"Populated Places"
Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

ALEXANDROVSK	No information available
ANCHOR POINT	A post office was established here in 1949. (Ricks, 1965, p. 3). Description: on Kenai Penin., at junc. of Anchor River and its North Fork 14 mi. NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; formerly called Laida
BEAR CREEK	No information available
BELUGA	History: Name of a Tanaina Indian village reported at present site in 1958 by USGS. A map indicates a site with four or five buildings. A 1933 USGS map placed the village five miles NE of the present Beluga along the Beluga River. At Cottonwood Beach on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 8 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.
CLAM GULCH	Reported about 1947 by Barnes and Cobb (1959, pl. 17), USGS. Name derived from the ravine Clam Gulch. A post office was established here in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 13). Description: pop. 50, on Kenai Penin., on Sterling Highway, 24 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.
COHOE	Agricultural settlement, where post office was established in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p.13). Description: pop. 122, on Kenai Penin., on banks of Kasilof River, 13 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.
COOPER LANDING	Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Cooper Lake. Description: pop. 88, on Kenai Penin., at head of Kenai River, at W end of Kenai Lake, 30 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.
CROWN POINT	No information available
DRIFT RIVER	No information available
FALLS	Name of a former station on The Alaska RR. Reported as Fall Creek Station by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS. Recent USGS maps show it with five buildings. Description: on Seward Highway, 22 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.
FOX RIVER	No information available
FUNNY RIVER	No information available
GILPATRICKS	Local name reported by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS. Gilpatricks was originally a small mining camp in the Moose Pass district named for John C. Gilpatrick who discovered gold on Summit Creek in 1896. Description: on Kenai Penin., on Seward Highway 22 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.
HAPPY VALLEY	No information available

HOMER	this town appears to have been established on or near Homer Spit in November 1895. Homer Pennock, a prospector who worked in the Cook Inlet area. A post office was established in the town in 1896. Description: pop. 1,247, on Kenai Penin., on N shore of Kachemak Bay, 16 mi. NE of Seldovia; Cook Inlet Low.
HOPE	Mining camp. called "Hope City," established about 1896. The population was 44 in 1920; 15 in 1930; 71 in 1939; and 63 in 1950. The Hope post office was established in 1897 (Ricks, 1965,p. 27). Description: pop. 44, on N end of Kenai Penin., near mouth of Resurrection Creek, 7 mi. NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.
KACHEMAK SILO	Settled in late 1970's by Russian immigrants from nearby Nikolaevsk, the name means "Kachemak Settlement". Description: On the NW shore of Kachemak Bay, along the lower course of Fox Creek, 32 km (20 mi) E of Nikolaevsk and 32 km (20 mi) NE of Homer.
KALIFORNSKY	Tanaina Indian village reported in 1916 by USC&GS. The name may be derived from the "Kali (fishermen)" clan of Tanaina Indians, with a Russian termination. Another story has the name given to a Dena'ina (Tanaina) Indian who worked at the Fort Ross colony in California between 1812 and the 1820's. Description: Along Cook Inlet, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 16 km (10 mi) S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.
KASILOF	This is an agricultural settlement of Kenai Indians. In 1786 the Russian Kolomin of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company built two log houses surrounded by a stockade at or near this site. It was called "Saint George," presumably for one of the ships of the company. An Indian fishing village grew up around this stockade. Its population in 1880 was 31; in 1890, 117; in 1930, 45. A post office was obtained in 1925 (Ricks, 1965, p32). "In 1937 a party surveying for homesteading purposes on the Kenai Peninsula found near Kasilof the remains of a partially buried village.* * * A partial excavation showed 31 well-preserved houses, each about 15 by 22 feet and 14 feet high. The cabin walls were approximately four inches thick, made of beach sand, bricks, logs and sod. Each had a fire place in the center.* * * It was thought at the time to be of Eskimo origin, although Eskimos are not known to have penetrated so far south. The aboriginal inhabitants of the Peninsula are at present mostly Kenai.
KENAI	A fortified post, called Redut Svataya Nikolaya, or Fort St. Nicholas, was built in 1791 by Grigor Konovalof, commander of the St George, of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company. The village was also called Pauls Fort, or Pavlovskaya, by the Russians. In 1869 a U. S. Military Post, named Fort Kenai, for the Indians living in the area, was established there, and in 1899 the Kenai post office was authorized (ricks, 1965 p. 32). The population was 44 in 1880; in 1890, 263; in 1910, 250; in 1920, 332; in 1930, 286. Description: pop. 778, at mouth of Kenai River, on E shore of Cook Inlet, 65 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.
KLUCHEVAYA	No information available
KLUTCHEVYA	part of Nikolaevsk, on the Kenai Peninsula, 3 mi. N of Epperson Knob and 8 mi. NE of Anchor Point.
KUSTATAN	Tanaina Indian name published by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880. "The last syllable, tan, means point or cape." Description: summer pop. only, on SW coast of West Foreland, 20 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.

LAIDA	See Anchor Point
LAWING	Listed as a station in The Alaska RR. guide of 1925. Recent USGS maps indicate a site of six or seven buildings. Description: on E shore of Kenai Lake, mile 23.3 on the Alaska RR., 1 mi. NE of Black Point, 21 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.
LOWELL POINT	No information available
MOOSE PASS	Name of a station on The Alaska RR. reported in 1912 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. It is reported that the village originally got the name Moose Pass because "in 1903, a mail carrier driving a team of dogs had considerable trouble gaining the right-of-way from a giant moose * * *." A post office was established here in 1928 (Ricks, 1965, p. 43). Description: pop. 136, mile 29.3 on The Alaska RR. on Seward Highway, on SW shore of Upper Trail Lake, 26 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.
MUSKWA VILLAGE	on Kenai Penin. along Seward Highway, 21 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts
NAHODKA	
NAHOTKA	part of Nikolaevsk, on the Kenai Peninsula, 3 mi. N of Epperson Knob and 8 mi. NE of Anchor Point.
NANWALEK	
NAPTOWNE	Name published in 1965 by USGS. This village was reported in 1959 by USGS as Naptowne Lodge. Description: on Sterling Highway, 1.5 mi. ESE of Sterling, 19 mi. ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.
NIKISHKA	Former Tanaina Indian village and boat landing reported as "Nikishka No. 1" in 1912 by USC&GS. The village is now utilized primarily as a wharf and petroleum handling facility, according to the USC&GS Coast Pilot (1964, p. 78). See Nikishka No. 3. Description: on the W coast of Kenai Peninsula 10 mi. NNW of Kenai; Alaska.
NIKISKI	Former Tanaina Indian village and boat landing. The USC&GS Coast Pilot (1964, p. 78) states that it is now a barge wharf; recent USGS maps indicated a site with two or three buildings. See Nikishka No. 3. Description: On NW section of the Kenai Peninsula 15.3 km (9.5 mi) N of Kenai.
NIKOLAEVSK	Established in 1968 by a group of Russian Orthodox immigrants. Description: on the Kenai Peninsula 3 mi. N of Epperson Knob and 8 mi. NE of Anchor Point.
NINILCHIK	This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and fishing village. Ivan Petroff (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1884, p. 27,) wrote "A number of 'colonial citizens,' or superannuated employe's (sic) of the old Russian Company, were ordered to settle some fifty or sixty (1820 or 1830) years ago at Ninilchik, and their descendants live there still." Its population in 1880 was 53; in 1890, 81; in 1920, 87; in 1930, 124. A post office was obtained in the early 1940's. Description: pop. 169, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 38 mi. SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.
OLD TYONEK	History: Tanana Indian village reported by USGS about 1898. Description: Site of a former Indian village, on the NW shore of Cook Inlet,

	5 mi SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.
PORT GRAHAM Port Graham Village Council PO Box 5510 Port Graham AK 99603 907-284-2227 ph 907-284-2222	The Village of Port Graham is located at the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula on the south shore of Port Graham Bay. Port Graham is twenty (20) air miles southwest of Homer and is one hundred and eighty (180) air miles southwest of Anchorage. Port Graham is an isolated community accessible only by air or water. Commuter airlines provide the majority of the transportation and all of the mail service between Port Graham and Homer. Subsistence activities are an important component of the village economy, while commercial employment is primarily with the local school, the Tribal council, the health clinic and commercial fishing. The village of Port Graham is an Alutiiq community and the Native people of Port Graham call themselves Sugpiaq, meaning "real people". The Sugpiaq heritage is strongly based in traditional language, subsistence lifestyle, culture traditions and self-government. The traditions and culture of Port Graham and its people have steadfastly survived the Russian and American impact on traditional lifestyles. The primary business area of the village includes the village council offices and community center, the Port Graham cannery and hatchery operation, the community airstrip, and a future local display facility within the Port Graham corporation building. The Village is governed by The Port Graham Tribal Council. It is a federally recognized Indian Tribe that serves the Alutiiq people of Port Graham. The village Council operates a variety of social, cultural and community and economic development programs designed to enhance the quality of life within Port Graham.
PORT NIKISKI	On NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, on shore of Cook Inlete, 16.1 km (10 mi) NNW of Kenai.
PRIMROSE	No information available
REDOUBT ST. GEORGE	No information available
RIDGEWAY	No information available
SELDOVIA	No information available
SEWARD	Named for William Henry Seward, 1801-72, U.S. Secretary of State, 1861-69, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska. "The town was founded in 1902 by surveyors for The Alaska RR. (built 1915-23) as the ocean terminus of the RR. with an airfield and an ice-free harbor, it is an important supply center for the Alaska interior" (Bridgewater and Sherwood, 1950, p. 1799). A post office was established here in 1895, discontinued in 1896, but reestablished in 1903 (Ricks, 1965, p. 57). Its population was 534 in 1910; 652 in 1920; 835 in 1930; 949 in 1939; and 2,114 in 1950. Description: pop. 1,891 on Kenai Penin., at NW end of Resurrection Bay, Chugach Mts.
SHIRLEYVILLE	Description: On Trading Bay, 9.5 mi SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.
SILVERTIP	Former mining camp in Sixmile Creek mining area. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with four buildings. Name derived from nearby Silvertip Creek. Description: on Kenai Penin., between Seward Highway and East Fork Sixmile Creek, 24 mi. SW of Whittier and 9 mi. SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.
SNUG HARBOR	Name published on 1952 USGS map.

	Description: On the NW shore of Kenai Lake, Kenai Peninsula, at the mouth of Shackleford Creek, 32 mi SSW of Hope, Chugach Mountains.
SOLDOTNA	Village, named for the stream, reported to have been established in the late 1930's or early 1940's at the Stering-Kenai Road junction. A post office was established here in 1949 (Ricks, 1965, p. 60). Description: On the N bank of the Kenai River, along Sterling Highway N of Kenai River, 8 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.
STERLING	Village that apparently had its name formalized in 1954 when a post office was established (Ricks, 1965, pl. 61). Description: pop. 115, S of Sterling Highway at junc. of Moose and Kenai Rivers, 18 mi E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.
STEPANKA	Old Kenaitze village
SUNRISE	No information available
TYONEK	History: Tanaina Indian village reported in 1880 as "Toyonok" by Ivan Petroff as consisting of "2 whites, 6 creoles, and 109 natives." This Indian name means "little chief" and the Eskimo name "Tu-i-u'nuk" reportedly means "marsh people" (Hodge, 1907, p. 860), BAE. A post office named "Tyoonok" was established in 1896; renamed Tyonok in 1905, Beluga in 1909, Moquawkie in 1915, and Tyonek in 1933 (Ricks, 1965, p. 67). In 1890, the village had a population of 115; 50 in 1920; 136 in 1939; and 132 in 1950. Description: pop. 187, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 43 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.
WOODROW	No information available