wales. So named by Beechey in August, 1827, "in honor of His Royal Highness."

**York**; group of islands, in Alexander archipelago, of which the principal ones are Etolin, Seward, Woronkofski, Wrangell, and Zarembo. Named Duke of York's Islands by Vancouver in September, 1793, after the Duke of York, a name since shortened to York.

**York**; mining camp and post-office, at Cape York, Seward peninsula. The post-office was established in April, 1900.

**York**; mining district, in the extreme western part of Seward peninsula. Called the Kanowock, or York mining district.

*Youcon*, river; see Yukon.

*Youkolny*, island; see Ukolnoi.

*Youlak*, island; see Ulak.

*Younaska*, island; see Yunaska.

**Young**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 172).

- Young;** cove, in Dall island, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson, in 1880, after Rev. Samuel Hall Young, a missionary, who began work at Wrangell in 1876.
- Young;** creek, tributary to Kings creek, from the west, which latter is in turn tributary to the Matanuska river about 30 miles above its mouth. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Corporal Young, a member of his party.
- Young;** creek, tributary to the Nizina, from the south. So named by Gerdine, in 1900, after Robert Young, a member of his party.
- Young;** island, at entrance to View cove, Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Rev. S. Hall Young.
- Young,* island; see Corlies.
- Young;* marsh, in Fritz cove, Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Called Young's marsh by Symonds in 1880. Later charts do not show any marsh here.
- Young;** mountain (5,260 feet high), between Lynn canal and Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1892, after Rev. S. Hall Young.
- Young;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Auke cove, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Young;** sunken rock, in Zimovia strait, near north end of Etolin island. Discovered by Rev. S. Hall Young, in 1882, and named after him by the Coast Survey.
- Youp-nut,* creek; see Anikovik.
- Yugnat;** rocks, off the northern point of entrance to Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Apparently a native name, from Vasilief, 1831.
- Yukagamut,* village; see Ikuak.
- Yukagamut,* village; see Ingahameh.
- Yukla;** creek, tributary to Knik arm, from the east, near head of Cook inlet. Native name, obtained by Mendenhall in 1898.
- Yuko;** river, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about 40 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. Native name reported, in 1861, by Tikhmenief, who wrote it Yुकukakat, i. e., Yuku river; see Kakat. Has also been written Yukokargut and appears to be identical with Soonkakak of recent maps. See Soonkakak.
- Yukokakat.* Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, gives this as the name of a settlement, of 6 people, on the north bank of the Yukon at the mouth of the Yuko or perhaps Soonkakak river.
- Yukokon,* river; see White.
- Yukon;** harbor, indenting the southeastern shore of Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1874; after the Coast Survey schooner *Yukon*.
- Yukon;** hills or mountains (1,000 to 2,500 feet high), between the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers, central Alaska. Called Yukon mountains by Dall in 1869.
- Yukon;** island, in the Yukon river, at mouth of the Koyukuk. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Yukon;** island, on the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after the Coast Survey schooner *Yukon*.
- Yukon;** principal river of Alaska. The headwaters of this river were known to traders of the Hudson Bay Company early in the 19th century. Its lower part was explored by the Russians in 1837-38. Derzhabin founded the Russian post Nulato in 1841, and McMurray the English post Fort Yukon in 1847. The Eskimo name of the river, by which it was long known, is Kwik-pak (river big). Variouslly spelled Kvichpak, Kvikhpak, etc. The Indian name is Yukon, variously written Youcon, Yucon, etc., while

**Yukon**—Continued.

one tribe of Indians, according to Allen, call it *Nigato*, i. e. *Niga river*. Grewingk also gives the names *Jukchana* and *Juna*, i. e. *Jukcha river* and *Ju river*. The form *Yukon* has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

*Yukutzcharkat*, creek; see Hess.

**Yukwonilnuk**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the north, near longitude 158°. Native name obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Lind.

*Yunakh*, island; see Umak.

**Yunaska**; volcanic island (2,864 feet high), just west of the group of Islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof includes it in that group. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Variouslly written *Junaska*, *Unaska*, *Younaska*, etc.

**Zachary**; bay, indenting the north shore of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named *Zakharefskaia* by the Russians after a Russian named *Zakharef*. Variouslly spelled *Sacharowskaja*, *Zakhareffskaia*, etc.

**Zaikof**; bay, in the north end of Montague island, Prince William sound. Named by the Russians, presumably after Stepan Kosmovich *Zaikof*, who was chief of the trading post *St. Nicholas (Kenai)* in the 18th century.

**Zaikof**; point, the northeasternmost point of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Davidson in 1868.

**Zakatlatan**; village (population 39), on north bank of the Yukon, near longitude 156° 30'. In the Tenth Census a village called *Zakatlatan* is located here on the south bank. In the Eleventh Census we have *Sakataloden*, supposed to be the same place. On late maps it is *Saghadellautan*. Raymond, 1869, has *Sakedelontin*.

*Zakhareffskaia*, bay; see *Zachary*.

*Zakharof*, bay; see *Stepovak*.

*Zakritoi*, bay; see *Banks harbor*.

*Zaliva*, point; see *Bay*.

**Zanes**; cliff, on the western end of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by *Berry* in 1881.

**Zapadni**; open bay, on the southwest shore of *St. George island*, *Pribilof group*, *Bering sea*. Called *Zapadni (west)* by the Russians and locally so known. It is *Southwest bay* of some charts.

**Zapadni**; point, the western point of entrance to *English bay*, on the south shore of *St. Paul island*, *Pribilof group*, *Bering sea*. Locally known as *Zapadni (west)*. Has been called *South point* on several charts. *Zapadni rookery* is at or near this point. Has also been written *Zapadnie*.

*Zapadnie*, cape; see *West*.

*Zapadnie*, point; see *Northwest*.

*Zapadnie*, point; see *Southwest*.

**Zarembo**; island, between *Clarence*, *Stikine*, and *Sumner straits*, *Alexander archipelago*. Named by the Russians, after *Capt. Lieut. Dionysius Feodorovich Zarembo*. Has also been written *Zarembo*.

*Zatchlitschak*, island; see *Sitkalidak*.

*Zatschra*, island; see *Hydra*.

**Zayas**; island, in eastern part of *Dixon entrance*. Named *Isla de Zayas* by *Caamaño* in 1792.

**Zdluiat**; Indian village, on *Knik arm* of *Cook inlet*. Native name, reported by *Petrof* in 1880.

**Zeal**; point, the south point of entrance to *St. John Baptist bay*, *Neva strait*, *Baranof island*, *Alexander archipelago*. Named *Userdie (zeal)* by *Vasilief* in 1833. Also written *Ouserdi*.

*Zeikhell*, river; see Tiekel.

*Zelonie*, point; see December.

*Zelonoi*, point, rocks, etc.; see Green.

**Zenobia**; sunken rock, near Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after the ship *Zenobia*, which struck upon it in 1855.

*Zharof*, island; see Egg.

*Zhekiski*, point; see Shekesti.

*Zhemani*, point; see Shaman.

*Zhila*, cape; see Blunt point.

*Zhila*, cape; see Head.

*Zhila*, point; see Hut.

*Zhila*, point; see Lode.

*Zholti*, point; see Yellow.

*Zhuravlina*, cove; see Crane.

*Ziatitz*, harbor; see Three Saints.

*Ziatitz*, village; see Nunamiut.

**Zimovia**; point, on the north bank of Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Zimovia (winter) by Lindenberg in 1838. It appears to be identical with the Spuhn point of naval officers in 1880.

**Zimovia**; strait, separating Wrangell island from Etolin and Woronkofski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named Zimovia (winter) by the Russians.

*Zirku*, river; see Tsirku.

*Zlatousta*, harbor; see Saint Chrysostom.

*Zotschomnia*, islands; see Noisy.

*Zouboff*, islands; see Pribilof.

*Zufutch*, rocks; see Seal.

*Zumik*, islands; see Semidi.

*Zutchwik*, islands; see Sutwik.