



Alaskan Geographic Names
by Marcus Baker



Excerpt from USGS
Annual Report no. 21

ALASKAN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

By MARCUS BAKER.

Much confusion has existed, and to some extent still exists, respecting the geographic names in Alaska. These names, of various origins, come chiefly from Russian, English, and native sources. A few come from Spanish and French sources.

When the United States Board on Geographic Names was created, in 1890, one of its earliest efforts was to agree upon the spelling to be adopted for the names of some of the more important features in Alaska as to which prevailing usage was divided. It soon appeared that nothing short of a general examination and revision of all the names would yield satisfactory results. Accordingly the preparation of a card catalogue of the names was begun. Names of features in southeastern Alaska were carded at the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, under the direction of Mr. H. G. Ogden, and names in the remaining part of the Territory were carded by the writer. Some 5,000 names were thus carded, and the systematic writing up of these names in form for publication as a dictionary of Alaskan geographic names was carried forward as far as the letter F. This work, done at irregular and broken intervals, made slow progress and finally came to a standstill in 1896. Since that date there has been great activity in Alaskan exploration and survey and several hundred new names have appeared on the maps. Accordingly the Director of the United States Geological Survey has authorized the writer to resume work upon and to complete this dictionary.

In the present (Twenty-first) Annual Report of the Geological Survey are three papers on Alaskan topics. Several maps accompany these papers. The names appearing on these maps are here printed in dictionary order, accompanied by brief notes as to their origin, application, and spelling. This list has been prepared in the absence of the authors of the papers, who can not therefore be held solely responsible for the names as they appear in their papers and on their maps. In some cases the spelling used by the authors has not been followed, departures having been made in the interest of simplicity and uniformity as well as for the purpose of correcting supposed errors and inconsistencies.

The list is not exhaustive, i. e., does not contain every name on every map in the Twenty-first Annual Report relating to Alaska. It does aim, however, to include all geographic names used in the text of those Alaskan papers.

ALASKAN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES APPEARING IN PART II OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

- ABERCROMBIE**; mountain near latitude $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and longitude 142° . Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899 after Capt. William R. Abercrombie, U. S. A.
- ABERCROMBIE**; see Klutena.
- ADAMS**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River from the north near longitude 150° . Prospector's name, now first published.
- ADMIRALTY**; see Yakutat.
- AGULOGAK**; see Naknek.
- AGUSTA**; see Augusta.
- AIRS**; hill near international boundary, in latitude $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Named in 1898 by Peters and Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, after A. R. Airs, a member of their party.
- AISHIHIK**; lake and a village on its shore, in the southwest 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.
- AKHA**; see Chilkoot.
- ALASHUK**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the north opposite Waite Island, near longitude $154\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Has been written Allashook and Alloshook. Apparently it is identical with Batzakakat River of Allen in 1885.
- ALEUTIAN**; mountains on Alaska Peninsula northeast of Becharof Lake. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- ALLEN**; mountain near head of Tanana River. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1898 after Maj. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A.
- 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 Allenkakat, Allankakat, and Allatna. See Kakat.
- ALSEK**; river in St. Elias region, debouching between Lituya and Yakutat bays. Called Riviere de Behring by La Perouse in 1786, Alsekh by Tebenkof in 1849, and Harrison by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1890. Variouslly written Alseck, Alsekh, Altsekh, Alzech, etc. The above form, Alsek, has been adopted by the United States and Canadian Boards on Geographic Names. The form Alseck, in the first report of the Canadian Board on Geographic Names, is a typographical error.
- AMANKA**; lake near north shore of Bristol Bay, drained by the Igushik River. Native name, according to Spurr and Post of the United States Geological Survey. Petrof reported its name in 1880 as Pogakhluk.
- AMBLER**; river tributary to the Kowak from the north near longitude 158° . Named in 1890 after Dr. James M. Ambler, surgeon of the De Long arctic expedition.
- AMERICAN**; creek in the Eagle mining district. Named by prospectors in 1898.
- ARCHER**; see Tonsina.
- ARCTIC**; city on Koyukuk River near Arctic Circle. Named by prospectors in 1899.
- ARKELL**; see Kusawa.
- ASCHEESHNA**; see Fickett.
- ATNA**; see Copper.

- AUGUSTA**; mountain in St. Elias region, named by Prof. Israel C. Russell, after his wife. Has been published erroneously as Agusta.
- BABY**; creek tributary to Chandlar River from the west near longitude 148½°. Named by prospectors in 1899.
- BAIE DE MONTE**; see Yakutat.
- BAKER**; creek tributary to the Tanana from the north near longitude 151°. Named by Allen in 1885.
- BAKER**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 150°. Named by prospectors in 1899. Also called Nelson Creek.
- BAKER**; mountain on west bank of White River near latitude 83°. Named in 1898 by Peters and Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, after H. B. Baker, a member of their party.
- BATES**; rapids in the middle part of the Tanana River. Named by Allen in 1885.
- BATZA**; village, mountains, and river tributary to the Koyukuk River from the north near longitude 154°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885 as Batzakakat. See Kakat and also Alashuk.
- BATZULNETAS**; post on north bank of the Copper River, in latitude 62° 37'. Apparently a native name; published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1898. Has also been written Batzulnatos.
- BEAN**; ridge on the north bank of Tanana River, opposite mouth of Toklat River. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899 after Mrs. Bean, wife of a fur trader at Harper Bend, who was murdered by the Indians.
- BEAR**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the south near latitude 67°. Named by prospectors in 1899.
- BEAVER**; creek tributary to the Yukon from the south near latitude 66°. Name published by United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1897. This may be the stream called Nocotocargut by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1867.
- BECHAROF**; lake and mountains, Alaska peninsula. The lake was named at an early day by the Russians after Becharof, a master in the Russian navy, who was at Kadiak 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. The above form, Becharof, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- BEND**; mountain (5,000 feet) on east bank of Chandlar River near latitude 68°. Descriptive name given by the United States Geological Survey in 1899. There is a large bend in the river near this mountain.
- BENNETT**; lake and town at its head, terminus of the railroad from Skagway. Lake Bennett was named by Schwatka in 1883 after Mr. James Gordon Bennett.
- BERGMAN**; post or mining camp on the Koyukuk near Arctic City. Named by miners in 1899.
- BERING BAY**; see Yakutat.
- BERING RIVER**; see Aisek.
- BETTLES**; river tributary to the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 150°. Named in 1899 after Mr. Bettles, of the firm Pickarts, Bettles & Pickarts, owners of the post Bergman.
- BIG**; creek tributary to the Chandlar River from the east near longitude 149°. Named by prospectors in 1899.
- BIG BLACK**; river tributary to the Porcupine from the east near longitude 145°. Named by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1890.
- 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 of 1867.

- BITZLA**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the east near longitude $157\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Part of a native name reported in 1885 by Allen, who has Bitzlatoilocta on his map and Bitzlatoilöeta in his text.
- BLACKBURN**; mountain east of and near the Copper River. Named in 1885 by Allen after Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
- BLACKBURN**; river tributary to Copper River from the east a little south of latitude 62° . Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- BOCHAROFF**; see Becharof.
- BOULDER**; creek tributary to the Klehini River, in the Porcupine gold district. Prospector's name, now first published.
- BOUNDARY**; creek tributary to the White River from the south near the international boundary. Descriptive name.
- BOVE**; see Tagish.
- BRANCH**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near latitude 68° . Name published by United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899.
- BRISTOL**; see Nushagak.
- BRONSON**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the north near longitude $150\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Prospector's name, now first published.
- BULSHALA**; see McKinley.
- CANTWELL**; river tributary to the Tanana from the south near longitude 149° . Named in 1885 by Allen, 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.
- CARIBOU**; mountain on west bank of White River near latitude 63° . Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- CARIBOU**; see Cutler.
- CARMEL**; Moravian mission and school, established in 1886, near the mouth of the Nushagak River.
- CATHEDRAL**; bluff and rapids on the Tanana near longitude 144° . Descriptive name given by Allen in 1885.
- CHANDLAR**; lake and river tributary to the Yukon from the north near the Arctic Circle. Locally known as the Chandlár and said to be named after John Chandlar, a factor of the Hudson Bay Company. Has also been called Gens de Large. The above name, Chandlar, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- CHAPMAN**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 148° . Prospector's name, published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899.
- CHENA**; river tributary to the Tanana from the east near longitude $147\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Native name reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- CHENTANSITZAN**; village on north bank of the Yukon near longitude 156° . Native name published by the United States Coast Survey in 1898.
- CHILKAT**; inlet, islands, lake, mountains, pass, peak, point, and river at the head of Lynn Canal. A native word, variously written Chilcat, Chilkah, Tchillkat, Tschilkat, T'silkat. The form Chilkat is in general use and has been adopted by the United States and Canadian Boards on Geographic Names.
- CHILKOOT**; inlet, lake, mountains, pass, and village near head of Lynn Canal. A native name, variously written Chilcoat, Tschilkut, etc. The inlet has been called False Chilkah or Tschillkat; the lake, Akha; the pass, Dejah and Perrier; and the village Tananei or Chilcoot. The form Chilcoot has been adopted by both the United States and Canadian Boards on Geographic Names.
- CHISLECHINA**; river tributary to the Copper River from the north near latitude 63° . Native name, reported by Allen (text pp. 65, 66) in 1885 as Chitslétchiná. On his maps it is Chistotchiná. Has also been written Chestochena, Chistochina, and Tieschenni.

- CHITINA**; river tributary to the Copper River from the east near latitude 62°. A native name, reported in 1885 by Allen, who spells it Chittyna (from chitty=copper and na=river). Hayes writes it Chittenah; Brooks, Chittena; Abercrombie, Chettyna.
- CHITSTONE**; river tributary to the Chitina. Named Chittystone by Allen in 1885 (from chitty=copper and stone=stone), i. e., Copperstone River, on account of copper discolorations on the bowlders and rocks of the river's bed.
- CHUGACH**; mountains near head of Cook Inlet. A native word obtained by the early Russian traders and by them written Chugatz and Tchougatskoi. Now usually written Chugach or Chugatch.
- CIRCLE CITY**; trail and also mining camp on west bank of the Yukon near the Arctic Circle; hence the name which was given by the prospectors.
- CLARK**; lake near Iliamna Lake. Discovered and named in 1891 after John W. Clark, chief of the Nushagak trading post.
- COFFEE**; point near mouth of the Nushagak River. Trader's name, published by the U. S. Fish Commission in 1891.
- 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. This form thus gained currency and has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names. 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."
- CONE**; mountain on north bank of Koyukuk River near longitude 156°. Descriptive name given by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- 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 "Tunaiskysch" Bay.
- COOPER**; pass between the Nabesna and Tanana rivers near latitude 62°. So named by Peters in 1899.
- COPPER**; river discovered by Nagaief in 1781 and called by the Russians Miednaia (copper) and by the natives Atna. Has been usually referred to as the Atna or Copper River.
- COPPER CENTER**; mining camp or village on the Copper River. Prospector's name, first published in 1898.
- COPPER RIVER**; plateau between the Copper and Sushitna rivers, about latitude 62°. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- CRANBERRY MARSH**; prospector's name for the flat, marshy mouth of the valley northwest of Klutena Lake.
- CREADON**; river tributary to Kluane Lake from the east near latitude 61°. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- CRIPPLE**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the south near latitude 67°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- CROOKED**; creek tributary to Birch Creek from the west near Circle City. Descriptive name, published by the United States Coast Survey in 1895.
- CUDAHY**; post on west bank of the Yukon near Fortymile Creek. Also called Fort Cudahy. The above form, Cudahy, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- CUTLER**; river tributary to the Noatak from the south near longitude 158°. Name published by U. S. Coast Survey in 1890. Has recently been called Caribou.

- 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.
- DAKLI**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 157°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. Has been written Daklikakak, Daklikakat, and Dakliakakat. See Kakat.
- DALL**; river tributary to the Yukon from the north at the Lower Ramparts. It is Notokakat or Dall of the United States Coast Survey, 1869, and Notochangut or Dall of Raymond, 1871.
- DALTON**; post, range of mountains, and trail from head of Lynn Canal to the interior. The name, as applied to the mountain range, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- DASSAR-DEE-ASH**. See Dezadeash.
- DAVIS**; creek tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk from the south near latitude 67°. Prospector's name, published by United States Coast Survey in 1899.
- DAWSON**; peak near Teslin Lake, Yukon.
- DAWSON**; range of mountains at the confluence of the Lewes, Pelly, and Yukon rivers, Yukon.
- DAWSON**; town, Government headquarters, and post-office on Yukon River, at mouth of Klondike River, Yukon. (Not Dawson City.) The above entry for Dawson is copied from the First Annual Report of the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. Named after Dr. George M. Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey.
- DEASE**; creek, lake, and river of British Columbia. Named as early as 1857, and perhaps earlier, after Peter Warren Dease, of the Hudson Bay Company.
- DETRICK**; see Dietrich.
- DEJAH**; see Chilkoot.
- DELTA**; river tributary to the Tanana from the south near longitude 146°. So named by Allen in 1885 and erroneously on a late map as Delt.
- DELTA**; see Silok.
- DENNISON**; fork of Fortymile Creek. Named by Abercrombie in 1898. Has also been written Denison.
- 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. Various forms written Deza-de-ash, Dazadeash, etc. The above form, Dezadeash, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- DIETRICH**; river tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk, near its source. Published in 1899 by United States Coast Survey with the spelling Deitrick, here changed to Dietrich.
- DISCOVERY**; creek tributary to Birch Creek from the south near latitude 66°. Prospector's name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- DOGGETLOOSCAT**; see Dagitli.
- DONJEK**; river tributary to the White from the south in latitude 62°. The form Donjek has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- DOUBLE POINT**; mountain on north bank of the Koyukuk near Arctic City. Descriptive name given by Allen in 1885.
- DRUM**; mountain east of Copper River near longitude 144°. Named in 1885 by Allen after Adj. Gen. Richard C. Drum, U. S. A.
- DUGAN**; river tributary to the Tanana from the south near longitude 150°. Named in 1885 by Allen after Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, U. S. A.
- DULBI**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the east in longitude 156½°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. Usually written Dulbikakat. See Kakat.

- DYEA; port of entry and post-office at head of Lynn Canal. The inlet was called Tyya by Meade in 1869, Dejah by Krause in 1882, Dayay by Schwatka in 1883, and Chilkoot or Taiya by the miners according to Dawson (Rept. Canadian Geological Survey, 1887-88, p. 174 B). The United States Board on Geographic Names has adopted the name Dyea as the name of the port of entry and post-office, and Taiya as the name of the inlet and river.
- EAGLE; mining camp on west bank of the Yukon near latitude 65°. Prospector's name is Eagle City.
- EAST; fork of the Chandler River near longitude 147°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- EGOUSHIK; see Igushik.
- EKUK; cape and Eskimo village near mouth of the Nushagak River. Native name, given by Lütke in 1828 as Ekouk.
- ELDORADO; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 147°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- FAREWELL; see Pyramid.
- FAULT; mountain on headwaters of the Koyukuk River near latitude 68°. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- FICKETT; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 150°. Named in 1885 by Allen after Private Fred W. Fickett, U. S. A., a member of his party. Allen calls it the Ascheeshna or Fickett. Has also on late maps been called Oschesna and Ochesna.
- FISH; creek tributary to Chandler River from the east near latitude 68°. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- FISH; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the south near longitude 151°. Name published by Coast Survey in 1899.
- FLAG; hill on east bank of Tanana River near longitude 147°. Descriptive name given by the United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- FLAT; creek tributary to Chandler River from the north near longitude 148°. Named by prospectors in 1899.
- FLORENCE; bar on Koyukuk River near longitude 154°. Named by prospectors in 1899.
- FOHLIN; creek. Name in manuscript. Not identified.
- FORT ADAMS; see St. James.
- FORT ALEXANDER; see Nushagak.
- FORT COSMOS; post on Kowak River near longitude 157°. Presumably named by the traders.
- FORT CUDAHY; see Cudahy.
- FORT HAMLIN; post on the south bank of the Yukon near longitude 149°. Presumably a trader's name. First published by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- FORT SELKIRK; Canadian military headquarters at the mouth of 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.
- FORTYMILE; town and trail; also creek tributary to the Yukon from the west near latitude 64½°. Prospector's name, given, presumably, in 1886, when gold was first discovered here. The creek is about 40 miles below old Fort Reliance. The above form, Fortymile, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- FRANKLIN; creek tributary to South Fork of Fortymile Creek. Prospector's name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- FREDERICK; lake east of and near Dezadeash Lake in longitude 137°. Name published by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names in 1899.

- GENS DE LARGE; see Chandler.
- GENS DES BUTTES; see Tanana.
- GEROE; creek tributary to the Chandler River from the south near latitude 68°. Presumably a miner's name; reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- GIBSON; creek tributary to Dietrich River from the west near latitude 68°. Presumably a miner's name; reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- GISSASA; river tributary to the Koyukuk River from the west near latitude 65°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text, page 106, it is Gissassakakat; on his map 4 it is Gissakakat. See Kakat.
- GLACIER; bay penetrating the Alaskan mainland in the Fairweather region. Explored and named by United States naval officers in 1880. Descriptive name.
- GLAVE; river tributary to Chilkat River from the west. Named in 1899 by the United States Geological Survey after Mr. E. J. Glave, who explored in this region in 1891.
- GOLD; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 150°. Prospector's name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- GRANITE; creek tributary to Chandler River from the west near latitude 67°. Prospector's name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- GRANITE; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 150°. Prospector's name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- GRAVE; creek tributary to Middle Fork of Chandler River near longitude 148°. Prospector's name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- HAINES; mission, post-office, and village at head of Lynn Canal. The mission was established by the Presbyterians in 1880.
- HARPER; "About 20 miles below Toclac River is the log house once used by Mr. Harper as a trading station; also the scene of Mrs. Bean's murder while her husband was a fur trader there." (Allen, page 86.) This post is in a bend in the river and is sometimes referred to as Harpers Bend.
- HARRIER; creek tributary to the Koyukuk from the south near longitude 151°. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- HARRISBURG; see Juneau.
- HARRISON; see Alek.
- HAYES; glacier and river flowing from it to the Skwentna northwest of Cook Inlet. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1898 after Dr. C. Willard Hayes.
- HAYES; mountain near longitude 147°, latitude 63½°. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1898 after Dr. C. Willard Hayes. Erroneously "Hays" on a recent chart.
- HESS; creek tributary to the Yukon from the east near Rampart City. Apparently identical with Whympier River of the Coast Survey in 1869.
- HOGATZA; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 156°. Native name reported by Allen in 1885. Usually written Hogatzakakat. See Kakat. This may be the same river as the one called Hokachatna.
- HOKOTENA; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 149°. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- HOŁOČATNA; see Kowak.
- HOOTALINQUA; see Teslin.
- HOOTCHY-EYE; see Hutshi.
- HORACE; mountain on headwaters of Koyukuk River near longitude 149°. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- HOT SPRINGS; 20 miles northwest of Katmai.
- HUBBARD; mountain near Yakutat Bay; named in 1891 by the National Geographic Society after its president, Gardiner G. Hubbard.

- HUDSON BAY**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the south near latitude 67°. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- HUNGARIAN**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk near longitude 150°. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- HUSLIA**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the west near longitude 156½°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885 as Husliakatna on his maps 1 and 4, and Husliakakat in his text, page 105. See Kakat.
- 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.
- IGAGIK**; see Ugaguk.
- IGIAGIUK**; see Becharof.
- IGUSHIK**; river draining from Amanka Lake to Nushagak River. Eskimo name, reported by Petrof in 1880 as Igushek, by the United States Fish Commission in 1890 as Egashak, by the United States Coast Survey in 1897 as Egashik, and by Spurr of the United States Geological Survey in 1898 as Egoushik.
- INLAND**; see Noutak.
- ISHIHK**; see Aishihik.
- JACK WADE**; see Wade.
- JIM**; river draining into the South Fork of the Koyukuk from the south near longitude 151°. Prospector's name, published by U. S. Coast Survey in 1899.
- JIMTOWN**; mining camp at the mouth of Jim River near longitude 151°. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- JOHNSTON**; hill near mouth of Naknek River, Bristol Bay. Named by the United States Fish Commission in 1890.
- JUKCHANA**; see Yukon.
- 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.
- KAIYUH**; mountains south of the Yukon River, in longitude 158°; also river, near same, tributary to the Yukon from the south. Native name, reported presumably by Dall and published in 1869.
- KAKAT**; This is an Indian word used in northwestern 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.

- KANUTENA**; village; also river tributary to the Koyukuk from the south near Arctic City. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885 and by him written *Konocótená*. This is apparently Old Man River of the prospectors.
- KASKAWULSH**; river tributary to the Alsek River. Native name, published in 1898 and probably earlier. Has been variously written *Kaskarwurch*, *Kaskarwulch*, etc. The above form, *Kaskawulsh*, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- KATEEL**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the west in latitude $65\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. Usually written *Kateelkakat*; see *Kakat*.
- KATMAI**; bay, creek, and village on north shore of Shelikof Strait. Native name, reported by the Russians. Lütke in 1828 calls it *Katmaiskoi*.
- 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 error for the native word *Katsiná*, published by the United States Coast Survey in 1890.
- KECHUMSTUK**; range of hills south of the Tanana, in longitude 145° . Often called *Razorback Divide* by 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*.
- KENAI BAY**; see *Cook Inlet*.
- KENNICOTT**; glacier and creek flowing from it near latitude $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Named in 1899 by the United States Geological Survey, presumably after Robert Kennicott, a pioneer on the Yukon River, who died at Nulato, May 13, 1866.
- KHELTAT**; river tributary to the Tanana from the north near longitude $144\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Named by Allen in 1885 after an Indian chief, *Kheelat*.
- KIMBALL**; mountain south of the Tanana River near longitude 145° . Named by Allen in 1885.
- KINIAAK**; see *Naknek*.
- KLANAKAKAT**; see *Minook*.
- KLATSUTA**; river tributary to the Yukon from the south below the Tanana. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885 as *Klatsutakakat*; see *Kakat*.
- KLEHINI**; river tributary to the Chilkat from the west in latitude $59^{\circ} 24'$. Native name, reported by United States naval officers in 1880 as *Kluheeny*. Krause in 1882 spelled it *Tlehini*. The above form, *Klehini*, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- 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.
- KLONDIKE**; gold district; also river tributary to the Yukon from the east near latitude 64° . This river was named *Deer River* by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 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*.
- KLOTASSIN**; river tributary to the White from the east near latitude $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891. The above form, *Klotassin*, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- KLUANE**; lake and river flowing therefrom to the Donjek River near latitude $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891 as *Kluantu River*, the termination *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.
- KLUANTU**; see *Kluane*.
- KLUK-TÁS-SI**; see *Lebarge*.

- 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. The above form, Klukwan, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- KLUTENA**; glacier, lake, and river emptying into Copper River. Native name, adopted by several hundred prospectors who camped at the lake in the season of 1898; has also been called Abercrombie.
- KLUTLAN**; glacier and river draining from it, northward to the White River in longitude 141°. Native name, reported by Brooks in 1899.
- KOGIUNG**; Eskimo village at mouth of Kvichak River, Bristol Bay. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880, who spelled it Koggiung.
- KOIDERN**; river tributary to the White River from the south near longitude 140½°. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891.
- KOTSINA**; river near Mount Wrangell, tributary to Copper River from the east in latitude 62½°. Native name, reported by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1899.
- KOWAK**; river tributary to Hotham Inlet, Kotzebue Sound. An Eskimo word, long in use and variously spelled Kooak, Kowuk. According to Spurr it is Kubuk or Kuvuk, meaning great river. According to Allen it is Holoóatna or Kowak River. It has also been called Putnam or Kowak River.
- KOYUKUK**; river tributary to the Yukon from the north a little above Nulato. Also a mountain near the mouth of the river. A native name, reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1867 as Coyukuk. On Coast Survey maps it has been called Kouiak, Koyoukuk, and Koyukuk. The above form, Koyukuk, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- KUSAWA**; lake northwest of Chilkat Pass draining to Lake Lebarge. Native name, written Kussoón by Krause in 1882, Küssúa 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.
- KUSKOKWIM**; bay and river, western Alaska. A native name, reported by Lütke in 1828 as Kouskokvim. Variously written Kuskokvim, Kouskoquim, etc. The above form, Kuskokwim, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- KUSKULANA**; creek tributary to the Chitina from the east near latitude 61½°. A native name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- KVICHAK**; village, and river draining from Iliamna Lake to Bristol Bay. Native name, reported by the early Russians. Lütke, writing in 1828, says "Kvitchak called by Cook Bristol."
- KWIKPAK**; see Yukon.
- LABERGE**; see Lebarge.
- LABOUCHERE**; see Pyramid.
- LACHINA**; creek tributary to Chitina River from the north in longitude 143½°. Native name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- 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.
- LAKE**; creek tributary to Chandler River from the east near longitude 148½°. Presumably a descriptive name, now first published.
- LEBERGE**; lake and river in the Yukon district, Canada. Named in 1868 by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, after Michael Lebarge. According to Schwatka the native name is Kluk-tás-si. The above form, Lebarge, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names, that form being the one used by Lebarge himself. The Canadian Board on Geographic Names has adopted the form Laberge.

- LEWES**; river tributary to the Upper Yukon. The present usage appears to regard the Yukon as beginning at the junction of the Lewes and Pelly rivers at Port Selkirk. Often written Lewis. The above form, Lewes, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- 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.
- LIMESTONE**; creek tributary to Bettles River from the north near longitude $149\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Descriptive name, now first published.
- LOGAN**; mountain (19,539 feet) in the St. Elias region. Named by Prof. Israel C. Russell, in 1890, in honor of Sir William E. Logan, "founder and long director of the Geological Survey of Canada." The name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- LOOKOUT**; mountain about 800 to 1,000 feet above the river on west bank of Koyukuk River near latitude 67° . Named by Allen, who ascended it in August, 1885.
- LORENTZ**; river tributary to the Tanana from the south near longitude $150\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. 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.
- LOWE**; point and river on north shore of Port Valdes, Prince William Sound. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- LYNS**; canal, first explored and named by Vancouver in 1794.
- MACKENZIE**; river, named after its first explorer, Alexander Mackenzie.
- MCKINLEY**; creek in Porcupine gold district. Prospector's name, now first published.
- MCKINLEY**; mountain (20,460 feet) near headwaters of Kuskokwim River. Name published by the United States Coast Survey in 1897. Also called Buhshala, a corruption of the Russian word for *big*.
- MACMILLAN**; mountains (3,500 feet), and river tributary to Pelly River from the east near latitude 63° . This form has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- MAHUTZU**; creek or river tributary to the Tanana from the south near longitude $146\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Native name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- MARION**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 150° . Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- MARSH**; lake northeast of Chilkoot Pass, on headwaters of Lewes River. Named in 1883 by Schwatka, after Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- MASON**; narrows in Tanana River near longitude 148° . Named in 1885 by Allen in honor of Prof. O. T. Mason of the Smithsonian Institution.
- MAUD**; lake draining to Kusawa Lake near latitude 60° . Name published by Coast Survey in 1895.
- MELOZI**; river tributary to the Yukon from the north near longitude $155\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Native name, reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1867 as Melozecargut and usually written Melozikakat. See Kakat.
- MENA-KAK-A-SHAH**; see Walker.
- 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, page 97, etc., it is Mentanóntlekákát. See Kakat.
- MENTASTA**; lake, mountain range, pass, and trail between Copper and Tanana rivers. Native name reported by Allen in 1885.
- MIDDLE**; fork of Chandlar River. Descriptive name.
- MIDDLE**; fork of Koyukuk River. Descriptive name.
- MILLARD**; trail about 90 miles long from Copper Center to Mentastá Pass, along the western slopes of Mounts Drum and Sanford. Prospector's name.

- MINOOK**; creek tributary to the Yukon from the east near longitude 150°. Apparently identical with Klanarchargut (? Klana-kakat) River of Coast Survey chart 900, published in 1890. Is sometimes spelled Mynook. Named, presumably, after Mr. Minook, interpreter at Fort Reliance.
- MIRROR**; creek tributary to the Tanana from the east near latitude 62½°. Descriptive name, given by the United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- MOOSEHORN**; mountain near international boundary and latitude 63°. Named by United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- MOSQUITO**; fork of South Fork of the Koyukuk near longitude 150°. Descriptive name, given by prospectors.
- MUIR**; large glacier at head of Glacier Bay. Named, in about 1880, after John Muir.
- MYNOOK**; see Minook.
- MYRTLE**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- NABESNA**; river, one of the principal tributaries of the Upper Tanana. According to Allen, page 136, "The natives of the Upper Tanana call that river Nabesna."
- NAKNEK**; lake and river draining from it and village at mouth of river. Apparently a corruption of an Eskimo name, first reported by early Russian surveyors. The earliest Russians reported the name of the river to be Naknek, and of the lake, Agulogak. Lütke, in 1828, calls both lake and river Naknek. Tebienkof, in 1849, also gives Naknek, with Naugvik as an alternative form, this being taken from old Russian charts. A Russian post at or near the village was named Fort Suworof, and variously written Souworoff, Suvaroff, etc. This seems for a time to have superseded the native name of the village. Petrof, in 1880, named the lake Walker, after Gen. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, and reported the name of the village to be Kinghiak, on late maps Kiniaak. Out of all this confusion the above form *Naknek* has been selected and adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- NATAZHAT**; mountain range north of Mount St. Elias. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891 as Nat-azh-at.
- NATSINA**; see White.
- NAUGVIK**; see Naknek.
- NEEDLES**; mountain near latitude 62° and between the one hundred and forty-first and one hundred and forty-second meridians. Descriptive name given by the United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- NELSON**; see Baker.
- NEMETH**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 148°. Presumably a prospector's name, published by the U. S. Coast Survey in 1899.
- NEWBERRY**; see Teslin.
- NIGA TO**; see Yukon.
- NIKOLAI**; house on Nizena River, south bank, near 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."
- NILKOKA**; river tributary to the Tanana from the north near latitude 65°. Native name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- NISLING**; river tributary to the White River from the east near longitude 140°. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891.
- NIZINA**; glacier and river tributary to the Chitina. Native name, reported in 1891 by Hayes, who spells it Nizzenah.
- 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.
- NOCOTOCARGUT**; see Bean.

- NOHTALOHTON**; see Notaloten.
- NORDENSKIÖLD**; river tributary to Lewes River from the south near longitude 136°. Named by Schwatka in 1883 after Baron A. N. E. von Nordenskiöld, the celebrated Swedish Arctic explorer.
- NORTH**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 147°. Name published by U. S. Coast Survey in 1899.
- NORTH**; fork of Birch Creek. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- NORTH**; fork of Koyukuk. Prospector's name, now first published.
- NORUTAK**; lake near Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak. Native name, reported by Cantwell in 1865 as Nor-u-tak. Schrader, in 1899, calls it Nowgettoark.
- NOTALOTEN**; village (of 15 people) on north bank of the Yukon near longitude 157°. A native name, reported in the Tenth Census (1880) as Natulaten, in the Eleventh Census (1890) as Notaloten, and on U. S. Coast Survey chart 3093, edition of 1898, as Nohtalohton.
- NOTOKAKAT**; see Dall.
- NOWGETTOARK**; see Norutak.
- NOWI**; village, and river tributary to the Yukon from the south near longitude 154½°. 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.
- NUBRE-WOK**; see Selby.
- NULATO**; post or village on the Yukon River, north bank, about 400 miles above the mouth. Founded by the Russian Malakof, who, in 1838, built a blockhouse here. Shortly after, in his absence, this was burned by the Indians. It was rebuilt by Vasili Derzhabin (? Derabin) in 1842.
- NUNATOK**; see Noatak.
- 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. Lütke (1828) writes it Nouchagak. Apparently the same river which Cook, in 1778, named Bristol. The form Nushagak has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- 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. Various called since then Redoubt or Fort and spelled Alexander, Alexandrovsk, Alexandrovski, etc., and erroneously Alexandra. Now generally known as Nushagak.
- NUTUVUKTI**; lake near Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak. Apparently a native name, reported by Schrader in 1898 as Nootowucktoy.
- NUTZOTIN**; range of mountains near headwaters of Tanana River. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1898 after a tribe of Indians in the region.
- O'BRIEN**; creek tributary to Fortymile creek. Miner's name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- OBSERVATORY**; see Pyramid.
- OCONNOR**; glacier and river northeast of Mount Hubbard. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- OLD MAN**; see Kanutena.
- OR-KIM-YA-NOOK**; see Colville.
- OSCHESNA**; see Fickett.

- 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 river. The name of the rapids, Pah, transformed to Par, has been applied to this river.
- PARCO**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the south near latitude 67°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- PAWIK**; an Eskimo village on the east side of Bristol Bay. Also written Pawkik and Pawig.
- PEAVY**; post-office and mining camp on the north bank of the Koyukuk near longitude 152°. It is also called Peavy and Peavy Trading Post.
- PELLE**; mountains, lake, and river, Yukon, Canada. Named after a former governor of the Hudson Bay Company.
- PERRIER**; see Chilkoot.
- PESTOHANI**; see Pyramid.
- PHOBBE**; creek tributary to Bettles River from the east near longitude 149°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- 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.
- PLEASANT CAMP**; place on the Dalton trail, in Pocupine gold district.
- PLEVEZNIÉ**; see Tazlina.
- POGAKHLUK**; see Amanka.
- PORCUPINE**; city, creek, and gold district near Chilkat River. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- PORCUPINE**; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 150½°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- PORCUPINE**; creek tributary to the South Fork of the Koyukuk River from the north near latitude 68°. Published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899. Perhaps this creek is identical with the previous one.
- PORCUPINE**; river in northeastern Alaska tributary to the Yukon. Old name, probably given by factors of the Hudson Bay Company.
- PREACHER**; creek tributary to Birch Creek from the south near latitude 66°. Name published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1895.
- PUTNAM**; see Kowak.
- PYRAMID**; harbor, island, point, etc., at head of Lynn Canal; so named by Meade in 1869. The name is descriptive of the island. The harbor was called Labouchere Bay from the fact that the Hudson Bay Company steamer of that name often anchored there. The island was called Pestchani (sandy) by the Russians. It has also been called Farewell, Stony, and Observatory, while its Indian name is Shla-hatch, or, according to Krause, Chlachátsch.
- QUARTZ**; creek tributary to Chandler River from the west near latitude 68°. Presumably a descriptive name, now first published.
- RAY**; river tributary to the Yukon from the west near longitude 150°. So named by Allen in 1885 after Capt. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.
- RAZORBACK**; see Kechumstuk.
- REDSTONE**; river tributary to Ambler River near longitude 158°. Descriptive name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- REGAL**; mountain in longitude 143°, ESE. from Mount Wrangell. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- ROBERT**; creek tributary to Bettles River from the east near longitude 149°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- ROBERTSON**; river tributary to the Tanana from the west near longitude 145°. Named in 1885 by Allen in honor of Sergt. Cady Robertson, U. S. A., a member of his party.

- ROCKWELL**; see Juneau.
- ROMANZOF**; mountain near latitude 67°. Named by Franklin in 1826 after the late Baron Romanzof, chancellor of the Russian Empire. The mountains so named are on the north coast of Alaska. Schrader applies the name to mountains considerably farther south.
- ROOT**; glacier near Kennicott Glacier, in longitude 143°. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- ROSE**; creek tributary to the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 150°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- ROUNDAABOUT**; mountain on north bank of Koyukuk River near longitude 156°. Apparently a descriptive name, now first published.
- RUSSELL**; glacier near Skolai Pass near longitude 142°. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899 after Prof. I. C. Russell, of Ann Arbor, Mich.
- St. ELIAS**; mountain peak (18,024 feet) and range, discovered and named by Bering July 16, 1741 (o. s.). According to Topham its Indian name is Yahtse-tah-shah.
- St. 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.
- St. MICHAEL**; canal, bay, island, mountain (472 feet), and town, Norton Sound. A stockaded post was established here by the Russians in 1833 and, according to Zagoskin, named after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Teblenkof, afterwards governor of the Russian-American colony. It was called Redoubt St. Michael or Michaelovski. The above form, St. Michael, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- SAGHADELLAUTAN**; see Zakatlatan.
- SAJAHLEKAT**; see Sozhekla.
- SAKATALODEN**; see Zakatlatan.
- SALCHAKET**; river tributary to the Tanana River from the east near longitude 147°. Native name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1898 and spelled Salchacket and Salchaket.
- SALMON**; river tributary to the Chilkat from the west. Name reported by Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1899.
- SALMON**; see Sheenjek.
- SANFORD**; mountain east of and near Copper River, in longitude 144°. Also river tributary to Copper River. Named by Allen in 1885 in honor of the Sanford family, his "great-grandfather being Reuben Sanford."
- SAVONOSKI**; an Eskimo village at the east end of Naknek Lake. Name obtained by the United States Geological Survey from Rev. A. Petelin in 1898.
- SCOLOI**; see Skolai.
- SCOTTIE**; creek near international boundary, between latitudes 62° and 63°. Named by Peters and Brooks in 1898 after a member of their party.
- SEAFORTH**; mining camp on South Fork of Koyukuk River near longitude 151°. Prospector's name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- SEAL**; an isolated rock near Katmai. Name obtained by the United States Geological Survey in 1898 from Rev. A. Petelin.
- SEATTLE**; mountain in St. Elias region. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- SEKULMUN**; lake in latitude 61½°, longitude 137½°. Apparently a native name, which has also been spelled Sekulman. The above form, Sekulmun, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- SELAWIK**; lake and river tributary to Kotzebue Sound. An Eskimo name, written Salawik and Selawik. The Point Barrow natives, according to John Murdoch, pronounce it Sflawik. The above form, Selawik, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.

- SELBY**; lake near Arctic Circle, drained by the Kowak River. Name reported by Schrader, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1899. This appears to be Nudre-wok Lake of Cantwell in 1885.
- SEVENTYMILE**; creek tributary to the Yukon from the west, near latitude 65°. Prospector's name. The creek is about 70 miles below old Fort Reliance.
- SHAK-AH-POK-SHEGLAK**; see Pah.
- SHEENJEK**; river tributary to the Porcupine from the north near longitude 144½°. Late Coast Survey charts call it Salmon River, and earlier ones give Sheenjek or Salmon. Name apparently first published in 1895.
- SHEEP**; creek tributary to Dietrich River from the west near latitude 68°. Prospector's name, reported by Schrader, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1899.
- SHEEP**; creek tributary to Robert Creek near headwaters of the Koyukuk. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- SHEVLIN**; creek tributary to the Yukon from the south near longitude 151°. Name now first published.
- SHORTY**; creek tributary to the headwaters of the Alsek. Name now first published.
- 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.
- SKAGWAY**; river and town at the head of Taiya Inlet. So spelled by both the Canadian and United States Boards on Geographic Names.
- SKOLAI**; pass, 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 Soolai is known amongst all the Yukon natives. (Hayes in Nat. Geog. Mag., IV, 135.)
- SLANA**; river draining from Lake Suslota to Copper River. A native name, reported by Allen in 1885. Has also been written Slahna.
- SLATE**; creek tributary to the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 150°. Prospector's name, first published in 1899.
- SLIMS**; river tributary to Kluane Lake near latitude 61°, longitude 138½°. Name now first published.
- SNAG**; river tributary to the White from the west near longitude 140½°. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks in 1898.
- SNAKE**; river tributary to the Nushagak River from the west. Local name, apparently suggested by the tortuous course of the stream.
- SOLUKA**; creek tributary to Kafinal Creek near longitude 155°. Native name, obtained by the United States Geological Survey from Rev. A. Petelin in 1898.
- SOO CITY**; mining camp on South Fork of the Koyukuk near longitude 151°. Prospector's name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- SOONKAKAT**; village, and river tributary to the Yukon from the south in longitude 156°. Petrof in 1880 uses Soonkakak as the name of the village. Allen, in 1885, calls a stream which appears to be identical with this the Yunkokakat. See Kakat.
- SOONKAKAT**; see Yuko.
- SOUTH**; fork of Birch Creek. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- SOUTH**; fork of the Koyukuk, tributary to the Koyukuk, near the Arctic Circle. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- SOZHJEKLA**; 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, page 99, and Sajekiakat on his map 4. It has also been written Sajahlakat.
- SPURR**; glacier in longitude 143°, near Skolai Pass. Named after J. E. Spurr, of the United States Geological Survey.

- SQUAW**; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near latitude 67°. Prospector's name, now first published.
- STIKINE**; strait and river debouching from the mainland near Wrangell. Supposed to be the native name of the river, and, since 1860 at least, written Stachine, Stahkeen, Stickeen, etc.; also, erroneously, Francis River and Pelly River. The above form, Stikine, has been adopted by both the Canadian and United States Boards on Geographic Names.
- STONY**; see Pyramid.
- SUKOSLEANTI**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the west near its mouth. Native name, reported in 1885 by Allen, who writes it Succosleanty in his text, page 106, and Succosleanty on his map.
- SUNSHINE**; village or camp on the Klehini River near Chilkat River. Prospector's name.
- SUSHITNA**; mountain; river tributary to head of Cook Inlet; also Indian village and trading station of the Alaska Commercial Company, 50 miles north of the village of Tyonek. A native name long in use; has been written Suchitna and Sushetno. The above form, Sushitna, has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
- SUSLOTA**; creek tributary to the Slana River. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text it is printed Susiota, and also, apparently erroneously, Sustota.
- SUWOROF**; see Naknek.
- TABLE**; mountain (6,000 feet) on headwaters of Koyukuk River in latitude 68°. Descriptive name, now first published.
- 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.
- TAHKO**; see Teslin.
- TAIYA**; see Dyea.
- TAKHIN**; river tributary to the Chilkat from the west, near head of Lynn Canal. Native name, reported by United States naval officers in 1860 as Takheen. Krause's map of 1882 has Takhin. Has also been called Tahini, Taklini. The above form, Takhin, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- TAKHINI**; river draining from Kusawa Lake to the 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.
- TAKONE**; see Tagish.
- TAKU**; arm, inlet, harbor, mountain pass, and river, near Juneau. Local name, first applied by Vasilief in 1848. Various written Taco, Tahko, Takou, etc. The above form, Taku, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- TANADA**; creek and lake tributary to Copper River from the east near longitude 144°. Apparently a native name; reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- TANAKOT**; village on north bank of the Yukon, near mouth of the Melozi River. The Tenth Census (1880) gives as the name of a town near this locality Tanakhot-khaiak. On later maps this name appears as Tahnohkalony.
- TANANA**; large river of central Alaska, tributary to the Yukon; literally Tenan-ná or Tenan River, 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 is now universally known as the Tanana.

- TANANA**; glacier in latitude 62°, longitude 142½°. Named by the United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- TARÁL**; village consisting in 1885 of two houses on the Copper River, at the mouth of the Chitina. Native name, reported by Allen.
- 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.
- TAZLINA**; glacier and river north of Prince William Sound, near latitude 62°; also a lake called Tazlina or Pleveznie. Native name, reported by Geological Survey in 1898.
- 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 been adopted by both the Canadian and United States Boards on Geographic Names.
- TETLING**; village (two houses), and river tributary to the Upper Tanana. Named in 1885 by Allen after an Indian.
- THEON DUICK**; see Klondike.
- TKCHIK**; see Nushagak.
- TLEHINI**; see Klehini.
- TOK**; river tributary to the Tanana River from the south near longitude 143°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885 as Tokái. According to Peters and Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, this name, Tok, is in general use by both whites and Indians.
- TOKLAT**; river tributary to the Tanana from the south near longitude 151°. Native name, reported in 1885 by Allen, who spells it Toclat, and says its meaning is "dish water."
- TONSINA**; creek or river tributary to the Copper River from the west near latitude 62°. Native name, published on several maps. On recent maps it has been called Archer River.
- TOTSENBETNA**; river tributary to the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 149°. Native name, published by the Coast Survey.
- TOWER**; bluff on the Tanana River near longitude 144°. Named by Allen in 1885.
- TOWER BLUFF**; rapids in the Tanana near the above. Named by Allen in 1885.
- TOZI**; river tributary to the Yukon from the north near longitude 152½°. Native name reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1867 as Towshe-cargut, and by Allen in 1885 as Tozikakat. See Kakat.
- TRAMWAY**; bar on Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River near longitude 150½°. Gold-producing bar located and named in the spring of 1899.
- TREAT**; island in Koyukuk River near longitude 156°. Named by Allen in 1885 after his-classmate Lieut. Charles G. Treat, U. S. A.
- TUTLUT**; see Cantwell.
- TWELVEMILE**; creek tributary to the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the north near longitude 150½°. Apparently a descriptive name.
- UGAGUK**; river draining westward from Becharof Lake to Bristol Bay; also village at mouth of stream. An Eskimo name, reported by Lütke in 1828 as Ugaguk (Ougagouk) and by later Russians as Ugaguk or Igagik and since variously written Agouyak, Igiagik, Ugiagik, etc.
- UGASHIK**; see Becharof.
- UNION CITY**; mining camp at the mouth of South Fork of the Koyukuk River near longitude 152°. Prospector's name.
- VALDES**; glacier, narrows, port, and village at the head of Prince William Sound. According to Vancouver the port was named in the last century, by Fidalgo, Puerto de Valdes, and the spelling Valdes has been usually followed until quite recently, when the spelling Valdez has appeared. Valdes Narrows has also been called Stanton Narrows.

- VANCOUVER; mountain in St. Elias region, named by the Coast Survey in 1875 after Capt. George Vancouver, who explored in this region in the last decade of the last century.
- VOLKMAR; river tributary to the Tanana from the east near longitude 146°. Named in 1885 by Lieutenant Allen in honor of Col. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A.
- WADE; creek in Fortymile mining district. Prospector's name, published by United States Geological Survey in 1899. Presumably named after a prospector, Jack Wade.
- WAITE; island in the Koyukuk River. Named by Allen in 1885 "in honor of Miss Waite, of Washington City."
- WALKER; fork of South Fork of Fortymile Creek. Miner's name, published by the U. S. Coast Survey in 1898.
- 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; station on north bank of the Yukon near the mouth of Tozi River, apparently identical with Nuklukayet.
- WALKER; see Naknek.
- WALKERVILLE; village near or in the Porcupine gold district. Name now first published.
- WEARE; town on the north bank of the Yukon at the mouth of Tanana River.
- WELLESLEY; lake near international boundary, named by Hayes in 1891 after Wellesley College. Also mountain near the same, named by United States Geological Survey in 1898.
- WEST; fork of Chandler River near latitude 67°. Name now first published.
- WEST KUSSUA; see Kusawa.
- WHITE; pass at head of Lynn Canal, named in 1887 by Ogilvie after the Hon. Thomas White, minister of the interior (of Canada).
- WHITE; river in Alaska and British Columbia 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. According to Allen its Indian name is Natsind.
- WHYMPER; see Hess.
- WILSON; creek tributary to South Fork of the Koyukuk River from the north near longitude 150°. Prospectors name, reported by the United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- WINTHROP; spur of mountain on north bank of the Koyukuk near longitude 158°. Also called Point Winthrop. Named in 1899.
- WISEMAN; creek tributary to Middle Fork of the Koyukuk from the east near longitude 150°. Prospector's name, reported by United States Geological Survey in 1899.
- WOOD; river draining from Aleknagik Lake to Nushagak River. Apparently so named by the United States Fish Commission in 1890.
- WRANGELL; mountain 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 written Wrangle.
- YACHERGAMUT; village on the Igushak River. Native name, reported by Geological Survey in 1898.
- YANTSE-TAH-SHAH; see St. Elias.

YAKUTAT; large bay in St. Elias region. Visited in 1786 by La Perouse, who named 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. Lisiansky 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, and this form has been adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names.

YUKO; river tributary to the Yukon from the south near longitude 156°. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1830 as Yukokakat; see Kakat. This stream appears to be identical with that called Soonkakat.

YUKON; principal river of Alaska. The headwaters of this river were known to traders of the Hudson Bay Company early in the 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), variously spelled Kvichpak, Kvikhpak, etc. The Indian name is Yukon, variously written Youcon, Yucon, etc., while one tribe of Indians, according to Allen, call it Niga To. Grewingk also gives the names Jukchana and Juna. The form Yukon has been adopted by the United States and Canadian Boards on Geographic Names.

ZAKATLATAN; village (population 39) on north bank of the Yukon near longitude 156½°. In the Tenth Census a village called Zakatlatan is located here on the south bank. In the Eleventh Census we have Sakatalqden, supposed to be the same place. On late maps it is Saghadellautan.