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SURVIVING INDIAN TOWN NAMES IN
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A. LEHRMAN

ESSAYS IN ANATOLIAN ONOMASTICS

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STUDIES IN HITTITE-LUWIAN NAMES

JOHN R. BOCKSTOCE and
CHARLES F. BATCHELDER

A GAZETTEER OF WHALERS' PLACE-
NAMES FOR THE BERING STRAIT
REGION AND THE WESTERN ARCTIC

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IN MEMORIAM

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All contributions to *Names* must be typewritten and double spaced (including footnotes and quotations) on standard letter-size white paper. In indicating pronunciation the key in Webster's Third New International Dictionary and/or the symbols of the International Phonetic Association should be used. Styling should be in accordance with the MLA Style Sheet, Revised Edition. Manuscripts should be submitted in final form. In view of the high cost of printing, changes made by the author after type has been set will be charged to the author.

Names furnishes gratis to authors fifteen reprints of all longer articles, and between two and five copies of the book reviews. Larger quantities of reprints may be obtained at cost.

A Gazetteer of Whalers' Place-Names for the Bering Strait Region and the Western Arctic

JOHN R. BOCKSTOCE and
CHARLES F. BATCHELDER

FROM 1848, WHEN THE rich whaling grounds of Bering Strait were discovered, to 1910, when the industry collapsed, American whalers made more than 2,000 voyages to the Bering, Chukchi and Beaufort Seas in search of the bowhead whale. Because the cartography of these waters was rudimentary at best, the whalers quickly developed their own nomenclature for the geographical features of the area, or, where convenient, adopted or adapted nomenclature from Russian and British charts. Although the official committees for geographical names in the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union have not accepted many of these names for standard usage and others have been substantially changed through translation or transliteration, many survive in common parlance, and others are found widely in the literature of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. I have compiled this gazetteer of obsolete and obscure names as an aid to historians and geographers in identifying the features designated by them. In the list that follows the whaler's name is first given, followed by the general regional position of the feature and its other colloquial names; the current name is then given with the feature's latitude and longitude and any remarks.

The information for this list was independently compiled by me and by the late Charles F. Batchelder, a life-long student of the American whaling industry. Batchelder drew his information primarily from printed books; I drew mine largely from logbooks, newspapers and nineteenth century hydrographic charts. Because we partially duplicated each other's work, it seems appropriate that we should share the authorship of this article.

LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ARTICLE

1. Literature

- DLL — E. Laroche. *Dictionnaire de la langue louvite*. Paris 1959.
 EHS — H. Kronasser. *Etymologie der hethitischen Sprache, I*. Wiesbaden 1966.
 ENL — J. Sundwall. Die einheimischen Namen der Lykier. *Klio*, Beiheft 11, 1913.
 HEG — J. Tischler. *Hethitisches etymologisches Glossar*, Lieferung 1. Innsbruck 1977.
 HLG — P. Meriggi. *Hieroglyphisch-hethitisches Glossar*. Wiesbaden 1962.
 HW — J. Friedrich. *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*. Heidelberg 1954 (Ergänzungen: 1957, 1961, 1966).
 IEW — J. Pokorny. *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, 1. Bern 1959.
 JIES — *Journal of the Indo-European Studies*, USA.
 KPN — L. Zgusta. *Kleinasiatische Personennamen*. Prag 1964.
 LPG — Ph. Houwink ten Cate. *The Luwian population groups of Lycia and Cilicia Aspera during the Hellenistic period*. Leiden 1961.
 LW — R. Gusmani. *Lydisches Wörterbuch*. Heidelberg 1964.
 MSS — *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*. West Germany.
 NH — E. Laroche. *Les noms des hittites*. Paris 1966.

2. Other

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Av. — Avestan | Lat. — Latin | Pis. — Pisidian |
| Cappad. — Cappadocian | lit. — literally | PIN — Place-name |
| Car. — Carian | Lith. — Lithuanian | PN — Personal name |
| Cil. — Cilician | Luw. — Luwian | Poss. — Possessive (an adjective designating relation(ship)) |
| DN — Divine name | Lyc. A — Lycian A | Russ. — Russian |
| f — Feminine name | Lyc. B — Lycian B | Sid. — Sidetic |
| Gr. — Old Greek | Lycaon. — Lycaonian | Slav. — Slavic |
| HierL — Hieroglyphic Luw. | Lyd. — Lydian | Tril. — Trilingual (an inscription found in 1973 and containing a text in Lycian, Greek & Aramaic) |
| Hit. — Hittite | OI — Old Indian | |
| HtL — Hittite-Luwian | Osc. — Oscan | |
| IE — Indo-European | Pal. — Palaic | |
| Is. — Isaurian | Pamph. — Pamphylian (Greek versions of Sidetic PN) | |
| | Phryg. — Phrygian (Late HtL names in Greek versions on Phrygian territory; especially in South Phrygia) | |

Cape Aggen, Siberia; Mys Achchen (64°38'N., 175°30'W.).

Alexander Point, Canada; (70°05'N., 125°00'W.) the point near which the San Francisco steam whaling bark *Alexander* was wrecked in 1906.

American Side; generally used to refer to the waters of the Chukchi Sea—and less often to the waters of the Bering Sea—near the coast of Alaska.

Anadir River, Siberia; to whalers this was the mouth of Anadyrskiy Liman (Anadyr Bay), the estuary of Reka Anadyr' (Anadyr River).

Anadir Sea (also Anadyr Sea, Anadair Sea and similar variations); Gulf of Anadyr.

Anadyr Sea; see *Anadir Sea*.

Cape Anderson, Saint Lawrence Island (also East Cape, Saint Lawrence Island); probably Apavawook Cape, Saint Lawrence Island (63°08'N., 168°53'W.).

Cape Apoupinskoi, Siberia (also Cape Pounpinskoi); Mys Opukhinskiy (61°47'N., 174°17'E.).

Arakam Island, Siberia; See Big Island.

Archangel Bay, Siberia (also Archangel Gabriel Bay; Bay of Gabriel); Guba Gavriila (about 62°26'N., 179°10'E.).

Arctic Ocean. To American whalers this term meant only the part of the Arctic Ocean they reached via Bering Strait: the Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea, Amundsen Gulf, and the easternmost waters of the East Siberian Sea—names which came into use after the end of commercial whaling in those waters.

Asiatic Side; generally used to refer to the waters of the Chukchi Sea—and less often to the waters of the Bering Sea—near the Asian coast.

Baillie Island, Canada. Whalers used this term to refer to the anchorage under the southwest sandspit of the larger of the two Baillie Islands (70°32'N., 128°15'W.).

Bald Head, Siberia (also Ball's Head, East Head); Mys Lysaya Golova (64°18'N., 173°18'W.). The bold headland at the east side of the mouth of Bukta Provideniya.

Ball's Head, Siberia; see *Bald Head*.

Banks Land, Canada; Banks Island.

Baring Land, Canada; Banks Island.

Baring Straits; see *Bering Strait*.

Point Barrow Shoal, Alaska; the 2 1/2 fathom shoal (71°23'00''N., 156°24'30''W.) east of Point Barrow onto which ships were occasionally swept in severe southwest gales.

Barter Island, Alaska (also Point Manning); (70°07'N., 143°40'W.). Leffingwell (1919:93) reports that this name was originally applied to a

low island nearby. It is likely that whalemens transferred the term to Point Manning—named by Sir John Franklin in 1826—because its steep bluffs are conspicuous to seaward.

Bear Island, Bering Sea; *Hall Island* (60°40'N., 173°05'W.), so named because in the early years of the fishery polar bears were often seen there in summer.

Beerings Strait; see *Bering Strait*.

Behring Straits; see *Bering Strait*.

Belcher Point, Alaska (also Point Belgium); Point Belcher (70°47'40''N., 159°39'02''W.).

Point Belgium, Alaska; see *Belcher Point*.

Bering Strait (also Beerings Strait, Berings Strait, Behring Strait, Bherings Straits, and other variations). Modern convention restricts this name to the passage between Cape Prince of Wales and Mys Dezhneva, but to many whalemens the “straits” were the narrows bounded on the south by Saint Lawrence Island and Indian Point and on the north by East Cape, the Diomede Islands, and Prince of Wales Shoal.

Bherings Straits; see *Bering Strait*.

The Bight, Siberia; see *The Mud Hole*.

Big Diomede Island, Bering Strait (also Ratmanoff Island); Ostrov Ratmanova (65°47'N., 169°05'W.).

Big Island, Siberia (also Arakam Island, Kayne Island); Ostrov Arakamchechen (64°45'N., 172°25'W.).

Island of the Big River, Siberia; see *Burney Island*.

Black Bluff, Siberia; the bluffs near Mys Opukhinski and Mys Rubikon, about 61°50'N., 174°30'E.

Blossom Shoals, Alaska; the shoals (70°23'N., 161°57'W) off Icy Cape where several whaleships were wrecked.

Blow Hole, Canada, (also Wind Hole); the narrow pass at the junction of Yoyak Creek and Firth River (about 69°18'30''N., 139°34'W.). Whalens wintering at Herschel Island often encountered violent winds when travelling up this valley in search of caribou.

Bowhead Bay, Siberia; probably Bukhta Puoten (65°51'N., 173°31'W.)

Brower's Station, Alaska; the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company station run by Charles Brower at Cape Smyth, Alaska (71°18'N., 156°47'W.).

Cape Brown, Canada (also Brown Point); Nuvorak Point (70°09'N., 130°23'W.).

Burney Island, Siberia (also Island of the Big River); Ostrov Kolyuchin (67°28'N., 174°33'W.).

Isle of Carrolshotkey, Siberia; see *Karagin Island*.

Cape Champlain, Siberia; see *Indian Point*.

Cape Chaplin, Siberia; see *Indian Point*.

Chukotski Nose, Siberia (also Cape Nos); Mys Chukotskiy (64°14'N., 173°05'W.).

Clark's Island, Bering Sea (also Clerke's Island); Saint Lawrence Island.

Port Clearance, Alaska; Port Clarence (approximately 65°15'N., 166°45'W.).

Clerke's Island, Bering Sea; see *Clark's Island*.

Coal Mine, Alaska; see *Corwin Coal Mine*.

Coal Vein, Alaska; see *Corwin Coal Mine*.

Cogmollit Bay, Canada; see *Kogmullit Bay*.

Compass Grounds. Chukchi Sea; whaling grounds in the southwestern Chukchi Sea at about 68°N., 171°W., so named because the ships' compasses behaved erratically there.

Point Cooper, Alaska; Cooper Island (71°14'N., 155°40'W.).

Cooper's Station, Alaska (also Konig's Station); a shore whaling station run by Heinz Koenig (also known as Henry Koenig and Henry Cooper) from about 1890 to 1910 at Beacon Hill (68°20'30''N., 166°37'30''W.) near Point Hope, Alaska.

Corwin Bluff, Alaska; the steep bluff behind Corwin Coal Mine (68°52'40''N., 165°05'50''W.).

Corwin Coal Mine, Alaska; the vein of low-grade coal (68°52'05''N., 165°08'15''W.) from which American steam whalers often topped-up their bunkers. It was named for the U.S. Revenue Cutter *Corwin* that visited there in 1880.

Corwin Island, Siberia; see *Hooper's Island*.

Cow Yard, Chukchi Sea; an area near Cape Serdze Kamen, Siberia where large cow whales were taken in 1848 and 1849.

Dean's Inlet, Alaska; Dease Inlet (approximately 71°07'N., 155°25'W.)

Dolphin Strait, Canada; Dolphin and Union Strait (69°10'N., 115°30'W.).

Duck Station; see *Shooting Station*.

East Cape, Siberia (also Cape East); Mys Dezhneva (66°05'N., 169°40'W.).

East Head, Harrison's Bay, Alaska; Oliktok Point (70°30'N., 149°50'W.).

East Head, Smith's Bay, Alaska; Drew Point (70°53'N., 153°55'W.).

East Head, Siberia; see *Bald Head*.

East River, Siberia (also Vankarem River); Laguna Vankarem (67°49'N., 175°50'W.).

East Shore, Gulf of Anadyr; the coast from, approximately, Mys

Beringa to Mys Chaplina.

East Shore, Chukchi Sea; the coast of Alaska.

Eastern Ice, Chukchi Sea. In June and early July the warm currents passing north through Bering Strait create an area of open water in the southern Chukchi Sea. Whalers entering these waters tacked back and forth between the ice on the eastern and western sides.

Eastern Pack, Chukchi Sea. In late September and October, while the whalers cruised near Herald Shoal, the ice pack, driven by northerly winds would begin to creep south around them. One body of ice, the eastern pack, moved south at about 168° W., and the other, the western pack, came down along the coast of the Chukotsk Peninsula. The whalers, mindful of this danger, hunted on Herald Shoal as long as possible and then worked their way south between the converging bodies of ice.

Cape Elizabeth, Alaska; see *Cape Lisbon*.

Ellis Island, Canada; Ellice Island (northern end: 69°15'N., 136°55'W.).

Emma Harbor, Siberia; Bukhta Emma (64°25'N., 173°10'W.), the most secure anchorage in Providence Bay.

Emmatown; see *Immatown*.

False Cape, Siberia; see *False East Cape*.

False East Cape, Siberia (also *False Cape*); Mys Intsova (66°17'N., 170°11'W.), so-named because whalers, heading toward Bering Strait from the northwest in the autumn, often mistook this headland for Mys Dezhneva, the western headland of Bering Strait. Several vessels were wrecked just east of this point.

Faraway Rock, Bering Strait (also *Farway Rock*, *Flyaway Rock*, the *Rock*); *Fairway Rock* (65°38'N., 168°45'W.).

Flyaway Rock, Bering Strait; see *Faraway Rock*.

Point Franklin, Alaska (also *Franklin Point*); (70°54'28''N., 158°47'50''W.) Some whalers used this term to include the nearby Sea Horse Islands.

Franklin's Return Reef, Alaska; see *Return Reef*.

Frozen Ocean; used in the early years of the fishery to denote the waters north of Bering Strait.

Geary Island, Canada; *Garry Island* (69°30'N., 135°45'W.).

Goer's Island, Bering Sea; see *Gore's Island*.

Gore's Island, Bering Sea; (also *Gowers Island*, *Goar's Island*, *Goer's Island*, *Matwi Island*); *Saint Matthew Island* (about 60°30'N., 172°30'W.).

Cape Golovnin, Alaska; *Point Hope* (68°20'N., 166°50'W.).

Gower's Island, Bering Sea; see *Gore's Island*.

Cape Hallet, Alaska (also West Head, Harrison's Bay); Cape Halkett (70°47'N., 152°11'W.).

Harold Island, Chukchi Sea; see *Herald Island*.

Harrison's Bay, Alaska; Harrison Bay (about 70°40'N., 151°00'W.).

Cape Hawaii, Wrangel Island; Mys Gavai (71°02'N., 177°50'W.), named in 1867 by Captain Thomas Long (of the New London whaling bark *Nile*) who was the first to pass close to Wrangel Island (see Plover Land).

Herald Island, Chukchi Sea (also Harold Island); Ostrov Geral'd (71°23'N., 175°45'W.).

Herald Shoal, Chukchi Sea; Banka Geral'd (about 70°25'N., 171°W.), the bank southeast of Herald Island where whales were often taken in September and October.

Herschel Island River, Canada; Firth River (69°32'N., 139°30'W.).

The Hole, Chukchi Sea; an area of open water amid the pack ice northeast of Herald Island where whales were often found in the autumn (about 72°N., 174°W.).

Holy Cross Bay, Siberia (also Gulf of Saint Croix, Bay of the Holy Cross); Zaliv Kresta (about 65°45'N., 179°00'W.).

Sand Point of the Holy Cross, Siberia; see Masken Island. Hooper's Island, Siberia (also Corwin Island); Ostrov Ildidlya (67°03'N., 172°45'W.) named, apparently, for Captain Calvin Leighton Hooper (and for his vessel, the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Corwin*) who visited there in 1881 searching for the missing exploring vessel *Jeannette*; it should not be confused with Hooper Island, part of the Mackenzie River delta.

Ice Barrier, Chukchi Sea; the margin of the polar pack.

Ice House, Baillie Island, Canada; the semi-subterranean meat storage cellar dug into the permafrost by whalers at the base of the southwest sandspit (70°32'N., 128°20'W.).

Ice Ridge, Alaska; the long ridge of grounded and heavily piled ice that forms annually on a shoal about a half mile off shore and runs for more than 20 miles from Point Barrow to near Refuge Inlet. Whalers often sought protection from moving ice floes behind this ridge.

Icy Sea; used in the early years of the fishery to denote the waters north of Bering Strait.

Immatown, Siberia; Dezhnev (66°02'N., 169°56'W.); the Eskimo village of Enmitahin.

India Point, Siberia; see *Indian Point*.

Indian Point, Siberia (also Cape Chaplin, India Point); Mys Chaplina (64°24'N., 172°14'W.).

The Inlet, Alaska; Wainwright Inlet (approximately 70°37'N., 160°00'W.).

Jabbertown, Alaska; the polyglot community of Eskimos, Europeans, and other foreigners clustered around several shore whaling stations near Point Hope, Alaska. (68°20'30''N., 166°37'30''W.).

Joe's Place, Siberia; (64°28'N., 172°41'W.) a native village in Zaliv Tkachen.

John Howland Bay, Siberia; Zaliv Kiguan (64°19'N., 172°51'W.); named apparently for the New Bedford bark *John Howland* which took a large number of whales there.

Kamchatka Sea, Bering Sea (also Kamcatska Sea and similar variations); a term used in the mid-nineteenth century to describe the part of the western Bering Sea bounded approximately by Cape Navarin and the Komandorskiye Islands.

Karagin Island, Kamchatka (also Isle of Carrolshotkey, Kanag-Kinsky Island, Kaiaghinsky Island and similar variations); Ostrov Karanginskiy (about 65°N., 164°E.).

Kayne Island, Siberia; see *Big Island*.

Keenan Land, Beaufort Sea. About 1875 Captain John Keenan reported land lying near 73°N., 150°W.; although a few whalers and explorers assumed he had been deceived by an ice mirage, it was not until 1926 that the first aerial surveys conclusively proved no land existed in the northern Beaufort Sea.

Kelly's Station, Alaska (also Kelley's Station, Kelly's House); The Pacific Steam Whaling Company's shore whaling station near Cape Smyth, Alaska (71°17'35''N., 156°47'15''W.), managed in the early 1890's by John W. Kelly.

Key Point, Canada; Kay Point (69°17'N., 139°23'W.).

King's Island, Bering Sea (also Ukivok Island and similar variations); King Island (64°58'N., 168°05'W.).

Kogmullit Bay, Canada (also Cogmollet Bay and similar variations); Kugmallit Bay (about 69°30'N., 163°30'W.).

Koliuchin River, Siberia (also Kolyuchin Bay and similar variations); Kolyuchinskaya Guba (about 66°45'N., 174°30'W.).

Konig's Station, Alaska; see *Cooper's Station*.

Koryak Coast, Siberia. The coast between, roughly, Mys Olyutorskiy (59°55'N., 170°21'E.) and Mys Navarin (62°15'N., 179°07'E.).

Krusenstern Island, Bering Strait; Little Diomedede Island (65°47'N., 169°00'W.).

Lady Franklin Bay, Canada; Franklin Bay (about 70°N., 126°W.).

Langdon Bay, Canada; Langton Bay (about 69°25'N., 125°30'W.).

Cape Lisbon, Alaska (also Cape Elizabeth; Cape Lizbond); Cape Lisburne (68°53'N., 166°13'W.).

Little Island, Siberia; see *Small Island*.

Little John Howland Village, Siberia; the settlement of Kivak (64°16'N., 172°58'W.) on the west shore at the mouth of John Howland Bay.

Cape Lizbond, Alaska; see *Cape Lisbon*.

Long Strait, connecting the Chukchi and East Siberian Seas; Proliv Longa, the strait—first delineated in 1867 by Captain Thomas Long of the New London whaling bark *Nile*—separating Wrangel Island from the Siberian mainland.

Manning Point, Alaska (also Point Manning); originally this term was applied to the present-day Barter Island (70°07'N., 143°43'W.), but Leffingwell (1919:97), accepting the common usage of whalers and others for Barter Island, transferred the name to a point a few miles east of there (see Barter Island).

Marcus Bay, Siberia (also Martin's Bay); Zaliv Tkachen (64°25'N., 172°44'W.).

Martin's Bay, Siberia; see *Marcus Bay*.

Masinka Bay, Siberia; probably Proliv Chechekuyum (64°35'N., 172°35'W.).

Masken Island, Siberia (also Maska Island, Sand Point of the Holy Cross); Ostrov Kosa Meechkyn (east end 65°32'N., 177°11'W.).

Matwi Island, Bering Sea; see *Gore's Island*.

Mercury Harbor, Siberia; see *Rudder Bay*.

Cape Michigan, Siberia; Mys Povortnyy (65°08', 179°40'W.).

Port Moore, Alaska; the anchorage under Point Barrow, at the west end of Elson Lagoon (71°22'N., 156°27'W.).

Mud Hole, Siberia; (66°01'N., 169°55'W.). An anchorage off Emma-town, used in severe northerly storms.

Cape Navarino, Siberia (also Cape Navarin, Cape Naveriene); Mys Navarin (62°15'N., 179°08'E.).

Cape Naveriene, Siberia; see *Cape Navarino*.

Cape Nome, Alaska. A term used before 1899 by whalers to indicate the headland at 64°26'N., 165°00'W.; after the gold rush of 1899 it was often used to refer to the town of Nome (64°30'N., 165°25'W.).

North Cape, Saint Lawrence Island (also North Head and Cape North); Savoonga Point (63°42'N., 170°30'W.); it should not be confused with Cape North, Siberia.

Cape North, Siberia; Mys Otto Shmidta (68°56'N., 179°30'W.).

North Head, Siberia; Mys Nunyamo (65°36'N., 170°40'); the headland at the northern entrance to Zaliv Lavrentiya (Saint Lawrence Bay).

North Sea Horse Island, Alaska; Point Franklin (70°55'N., 158°49'W.).

North Shore, Gulf of Anadyr; the coast between approximately Zaliv

Kresta and Mys Beringa.

Northeast Cape, Gulf of Anadyr; see *Indian Point*.

Cape Nos, Siberia; see *Chukotski Nose*.

Cape Nuniagma, Siberia; see *North Head*.

Off-shore Grounds; see *Twenty to Twenty-five Fathom grounds*.

Cape Olyutorsk, Siberia (also *Cape Otorsk* and other variations). Mys Olyutorskiy (59°55'N., 170°21'E.).

Ooglaamie, Alaska; the name for Utkeavik, the Eskimo settlement at Cape Smyth (71°17'35''N., 156°47'15''W.) that apparently originated from an erroneous report in 1881 by Lieutenant Patrick Henry Ray, the leader of U.S. Signal Service's expedition to Point Barrow.

Pacific Shoal, Alaska; the shoal (approximately 70°41'N., 151°55'W.) near Cape Halkett in Harrison Bay discovered by the New Bedford bark *Pacific*.

Passage Islands, Bering Strait (also Saint Diomed Islands); Diomed Islands, comprising Little Diomed Island (Krusenstern Island), Ostrov Ratmanova (Big Diomed Island), and Fairway Rock (The Rock).

Pauline Cove, Canada; the anchorage (69°34'25''N., 138°55'00''W.), at Herschel Island where more than 65 whaling vessels wintered between 1890 and 1909.

Pearl Bay, Alaska; Peard Bay (70°50'N., 158°50'W.). This name originated from a misspelling on a hydrographic chart of the 1880's.

Cape Peary, Canada (also *Cape Perry*); Cape Parry (70°12'N., 124°32'W.).

Pea-soup Grounds, Beaufort Sea; see *Twenty to Twenty-five Fathom grounds*.

Perignax, Alaska; see *Shooting Station*.

Cape Perry, Canada; see *Cape Peary*.

Pinnacle Rock, Bering Sea; Pinnacle Island (60°12'N., 172°45'W.).

Cape Pitt, Alaska; Pitt Point (70°55'N., 153°08'W.).

Plover Bay, Siberia (also *Plubber Bay*, *Port Providence*, *Providence Bay*); whalers used this name to indicate the whole of Bukhta Provideniya, not merely the roadstead behind the sandspit (Reyd Plover; 64°22'N., 173°21'W.), on the east side of the bay.

Plover Land, Chukchi Sea; Wrangel Island. In 1849 Captain Henry Kellet, R.N., while cruising aboard H.M.S. *Herald* in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition, sighted the peaks of this island and named them for his companion ship, H.M.S. *Plover*. It was not until 1867, however, that a vessel passed close enough to delineate its land mass; in that year Captain Thomas Long, aboard the bark *Nile* of New London,

Connecticut and in company with several other whale ships, sailed along its southern shore and named its major features. He named the island in honor of Ferdinand von Wrangel, who had learned of the possibility of its existence 25 years earlier when Chukchis had told him of the loom of land north of Cape Yakan.

Plubber Bay, Siberia; see *Plover Bay*.

Cape Pounpinski, Siberia; see *Cape Apoupinski*.

The Pole, Alaska; the beacon at Icy Cape marking the beginning of Blossom Shoals.

Post Office Point, Chukchi Sea. A nearly stationary point of the ice pack found in the summer near 70°30'N., 171°30'W. Ships cruising along the edge of the pack often met here and exchanged mail.

Prince Albert Land, Canada; Prince Albert Peninsula, Victoria Island.

Providence Bay, Siberia; see *Plover Bay*.

Port Providence, Siberia; see *Plover Bay*.

Puoten Bluff, Siberia; the high bluff (65°32'N., 170°35'W.) near Bukhta Puoten.

Ratmanoff Island, Bering Strait; see *Big Diomed* Island.

Refuge Inlet, Alaska; Walakpa Bay (71°08'25''N., 157°02'95''W.).

Refuge Station, Alaska. The government station (71°17'N., 156°46'W.), operated near Point Barrow, Alaska, from 1889 to 1896 to provide shelter for shipwrecked whalers.

Reindeer Station, Alaska; the U.S. Government's reindeer station at Port Clarence (65°21'N., 166°29'W.).

Port Rescue, Siberia; see *Rudder Bay*.

Return Reef, Alaska. Used by whalers to describe the 13-mile chain of low barrier islands running northwest from Gwydyr Bay (70°27'N., 148°47'W.).

The Rock, Bering Strait; see *Faraway Rock*.

Rocky Gulf, Siberia; Bukhta Ugol'naya (approximately 62°59'N., 179°30'E.).

Rodgers Harbor, Siberia; Gavan' Litke (65°38'N., 170°53'W.), the anchorage where U.S.S. Rodgers, formerly the steam whaler *Mary and Helen*, burned to the waterline in November 1881 while wintering in search of the *Jeanette* expedition.

Rodgers Harbor, Wrangel Island; Bukhta Rodzhersa (70°58'N., 178°32'W.), named for U.S.S. Rodgers which visited Wrangel Island in 1881.

Rudder Bay, Siberia (also Mercury Harbor, Port Rescue); Bukhta Rudera (65°26'N., 176°05'W.).

Coast of Russian America; a term used by whalers in the 1850's and

1860's to refer usually to the coast of Alaska south of Bering Strait.

Gulf of Saint Croix, Siberia; see *Holy Cross Bay*.

Saint Diomed Islands, Bering Strait; see *Passage Islands*.

Bay of Saint Gabriel, Siberia; see *Archangel Gabriel Bay*.

Saint Lawrence Bay, Siberia; Zaliv Lavrentiya (65°38'N., 171°00'W.).

Saint Lawrence Heads, Siberia; the headlands at the entrance to Saint Lawrence Bay.

Cape Saint Thaddeus, Siberia; see *Cape Thaddeus*.

Cape Saint Thomas, Siberia; see *Cape Thomas*.

Sea Horse Islands, Alaska; occasionally used to indicate both the entire chain of low islands running northeast from near Point Belcher as far as Point Franklin and the islands which run southeast of Point Franklin, known today as the Sea Horse Islands.

Sea Horse Shoals, Alaska; the shoals (70°56'N., 158°50'W.) near Point Franklin.

Cape Seppins, Alaska; Cape Seppings (67°58'N., 165°11'W.).

Cape Serge, Siberia (also Cape Surds, Cape Serdze and Cape Surge); Mys Serdze Kamen (66°57'N., 171°43'W.).

Shooting Station, Alaska (also Duck Station, Perignax); Bernirk (71°20'N., 156°36'W.), the site about four miles southwest of Point Barrow where whalers occasionally stopped to shoot the eider ducks that pass in vast numbers over the area.

Small Island, Siberia (also Little Island); Ostrov Ittygran (64°37'N., 172°35'W.).

Cape Smith, Alaska (also Point Smith and Cape Smythe); Cape Smyth (71°17'35''N., 156°47'15''W.).

South Head, Siberia; Mys Krygygun (65°28'N., 171°02'W.), the southern entrance to Zaliv Lavrentiya.

Snug Harbor, Siberia; at the northern end of Bukhta Provideniya, part of Bukhta Vsadnik (64°35'N., 173°19'W.).

Southwest Grounds, Chukchi Sea; autumn whaling grounds in the southwestern part of the Chukchi Sea near 68°N., 174°W.

Sunday Island, Siberia; Ostrov Litke (65°37'N., 170°55'W.), the island in Saint Lawrence Bay, partially enclosing Rodgers Harbor, behind which the whalers sought shelter from southerly gales.

Cape Surds, Siberia; see *Cape Serge*.

Cape Surge, Siberia; see *Cape Serge*.

Cape Tangent, Alaska; Tangent Point (71°08'50''N., 155°05'30''W.).

Tapkan, Siberia; a native village near 67°00'N., 172°30'W.

Tenedos Shoal, Gulf of Anadyr; a shoal (64°26'N., 178°00'W.) reported in 1851 by the master of the whaling bark *Tenedos* of New

London, Connecticut; its existence is considered doubtful.

Cape Thaddeus, Siberia (also Cape Saint Thaddeus); Mys Faddeya (62°39'N., 179°38'E.).

Cape Thomas, Siberia; probably Mys Barykova (63°02'N., 179°29'E.)

Cape Thomas, Wrangel Island; probably Mys Fomy (70°57'N., 178°45'E.), named in 1867 by Captain Thomas Long of the New London whaling bark *Nile* after the crewman who first sighted the island (see Plover Land).

Trade Fair, Alaska; the summer campsite at Sheshalik (67°00'N., 162°55'W.) and other places near the mouth of the Noatak River in Kotzebue Sound where the Eskimos came to trade among themselves and with whalers and maritime traders.

Transfiguration Bay, Siberia; Bukhta Preobrazheniya (64°49'N., 175°25'W.).

Twenty to Twenty-five Fathom Grounds, Beaufort Sea (also called Off-shore Grounds and Pea-soup Grounds); the whaling grounds off Nuvorak Point, Cape Dalhousie, and Cape Bathurst where whales were frequently found feeding in waters 120 to 150 feet deep.

Ukivok Island, Alaska; see *King's Island*.

Cape Ulahapen, Siberia; Mys Ulyakhpen (64°24'N., 173°55'W.).

Cape Unicorn, Siberia; see *Cape Unikan*.

Cape Unikan, Siberia (also Cape Unicorn); Mys Unikin (66°24'N., 170°35'W.).

Utkiavie, Alaska; Utkeavik, the Eskimo village at Cape Smyth (71°17'35''N., 156°47'15''W.).

Vankarem River, Siberia; see *East River*.

Wellen, Siberia; see *Whalen*.

West Coast, Bering Strait; the shore from Mys Chaplina to Mys Dezhneva.

West Head, Siberia; Mys Lesovskogo (64°20'N., 173°33'W.); the headland at the western entrance to Bukhta Provideniya.

West Head, Harrison's Bay, Alaska; see *Cape Hallet*.

West Head, Smith's Bay, Alaska; Cape Simpson (71°00'N., 154°34'W.).

West Shore, Gulf of Anadyr; the coast between approximately Zaliv Kresta and Mys Navarin.

West Shore, Chukchi Sea; the north coast of the Chukchi Peninsula between East Cape and, approximately, Cape North.

Western Ice, Chukchi Sea; see *Eastern Ice*.

Western Pack, Chukchi Sea; see *Eastern Pack*.

Whale Cliff, Canada; Whale Bluffs (70°24'N., 127°30'W.).

Whale Island, Siberia; Ostrov Erdmana (64°34'N., 173°19'W.).

Whalen, Siberia (also Wellen and Whaling); the native village of Uelen

(66°10'N., 169°50'W.).

Whalers Harbor, Siberia; a small bay (probably about 65°15'N., 175°54'W.) between Mys Beringa and Mys Chirikova.

Whaling, Siberia; see *Whalen*.

Wind Hole, Canada; see *Blow Hole*.

Wollaston Land, Canada; Wollaston Peninsula, Victoria Island.

Woody Inlet, Alaska; Peard Bay (70°50'N., 158°50'W.).

Wrangel Island, Chukchi Sea; see *Plover Land*.

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