

# Gazetteer of the Northwest Territories



**Liard River and Nahanni Butte**

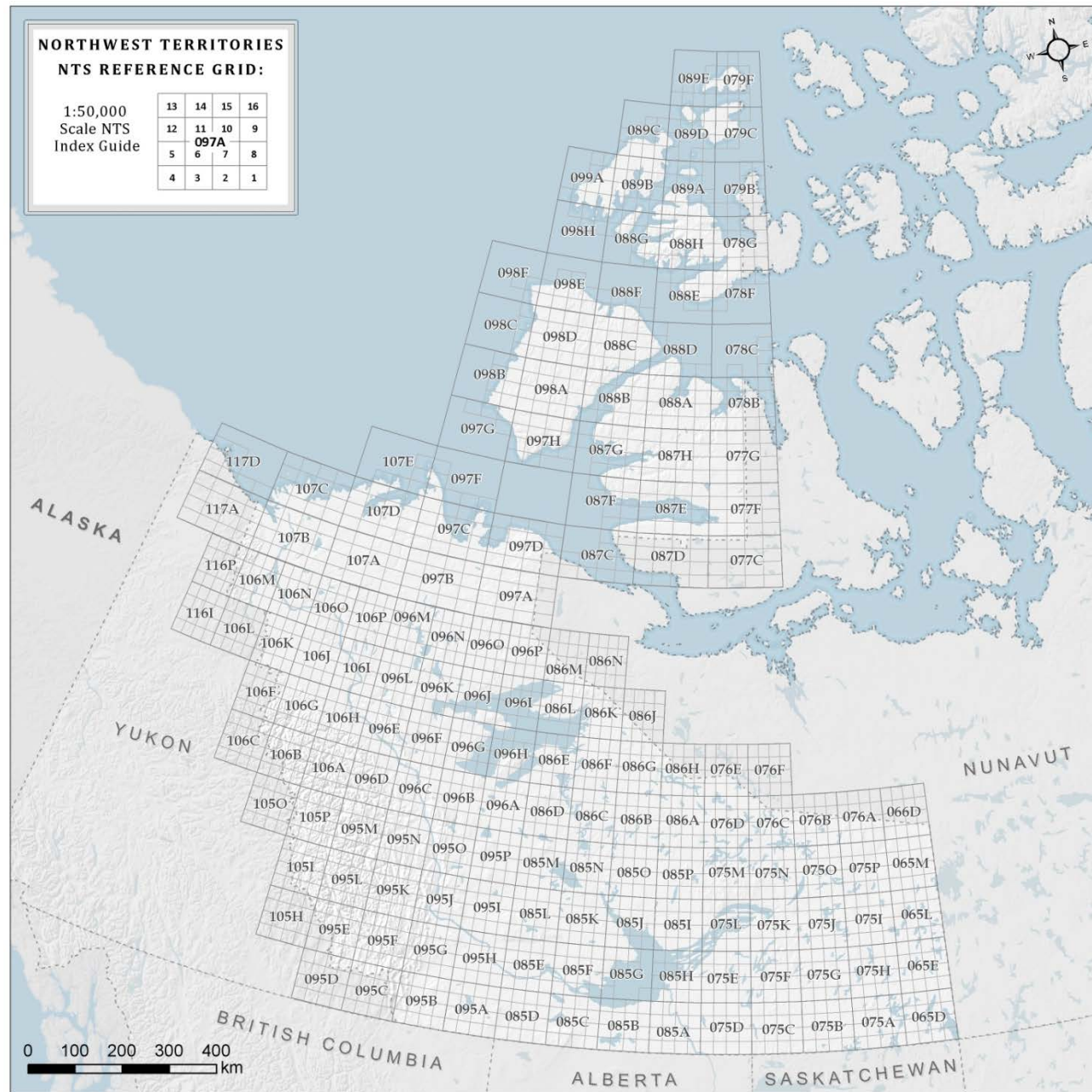
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Cultural Places Program, PWNHC/GNWT (2011).



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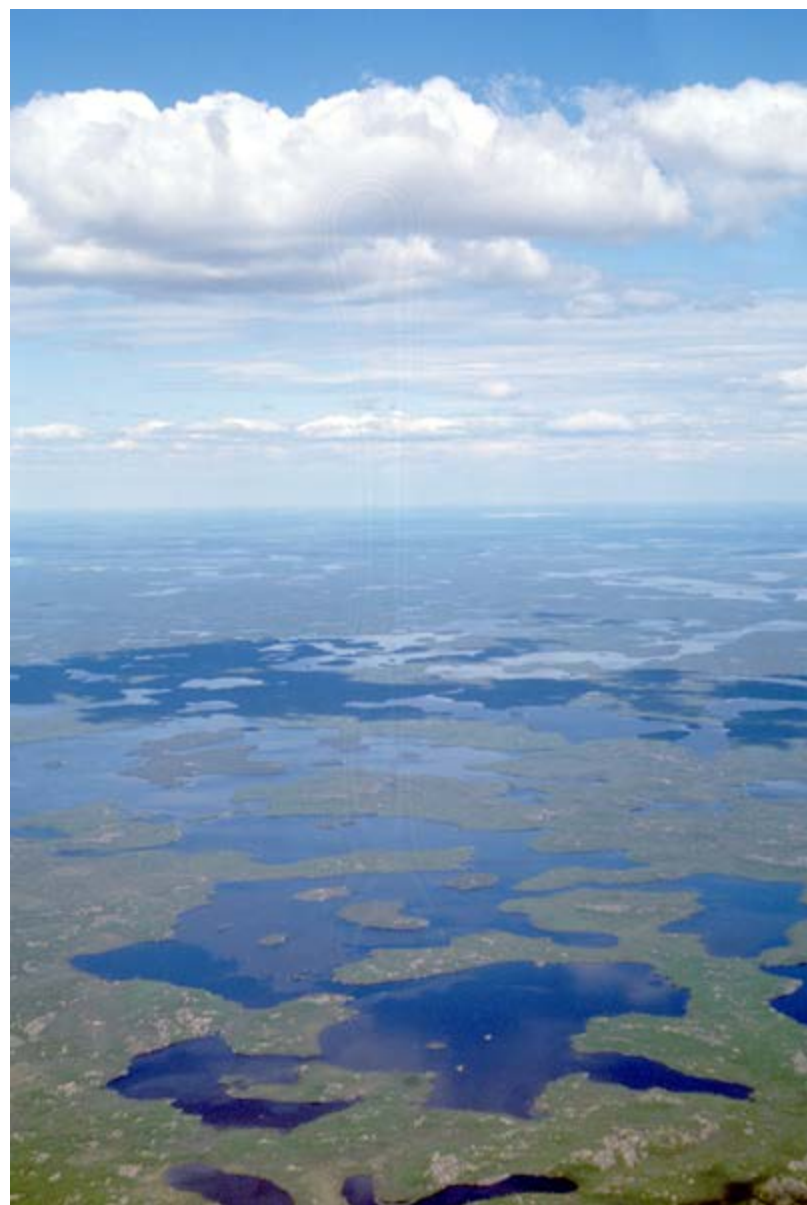
The first provisional edition of the *Gazetteer of Canada: Northwest Territories* was issued in 1958 as a combined Northwest Territories and Yukon Gazetteer. In 1971, a second provisional edition, for the Northwest Territories alone, was produced. The first comprehensive record of official geographical names in the Northwest Territories was published in 1980. This new edition is the first comprehensive publication of geographical names in the Northwest Territories since the division of the territory in 1999; it contains over 4000 entries of official geographical names.

Separate alphabetical listings are provided for (a) communities and localities, and (b) physical and cultural features. All names are shown in the language and form approved by the Geographic Names Board of Canada.

### History of the Geographic Names Program in the Northwest Territories

The Geographic Names Board of Canada was established by an Order in Council in 1897 to provide a Canadian authority for official geographic names. In 1948, the name was changed to Canadian Board on Geographical Names, and in 1961 to the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. The Geographical Names Board of Canada adopted its current title in 2000. The GNBC mandate is today set out by Order in Council P.CV. 200-283 of 2 March 2000. Hosted by Natural Resources Canada, several federal departments and all provinces and territories hold seats on the GNBC.

Sometime after 1961, responsibility for official geographic names was transferred to the provinces and to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs on behalf of the two territories. Since 1979, the authority for naming Indian reserves, national parks, and military reserves has been jointly held by the appropriate federal department and province.



Sunny day over Rae Lakes [Gamètì]  
PW&S/NWT Archives/G-1995-001: 8200



RCMP patrol down Sandhill River, Banks Island, 1958. R. Knights/NWT Archives/N-1993-002: 0183

In 1984, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs transferred responsibility for official geographic names to the Yukon and Northwest Territories. On June 8th, 1984 Commissioner John H. Parker signed Executive Council Record of Recommendation 84-9-15 approving the transfer, and directing the Executive Council to take the necessary action to implement the decision.

In 1985 Commissioner Parker approved the NWT's first "Geographic and Place Names Policy" (Executive Order in Council 85-06-27). The policy was updated to its current version (Geographical and Community Names 71.09) in 1990, and reformatted in 1997. Since 1992, place name responsibilities have been shared with Aboriginal land claims authorities.

Most official names were given by English or French-speaking travellers, missionaries or visitors, even though the local people had already named the features in their own language.

The NWT government recognizes that traditional names for geographical features and populated places are key parts of the languages, the culture, and the history of the Aboriginal people of the North. Because of this, official NWT government policy officially recognizes traditional place names to help keep indigenous culture strong.

### **Northwest Territories Geographic Names Database**

The Cultural Places Program, Education Culture and Employment, maintains and updates the NWT Geographic Names Database which contains over 4000 official records.

### **Mandate**

The mandate of the Geographic Names Program is to gather, preserve, and disseminate information on the traditional, current and historic names for geographical features and populated places throughout the Northwest Territories.

### **Principles of Geographic Names**

The Government of the Northwest Territories will adhere to the following principles when implementing geographic names.

- 1) Traditional names for geographical features and populated place should continue to form an integral part of the language, culture and history of the people of the Northwest Territories.
- 2) Traditional names for geographical features and populated places must be officially recognized to assure their cultural continuity for the people of the Northwest Territories.
- 3) The public shall be assured input and participation in the process leading to the official recognition of names for geographical features and populated places in the Northwest Territories.

### **Place Name Nomination and Review Process**

Nominations for new place names are submitted to the Cultural Places Program at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife. Requests for name decisions must include the reason the decision is being requested, the exact location of the feature and, if known, relevant background information on the name. The requests should also demonstrate how the proposed name supports the intent to promote the official recognition of traditional names. The public has an important role to play in the official recognition of place names. Names are not recognized unless the community approves them.

Here is how to propose geographical name approvals and name changes:

### **The part YOU play**

1. Provide a list of the proposed names.  
The list should include:
  - The correct spelling of each proposed name
  - The translation and meaning
  - Who named the feature and when, how and why
  - The kind of feature (bay, lake, hill...)
  - Other names for the same feature
  - Latitude/Longitude
  - Geographic Information System (GIS) “shape” files for each feature
2. Provide a map of the proposed names.  
The GIS map should show
  - The correct spelling of each name
  - The outline of each proposed name
  - Basic geographical information
3. Provide proof of community support for the proposed names.
  - Letters from community groups, elder’s groups
  - Municipal/Band Council Resolution asking for GNWT recognition of the names
4. Send the proposal to:  
NWT Cultural Places Program  
Attention: Cultural Places Officer  
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre  
Department of Education, Culture & Employment  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
P.O.Box 1320, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9  
Tel: (867) 767-9347 Fax: (867) 873-0205

### **The part GNWT plays**

1. Verify the Geographical Names Database, check place name records.
2. Confirm the correct spelling of names.
3. Engage with local and regional governments.
4. Confirm that the region’s MLA supports the proposed names.
5. Prepare and submit name adoption recommendations to the Minister.
6. Publicise name changes in the media.



## Definitions

**Official Name** – a geographical or place name approved by the Minister of Education, Culture and Employment upon recommendation from the Cultural Places Programme. Only official names are presented on federal and territorial produced topographical maps, charts, publications and legal documents.

**NTS Map** – indicates which National Topographic System (NTS) Map the geographic feature is located on. The map is 1 : 50,000 scale, the largest NTS map available for the Northwest Territories.

**Geographic Coordinates** – indicates the centre of features, high points, and the mouths of streams and rivers.

## Questions about the NWT name approval process should be directed to:

NWT Cultural Places Program  
Attention: NWT Cultural Places Officer  
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre  
Department of Education, Culture & Development  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
P.O. Box 1320  
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Tel: (867) 767-9347 ext. 71252  
Fax: (867) 873-0205

## Glossary of Generic Terms

The following generic terms are used to designate geographical features in the Northwest Territories

<b>Abandoned Locality</b>	A previously populated locality with no population.	<b>Bluffs</b>	(1) A shoreline terrain elevation with an almost perpendicular face. (2) A steep-sided hill or promontory.
<b>Arch</b>	Opening through a mass of rock, along a shoreline caused by wind or wave action; having the appearance of an arch.	<b>Brook</b>	Small watercourse, often a tributary to a river, stream, or creek.
<b>Arm</b>	Long narrow extension of a water body.	<b>Butte</b>	Conspicuous isolated hill with steep sides and a flat top.
<b>Bank</b>	An elevation over which the depth of water is relatively shallow, but normally sufficient for safe surface navigation.	<b>Canyon</b>	(1) A relatively narrow, deep, submarine depression with steep sides, the bottom of which generally has a continuous slope. (2) Deep, narrow valley with precipitous walls.
<b>Basin</b>	Bowl-shaped head of a valley in foothills or mountains.	<b>Cap</b>	Elevated, massive projection of land jutting into a body of water; variation of Cape.
<b>Bay</b>	Water area in an indentation of the shoreline of a sea, lake or large river.	<b>Cape</b>	Prominent elevated projection of land extending into a body of water.
<b>Bay – River – Lake</b>	<i>Definition forthcoming.</i>	<b>Channel</b>	Narrow stretch of water, either an inlet or a connection between two bodies of water.
<b>Bay &amp; Cape</b>	<i>Definition forthcoming.</i>	<b>Charter Community</b>	A corporate structure established by legislation permitting direct appointments from the First Nation Council for the head of council and 50% of council membership. The remaining seats are filled by election.
<b>Beach</b>	Gently sloping shore of unconsolidated material along the margins of a sea, lake, or river.	<b>City</b>	A populated place with legally defined boundaries, incorporated under the provincial Municipal Act.
<b>Bend</b>	Change in the direction of a watercourse.		
<b>Bight</b>	Water area in a broad indentation of the shoreline.		
<b>Bluff</b>	(2) A steep-sided hill or promontory. (3) Isolated clump of trees.		

<b>Cliff</b>	(1) A steep rock face projection nearly vertically from a body of water. (2) A steep rock face projection nearly vertically from the surrounding land.	<b>Gap</b>	Narrow opening through a ridge or mountain chain.
<b>Community Government</b>	An incorporated Tłıchʔ community with a legally defined boundary, established by the Tłıchʔ Community Government Act.	<b>Glacier</b>	Mass of permanent snow and ice flowing from an area of snow accumulation on higher ground.
<b>Cove</b>	Water area in a small indentation of the shoreline of a sea, lake or river.	<b>Gorges</b>	Deep, narrow, steep-sided valley, usually containing a watercourse.
<b>Crags</b>	Steep, jagged prominence on a mountain or cliff.	<b>Gulf</b>	Large inlet of the sea.
<b>Creek</b>	Watercourse, usually smaller than a river.	<b>Hamlet</b>	An incorporated, populated place with legally-defined boundaries.
<b>Delta</b>	Fan-shaped alluvial land at the mouth of a river, usually with disturbances, channels, and small lakes.	<b>Harbour</b>	(1) Sheltered water in a shoreline indentation, suitable for mooring or anchoring vessels. (2) A standing water area, usually protected by natural or artificial features, suitable for mooring or anchoring vessels.
<b>Dome</b>	Mass of rock or ice with rounded top, elevated above the surrounding terrain.	<b>Head</b>	High, prominent land feature extending into a sea or lake.
<b>Draw</b>	The upper part of a stream valley or coulee, providing access to higher ground.	<b>Headland</b>	High, prominent, land feature extending into a sea or lake; variant of Head.
<b>Entrance</b>	Outer end of a channel, harbour, or other water feature; usually allowing access to the waters within.	<b>Heights</b>	Area of high land rising above the adjacent land or water.
<b>Falls</b>	Perpendicular or steep descent of water. Plural of Fall.	<b>Hill</b>	Elevation of terrain rising prominently above the surrounding land.
<b>Flat</b>	Almost level land, usually along a valley.	<b>Hot spring / Hot springs</b>	Site of a natural flow of hot or warm water issuing from the ground.
<b>Fleuve</b>	Cours d'eau important qui se jette dans la mer.	<b>Indian Reserve</b>	Tract of land set apart for the use and benefit of a particular Indian Band.
<b>Game Sanctuary</b>	A defined area, under provincial jurisdiction, for the protection of wildlife.		

<b>Inlet</b>	(2) Narrow stretch of water connecting two larger water bodies. (3) Elongated body of water extending from a sea or lake.
<b>Island, Isle</b>	Land area surrounded by water or marsh.
<b>Islet</b>	Small island.
<b>Isthmus</b>	Narrow neck of land, bordered on both sides by water, and connection two larger land areas
<b>Knoll</b>	Small, rounded, isolated elevation of the seabed.
<b>Lagoon</b>	Body of water, separated from a lake, river, or a sea by narrow land barrier, which may completely enclose it or leave a shallow passageway into it.
<b>Lake</b>	Inland body of standing water.
<b>Locality</b>	A named place or area, with or without a scattered population.
<b>Meadow</b>	Alpine or sub-alpine treeless area characterized by seasonal grasses and wildflowers.
<b>Mer</b>	Vaste étendue d'eau salée, distincte des océans par la moindre importance des fonds abyssaux et par l'extension souvent plus considérable des plates-formes continentales.
<b>Migratory Bird Sanctuary</b>	A sanctuary for migratory birds, established under the Migratory Convention Act (1917).

<b>Mount, Mountain</b>	Mass of land prominently elevated above the surrounding terrain, bounded by steep slopes and rising to a summit and/or peaks.
<b>Narrows</b>	Constricted section of a water body.
<b>National Park</b>	A legally-defined land area, under federal jurisdiction, for camping, outdoor recreation and preservation of wildlife.
<b>National Park Reserve</b>	Lands set aside for the establishment of a National Park, but clear title to which subject to the resolution of native land claims.
<b>Parc National</b>	Région délimitée par la loi, relevant de la compétence fédérale et consacrée au camping, aux loisirs en plein air et à la conservation de la faune.
<b>Pass</b>	(1) Narrow stretch of water connecting two larger water bodies. (2) Low opening in a mountain range or hills, offering a route from one side to the other.
<b>Passage</b>	Narrow stretch of water connecting two larger water bodies.
<b>Peak</b>	Summit of a mountain or hill, or the mountain or hill itself.
<b>Peninsula</b>	Elongated projection of land into a body of water.
<b>Pingo</b>	Isolated, conical, ice-cored mound occurring in areas of permafrost.
<b>Plains</b>	Area of flat or gently rolling terrain.



<b>Plateau</b>	Extensive, elevated region, with either level terrain, or nearly uniform summit levels.
<b>Point</b>	Land are jutting into a water feature; also used for a convex change in direction of a shoreline.
<b>Pond</b>	Inland body of standing water, usually smaller than a lake.
<b>Pool</b>	Deep or still place in a watercourse.
<b>Portage</b>	Trail around an obstacle in a watercourse or between two bodies of water.
<b>Railway Point</b>	A named railway siding, junction, or flag stop with or without an agent.
<b>Raised Beach</b>	A beach or wave-cut platform raised above the shoreline by a relative fall in the sea-level.
<b>Ramparts</b>	Steep rock walls.
<b>Range</b>	(1) An undersea mountain range. (2) Group or chain of mountains or hills.
<b>Rapids</b>	Fast-flowing section of a watercourse, usually with turbulent water or exposed rocks.
<b>Ravine</b>	Deep, V-shaped declivity.
<b>Reach</b>	Relatively straight section of a river, lake, or inlet.
<b>Reef</b>	Rocks rising to or near the surface of a body of water.
<b>Refuge d'oiseaux migrants</b>	Un refuge pour oiseaux migrants, créé par la Loi sur la Convention concernant les oiseaux migrants (1917).

<b>Réserve de parc national</b>	Terres réservées en vue de la création d'un parc national, mais dont le titre de propriété ne sera établi clairement qu'après le règlement des revendications territoriales des autochtones.
<b>Reservoir</b>	Body of water maintained at a controlled level, the stored water being used mainly for utilitarian purposes.
<b>Ridge</b>	Elongated stretch of elevated ground.
<b>Riffle</b>	Fast-flowing section of a watercourse, usually with turbulent or exposed rocks.
<b>River</b>	Watercourse of variable size, which has tributaries and flows into a body of water or a larger watercourse.
<b>River Junction</b>	A point where two or more flowing water bodies meet.
<b>River Mouth</b>	The point where a river flows into another body of water.
<b>River Segment</b>	Part of a river, which is named in Amerindian or Inuit environments
<b>Rock</b>	(1) Small mass of rock usually projection above the water surface. (2) Rocky hill, mountain, or cliff; or a large boulder. (3) A steep exposed cliff face on the side of a hill or mountain.
<b>Sandspit</b>	A long, low, narrow projection of sand extending into a body of water.
<b>Scarp</b>	Long, latterly continuous, steep slope, often cliff-like; variant of Escarpment.

<b>Sea</b>	Large body of salt water, distinguished from oceans by the smaller area of abyssal zones, and by the often greater extension of continental shelves.	<b>Strait</b>	Passage, usually navigable, connecting two larger bodies of water.
<b>Settlement</b>	Any permanently occupied, unincorporated area normally identified by a single name, generally rural, and having a recognizable central focus.	<b>Subdivision</b>	A named residential community within or adjacent to a city, town, or village.
<b>Shoal</b>	Elevation of the bed of a body of water, composed of unconsolidated material and posing a hazard to surface navigation.	<b>Territorial Park</b>	A legally defined land area, under territorial jurisdiction, for camping, outdoor recreation and preservation of wildlife.
<b>Shore</b>	Narrow stretch of land bordering a body of water.	<b>Town</b>	A populated place with legally defined boundaries, incorporated under the provincial Municipal Act.
<b>Site du patrimoine mondial</b>	Un de plus de 500 lieux d'une valeur universelle exceptionnelle par leurs caractéristiques culturelles et naturelles, selon les critères définis par le Comité du patrimoine mondial.	<b>Valley</b>	Long relatively narrow depression, commonly containing a river or other water feature.
<b>Slough</b>	Shallow water-filled or marshy depression with no external drainage.	<b>Village</b>	A populated place with legally defined boundaries, incorporated under the provincial Municipal Act.
<b>Snye</b>	Subsidiary channel to the main channel of a watercourse.	<b>Weather Station</b>	A site occupied year round for the collection of meteorological data.
<b>Sound</b>	Large body of water from which two or more inlets, arms, or channels branch off.	<b>World Heritage Site</b>	One of over 500 cultural and natural properties, throughout the world that is considered to be of outstanding universal value according to criteria drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.
<b>Spit</b>	Long, low, narrow projection of unconsolidated material extending into a body of water.		
<b>Spring</b>	Site of a natural flow of water issuing from the ground.		

## Abbreviations

Abbreviations used throughout the Origin/History column.

<b>ADC</b>	Air Defence Centre
<b>AFC</b>	Air Force Cross
<b>AFM</b>	Air Force Medal
<b>ASE</b>	Army Survey Establishment
<b>CANLOAN</b>	Canadian officers on 'loan' to the British Army during World War 2.
<b>CANOL</b>	Canadian Oil
<b>CB</b>	Companion of the Order of Bath
<b>C. de G.</b>	Croix de Guerre
<b>CIC</b>	Cadet Instructors Cadre
<b>CNR</b>	Canadian National Railway
<b>Col.</b>	Colonel
<b>CPA</b>	Canadian Pacific Airlines
<b>CPR</b>	Canadian Pacific Railway
<b>CSS</b>	Canadian Survey Ship
<b>DCM</b>	Distinguished Conduct Medal
<b>DEW Line</b>	Distant Early Warning Line
<b>DFC</b>	Distinguished Flying Cross
<b>DFM</b>	Distinguished Flying Medal
<b>DGS</b>	Dominion Government Ship
<b>IAND</b>	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
<b>DLS</b>	Dominion Lands Survey
<b>DPW</b>	Department of Public Works
<b>DSC</b>	Distinguished Service Cross
<b>DSO</b>	Distinguished Service Order
<b>DTS</b>	Dominion Topographical Survey
<b>ED</b>	Canadian Efficiency Decoration
<b>F/O</b>	Flying Officer
<b>FRGS</b>	Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society
<b>GNBC</b>	Geographic Names Board of Canada
<b>GSC</b>	Geological Survey of Canada
<b>HMCS</b>	His or Her Majesty's Canadian Ship

<b>HMS</b>	His or Her Majesty's Ship
<b>Hon.</b>	Honourable
<b>HRH</b>	His or Her Royal Highness
<b>INA</b>	Indian and Northern Affairs
<b>L.A.C.O.</b>	Leonard Arthur Charles Orgar
<b>L. d'H</b>	Chevalier of Legion d'Honor
<b>Lt. Cdr.</b>	Lieutenant Commander
<b>Lt. Col.</b>	Lieutenant colonel
<b>MC</b>	Military Cross
<b>MG</b>	Machine Gun; or Motor Generator
<b>MiD</b>	Mentioned in Dispatch
<b>MM</b>	Military Medal
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>NA&amp;NR</b>	Northern Affairs and Natural Resources
<b>NTCL</b>	Northern Transportation Company Ltd.
<b>OBE</b>	Order of the British Empire
<b>OLS</b>	Ontario Land Survey
<b>OMI</b>	Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
<b>OTU</b>	Operational Training Unit
<b>PCSP</b>	Polar Continental Self Project
<b>RAF</b>	Royal Air Force
<b>RCA</b>	Royal Canadian Army
<b>RCAC</b>	Royal Canadian Armoured Corps
<b>RCAF</b>	Royal Canadian Air Force
<b>RCIC</b>	Royal Canadian Infantry Corps
<b>RCMP</b>	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
<b>RCNR</b>	Royal Canadian Naval Reserve
<b>RCNVR</b>	Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve
<b>Regt.</b>	Regiment
<b>RN</b>	Royal Navy
<b>RNWMP</b>	Royal North West Mounted Police
<b>Rt. Hon.</b>	Right Honourable
<b>SLS</b>	Saskatchewan Land Survey



**Sqdn**  
**SS**  
**USAAF**

Squadron  
Steam Ship  
United States of America Air Force

**USHO**  
**VC**

United States Hydrographic Office  
Victoria Cross



Bear Rock, near Fort Norman [Tulita], ca. 1964 Dept of Info/NWT Archives/G-1979-023: 1493



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>A</b>					
<b>Aklavik</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )	"Place where they hunt bears".	Established around 1910, was the regional administrative centre for the Mackenzie Delta region until 1961. Aklavik was threatened by the moving delta in the 1950s, so the town of Inuvik was built with the intention of moving the entire community there, though it was never actually moved. Inuvialuktun name.	107B04	68°13'00"	135°00'20"
<b>Anderson River</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Named in 1950, location supplied by Foreman Hogan who established a reindeer substation on the east side of the mouth of the Anderson River at a place called Schooner Landing, about 10 miles south of Stanton. The station was referred to as Reindeer Substation, Anderson River. Previously approved as Krekovik Landing without knowing Anderson River had been approved.	107D09	69°42'00"	128°58'00"
<b>Andersons Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Cluster of buildings was known locally as Andersons Landing since 1931 when P. A. Anderson took out a trading licence and operated there until 1936. The buildings have only been spasmodically inhabited since 1937.	106I12	66°43'00"	129°49'00"
<b>Axe Point</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		During World War II, Axe Point was used by the military for the construction of Canol road. It had an airstrip, buildings and storage yards. After the war it was vacated and no one lives there.	85E07	61°18'00"	118°41'00"
<b>B</b>					
<b>Baillie</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Trading post, named because of its location on Baillie Island.	107E09	70°33'00"	128°00'00"
<b>Behchokǝ</b> ( <i>Community Government</i> )	"Mbecho's place"	Official name from Tłı̄chǝ Agreement, August 2005. Replaced the old community name Rae-Edzo.	85K16	62°48'00"	116°03'00"
<b>Bell Rock</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		The name Bell Rock was obtained from the shape of a rock near the slipways. This rock is now partially cut away. This local has the wharf, slipways, warehouses, repair shops, offices and sleeping quarters of Northern Transportation Company.	85A01	60°01'25"	112°05'30"
<b>Berens Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Named after Captain Johnny Berens, who commanded Hudson's Bay Company vessels on the Mackenzie River for many years. There are no buildings at Berens Landing.	95H15	61°49'40"	120°55'35"
<b>Bernard House</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Abandoned since the late 1950s.	106K06	66°30'00"	133°04'00"
<b>Brownings Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Named after Jack Browning (d.1965), who had a farm and lumber mill at this place.	85E05	61°18'00"	119°48'00"
<b>Buffalo River</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )			85B14	60°52'50"	115°02'15"
<b>C</b>					
<b>Cameron Bay</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )			86K04	66°04'00"	117°52'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Camlaren</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )			85I14	62°59'00"	113°12'00"
<b>Camp Farewell</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Local name supplied by T. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Range Station, as in local use. Used as a staging location for oil drilling.	107C06	69°17'00"	134°54'50"
<b>Canol</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		Canol is a combination of the words "Canadian" and "oil".	96E03	65°14'00"	127°06'00"
<b>Cape Bathurst</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		See also <i>Baillie (Locality)</i>	107E09	70°32'00"	128°00'00"
<b>Cape Parry</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		In 1959, the Hudson Bay Company transferred their trading post from Letty Harbour to this location. A DEW Line station was established at Cape Parry in the 1960s. There are no longer any permanent residents.	97F02	70°09'00"	124°40'00"
<b>Colville Lake</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		The community is named for the lake, named by John Franklin for Andrew Colville, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company 1852-1856. The community formed in the 1960s when people moved to the area to trap permanently and Bern Will Brown, OMI accompanied them, establishing a mission.	96M01	67°02'00"	126°07'00"
<b>Cunningham Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Submitted by Roy A. Gibson, 1946.	85A01	60°01'40"	112°07'30"
<b>D</b>					
<b>Dawson Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Inactive settlement since 1970.	85B16	60°59'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Déłjne</b> ( <i>Charter Community</i> )	"Moving or flowing water"	North Slavey name for this community was officially adopted and changed from Fort Franklin to Déłjne, June 1993.	96G03	65°11'20"	123°25'15"
<b>Detah</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )	"Burnt Point"	This is a variation on the Tłı̨chǫ name for the Yellowknives Dene First Nation community.	85J08	62°24'45"	114°18'25"
<b>Discovery</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Community established for the employees at Discovery gold mine. Inactive since 1970.	85P04	63°11'00"	113°54'00"
<b>E</b>					
<b>Echo Bay</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		Named for Echo Bay Mines Ltd. who used the settlement after the former uranium mining camp designated Port Radium had been abandoned. It was changed from Port Radium to Echo Bay, January 7, 1975. Echo Bay closed in 1982.	86L01	66°05'10"	118°02'15"
<b>Edzo</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		Named for Tłı̨chǫ chief Edzo. <i>On 4 August 2005, it became a settlement within the Tłı̨chǫ Community of Behchokǫ.</i>	85K16	62°47'00"	116°02'00"
<b>Enterprise</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )		The community was created with the creation of the Mackenzie Highway at the end of the 1950s with the anticipation of railway development. The development never happened but the community is located at an important junction of the road and provides services to drivers.	85C09	60°33'00"	116°08'00"
<b>F</b>					
<b>Forrest Park</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		Named after the ball park near this subdivision. The ball park was named after Tommy Forrest, a talented local ball player, who was killed in a hunting accident.	85J08	62°26'35"	114°22'50"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Fort Collinson</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Named after Captain Richard Collinson, who commanded the HMS <i>Enterprise</i> , which wintered in Walker Bay in 1851-52. A trading post was established in 1939 but was moved to Holman Island [Ulukhaktok] in 1940. There has been no settlement at Fort Collinson since.	87G10	71°37'00"	117°52'00"
<b>Fort Enterprise</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		This historic site was the wintering place of John Franklin's Expedition in 1820-21. It is the name given to the buildings the crew occupied. Named since the expedition was projected to penetrate an unexplored portion of North America.	86A06	64°28'20"	113°09'00"
<b>Fort Good Hope</b> ( <i>Charter Community</i> )		Named in expectation of what would be accomplished by means of the post established by the North West Company in 1804 on the left bank of the Mackenzie River. Fort Good Hope was the most northerly post of the North West Company.	106I07	66°15'25"	128°38'00"
<b>Fort Liard</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )		It was established about 1800 by the Hudson's Bay Company on Laird Island, in the Laird River.	95B03	60°14'00"	123°28'00"
<b>Fort McPherson</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )		Hudson's Bay Company trading post named after Murdoch McPherson, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Built by trader John Bell in 1840.	106M07	67°26'20"	134°52'50"
<b>Fort Providence</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )		Established as a Roman Catholic Mission by the Oblates in 1861. The Grey Nuns arrived in 1867 and established a school and orphanage. The community has been growing ever since. Incorporated as a hamlet in 1987.	85F05	61°21'00"	117°39'00"
<b>Fort Resolution</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		The name is suggestive of the hardships which had been overcome in establishing a post at this place. First built in 1815, it marked the most northerly operation of the Hudson's Bay Company until after the union of 1821. Incorporated as a hamlet in 2010.	85H04	61°10'15"	113°40'15"
<b>Fort Simpson</b> ( <i>Village</i> )		Named for George Simpson, famous governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was first built by the North West Company, about 1820 and was called Fort of the Forks. After the union of 1821, the name was changed to Fort Simpson.	95H14	61°51'45"	121°20'55"
<b>Fort Smith</b> ( <i>Town</i> )		Established as a Hudson's Bay Company post in 1872. Named after Chief Commissioner Donald A. Smith, who later became Lord Strathcona, and was instrumental in getting the National Railway built.	75D04	60°00'00"	111°53'00"
<b>Frame Lake South</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		Named for its location south of Frame Lake.	85J08	62°26'25"	114°24'30"
<b>G</b>					
<b>Gamètì</b> ( <i>Community Government</i> )	"Rabbit-net place"	Official name from Tłìchq Agreement, August 2005, replaced Rae Lakes.	86C03	64°07'01"	117°21'05"



Hay River area, 1925. J. Russell/NWT Archives/N-1979-073-0245





Norman Wells refinery, 1988 PW&S/NWT Archives/G-1995-001-5746

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>H</b>					
<b>Hay River</b> ( <i>Town</i> )		The Hudson's Bay Company established a post here in 1868, and was intermittently used until 1893 when a permanent settlement was established. The old town of Hay River suffered severe flooding in 1963, and since then has become the transportation hub of the Mackenzie barge traffic. The new town built on the mainland to the south of Vale Island has become the new commercial/residential core.	85B13	60°48'55"	115°47'50"
<b>Hay River Dene 1</b> ( <i>Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne</i> )		Hay River Indian Reserve 1 was created by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development under federal authority on 26 February 1974. Subsequently changed to K'atłodeeche First Nation by Band Council resolution on 29 February, 2000.	85B13	60°48'00"	115°44'00"
<b>I</b>					
<b>Inuvik</b> ( <i>Town</i> )	"Place of man"	Adopted in 1958 as the official name for the new community in the Mackenzie Delta, originally built to replace Aklavik. The name is a somewhat contrived Inuvialuktun word.	107B07	68°21'35"	133°43'20"
<b>J</b>					
<b>Jean Marie River</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		Origin unsure. An independent trading post was built here in 1915.	095H10	61°31'25"	120°37'30"
<b>Jones Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Named after Ronald (Slim) Jones who trapped and had a trading post at this location for 27 years. Post consisted of a house, store, two warehouses, oil shed and an overnight cabin for customers trading with him. Closed in 1963 when he left and opened a general store. Jones retired to Fort Simpson in 1970.	095J14	62°50'00"	123°13'00"
<b>K</b>					
<b>Kakisa</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		Slavey word, glosses as a lake between patches of willow.	85C14	60°56'00"	117°25'00"
<b>Kittigazuit</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Former trading post and abandoned Inuvialuit community. Now a small, frequented camp.	107C07	69°20'38"	133°42'24"
<b>Knut Lang's Place</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Project. Former trading post, 1936-1964, operated by Knut Lang. Now a Territorial Historic Site.	107B04	68°00'24"	135°04'01"
<b>L</b>					
<b>Letty Harbour</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Trading Post name Letty Harbour shown on 1957 map from NA&NR, September 6, 1962 stated "The outer narrow bay is considered too shallow for even small craft and the anchorage known as 'Letty Harbour' is slightly to the west."	97C16	69°51'00"	124°26'00"
<b>Little Buffalo River</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )			85H04	61°00'00"	113°45'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Little Chicago</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Commemorates a group of Americans from Chicago, who, at the turn of the century were proceeding down the Mackenzie River en route to the Klondike by way of the Peel River and Rat Portage. Winter set in before they were able to get as far as the Peel River so they stayed and made their homes. In fact, they settled for some years, finding it an ideal spot for trapping and so on. There is nothing left today of the original settlement nor of the people who originally settled there.	106O01	67°12'00"	130°15'00"
<b>Łutselk'e</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )	"Place of [species of fish] small fish"	Chipewyan name. Officially changed from Snowdrift on July 1, 1992.	75L07	62°24'18"	110°44'15"

## M

<b>Martin Zheh</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )	"Martin house"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Project. Named after a trapper called Martin who came into the area in the 1920s and who lived on the east side of the river in a cabin. There used to be a lot of cabins here and people described it as a small town.	106K14	66°46'40"	133°05'56"
<b>Matonnabee</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		Named for the man who guided Samuel Hearne to the Coppermine River. He was an important middleman in the fur trade between the Hudson's Bay Company and other Dene.	85J08	62°27'00"	114°23'00"
<b>Mould Bay</b> ( <i>Weather Station</i> )		Named for the bay named by George Meham, 1853, at the request of George Nares – possibly after Lieutenant William Mould, a former shipmate of Nares.	89B04	76°14'35"	119°20'48"

## N

<b>Nahanni Butte</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )	"People of the West"	Named after the Nahanni. Mission opened here in 1956.	95G03	61°02'00"	123°23'00"
<b>Naylors Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Named after Captain Don Naylor, who worked on the Mackenzie River as a master of Hudson's Bay Company vessels, including the <i>SS Distributor</i> from 1919-1959.	95H14	61°50'00"	121°06'00"
<b>Nàgwichootshik</b> ( <i>Former Locality</i> )	"At the mouth of big river country"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Project. A traditional summer fishing spot for the Teet'it Gwich'in. Used to be a town and steamboats would stop here. Some people would stay for the summer and return to the mountains for the winter.	106M10	67°41'09"	134°34'03"
<b>Ndilq</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )	"End of the island"	Traditional name used by the Yellowknives Dene for generations.	85J08	62°28'25"	114°20'10"
<b>Netla</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )			95B14	60°57'00"	123°16'00"
<b>Norman Wells</b> ( <i>Town</i> )		Named for its proximity to Fort Norman [Tulita], developed after the discovery of oil.	96E07	65°16'55"	126°49'45"

## O

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Old Arctic Red</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Project. People used to stay for about one month dancing, feasting, gambling and enjoying one another's company after a long winter. The Catholic Church built a small mission here in order to compete with the Protestant mission in Fort McPherson. It was a windy spot so Father Seguin moved the mission to its present location at Tsiigehtchic in the latter half of the 19th century.	106N12	67°32'04"	133°50'07"
<b>Old Fort Providence</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Location of Fort Providence, 1786-1823. Established by Peter Pond in 1786 for the North West Company. Closed in 1823 after a few years of low attendance. John Franklin stopped here on his First Overland Expedition in 1820.	85J08	62°16'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Old Fort Rae</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Site of the old Fort Rae, Dr. John Rae suggested that a Hudson Bay Company post should be established in this location, as per the recommendation of Chipewyan/Métis Baptiste Beaulieu, in 1849. A post established by Rae was moved to this location from Marten Lake in 1852. The fort closed in 1905 and moved to present day Behchokq.	85J12	62°39'00"	115°50'00"
<b>Old Town</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		The area of settlement around the Pilot's Monument which was the first area settled in Yellowknife in the late 1930s.	85J08	62°28'01"	114°20'45"
<b>P</b>					
<b>Paulatuk</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )	"Place of coal", "back dust country; black like soot"	Joseph E. Guivard, OMI gives the name as 'Paulaktuk,' meaning 'black dust country; black like soot,' from the black smoke released by the bituminous underground. N. L. Nicholson, March 13, 1952, states, "Of local origin, the name means 'much soot' because of the great amount of smoke given off by the pitch coal mined in the area; so named by Jessie Green, a local Inuk." The NWT Language Bureau indicated that the traditional Inuvialuktun name for this community is Paulatuq, 'place of coal.'	97C08	69°21'00"	124°04'00"
<b>Peace River Flats</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		Named for the number of residents who came to Yellowknife in the 1940s from the Peace River area in Alberta.	85J08	62°27'40"	114°21'20"
<b>Pine Point</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		Community built for the lead and zinc mine Pine Point. Elevated to status of town on April 1, 1974. Name derived from local pine trees and point of land jutting into Great Slave Lake. The mine closed in 1987 and the community was closed and the buildings relocated in September 1988.	85B16	60°50'00"	114°28'00"
<b>Pokiak</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		Pokiak was the original settlement in the Aklavik area. Kenneth Stewart established a HBC at this location in 1911. The location was selected based on advice from an Inuvialuit man named Pokiak. Settlement was named after him.	107B03	68°12'45"	134°59'45"
<b>R</b>					



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Rae</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		Hudson's Bay Company fort on Great Slave Lake named for Dr. John Rae, 1813-93 Arctic explorer. On 4 August 2005, it became a settlement within the Tłıchǫ Community of Behchokǫ.	85K16	62°50'00"	116°03'00"
<b>Range Lake North</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		Named after lake around which this subdivision is situated.	85J08	62°26'55"	114°25'00"
<b>Rat River</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Name reported as in local use. Inactive community as of October, 1970.	85H02	61°06'55"	112°37'00"
<b>Reindeer Station</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Where the Canadian reindeer herd was managed. Inactive community as of October, 1970.	107B11	68°41'35"	134°07'35"
<b>Reliance</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		Named by George Back in a token of his trust in Providence. His Arctic Land Expedition wintered here in 1833.	75K11	62°42'45"	109°09'50"
<b>Rocher River</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		The Hudson's Bay Company established a post here in 1921. The community began to dwindle after the school burnt down in 1958. The Hudson's Bay Company post closed in 1963.	85H07	61°22'55"	112°44'25"

## S

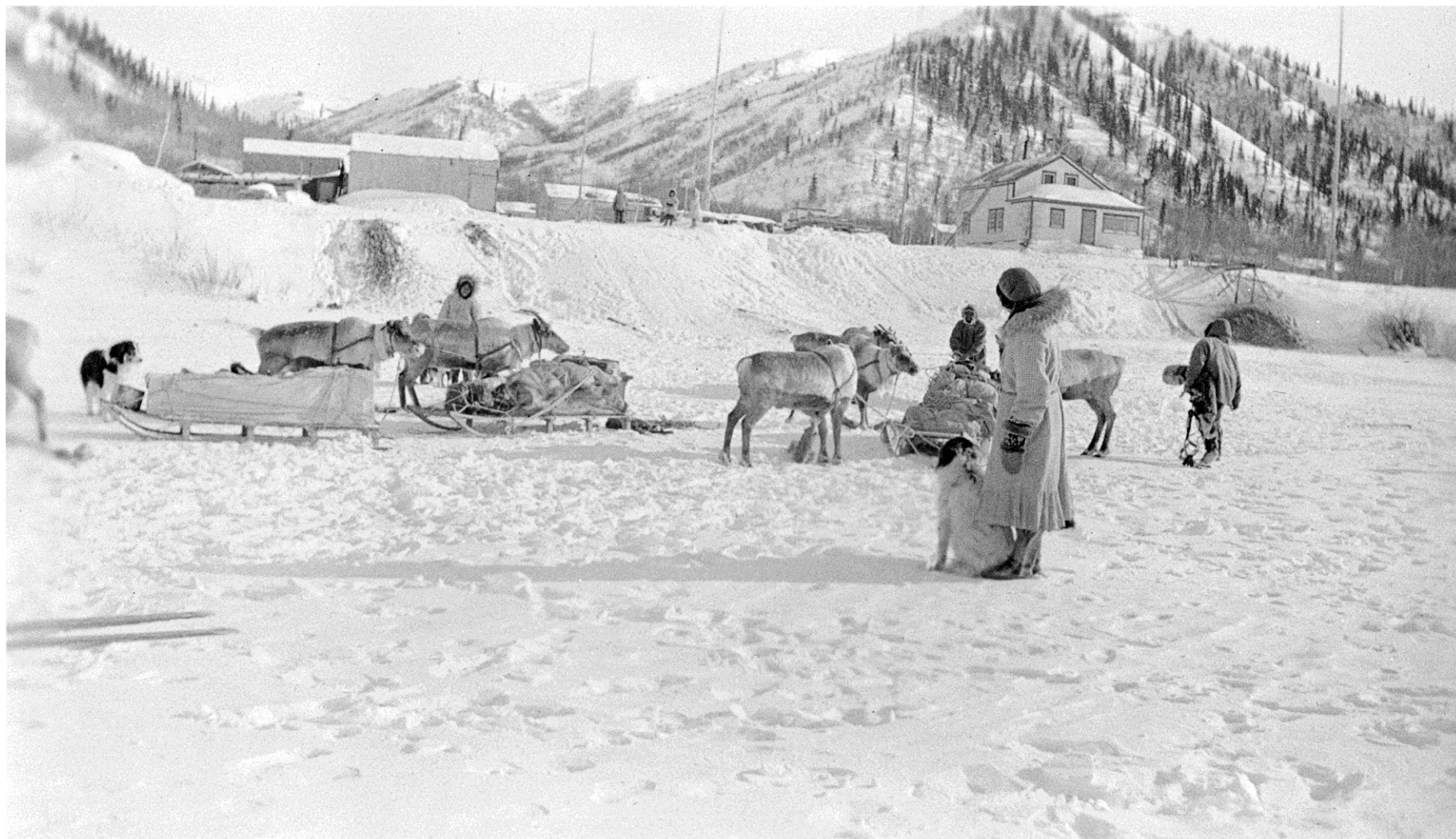
<b>Sachs Harbour</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )		Named in association with the water feature. An RCMP detachment was established in 1953, incorporated as a Hamlet in 1986.	97G15	71°59'00"	125°14'25"
<b>Salt Plains 195 Indian Reserve –</b> <i>Réserve indienne</i>		Salt Plains Indian Reserve 195 was established by the federal government in 11 November 1941.	85A01	60°06'20"	112°14'30"
<b>Salt River 195 Indian Reserve –</b> <i>Réserve indienne</i>		September 6 2008, INAC announced the official creation of Salt River First Nation Reserve #195, the first reserve to be established in the NWT in almost 35 years.	85A01	60°04'15"	112°29'54"
<b>Salt River</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )			85A01	60°06'30"	112°14'05"
<b>Sambaa K'e</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )	"Place of trout"	Established as a community in the 1950s when people moved to this location from outlying camps. Name officially changed from Trout Lake in 2015.	95A06	60°26'33"	121°14'32"
<b>Sawmill Bay</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Named from numerous sawmills at this location in the 1930s. Abandoned since 1987.	86E10	65°43'00"	118°54'00"
<b>School Draw</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		This subdivision takes its name from the geographic feature upon which it is situated. A school was located in this valley, as it was half-way between Con Mine and Old Town.	85J08	62°27'05"	114°21'20"
<b>Seven Islands Crossing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Locally known as Seven Islands (for the number of islands in the river near this place).	106O05	67°23'00"	131°56'00"
<b>Stanton</b> ( <i>Abandoned Locality</i> )		Settlement named after the late Reverend Father Stanton, OMI for Roman Catholic mission and settlement.	107D16	69°48'00"	128°41'00"

## T

<b>Thompson Landing</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Name has been in local use for a long while. In 1961 there were 3 fuel tanks at this location but no permanent residents.	75L15	62°55'00"	110°40'00"
<b>Tsiigehtchic</b> ( <i>Charter Community</i> )	"Mouth of the iron river"	Gwich'in name. Officially changed from Arctic Red River on April 1, 1994. A Hudson's Bay Company trading post was established here in the early 1900s.	106N05	67°26'35"	133°44'20"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tuktoyaktuk</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )	"Looks like a caribou"	Inuvialuktun name. Felix Nuyaviak told this story about the meaning of Tuktuuyaqtuuq in the 1970s: "The name comes from a legend about a girl who was forbidden to look at some caribou that were swimming across the harbour. She disobeyed and the caribou turned to rock. Several large rocks can still be seen from the point at the north end of the town when the water is low." Incorporated as a hamlet in 1970.	107C07	69°27'15"	133°01'55"
<b>Tulita</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )	"Where the waters meet"	North Slavey name. Official name changed from Fort Norman in 1996. The Hudson's Bay company established a post here in 1851. Incorporated as a hamlet in 1984.	96C13	64°54'06"	125°34'10"
<b>Tungsten</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Community built for the tungsten mine Cantung in 1961. The Cantung Mine closed in 1986 and the town site was closed.	105H16	61°57'00"	128°14'00"
<b>Tununuk</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )		Imperial Oil's campsite on an island in the Mackenzie River south of Tununuk Point, September 14, 1959. Campsite used very little by local people since the DEW Line was established.	107C03	69°00'34"	134°40'39"
<b>U</b>					
<b>Ulukhaktok</b> ( <i>Hamlet</i> )	"Where there is material to make ulus"	Traditional name. Officially changed from Holman Island in 2006 with the Ulukhaktok Place Names Project.	87F10	70°44'00"	117°47'39"
<b>W</b>					
<b>Wekweètì</b> ( <i>Community Government</i> )	"Rock Lake"	Official name from Tłįchǫ Agreement, August 2005. Name changed from Snare Lake November 1, 1998.	86B01	64°11'25"	114°10'51"
<b>Whatì</b> ( <i>Community Government</i> )	"Marten Lake"	Official name from Tłįchǫ Agreement, August 2005. The name changed from Lac La Martre January 1, 1996.	85N03	63°08'34"	117°16'30"
<b>Whitefish Station</b> ( <i>Locality</i> )			107C07	69°22'45"	133°37'00"
<b>Willow Flats</b> ( <i>Subdivision</i> )		Named for the willow trees that grew in abundance there. 'Flats' refers to the relatively flat area.	85J08	62°27'35"	114°21'05"
<b>Wrigley</b> ( <i>Settlement</i> )		Named after Commissioner Joseph Wrigley, Hudson's Bay Company.	95O03	63°13'40"	123°28'30"
<b>Y</b>					
<b>Yellowknife</b> ( <i>City</i> )		Named for the T'atsaot'ine, or Yellowknives. Established in 1938 with the development of gold mining in the area. On January 18, 1967, Yellowknife became the capital of the NWT.	85J08	62°27'20"	114°21'00"



Reindeer Station, 1936-1937 Fleming/NWT Archives/N-1979-050-0313



Yellowknife waterfront from the air. T. Andrews 1999 / GNWT



Government of the Northwest Territories  
Education, Culture and Employment

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Adoption Point</b>		A cairn was erected on this point to commemorate the adoption of the name HMCS <i>Mackenzie</i> by the legislature and members of the ship's company. 13 Feb. 1978.	85 J/08	62° 22' 00"	114° 19' 00"
<b>Adventure Mountain</b>		Named in October of 1850 by Robert McClure, Captain of HMS <i>Investigator</i> .	88 B/15	72° 45' 00"	117° 29' 00"
<b>Adzèe Deetak (Hills)</b>	"Ears – between"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in proposal.	106 O/13	67° 49' 35"	131° 37' 06"
<b>Afridi Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Afridi</i> , sunk 3 May 1940 off the Norwegian coast. Lost were 49 officers and men, 13 soldiers, and over 30 survivors from HMS <i>Bison</i> .	76 C/06	64° 20' 00"	109° 19' 00"
<b>Agassiz Lake</b>		Named after the type of stopwatch used while surveying this area.	85 P/02	63° 11' 00"	112° 47' 00"
<b>Agira Lake</b>		Commemorates the actions of the Canadian Army on the island of Sicily in July, 1943. Agira fell only when the Loyal Edmonton Regt. and Seaforths scaled the peaks overlooking the town. The fight for Agira took 462 Canadian lives, the most for any single Sicilian campaign engagement.	86 D/11	64° 38' 00"	119° 01' 00"
<b>Agupqana (Lake)</b>	A person's name	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70° 40' 05"	117° 03' 29"
<b>Aimauqattahuk (Lake)</b>	"Lake above a bigger one, joined by a short river section"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71° 13' 48"	116° 31' 11"
<b>Aimauqattahuk (Lakes)</b>	"Lake above a bigger one, joined by a short river section"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70° 39' 48"	116° 58' 45"
<b>Aimauqattain (Lakes)</b>	"Two Lakes in the Middle (of a river) Lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/02	72° 09' 11"	117° 10' 08"
<b>Aimauqattain kugaa (River)</b>	"Two Lakes in the Middle' River."	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/02	72° 08' 45"	117° 08' 06"
<b>Aimauqattaq (Lake)</b>	"Where lakes connect / Lake in the middle of a river".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71° 06' 23"	116° 12' 15"
<b>Aimauqattaqhan (Lakes)</b>	"Small lakes in the middle of a river"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/02	72° 04' 46"	117° 36' 07"
<b>Airport Creek</b>			106 I/06	66° 27' 40"	129° 01' 48"
<b>Airy, Cape</b>			88 E/11	74° 37' 00"	114° 18' 00"
<b>Ajax Lake</b>		Commemorates the role of Royal Navy light cruiser HMS <i>Ajax</i> , flagship of Commodore Harwood in the Battle of the River Plate, off South America, December 13, 1939. The squadron, HMS <i>Ajax</i> (Flag), HMNZS <i>Achilles</i> & HMS <i>Exeter</i> , fought the German pocket battleship <i>Admiral Graf Spee</i> . <i>Ajax</i> , <i>Achilles</i> and <i>Exeter</i> were all damaged. The <i>Admiral Graf Spee</i> was heavily damaged and was subsequently scuttled in Montevideo, Uruguay.	76 D/15	64° 59' 00"	110° 35' 00"
<b>Akaitcho Bay</b>		Named for the famous leader of the Yellowknives Dene.	86 J/06	62° 24' 00"	114° 17' 00"
<b>Akaitcho Lake</b>		Named for the famous leader of the Yellowknives Dene.	86 J/12	66° 32' 00"	115° 42' 00"
<b>Akaitcho River</b>		Named for the famous leader of the Yellowknives Dene.	75 L/14	62° 49' 00"	111° 10' 00"
<b>Akaiyesseh Lake</b>			86 A/14	64° 48' 00"	113° 28' 00"
<b>Akhaktalik (Island)</b>	"Where there is a black bear / Where they got a black bear"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71° 25' 43"	116° 14' 38"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Aklak Creek		Derived from an Inuktitut word.	117 A/09	68°41'55"	136°18'00"
Aklaktuk Pingo	"Where there are lots of brown bears"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	107C03	69°10'02"	134°04'42"
Aklavik Channel			107 B/04	68°14'50"	135°01'50"
Aklavik Range			107 B/04	68°06'00"	135°30'00"
Aklisuktuk Pingo	"Growing fast"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	107C03	69°04'20"	134°20'15"
Akluk Creek	"Bear"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	97 D/03	69°11'00"	123°06'00"
Akulli (Island)	"Between / in the middle"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/08	70°17'00"	114°40'00"
Akulrutaaq (Lake)	"Between / the one between"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	70°01'20"	117°17'30"
Akuvaam tahia (Lake)	"Akuva k's (person's name) Lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°49'50"	117°46'07"
Albert Bay			97 D/14	69°48'00"	122°09'00"
Albert Islands			87 F/09	70°33'00"	116°44'00"
Alcantara Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy armed merchant cruiser HMS <i>Alcantara</i> , which was badly damaged in a gun duel with the German auxiliary cruiser <i>Thor</i> off the coast of Brazil on 28 July 1940.	75 C/16	60°57'00"	108°09'00"
Alcyone Bay			96 H/04	65°12'00"	121°37'00"
Alexander Bay		This name commemorates Squadron Leader Robert Wilfred Alexander, J/2833, DFC, 437 Sqdn RCAF, who died on September 21, 1944.	85 J/03	62°09'40"	115°02'15"
Alexander Lake		Named by R.A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named L. Alexander in the Reliance district.	75 K/08	62°17'00"	108°08'00"
Alexander Milne Point		Named after Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne (1806-1896), Lord of the Admiralty, 1847-59.	97H09	71°33'07"	120°29'33"
Alexander Point		This name commemorates Squadron Leader Robert Wilfred Alexander, J/2833, DFC, 437 Sqdn RCAF, who died on September 21, 1944.	85 J/03	62°08'45"	115°00'00"
Alexander Point			97 F/02	70°04'00"	125°01'00"
Alexandra Falls		Named by William Bompas after Queen Alexandra, then Princess of Wales (1872).	85 C/09	60°30'00"	116°18'00"
Alexandra Falls (Railway Point)			85 C/08	60°22'00"	116°26'00"
Alexie Lake			85 J/09	62°40'30"	114°05'00"
Aligulaaq (Point)	"Where there is soft rock"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°35'47"	115°16'44"
Aligulgup kuugaa (River)	"The soft stone river"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/09	71°30'23"	116°15'51"
Aligulik (Shore)	"Where the rocks are soft / Where there is soft rock"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/09	71°30'01"	116°13'15"
Alingnam tahia (Lake)	Alingnak's (a person's name) Lake.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°55'34"	117°24'35"
Aliugun (Lake)	"Dog pot"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°51'27"	117°57'38"
Allan Lake		After infant son of A.K. Muir, manager, Camlaren Mines.	85 I/14	62°55'00"	113°04'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Allen Creek</b>		Allen Okpik, of Mackenzie Delta, trapped here in 1930s	97G15	71°59'01"	125°22'10"
<b>Allen Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Lawrence Arnold Allen, J/14769, DFC, 405 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 28, 1944.	65 D/13	60°56'00"	103°48'00"
<b>Alliyarvik (River Mouth)</b>	"Where they break their sleds". "Where someone's sled broke/I broke my sled"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°36'39"	115°06'16"
<b>Almstrom Creek</b>		Named after Edward Almstrom, Yukon Mining Inspector in the 1950s.	117 A/01	68°24'48"	136°11'37"
<b>Amacher Lake</b>			85 I/16	62°54'00"	112°30'00"
<b>Amagok River</b>	"Wolves"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	88 F/04	74°08'20"	119°56'15"
<b>Amagokvik Channel</b>	"The place where the wolf is hunted"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	107 B/11	68°36'45"	134°11'15"
<b>Ambush Lake</b>		Name somehow suggested by the shape of the lake and the surrounding hills.	86 H/12	65°43'00"	113°48'00"
<b>Ames Lake</b>		After G.C. Ames, Secretary Treasurer, Camlaren Mines Ltd.	85 P/06	63°30'00"	113°10'00"
<b>Amittualuk (Lake)</b>	"The Big Narrow One"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°45'15"	117°43'44"
<b>Amitturyuaq (Lake)</b>	"Narrow and long"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/11	71°32'00"	114°55'00"
<b>Amitturyuaq (Lake)</b>	"Narrow and long"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°41'17"	116°38'57"
<b>Amitturyuaq (Lake)</b>	"Narrow and long"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°38'55"	116°11'47"
<b>Amuaqattarvik (Lake)</b>	"Where they pull up one fish after another" / "Where they get many in a short time"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°49'39"	117°26'06"
<b>Amundsen Gulf</b>		Named by Admiralty after Roald Amundsen, Norwegian Arctic explorer; commanded the only expedition that sailed its ship through the Arctic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Amundsen's expedition, 1903-1906.	097G01	71°00'00"	124°00'00"
<b>Anarin Lake</b>		After Joseph Anarin, Iroquois steersman of Stewart and Anderson Expedition through this locality in 1855.	75 N/05	63°28'00"	109°54'00"
<b>Anaruvik (Lake)</b>	"Where the fish defecate" (when pulled from the water)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°41'02"	117°06'20"
<b>Anarvik (Lake)</b>	"Where people defecate"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°54'27"	117°57'44"
<b>Anaunethad Lake</b>			75 A/16	60°55'00"	104°25'47"
<b>Anderson Creek</b>			86 N/04	67°15'00"	117°55'00"
<b>Anderson Falls</b>		Named by George Back, 1834, after James Anderson, officer of the Hudson's Bay Company.	75 K/15	62°53'00"	108°34'00"
<b>Anderson Lake</b>		Commemorates Squadron Leader William Andrew Anderson, C/1099, DFC, 407 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 12, 1942.			
<b>Anderson Point</b>			87 G/11	71°38'00"	118°07'00"
<b>Anderson Point</b>		Commemorates Squadron Leader William Brodie Anderson, J/8924, DFC, 429 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 8, 1944.	85 G/15	61°58'00"	114°45'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Anderson River</b>		Named by Roderick M. MacFarlane, 1857, in honour of James Anderson, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Mackenzie District.	107D01	69°43'07"	129°59'49"
<b>Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary</b> <i>See also Delta de la rivière Anderson, Refuge d'oiseaux du</i>		Established in 1961, part of the Anderson River Delta Important Bird Area.	107 D/09	69°35'00"	128°55'10"
<b>Anderton Channel</b>		Named after Sergeant Anderton in charge of detachment of Mounted Police at Aklavik. It was named by a member of the RCMP around 1927 or 1928. He was the only Euro-Canadian to travel this channel without a guide down to Shingle Point.	107 B/13	68°47'15"	135°59'15"
<b>Andreasen, Cape</b>		Named after Ole Andreasen, Norwegian trapper, a member of Vilhjalmur Stefanson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1914-15.	89 C/06	77°21'00"	118°46'00"
<b>Andrecyk Lake</b>		Commemorates Corporal Frank Andrecyk, F/55266, MiD, North Nova Scotia Highlanders, RCIC, who died on October 19, 1944.	75 H/03	61°06'58"	105°12'53"
<b>Andrew River</b>		Named for Andrew Hay, who drew a sketch submitted by Dr. D.E. Clarke showing this river.	107 A/08	68°23'23"	128°58'02"
<b>Andy Creek</b>			96 D/05	64°30'00"	127°48'00"
<b>Angelique Lake</b>		Named after Angelique, a Dene woman who aided John Franklin during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/11	64°38'00"	113°26'00"
<b>Angle Lake</b>			86 J/16	62°50'00"	114°11'00"
<b>Angle Lake</b>			86 F/02	65°10'00"	116°55'00"
<b>Angmalatuk Lake</b>	"Almost round"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	107C09	69°33'10"	132°29'25"
<b>Angmalukataaq</b>	"Little round thing"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/02	72°01'37"	117°47'39"
<b>Angmaluqtuhuk</b>	"The small round thing"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°33'39"	117°37'50"
<b>Angus Lake</b>		Where Angus Elias of Sachs Harbour set his nets in the 1970s.	97 G/16	71°57'30"	124°50'20"
<b>Angus Lake</b>		After R.B. Angus (1881-1922) who was associated with Lord Strathcona in the formation of the CPR.	75 M/05	63°27'00"	111°57'00"
<b>Anialik (Bay)</b>	"The 'aniaq' go down by here" (to the sea, for the first time); "aniaq": skinny char that usually don't go to sea.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°36'51"	116°56'46"
<b>Aniualik (Beach)</b>	"Where there is always snow"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°38'28"	118°50'44"
<b>Aniyalgup kuugaa (River)</b>	"The river by which 'aniaq' go down to the sea for the first time"; "aniaq": skinny char that usually don't go to sea; ie. catadromous or "landlocked" char; from: "aniyak"= it is born, like a born baby, "aniyalik"= fish that go down to the sea.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°37'13"	116°55'25"
<b>Aniyalgup tahia (Lake)</b>	"The lake by which 'aniaq' go down to the sea for the first time"; "aniyalik"= fish that go down to the sea.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°39'42"	116°55'26"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Aniyivik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where 'aniaq' come from when they go down" (to the sea). "Aniaq": skinny char that stay in lakes and rarely go to sea.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/01	70°14'00"	112°08'00"
<b>Anthill Creek</b>			106 A/02	64°09'00"	128°42'00"
<b>Antler Cove</b>		Named from the large numbers of shed caribou antlers seen in the surrounding area.	98 E/08	74°26'00"	120°56'00"
<b>Antoine Lake</b>		Antoine Lake after former Chief of Fort Simpson Band	95 H/12	61°41'45"	121°41'00"
<b>Anton Lake</b>			85 J/16	62°58'00"	114°28'00"
<b>Apex Lake</b>		Named for its shape.	86 B/06	64°22'00"	115°13'00"
<b>Apian Creek</b>		Named after Joe Apian, a resident of Sachs Harbour, who hunted caribou in the area in the 1960s.	98B07	72°16'09"	125°01'45"
<b>Apile Inlet</b>		Named for Apile group of claims.	75 L/08	62°27'00"	110°15'00"
<b>Apile Lake</b>		Named for Apile group of claims.	75 L/08	62°26'00"	110°17'00"
<b>Appler, Mount</b>		Named after a trapper, Bill Appler, who lost his life in the area in the season of 1935-36.	105 I/08	62°16'00"	128°02'00"
<b>Aqiarulik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"It has (a) stomach" (shape)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°40'31"	115°16'16"
<b>Aqiarulik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"It has (a) stomach" (shape)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/09	61°43'25"	116°27'31"
<b>Aquila Bay</b>			75 E/05	61°28'00"	111°48'00"
<b>Archie Channel</b>			107 B/12	68°39'00"	135°39'00"
<b>Arctic Red River</b>			106 N/05	67°26'50"	133°44'45"
<i>See also Tsiigehnjik</i>					
<b>Ardent Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Ardent</i> (Lt.Cdr. J.F. Barker, RN, DSC), which was sunk on 8 June 1940 while defending the aircraft carrier HMS <i>Glorious</i> from the German battle cruisers <i>Gneisenau</i> and <i>Scharnhorst</i> .	86 G/12	65°39'00"	115°43'00"
<b>Argo Bay</b>		The yawl <i>Argo</i> wintered here, 1914-15.	97 C/08	69°23'00"	124°29'00"
<b>Armi Lake</b>		Named after Armi, the son of Germaine, Tłjchq men who assisted David E. Wheeler.	85 O/09	63°43'00"	114°07'00"
<b>Armstrong Point</b>		Named after Sir Alexander Armstrong (1818-1899) a naval medical officer who was a surgeon and naturalist on HMS <i>Investigator</i> , Robert McClure's voyage 1850-54.	88 B/15	72°56'00"	117°17'00"
<b>Arnica Range</b>			95 F/11	61°42'00"	125°17'00"
<b>Arno Lake</b>		Apparently an abbreviation of the name of the first person to stake claims in this area, a Mr. A. Arsenault.	85 P/04	63°03'00"	113°32'00"
<b>Arnot Lake</b>		Name commemorates Squadron Leader Donald Mackenzie Arnot, DFC, J/13470, 427 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 22, 1944.	65 E/06	61°18'00"	103°17'00"
<b>Arrow Lake</b>		Shape of lake resembles an arrowhead.	86 B/14	64°55'00"	115°17'00"
<b>Arrowhead Lake</b>		This lake is the source of the Arrowhead River.	95 B/16	60°50'30"	122°22'15"
<b>Arrowhead River</b>		Named after former Chief of Fort Liard Band, drowned in Bovie Lake.	95 B/06	60°21'00"	123°03'00"
<b>Arseno Lake</b>			86 B/12	64°34'00"	115°39'00"
<b>Artillery Lake</b>		Named by George Back, 1833, after the Royal Artillery to which some of his crew belonged.	75 K/15	63°09'00"	107°52'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Arvoknar Channel	"Sugar"	Name was supplied by an Inuk, Tom Elanik, but no background information is available.	107C05	63°19'21"	135°39'38"
Askew Islands		Named after George Askew, a pioneer boat-builder on the Mackenzie River. He built such well-known vessels as the sternwheeler <i>Distributor</i> at Fort Smith in 1921, operated for years by the Hudson's Bay Company between Fort Smith and Aklavik.	106 I/12	66°41'15"	129°30'15"
At'oo Vàn (Lake)	"(Bird) nest – its' lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in proposal.	106 M/07	67°22'10"	134°35'52"
Ataniriik (Lakes)	"The ones that are joined close together"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/11	71°31'00"	114°30'00"
Athenia Lake		Commemorates the loss of the Donaldson Atlantic liner SS <i>Athenia</i> , torpedoed by submarine U-30 on September 3, 1939, in the first U-boat attack of World War II. The S.S. <i>Athenia</i> , a 13,465 ton passenger liner was carrying 1,103 civilians. Of the <i>Athenia's</i> passengers and crew 112 were killed (93 of them passengers).	75 M/12	63°38'00"	111°30'00"
Atiqhiliirvik (Point)	"Where the caribou pass through".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/08	70°18'00"	112°10'00"
Atiqtuqhiurvilik (Lake)	"Where the hunters wait for the caribou at their crossing spot"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/13	71°50'12"	115°16'01"
Atitok River			97H12	71°30'49"	123°42'21"
Atkinson Bay		Named after John Atkinson, Ice Mate on the HMS <i>Enterprise</i> , 1850-54.	87 E/08	70°28'00"	112°13'00"
Atkinson Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant George Eaton Atkinson, MC, 4 Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, who died on August 4, 1943.	75 A/13	60°52'00"	105°52'00"
Atkinson Point		Named in 1825 by E.N. Kendall, Assistant Surveyor on John Franklin's Second Overland Expedition 1825-27 after Mr. Atkinson of Berry-House England.	107D13	69°56'43"	131°27'19"
Atuaqtarvik (Lake)	"Where someone once used an axe"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°52'13"	117°37'59"
Atzinging Lake			65 D/03	60°13'00"	103°10'00"
Aubry Lake		Named on Émile Petitot's map, 1875.	96 M/08	67°24'00"	126°27'00"
Augustine Lake		Named after a deceased trapper.	75 E/03	61°05'00"	111°13'00"
Augustus Lake		Probably named after Augustus, John Franklin's Inuk interpreter on his two overland expeditions, 1819-1822 and 1825-1827. Augustus is his Christian name, Tattannoewuck his Inuk name.	86 K/07	66°21'00"	116°43'00"
Aulavik, Parc national du Canada See also Aulavik National Park of Canada	"Place where people travel"	French name adopted in 2001. See Aulavik National Park of Canada.	88 C/12	73°42'00"	119°55'00"
Aulavik National Park of Canada See also Aulavik, Parc national du Canada	"Place where people travel"	Aulavik National Park was established 7 August 1992, name changed to current form in 2001. Inuvialuktun name.	88 C/12	73°42'00"	119°55'00"
Aupaluk (Lakes)	"Reddish"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87F/15	70°58'57"	117°58'53"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Aurora Lake</b>		At this point during his First Overland Expedition, John Franklin recorded in his journal a brilliant display of northern lights, October 27, 1821.	86 A/07	64°24'00"	112°56'00"
<b>Austin Lake</b>		Named after W.G. Austin, assistant on party in 1949. Killed in field operations.	75L/01	62°11'00"	110°10'00"
<b>Avalanche Lake</b>		Proposed by Dr. H. Gabrielse, GSC, 1968. "The lake owes its existence to a spectacular rock avalanche that has dammed the valley to the west.	95 L/06	62°25'00"	127°14'00"
<b>Aveltkok Inlet</b>	"First stream from the main shore"	Derived from Inuvialuktun word.	107C08	69°27'45"	132°57'34"
<b>Avril, Lac</b>		Name first used on a key sketch for the recording of a group of mineral claims staked in this area by a prospector in 1946.	85 O/14	63°57'00"	115°18'00"
<b>Avvaq Peninsula</b>			97 F/04	70°02'30"	127°40'35"
<b>Awry Lake</b>			85 J/15	62°56'00"	114°55'00"
<b>Axe Creek</b>		Name proposed by Chief Cazon of Fort Simpson, 1971.	85 E/07	61°16'00"	118°46'00"
<b>Axecut Lake</b>		Named from the axecut trees found by the lake.	75 P/16	63°52'34"	104°08'18"
<b>Axel Creek</b>		Named for a trapper named Axel Rosen, Roszen, or Roshen.	107 B/11	68°41'25"	134°28'50"
<b>Axel Island</b>		Named in association with Axel Creek. When the steamboats plied the Mackenzie River a person named Axel Rosen, Roszen, or Roshen built a cabin on this island and for years cut wood for the paddle wheelers.	106H/10	65°38'00"	128°37'00"
<b>Aylmer Lake</b>		Named by George Back in 1833, in honour of Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of Canada.	76 C/02	64°05'00"	108°30'00"
<b>B</b>					
<b>B, Island</b>		Letter dated 11 July 1977 to Alex Stevenson from Henry G. Cook notes, "The Hay River Council has discussed the island names and felt that as these islands have traditionally and historically carried letters of the alphabet and have been used on legal documents, titles, etc., that they should remain so named."	85 B/13	60°51'00"	115°44'00"
<b>Back Bay</b>			85 J/08	62°28'30"	114°21'00"
<b>Back Butte</b>		Named after George Back (1796-1878), a famous Arctic explorer, accompanied Franklin, 1819-22 and 1825-27; commanded expedition to Backs river in 1833-35 and to Fox channel in 1836-37.	75 O/14	63°55'00"	107°11'00"
<b>Back Lake</b>		Possibly named in connection with Back Butte, which was named after George Back (1796-1878), a famous Arctic explorer, accompanied Franklin, 1819-22 and 1825-27; commanded expedition to Backs river in 1833-35 and to Fox channel in 1836-37.	75 N/14	63°48'00"	109°21'00"
<b>Back Point (Cape)</b>		Named after explorer George Back (1796-1878), who accompanied Franklin in 1819-22 and 1825-27; commanded expedition to Back River in 1833-35 and to Fox Channel in 1836-37, presumably by Robert L. McClure or Stephen Court.	88 F/03	74°13'00"	118°47'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Back River</b>		Named by John Richardson in 1826 after George Back (1796-1878), a famous Arctic explorer, accompanied Franklin, 1819-22 and 1825-27; commanded expedition to Backs river in 1833-35 and to Fox channel in 1836-37.	76 B/13	64°43'38"	108°02'08"
<b>Back, Cape</b>		Possibly named in connection with Back Point which was named for George Back (1796-1878), a famous Arctic explorer, accompanied Franklin, 1819-22 and 1825-27; commanded expedition to Backs river in 1833-35 and to Fox channel in 1836-37.	87 F//01	70°08'40"	116°46'00"
<b>Backbone Ranges</b>			105 P/07	63°45'00"	128°55'00"
<b>Bad Creek</b>		Some deer drowned in this creek while crossing it in the fall.	107 C03	69°05'17"	134°22'17"
<b>Badwater Creek</b>			85 A/12	60°44'50"	113°31'40"
<b>Bailey Point (Cape)</b>		Probably named after John Bailey, one of George Nares's sledge crew, 1853	88 E/13	74°58'00"	115°02'00"
<b>Baillie Islands</b>		Named after George Baillie, Esq. of the Colonial Office. In 1834 he was Agent General for Crown Colonies.	107 E/09	70°35'00"	128°10'00"
<b>Baillie River</b>		Named by George Back, after his friend George Baillie, Agent General for Crown Colonies.	76 A/12	64°32'43"	105°48'29"
<b>Baker Bay</b>		Name commemorates Flight Lieutenant Edward Donald Baker, J5060, DFC, 214 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 1, 1942. <i>See also Baker Point.</i>	85 J/02	62°03'15"	114°56'00"
<b>Baker Creek</b>		Named after C.J. Baker, a Mining Engineer who staked claims in that vicinity.	85 J/08	62°29'10"	114°21'45"
<b>Baker Creek</b>			98 D09	73°38'01"	120°04'47"
<b>Baker Island</b>			85 J/07	62°21'00"	114°40'00"
<b>Baker Point</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Edward Donald Baker, J5060, DFC, 214 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 1, 1942. <i>See also Baker Bay.</i>	85 J/02	62°03'20"	114°53'00"
<b>Balachey Lake</b>			86 F/12	65°38'00"	117°55'00"
<b>Balaena Bay</b>		Presumably named after the whaling vessel <i>Balaena</i> , which wintered several times in this area.	97 F/01	70°03'00"	124°55'00"
<b>Baldhead Lake</b>		Named after Baldhead, an Aboriginal hunter-guide on John Franklin's expeditions, 1819-1822.	86 A/12	64°37'00"	113°39'00"
<b>Ballantyne Strait</b>		Named by Vilhjamur Stefansson after Hon. C.C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Minister of Naval Services, 1921.	89 D/12	77°35'00"	115°06'00"
<b>Ballast Beach</b>		Refers to ballast that Captain Robert McClure collected from the beach for his vessel, HMS <i>Investigator</i> , 1853.	98 E06	74°27'20"	122°57'16"
<b>Ballast Brook</b>		Named because Ballast Beach of Robert McClure must be either just to the east or just to the west of this brook.	98 E/05	74°27'00"	123°13'00"
<b>Bambi Lake</b>			85 I/15	62°59'00"	112°54'00"
<b>Bandy Lake</b>			96 E/08	65°16'05"	126°29'45"
<b>Banks Island</b>		First sighted 7 Aug. 1820, from south coast of Melville Island by Lt. F.W. Beechy, of Parry's expedition; named for a past president of the Royal Society, Sir Joseph Banks.	98 A01	72°45'02"	121°30'10"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Banks Island No. 1 Bird Sanctuary</b> <i>See also Île-Banks-Numéro-Un, Refuge d'oiseaux de l'</i>		Established 1961, includes the Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary and Important Bird Area.	98 A/12	72°40'00"	123°30'00"
<b>Banks Island No. 2 Bird Sanctuary</b> <i>See also Île-Banks-Numéro-Deux, Refuge d'oiseaux de l'</i>		Established 1961, includes the Thomsen River Important Bird Area.	88 C/13	73°50'00"	119°50'00"
<b>Banksland, Cape</b>		Named for the Hudson's Bay Company vessel whose master provided useful hydrographic data.	97 F/01	70°09'00"	124°24'00"
<b>Banting Lake</b>		Named after Sir Frederick Banting who visited the area with A.Y. Jackson and J.M. Bell in 1928.	85 J/09	62°38'15"	114°17'15"
<b>Baptiste Lake</b>			85 J/09	62°42'15"	114°13'00"
<b>Bar Harbour</b>		There is a distinct bar across this harbour which prevents larger vessels and large pieces of ice from entering.	98 F/08	74°23'00"	124°05'00"
<b>Bare Pingo</b>			107 C08	69°29'11"	132°58'42"
<b>Baring, Cape</b>		Named by John Rae after Right Honourable Francis Thornhill Baring, (1796-1866), first Lord of the Admiralty, 1849-52.	87 F/02	70°02'15"	117°21'25"
<b>Barker Lake</b>		Named after an early prospector.	85 O/01	63°03'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Barlow Lake</b>		Named by J.B. Tyrell, after late Scott Barlow, Geographer and Chief Draughtsman of the Geological Survey of Canada.	65 E/14	62°00'00"	103°00'00"
<b>Barnard Point</b>		Named by Robert McClure after Lt. John J. Barnard, RN, of HMS <i>Enterprise</i> who was killed by Inuit in Alaska, 1851.	88 D/02	73°01'00"	113°05'00"
<b>Barney Lake</b>			106 N/06	67°28'35"	133°01'30"
<b>Barnston Lake</b>		Named after Alexander Barnston, one of the assistants to Dr. R. Bell of the GCS, 1872.	75 M/01	63°10'00"	110°01'00"
<b>Barnston River</b>		Drains Barnston Lake.	75 L/16	62°56'00"	110°10'00"
<b>Barr Lake</b>		Commemorates Lance Corporal Harold Allen Barr, C/79108, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Highlanders, RCIC, who died on October 31, 1944.	65 D/07	60°27'00"	102°56'00"
<b>Barra, Hill of</b>		Named by Lt. George Meacham during the Franklin Search, at the request of George Nares, Mate of the HMS <i>Resolute</i> , and a sledging companion.	88 G/11	75°44'00"	118°20'00"
<b>Barry Bay</b>		Named by William E. Parry, probably after Col. Henry Barry of Newtonberry, Wexford, Ireland, who took part in the battles of Bunker Hill, Brooklyn and White Plains, battles from the American Revolutionary War.	88 H/01	75°10'00"	112°35'00"
<b>Bars Lake</b>			85 P/03	63°02'00"	113°06'00"
<b>Bartlett Lake</b>			85 M/01	63°05'00"	118°20'00"
<b>Basile Bay</b>		Named for a Dene resident.	75 L/03	62°07'00"	111°30'00"
<b>Basile Lake</b>		Named after Basile Bay.	75 L/03	62°13'00"	111°15'00"
<b>Basler Lake</b>		Named after Const. Basler, RCMP, who patrolled this area in 1935.	85 O/13	63°57'00"	115°58'00"
<b>Basook Creek</b>		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°41'22"	134°38'54"
<b>Basook Lake</b>		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°44'18"	134°43'24"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Basses, Îles ( <i>Islands</i> )			85 H/13	61°55'15"	113°32'00"
Bat Hills			106 H/15	65°46'00"	128°40'00"
Bath Bay			97 F/01	70°11'00"	124°43'00"
Bathurst, Cape		Named after Henry, third Earl of Bathurst, 1762-1834.	107 E/09	70°34'00"	128°00'00"
Baton Lake		The lake resembles a baton or rod.	86 B/06	64°22'00"	115°06'00"
Baton Lake		Named for a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/06	65°19'00"	125°21'00"
Battlement Creek			95 J/04	62°12'00"	123°44'00"
Bay Creek			95 G/03	61°06'00"	123°07'00"
Bea Lake		Anglicized version of the Tłjchq̓ name Bilati. Bila was an old timer who lived there. John Russell's journal mentions this lake as Be-a-tu.	85 N/10	63°38'00"	116°47'00"
Beacon Point			85 F/01	61°08'00"	116°27'00"
Bean Lake		Commemorates Captain Harvey George Wilmott Bean, MC, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, RCIC, who died on February 14, 1945.	86 B/01	64°06'00"	114°16'00"
Bear Creek		See "Arctic Prairies" by Ernest Thomas Seton. Map pg. 124 shows this feature as Sass Tessi. Pg. 125 refers to Sass Tessi or Bear River.	85 A/11	60°39'20"	113°17'00"
Bear Island		Submitted 1922 by a joint committee from Geological Survey and Topographical Survey for an island in the Mackenzie near first oil discovery well.	96 E/02	65°15'00"	126°52'00"
Bear Island			86 E/12	65°34'00"	120°00'00"
Bear Lake		English version of the Aboriginal name.	85 J/08	62°22'50"	114°11'00"
Bear Mountain Creek		Name proposed by F.S. Baily, Game Officer, 1961, as Bear Mountain from the Slave Sah-djee-dayah.	95 O/11	63°31'25"	123°08'25"
Bear Pass		From Commissioner of the Yukon, who states it is "well-established local use".	95 E/12	61°36'00"	127°46'00"
Bear Pass Creek			95 E/12	61°40'00"	127°33'00"
Bear Rock		Very important sacred site known by the people of the Sahtu as Kwetenzia or Petenzia	96 C/13	64°58'00"	125°43'10"
Beaufort Sea		Probably named in memory of Sir Francis Beaufort, Hydrographer of the British Navy from 1829 to 1855.	117 D/13	72°00'00"	127°18'00"
See also Beaufort, Mer de					
Beaufort, Mer de		French version of Beaufort Sea assigned in 1983.	117 D/13	72°00'00"	127°18'00"
See also Beaufort Sea					
Beaulieu Island		Jean Marie Beaulieu was the name of a resident living near the mouth of Jean Channel, also named after him.	85 G/01	61°01'00"	114°08'00"
Beaulieu River		Local sources suggest that this river was named for Francois King Beaulieu. François Beaulieu was a Métis who operated an outpost trader at Lac La Martre.	85 I/03	62°03'00"	113°11'00"
Beauparlant Lake		Named for Gabriel Beauparlant, Canadien voyageur, member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/09	64°34'00"	112°10'00"
Beauregard Lake			85 J/09	62°43'20"	114°20'00"
Beauvais Lake		Commemorates Lance Sergeant Jean-Paul Beauvais, D/61148, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, RCIC, who died on August 19, 1942.	75 A/05	60°27'00"	105°31'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Beaver Creek			107D09	69°35'23"	128°39'12"
Beaver House Creek		Possibly named in connection with Beaver Creek	107B/05	68°24'50"	135°30'30"
Beaver Lake			85 F/03	61°07'00"	117°08'00"
Beaver Water Creek			95 G/04	61°00'00"	123°31'00"
Beaverdam Rapids		Named because tugs are required to unload one half of their cargo in order to negotiate the 4 ft. drop. Area is approx. a 16 mile stretch of fast water on lower Liard River.	95 H/05	61°26'35"	121°33'55"
Beaverhill Lake		Taken from an RCMP sketch map of a patrol from Stony Rapids to Dubaunt Lake 1936.	75 I/16	62°49'00"	104°23'00"
Beaverleg Lake		From Warburton Pike's book <i>Barren Ground of Northern Canada</i> .	75 M/03	63°02'00"	111°22'00"
Beaverlodge Lake		On the Idaa Trail. Known locally by Tłjchq as Kwjkatł.	86 D/09	64°42'00"	118°12'00"
Beavertail Mountain			106 H/15	65°51'00"	128°47'00"
Beavertail Point			106 H/15	65°50'00"	128°53'00"
Beck Lake		After Grant Beck, who had a cabin on Beaverhill Lake and trapped there.	75 I/15	62°50'00"	104°37'00"
Bedareh Lake		According to Charles Camself, this is probably the same as Hearne's "Bedodid Lake".	75 C/05	60°19'00"	110°00'00"
Bedford Creek		Named by C.S. Macdonald, after Robert H. Bedford, an instrument man on his Canadian Topographical Survey party in this area.	75 K/13	62°55'00"	109°38'00"
Bedford Lake		Named by C.S. Macdonald, after Robert H. Bedford, an instrument man on his Canadian Topographical Survey party in this area.	75 K/13	63°00'00"	109°30'00"
Bedford Point		Named by C.S. Macdonald, possibly after Robert H. Bedford, an instrument man on his Canadian Topographical Survey party in this area.	85 K/16	62°57'00"	116°16'00"
Bedodid Lake		Name used by Samuel Heame.	75 D/08	60°20'00"	110°12'00"
Bedzia Mountain	"Small caribou"	Local people actually refer to the whole of Belot ridge as "bedzi" (male caribou) "a" (small) "yue" (mountains). Stevenson, Dec 11, 1978.	96 M/02	67°09'00"	126°52'00"
Beechey, Cape		Named by William E. Parry, after Frederick Beechy, Lt. of HMS <i>Hecla</i> on 1819 Parry Expedition.	88 H/02	75°06'00"	113°01'00"
Beeline Creek		Name suggested by direct linear course of the stream.	106 G/09	65°39'00"	130°16'00"
Beirnes Lake		Commemorates Squadron Leader Jack Rife Beirnes, DFC and Bar, C/13458, 438 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 1, 1945.	75 M/08	63°22'00"	110°02'00"
Bekere Lake			97 B/14	68°53'00"	126°22'00"
Bélanger Lake		Named for either Jean Baptiste or Solomon Bélanger, members of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition 1819-22.	86 J/02	66°08'00"	114°58'00"
Bell Creek			106 H/07	65°23'30"	128°51'40"
Bell Heather Lake		For a flower typical of the region.	95 K/05	62°20'00"	125°51'00"
Bell Island			86 E/01	64°58'00"	118°30'00"
Bell Island		Named by John Rae, 1851, after a chief trader in Hudson's Bay Company service.	87 C/10	69°39'00"	117°02'00"
Bell Lake		Locally used name.	85 J/16	62°50'30"	114°20'15"
Bell Ridge		Name suggested after Mount Bell, by R.J.W. Douglas, GSC.	95 J/14	62°58'00"	123°01'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Bell, Mount		Named in 1921 by M.Y. Williams, Geological Survey of Canada, after his assistant on the survey, A.H. Bell.	95 J/15	62°56'20"	123°00'30"
Belle Île ( <i>Island</i> )		Proposed as Belle Isle, an island, by G.H. Blanchet, 1922, as being named by Tyrell, 1900.	75 K/11	62°41'00"	109°06'00"
Belleau Lake		After Jean Baptiste Belleau, member of John Franklin's Expedition of 1819-1822.	86 J/05	66°16'00"	115°50'00"
Belot Ridge		Named because it's along the west shore of Lac Belot.	96 L/08	66°52'00"	126°30'00"
Belot, Lac ( <i>Lake</i> )			96 L/16	66°53'00"	126°16'00"
Beluga Bay		Each summer 300-400 beluga whales calve and breed in this bay.	107C12	69°35'00"	135°05'10"
Beluga Point		Submitted by Marine Sciences for the number of beluga whales that were seen in this area. The Inuit also store great quantities of whale meat in a nearby pingo which is used as a natural cold storage.	107C08	69°29'28"	132°59'49"
Beluga Reef		Possibly named in connection with Beluga Point.	107C07	69°29'30"	133°00'50"
Beluga Shoals		For the many beluga whales sighted in this area.	107 C/16	69°46'45"	132°16'00"
Beniah Islands		A family named Beniah resided in this area in the past.	85 I/04	62°09'30"	113°54'30"
Beniah Lake		After a Yellowknives Chief mentioned by early explorers.	85 P/08	63°24'00"	112°17'00"
Beniah Rocks		A family named Beniah resided in this area in the past.	85 I/04	62°09'00"	113°58'00"
Benjamin Lake			75 M/02	63°13'00"	110°45'00"
Benna Thy Lake			75 D/10	60°38'00"	110°33'00"
Benner Creek			85 K/05	62°17'00"	117°47'00"
Bennett Creek			95 E/07	61°23'00"	126°43'00"
Bennett's Creek		Gwich'ya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in proposal. Named after a trapper called Bennett who had a cabin here.	106 M/16	67°54'57"	134°02'29"
Bennett Point		Named after an Inuk named Bennett who came from Anderson River around 1932 and spent a winter at Bennett Point near the trading post at Letty Harbour.	97 C/07	69°41'00"	124°02'00"
Benoit Creek			106 N/08	67°18'40"	132°14'55"
Benoit Lake		Named after Joseph Benoit, Canadian voyageur, member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 K/08	66°22'00"	116°15'00"
Bent Lake			86 F/01	65°04'00"	116°15'00"
Berens Lakes			75 D/07	60°23'00"	110°50'00"
Berg, Mount		Named after William Berg, ex-Mountie, and Councillor elect of NWT council, killed in a plane crash in October 1967 near Coates Lake, NWT.	95 L/09	62°32'00"	126°18'00"
Bergin Lake		Named after W. Bergin, formerly a member of Topographical Survey.	86 F/13	65°59'00"	117°56'00"
Berkeley Point		Named after Admiral Hon. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 1788-1867, Lord of the Admiralty 1833-34 and 1846-57.	87 G/11	71°35'19"	118°52'60"
<i>See also Nuvuk</i>					
Bernadette Lake			106 N/06	67°26'00"	133°04'00"
Bernard Island		Named by Vilhjálmur Stefánsson for Captain Peter Bernard of the <i>Mary Sachs</i> .	98 C/09	73°36'00"	124°14'00"
Bernard Lake		Named after a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/07	65°17'00"	124°56'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Bernard River		Supplied by T.H. Manning. So called by the Inuit presumably because it discharges against Bernard Island.	98 C/09	73°34'00"	124°05'00"
Berrigan Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Leonard Thomas Berrigan, DFC, J/16898, 7 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on March 25, 1944.	75 E/07	61°21'00"	110°34'00"
Berry Hill		English translation of Aboriginal name.	85 J/09	62°36'50"	114°18'30"
Berry Island			95 J/11	62°31'00"	123°14'00"
Bertram Knoll		Trapping area of Bertram Pokiak since Sachs Harbour was established as a permanent community.	98 B01	72°12'46"	124°53'11"
Bertran Lake		Commemorates Squadron Leader Ross Herbert Bertran, DFC, 221 Squadron (From Sea to Sea), RCAF, who died on February 2, 1943.	75 A/07	60°25'00"	104°53'00"
Bertrand Lake		Submitted 7 Feb. 1936 by Surveyor General as a name shown on mining claims in the area.	86 L/01	66°01'00"	118°05'00"
Bessonette Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Colonel John Rupert Wilson Turner Bessonette, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, who died on June 17, 1944.	85 O/10	63°40'00"	114°44'00"
Betalamea Lake			95 B/04	60°08'00"	123°34'00"
Betty Ray Lake			85 N/10	63°33'00"	116°34'00"
Between Two Mountains, River			95 J/14	62°56'00"	123°13'00"
Beuchat Lake		Named after Henri Beuchat, a member of the 1913 Canadian Arctic Expedition's Southern party. Beuchat died on Herald Island. He was a GSC anthropologist, 1913-14.	97 F/07	70°03'00"	127°18'00"
Beuchat, Cape			89 D/10	77°31'00"	113°10'00"
Bewick Lake			75 I/05	62°29'00"	105°42'00"
Biblowitz Lake		Commemorates Staff Sergeant Solomon Biblowitz, MiD, D/72006, 1st Canadian Special Service Battalion, RCIC, who died on September 12, 1944.	75 I/03	62°13'22"	105°13'38"
Big Bend		Name used by Nahanni Park staff.	95 F/07	61°23'00"	124°45'00"
Big Bluff		Significant feature when viewed from offshore; relating to the days of the schooners before permanent settlement on Banks Island.	98 B02	72°13'57"	125°38'55"
Big Cabin Bend			107 D01	69°14'58"	128°26'04"
Big Eagle Rock			96 L/06	66°19'10"	127°16'15"
Big Fish River			107 B/12	68°39'41"	135°52'41"
Big Grass Lake		Name derived from the lake's proximity to a large marshy area to the north, known locally as Big Grass.	106 P/10	67°40'00"	128°34'00"
Big Grassy Lake		From trappers in the area.	107 A/09	68°43'00"	128°51'00"
Big Horn Point		Name supplied by T.C. Douglas, Supt. Reindeer Range Station as in local use.	107 C/11	69°24'00"	134°50'00"
Big Island			95 B/06	60°28'00"	123°28'00"
Big Island			75 M/14	63°54'00"	111°20'00"
Big Island			85 N/05	63°18'00"	117°53'00"
Big Island			85 F/02	61°07'00"	116°42'00"
Big Island Creek			95 B/04	60°03'00"	123°48'00"
Big Jim Channel		Local name recommended by Tom Barry, Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/11	68°32'40"	134°44'30"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Big Lake		English translation of Inuktitut name for the lake.	107C06	69°24'30"	134°56'10"
Big Lake			86 A/14	64°51'00"	113°00'00"
Big Lake		Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°06'45"	135°21'57"
Big Point			85 E/08	61°23'00"	118°24'00"
Big Rat Slough			85 H/02	61°03'45"	112°53'40"
Big River		The river locally known as the Big River, it being one of the biggest rivers on Banks Island and the biggest within the normal hunting range of the Banks Island Inuit.	98B08	72°30'06"	125°14'43"
Big Rock		S.W. Hancock Assistant Regional Administrator states: This area is usually identified as Big Rock. The name became common as there is a big rock in the East Channel close by.	107 B/02	68°10'00"	133°38'00"
Big Rock River			96 G/02	65°01'45"	122°47'20"
Big Rocky Lake			65 L/08	62°17'00"	102°15'00"
Big Smith Creek		Name in local use.	96 C/10	64°34'30"	124°54'10"
Big Snye, The			85 F/05	61°18'00"	117°40'00"
Big Spruce Hills		Named after the associated feature, Big Spruce River.	96 I/12	66°43'00"	121°55'00"
Big Spruce River			96 I/14	66°46'00"	121°22'00"
Biggs Point		This feature was named by Robert McClure, 1851, probably after James Biggs, one of the HMS <i>Investigator's</i> crew, or after James Biggs, purser of the HMS <i>Enterprise</i> , James Ross' voyage 1848-49.	78 B/12	72°34'00"	111°15'00"
Bighill Lake		English translation of a Dene name.	85 J/09	62°30'30"	114°02'30"
Bigpine Narrows			75 D/16	60°57'23"	110°13'00"
Bigspruce Lake			85 O/12	63°33'00"	115°57'00"
Bigstone Bay			75 J/03	62°13'00"	107°27'00"
Bigstone Point			75 K/13	62°55'45"	109°57'40"
Bigtree River			86 K15	66°56'00"	116°21'00"
Billy Creek			96 E/06	65°19'55"	127°09'55"
Billy Lake			97 C/01	69°10'00"	124°09'00"
Binamé Lake		Named after Father Binamé, OMI, who spent 12 years at Letty Harbour and Paulatuk.	97 C/01	69°03'00"	124°32'00"
Biologist Lake		Probably named during exploratory surveys, after Dr. C.H.D. Clarke of Toronto, who was in the area during surveys.	76 A/08	64°16'35"	104°05'00"
Birban Lake		Commemorates Lance Sergeant Harry P. Birban, L/27740, Regina Rifle Regiment, who died on June 6, 1944.	75 B/02	60°01'00"	106°43'00"
Birch (Railway Point)		Named in letter from CNR, from it being near Birch Creek.	85 B/11	60°44'20"	115°25'00"
Birch Creek			85 B/14	60°50'05"	115°21'45"
Birch Island			85 H/04	61°02'20"	113°54'00"
Birch Island			96 C/01	64°10'15"	124°25'15"
Birch Islands			85 F/02	61°11'00"	116°54'00"
Birch Lake			85 K/02	62°04'00"	116°33'00"
Birch Lake			96 A/05	64°21'15"	121°57'30"
Birch Mountain Creek			85 L/10	62°32'00"	118°35'00"
Birch Portage		From John Franklin's sketch map of his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	85 O/08	63°19'00"	114°11'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Birch River</b>			95 G/08	61°21'00"	122°04'00"
<b>Bishop Lake</b>		Commemorates WWI Victoria Cross recipient Air Marshall William Avery (Billy) Bishop, VC, CB, DSO & Bar, MC, DFC, L. d'H., C. de G. (1894 - 1956). On the morning of 2 June 1917, Captain Bishop single-handedly attacked a German aerodrome near Arras, becoming the first Canadian flyer to earn the Victoria Cross.	86 F/09	65°31'00"	116°08'00"
<b>Black Lichen Lake</b>			86 C/08	64°26'00"	116°15'00"
<b>Black Rock</b>		Name proposed by Hydrographic service for a "...rock situated just east of the main shipping track... [it] is a reference point to determine water levels on the upstream trip. It is a local name which is often referred."	106 H/10	65°43'00"	128°46'00"
<b>Black Spruce Island</b>			85G/12	61°31'00"	115°41'00"
<b>Black Wolf Creek</b>			95L/05	62°18'00"	127°39'00"
<b>Black Wolf Mountain</b>		Named by D.R. Kingston, Department of Geology, University of Wisconsin, because as they ascended the creek a large black wolf followed them for several miles, running along the gravel bars.	95 L/05	62°22'00"	127°33'00"
<b>Blackley Haven (Bay)</b>		Named by Sir George H. Richards, 1853, possibly after Blackley, a suburb of Manchester, England.	89B01	76°00'02"	116°33'39"
<b>Blackman Lake</b>			75 D/03	60°12'00"	111°10'00"
<b>Blackstone River</b>			95 G/02	61°05'00"	122°55'00"
<b>Blackstone, Parc territorial</b> <i>Also Blackstone Territorial Park</i>		Established as a Territorial park in 1992. Named because the Blackstone River joins the Liard River from the east, just upstream from the park.	95 G/02	61°05'09"	122°53'24"
<b>Blackstone Territorial Park</b> <i>Also Blackstone, Parc territorial</i>		Established as a Territorial park in 1992. Named because the Blackstone River joins the Liard River from the east, just upstream from the park.	95 G/02	61°05'09"	122°53'24"
<b>Blackwater Lake</b>		Presumably named in association with Blackwater River which was named from the description of the water which, though clear, has a distinct blackish colour.	95 O/14	64°00'00"	123°05'00"
<b>Blackwater River</b>		Named from the water which, though clear, has a distinct blackish colour.	95 N/16	63°57'00"	124°10'00"
<b>Blaisdell Lake</b>			85 I/13	62°46'00"	113°34'00"
<b>Blake Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer William Vincent Blake, DFC, J/14132, 428 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 23, 1944.	75 J/01	62°07'00"	106°27'00"
<b>Blanchet Island</b>		Named after G.H. Blanchet, DLS, following surveys by him in the region. His name is prominent in connection with the rescue of the Dominion Explorers.	85 H/15	62°00'00"	112°23'00"
<b>Blatchford Lake</b>		Name commemorates Wing Commander Howard 'Cowboy' Peter Blatchford, DFC, MiD, (P)37715, No. 257 Sqdn, RCAF, who was killed on May 3, 1943.	85I/02	62°11'00"	112°35'00"
<b>Bliss Lake</b>		Commemorates Warrant Officer Class II Osborne Lloyd Bliss, DFC, R/88244, 35 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 24, 1943.	85 I/12	62°39'00"	113°43'00"
<b>Blondin Lake</b>		Named for a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/08	65°19'00"	124°11'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Blood Creek		Name taken from John Homby's sketch map.	86 L/07	66°19'00"	118°57'00"
Bloody River			96 I/15	66°56'00"	120°34'00"
Bloomfield Bay			85 G/15	61°51'00"	114°42'00"
Bloomfield Point			85 G/15	61°50'00"	114°39'00"
Bloxsome Bay		Named by George Mechem (1828-1858), after a friend. Mechem participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	99A03	76°06'00"	122°44'40"
Blue Bill Creek			95 B/13	60°51'00"	123°36'00"
Blue Fox Harbour		So called by the Banks Island Inuit after the schooner Blue Fox.	98B02	72°06'41"	125°44'56"
Blue Hills		Named by William Edward Parry, RN.	88 H/11	75°34'00"	114°30'00"
Blue Island			65 E/09	61°44'04"	102°13'32"
Blue Lake			95 N/05	63°28'00"	125°38'00"
Blue Lake		Submitted 25 March 1955 by G.W. Rowley as Little Blue Lake. Named by Thierry Mallet on his 1926 expedition to find source of Kazan River.	65 E/16	61°51'00"	102°19'00"
Blueberry Creek			96 D/09	64°42'00"	126°23'00"
Blueberry Hill		Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/07	68°15'32"	133°45'37"
Bluefish Creek		Local use.	95 G/03	61°02'00"	123°26'00"
Bluefish Creek			106 A/03	64°04'00"	129°02'00"
Bluefish Creek			96 C/13	64°56'00"	125°50'55"
Bluefish Lake			95 G/03	61°11'00"	123°19'00"
Bluefish Lake		English translation of the Aboriginal name.	85 J/09	62°41'20"	114°15'30"
Bluefish Mountain			95 G/04	61°08'00"	123°30'00"
Bluefish River			106 I/08	66°24'10"	128°11'40"
Bluefish River			85 F/12	61°31'00"	117°58'00"
Blueflower Mountain		Proposed by J.D. Aitken (GSC), for noteworthy preponderance of blue alpine flowers in late July - early August.	105 P/08	63°20'00"	128°19'35"
Bluff Island		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service, 6 November 1963.	107D09	69°40'53"	128°57'01"
Boadway Island			86 K/05	66°23'00"	117°41'00"
Boat Island			107D09	69°40'09"	128°56'09"
Boat Landing Creek		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°38'10"	134°36'46"
Boatswain Bay		Submitted 11 January 1960 by Dominion Hydrographer "for the seaman rank of that name".	97 F/02	70°03'00"	125°04'00"
Bob Lake		Submitted 5 January 1950, by M.G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as first shown on a plan prepared by a mining engineer who developed mineral claims in this area.	86 B/12	64°32'00"	115°32'00"
Bobbett Lake			85 P/01	63°13'00"	112°01'00"
Bober Bay		Commemorates Warrant Officer Class II Walter Lawrence Bober, DCM, M/16370, Loyal Edmonton Regiment, RCIC, who died on December 10, 1943.	85 C/05	64°26'00"	117°44'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Bodie Lake</b>		After one of two men, Emil Bodie and Gene Olson who were found murdered in their cabin on the Upper Thelon River, 1931. The murder was a great mystery, never solved and was of great debate. The RCMP suspected an Inuk named Telaruk, but never had any evidence.	75 I/13	62°57'26"	105°51'13"
<b>Bogg Creek</b>		Tributary to Mackenzie River.	96 E/01	65°01'55"	126°12'30"
<b>Bohonis Lakes</b>		Commemorates Trooper Komelius Bohonis, L54919, 11th Armoured (Ontario) Regt., RCAC, who died on October 5, 1944. Named on Émile Petitot's map, 1875.	75 B/02	60°01'00"	106°34'00"
<b>Bois, Lac des</b>		Named by Tyrrell, 1900, from the occurrence on its shores of a few thinly scattered spruce trees.	96 K/14	66°50'00"	125°09'00"
<b>Bois, Lac du</b>		Named by Tyrrell, 1900, from the occurrence on its shores of a few thinly scattered spruce trees.	75 P/12	63°36'01"	105°45'03"
<b>Boland Lake</b>		Named after William Boland, a well-known trader who lived in the Great Bear Lake area for many years.	86 B/12	64°31'00"	115°43'00"
<b>Bold Bluff</b> <i>See also Nauyatt</i>		Submitted because this feature is a prominent high bluff.	87 F/07	70°35'34"	117°22'26"
<b>Boldon Bay</b>		Submitted 11 January 1960 by Dominion Hydrographer was named for the village where Richard Collinson's father was a clergyman.	97 F/01	70°07'00"	124°25'00"
<b>Bolduc Creek</b>		Emile Bolduc was the 2nd Engineer on Dominion Government Steamer <i>Arctic</i> , under Captain Joseph-Eleazar Bernier during his voyages to the Arctic in 1906-07, 1908-09 and 1910-11.	78 F/14	74°46'50"	110°38'45"
<b>Bologna Creek</b>		Submitted by Dr. E.F. Roots, in association with Bologna Ridge, name locally used.	105 I/08	62°20'00"	128°13'00"
<b>Bologna Ridge</b>		Submitted by Dr. E.F. Roots as a name in local use.	105 I/08	62°18'00"	128°22'00"
<b>Bols Point</b>		Proposed by Marine Sciences from the trade name of a bottle washed ashore at this point.	107 D13	69°45'54"	131°54'47"
<b>Bolstead Creek</b>			106 A/08	64°27'00"	128°02'00"
<b>Bombardier Channel</b>		Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service. This channel is always used by bombardiers en route from Inuvik to Aklavik in the winter.	107 B/11	68°31'15"	134°00'20"
<b>Bonnet Plume Creek</b>			107 B/04	68°03'40"	135°36'15"
<b>Bonnetplume Lake</b>		Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/10	68°40'30"	133°49'00"
<b>Bonnieville Point</b>			107 B/15	68°50'20"	133°24'00"
<b>Boomer Lake</b>		Commemorates Squadron Leader Kenneth Arthur Boomer, C/1220, DFC, Army Air Medal, 418 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 22, 1944.	75 F/08	61°28'00"	108°17'00"
<b>Boomerang Lake</b>		Name submitted by Stan Burrell, Sundre, AB, who states "We have been referring to it as Boomerang Lake because of its shape, and secondly the way the wind blows back and forth through the three way pass."	95 M/14	63°49'00"	127°28'00"
<b>Boomerang Lake</b>			106 M/04	67°06'30"	135°34'55"
<b>Boot Inlet</b>		Suggested by Marine Sciences 29 May 1964 for the natural shape of the inlet.	87 G/07	71°26'00"	117°28'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Booth Island		Named by John Richardson after John Booth who married Hannah, third sister of John Franklin. Named during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1826.	97 F/01	70°08'00"	125°03'00"
Booth Islands		The name Booth Islands is retained for the group now designated Booth Island, Fiji Island and Canoe Island.	97 F/02	70°09'00"	125°03'00"
Booth Lake		Commemorates Brigadier Eric Leslie Booth, DSO, ED, 4th Canadian Armoured Brigade RCAC, who died on August 14, 1944.	75 G/13	61°50'50"	107°40'17"
Borden Creek			95 E/07	61°23'00"	126°45'00"
Borden Island		Named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson after Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, 1911-1920.	79 F/05	78°30'00"	111°16'00"
Borrowes Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Robert Dean Borrowes, DFC, J/19536, 405 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on May 7, 1944.	75 E/09	61°32'00"	110°23'00"
Bosworth Creek		P.O. Bosworth caused three leases to be staked near oil seeps on the north bank of the Mackenzie River at the mouth of what became known as Bosworth Creek.	96 E/07	65°16'55"	126°52'25"
Boudellkell Lake		Named after Boudel-Kell, an Aboriginal hunter-guide who saved the lives of John Franklin's men. Franklin wrote of Boudel-Kell supplying food to the starving men at Fort Enterprise, where they wintered during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/04	64°07'00"	113°50'00"
Boulder Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer as a descriptive name suggested by Eric Fry who observed here in 1937.	85 P/14	63°46'00"	113°04'00"
Boulding Lake		This name has been in use since 1954.	85 I/08	62°23'00"	112°10'00"
Boulogne Lake		Commemorates the capture by Canadian soldiers, September 1944 of the Channel port of Boulogne, France from German forces.	85 F/08	61°19'00"	116°20'00"
Bourassa Lake		Named after John Bourassa, a well known pilot operating out of Yellowknife who landed on Wholdain Lake some years ago. He attempted to walk from there to Great Slave Lake but never made it, though one of his camps was discovered.	65 D/02	60°15'33"	102°56'03"
Bouskill Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Russell Reginald Bouskill, DFC, J/10254, 401 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 2, 1944.	75 A/01	60°12'00"	104°12'00"
Bousso River		Submitted in 1924 by G.H. Blanchet who states, "Flowing into Russell Lake, used as a canoe route to the barren lands. Suggested name Bousso from a Roman Catholic missionary for many years connected with the district".	85 O/04	63°12'00"	115°41'00"
Bouvier Bay		Commemorates Pilot Officer Joseph Maurice Leopold Bouvier, DFM, J/18377, 426 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 18, 1943.	75 B/01	60°06'00"	106°17'00"
Bouvier River			85 E/03	61°14'00"	119°02'00"
Bovie, Lake			95 B/02	60°10'00"	122°56'00"
Bow Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Joliffe, Queen's University. Presumably from claims maps.	85 J/09	62°31'00"	114°21'00"
Bow Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer as supplied from claims sheet; probably on account of its shape.	86 B/06	64°17'00"	115°06'00"
Bowl Lake		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°05'00"	117°55'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Box Lake		After Const. Charles Box, RCMP, who patrolled through here 1931-34.	75 N/14	63°56'00"	109°24'00"
Boyd Lake		Named by J.B. Tyrell after the Hon. John Boyd, Lt.-Gov. of New Brunswick, 1893.	65 E/05	61°30'00"	103°23'00"
Boyer Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Frederick John Boyer, MiD, HMS <i>Laforey</i> , RCNVR, who died on March 30, 1944. His ship, L-Class destroyer HMS <i>Laforey</i> , was sunk by a torpedo northeast of Palermo.	85 N/03	63°07'00"	117°10'00"
Brabant Island		Named after Angus Brabant, Hudson's Bay Company commissioner.	85 F/02	61°04'00"	116°35'30"
Brackett Lake			96 F/03	65°13'00"	125°20'00"
Brackett River			96 C/14	64°58'05"	125°27'15"
Bradford Lake		Commemorates Private Roy Bradford, L/74127, Lanark & Renfrew Scottish Regiment, RCIC, who died on September 24, 1944.	65 D/03	60°01'42"	103°05'32"
Braithwaite Point			78 F/14	74°47'00"	110°30'00"
Brant Island		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 D/10	69°44'00"	129°01'00"
Bras d'Or Lake		Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy minesweeper HMCS <i>Bras d'Or</i> (Lt. C.A. Hornsby, RCNR), which foundered in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on 19 October 1940. Five officers and 25 ratings perished.	85 J/05	62°23'30"	115°44'15"
Brazen Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Brazen</i> (Lt. Cdr. Sir M. Culme-Seymour, RN), sunk off Dover by German aircraft on 20 July 1940	75 C/01	60°02'00"	108°05'00"
Breadner Lake		After Air Commodore L. S. Breadner.	86 F/15	65°52'00"	116°45'00"
Breakwater Spit		While Saddleback Point and this spit both serve as breakwater to the harbour, the name is more suitable for this feature because of its lower elevation.	97 D/14	69°50'00"	122°40'00"
Breithaupt Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer William Ransom Breithaupt, DFC, J/17271, 239 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 13, 1944.	75 I/11	62°38'00"	105°23'00"
Breynat Bight		Named after Bishop Breynat, OMI.	85 B/15	60°54'00"	114°57'15"
Breynat Islet		Named after Bishop Breynat, OMI.	85 B/15	60°53'00"	114°58'00"
Breynat Point		Named after Bishop Breynat, OMI.	85 B/15	60°54'05"	114°59'00"
Bridge Lake		G.W. Rowley states, "The origin of this name is unknown. However, old editions of staking sheets indicate that this form has been in use since 1944."	85 P/08	63°16'00"	112°16'00"
Brien Lake		Submitted by M.G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as local use.	85 P/04	63°11'00"	113°56'00"
Briggs Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Thomas Simpson Briggs, J/6215, 409 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 18, 1943.	75 C/04	60°00'00"	109°55'00"
Brintnell Creek		Named by F.H. Peters, Surveyor General, after Wilfred Leigh Brintnell, President of the Mackenzie Air Service Ltd. in 1938, pilot of the Harry Snyder expedition to the Nahanni in 1934.	95 L/03	62°03'00"	127°21'00"
Broad Lake		Commemorates Private Charles Kenneth Broad, C/19189, North Nova Scotia Highlanders, RCIC, who died on September 17, 1944.	75 H/09	61°37'00"	104°15'00"
Brock Island		Named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson on the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1916.	89 D/14	77°52'00"	114°19'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Brock Lagoon</b>		Is a harbour to the east of the Brock River delta. Known locally by this name.	97 D/12	69°30'00"	123°12'00"
<b>Brock Lake</b>		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer from mineral claim sheet 851-7.	85 I/07	62°25'00"	112°50'00"
<b>Brock River</b>		Submitted 28 July/20 by R.M. Anderson for Major R.W. Brock, former Director of Geological Survey; later deputy minister Dept. of Mines. Has been called Little River by a few trappers.	97 D/02	69°27'00"	123°24'00"
<b>Broken Dish Lake</b>		Supplied 3 June/74 by L.A.C.O. Hunt as a name used by the local people.	86 F/16	65°52'00"	116°16'00"
<b>Broken Skull River</b>		Named by D.R. Kingston, Dept. Geology, University of Wisconsin, 1812-50, because while ascending this river they found a broken moose skull.	95 L/05	62°16'00"	127°39'00"
<b>Brokenoff Mountain</b>			96 E/12	65°40'45"	127°43'20"
<b>Bromley Bay</b>		Named by Robert Wynniatt, 1851, after Sir Richard Madox Bromley (1813-66); English Civil Servant, entered admiralty civil service 1829.	78 B/12	72°45'00"	111°23'00"
<b>Brooks Lake</b>			75 G/15	61°53'02"	106°39'21"
<b>Broomfield Lake</b>		Named by R. A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named D. J. Broomfield in the Reliance district.	75 E/14	61°48'00"	111°14'00"
<b>Broomfield Lake</b>		Named by R. A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named D. J. Broomfield in the Reliance district.	75 K/02	62°04'00"	108°43'00"
<b>Brophy Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Sergeant John Lawrence Douglas Brophy, R/88425, RCAF, who died on August 16, 1942.	75 A/03	60°01'00"	105°23'00"
<b>Brown Bluff</b>		Named in 1853 by Francis Leopold McClintock.	89 B/09	76°35'00"	116°18'00"
<b>Brown Lake</b>		Named after W.L. Brown, Ph.D., Geologist of Territories Exploration Co. Ltd.	85 P/07	63°24'00"	112°58'00"
<b>Brown Water Lake</b>		English translation of Tłjchq word Th'ee Kwo Th'ee. Legend has it that there was a monster in the lake that used to try and catch people on their way to the barren lands by causing some whirlpools. It is said that a great hunter wanting to kill the monster shot at it and shot its young instead. Since then, the colour of the water has been brown, hence the name Brown Water Lake.	86 B/12	64°35'00"	115°59'00"
<b>Browning Point</b>		Proposed by Mr. Goodall, retired member of NWT Council. Named after Jack Browning who had a farm and lumber mill one mile east of this point. Jack Browning was a pioneer homesteader who lived 47 years in the north; died in 1965.	85 E/05	61°18'00"	119°50'00"
<b>Browns Harbour</b>		Named after a trapper who lived here until about 1940.	97 F/01	70°07'00"	124°23'00"
<b>Browns Lake</b>			85 D/07	60°17'00"	118°54'00"
<b>Bruat, Mount</b>		Named after Admiral Bruat, second in command of the French Black Sea fleet during the Crimean War.	78 F/12	74°36'00"	111°24'00"
<b>Brûlé Point</b>			85 A/09	60°31'10"	112°27'15"
<b>Brûlé, Lac</b>			75 B/16	60°45'16"	106°03'24"
<b>Brunson Creek</b>			106 H/02	65°08'00"	128°44'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Bryan Island		Proposed by Marine Sciences, after Murdock Bryan who arrived in the Mackenzie River area in the forties. He was well known throughout this area and died in 1959 in Selkirk, Manitoba.	106 O/01	67°05'00"	130°13'00"
Bryde Lake		Commemorates Lance Bombardier Nelson Bryde, L/61813, 8 Light Anti-Aircraft Regt., Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on September 8, 1945.	64 M/16	60°00'00"	102°25'00"
Buchan Lake		Named by C.B.C. Donnelly, DLS, he named the lake after the pilot of the plane that flew him there to take observations.	85 B/02	60°00'00"	114°59'00"
Buchan, Cape			97 F/01	70°10'00"	124°45'00"
Buckham Lake		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Fraser Buckham.	85 I/02	62°18'00"	112°38'00"
Bud Lake		Name has been in local use since 1951.	85 I/07	62°20'00"	112°47'00"
Buffalo Lake		Possibly named by Samuel Hearne in 1771.	85 B/05	60°13'00"	115°30'00"
Buffalo River			85 B/14	60°52'50"	115°02'30"
Buffalo Rocks			85 B/14	60°53'00"	115°04'00"
Bug Hunter Creek		Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°04'06"	135°24'14"
Bug Hunter Lake		Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°03'41"	135°24'03"
Bull Creek			85 L/11	62°35'00"	119°01'00"
Bull Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Clifford Frank Bull, J/20632, DFC, 38 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, of Hamilton, ON, who died on March 7, 1944.	75 H/06	61°24'00"	105°15'00"
Bullmoose Lake		Name has been in local use since 1951.	85 I/07	62°20'00"	112°45'00"
Bulmer Lake		Named after Earl Bulmer, one of the most promising young Wardens in the Forest and Wildlife Protection Service. He was killed in a plane crash in Yellowknife, NWT.	95 I/15	62°48'00"	120°45'00"
Bunn Creek		This name may refer to Charles Bunn an assistant to J. M. Bell who surveyed Great Bear Lake on 1899-1900.	86 K/12	66°40'00"	117°43'00"
Bunting Lake			75 K/07	62°29'00"	109°47'00"
Burbanks Lake		Evidently named after Burbank, a gold miner that William Ogilvie met near St. John, Peace River, 1891.	75 K/15	62°46'00"	108°36'00"
Burdick Cove		Commemorates Sergeant Russell Eugene Anthony Burdick, A22219, MiD, Essex Scottish Regiment, RCIC, who died on July 29, 1944.	85 G/15	61°56'00"	114°41'00"
Burdick Point		Commemorates Sergeant Russell Eugene Anthony Burdick, A22219, MiD, Essex Scottish Regiment, RCIC, who died on July 29, 1944.	85 G/15	61°56'00"	114°39'00"
Burial Island		Burial referred to may recall an attack on a Siglit camp which resulted in a number of deaths.	107B14	68°59'38"	134°39'54"
Burke Lake			85 N/10	63°31'00"	116°42'00"
Burnett Bay		Named by Robert McClure, 1851, after Sir William Burnett (1779-1861) Scottish surgeon.	98C16	73°46'37"	123°59'06"
Burns Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Gerald Charles Burns, J/16496, MiD, 433 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 23, 1944.	77 G/06	71°24'00"	110°00'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Burnt Creek		Name in local use by people travelling on Richards Island.	107C06	69°26'16"	134°28'01"
Burnt Island		Known by the Tłıchǫ as this name who have inhabited this area for a considerable length of time.	85 I/04	62°07'00"	113°48'00"
Burnt Island		Part of the Burnt Islands group.	85 G/01	61°04'37"	114°06'40"
Burnt Island		Submitted by the Administrator of Mackenzie at Fort Smith as a name very much in use in the Simpson-Wrigley area.	95 J/02	62°09'00"	122°40'00"
Burnt Island		Name has been in use since 1938.	85 P/03	63°04'00"	113°10'00"
Burnt Islands			85 G/01	61°05'17"	114°06'25"
Burnt Lake		Locally used name.	106 P/08	67°26'00"	128°10'00"
Burnt Point		Locally used name.	85 F/03	61°11'00"	117°22'00"
Burnt Point		Translated from the Dene name.	96 C/07	64°15'50"	124°51'20"
Burnt Point			85 G/05	61°16'00"	115°51'00"
Burnt Portage			75 D/09	60°36'00"	110°23'00"
Burnt Tent Lake		This lake is close to Frank Carpenter's cabin, where sometime prior to 1964 he had burnt one of his tents down.	98A05	72°16'17"	123°36'11"
Burpee Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Lewis Johnstone Burpee, DFM, J/17115, 617 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on May 17, 1943.	75 G/07	61°28'00"	106°40'00"
Burr Lake		Named by James W. Tyrrell, 1900, after a voyageur on his survey expedition.	75 K/15	62°48'00"	108°35'00"
Burrell, Mount		Commemorates Mr. Stan Burrell who was a prominent big game outfitter and operated Hungry Horse Camp on the Canol Road at Goodlin Lake. He introduced sport hunting to this area and was well known for his co-operation and work with conservation oriented groups.	105 P/10	63°45'00"	128°48'00"
Burrow Islands		Named by Mr. Kendall after the Reverend Dr. Burrow of Epping, England.	97 C/16	69°53'00"	124°21'00"
Burslem Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Allan Mackenzie Burslem, MC, Canadian 2nd Corps, who died on April 12, 1945.	75 A/04	60°09'00"	105°32'00"
Burstall Lake		Commemorates RCMP Constable Burstall, who burned to death in that area in the 1920s.	75 A/05	60°17'00"	105°45'00"
Burwash Point		Named after L. Burwash who located claims here.	85 J/08	62°28'00"	114°19'00"
Bushnan Cove		Named by William E. Parry, 1820, after John Bushnan, midshipman in HMS <i>Hecla</i> , 1819-20, and in HMS <i>Fury</i> , 1821-23.	78 G/04	75°10'00"	111°45'00"
Busse, Point		Named after Henry Busse, international photographer killed in a crash in the Nahanni Valley in September, 1962 with Ken Stockall, pilot.	75 L/05	62°24'00"	111°40'00"
Bustard Lake		Named in 1924 by M.G. Cameron on account of numerous geese there.	76 C/08	64°20'00"	108°25'00"
Butte Island			85 H/11	61°43'50"	113°19'15"
Butter Bay			98 H/16	75°52'00"	120°08'00"
Bydand Bay			96 F/15	66°00'00"	124°55'00"
<b>C</b>					

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>C, Island</b>		Letter dated 11 July 1977 to Alex Stevenson from Henry G. Cook notes, "The Hay River Council has discussed the island names and felt that as these islands have traditionally and historically carried letters of the alphabet and have been used on legal documents, titles, etc., that they should remain so named."	85 B/13	60°50'00"	115°45'00"
<b>Cabin Creek</b>		Name in local use by people travelling on Richards Island.	107C06	69°16'42"	134°08'24"
<b>Cabin Islands</b>		These islands were the permanent dwelling place of several Dene families until they were forced to move as a result of the flu epidemic of the early 1920's. Several cabins are still standing.	85 I/04	62°06'00"	113°45'00"
<b>Cache Creek</b>			106 A/11	64°39'00"	129°12'00"
<b>Cache Creek</b>		Name from Patrolman Fred John Jerome who has hunted in the area for many years and is corroborated by Chief Jim Koe of Aklavik. "The name 'Tlough' (Gwich'in for "fence") was applied to Cache Creek by the Gwich'in to indicate that converging fences were built there at one time between which caribou were driven and slaughtered. It is therefore not unlikely that caches of meat at this point were a regular feature of the winter landscape in times gone by."	107 B/05	68°38'00"	136°05'00"
<b>Cache Island</b>			95 H/08	61°22'50"	120°05'15"
<b>Cache Lake</b>		Name in local use.	106 A/07	64°25'50"	128°43'05"
<b>Cache Lake</b>		From Warburton Pike's book, <i>Barren Ground of Northern Canada</i> .	75 M/03	63°05'00"	111°24'00"
<b>Cache Mountain</b>		Name in local use, associated with Cache Lake	106 A/08	64°25'40"	128°22'00"
<b>Cache Point</b>		Large supplies of oil and gas drums are cached at this point.	107C08	69°26'11"	132°59'26"
<b>Cache Range</b>		Local name that is associated with Cache Lake.	106 A/08	64°26'00"	128°24'00"
<b>Cadillac Creek</b>		Named after the Cadillac Mines, located less than two miles away.	95 F/10	61°34'00"	124°50'00"
<b>Caen Lake</b>		Commemorates the capture by Canadian soldiers in July 1944 of the Channel port of Caen, France from German forces.	85 F/10	61°39'00"	116°58'00"
<b>Cairn Bluffs</b>		Many rock cairns were seen along the full length of these high bluffs.	87 F/09	70°36'35"	116°46'00"
<b>Cake Bay</b>		Commemorates Private Donald Edward Cake, MM, A/23341, Royal Canadian Regiment, who died on September 8, 1944.	85 G/11	61°44'00"	115°03'00"
<b>Calais Lake</b>		Commemorates the capture by Canadian soldiers in October 1944 of the Channel port of Calais, France from German forces.	85 F/10	61°32'00"	116°45'00"
<b>Calder Lake</b>		Lake at the head of Calder River.	86 G/14	65°52'00"	115°15'00"
<b>Calder River</b>		Named after Paul Calder.	86 F/12	65°34'00"	117°37'00"
<b>Calendar Creek</b>			95 A/01	60°00'00"	120°26'00"
<b>Callaghan Point</b>		Named by George Meham, 1853, after a friend. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 G/14	75°53'00"	118°45'00"
<b>Calypso Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy cruiser HMS <i>Calypso</i> , torpedoed south of Crete 12 June 1940. HMS <i>Dainty</i> took off most of the ship's company.	86 G/12	65°44'00"	115°50'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Cam, Cape</b>		Named by George Meham, 1853, after a friend. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	98H16	75°49'26"	120°16'07"
<b>Cambrian Creek</b>			106 H/02	65°12'00"	128°36'00"
<b>Cameron Bay</b>			86 K/04	66°04'00"	117°52'00"
<b>Cameron Falls</b>			85 I/05	62°29'45"	113°33'00"
<b>Cameron Hills</b>		Named by B.W. Waugh, DLS, after his assistant on survey party, 1922. M.G. Cameron, DLS.	85 C/04	60°06'00"	117°53'00"
<b>Cameron Point</b>			95 J/02	62°09'00"	122°50'00"
<b>Cameron River</b>		Named after Prof. Allen E. Cameron, University of Alberta by M.G. Cameron, DLS.	85 J/09	62°35'00"	114°09'00"
<b>Cameron River</b>		Named by B.W. Waugh, DLS after his assistant on survey party, 1922, M.G. Cameron, DLS.	85 C/06	60°26'00"	117°28'00"
<b>Camp Lake</b>		Named because the Mercury Gold Mines Limited established a camp on the north shore.	86 B/12	64°34'00"	115°32'00"
<b>Camp Lake</b>		Name in local use.	85 I/02	62°04'00"	112°52'00"
<b>Campbell Bay</b>			85 I/03	62°01'00"	113°25'00"
<b>Campbell Creek</b>		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/04	67°09'32"	133°30'51"
<b>Campbell Creek</b>		Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/07	68°16'21"	133°15'49"
<b>Campbell Island</b>			107D11	69°35'00"	130°44'10"
<b>Campbell Lake</b>		Name provided by J.W. Tyrrell, Report dated 30 August 1901.	75 O/02	63°14'00"	106°55'00"
<b>Campbell Lake</b>		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Neil Campbell.	85 I/07	62°19'00"	112°56'00"
<b>Campbell Lake</b>		Possibly named by James Anderson, Hudson's Bay Company Presumably named after Robert Campbell (1808-94), Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company.	107 B/02	68°13'00"	133°27'09"
<b>Campsite Creek</b>		Named by John M Parker, Imperial Oil Ltd., as part of the Canol Project (1943). It was named because the camp at the mouth of the creek was one of the most pleasant they had.	106 H/07	65°24'00"	128°52'00"
<b>Camsell Bend</b>		Named for Julian S. Camsell (1838-1907), Chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Fort Simpson and the Mackenzie District in 1888.	95 J/06	62°17'10"	123°22'41"
<b>Camsell Lake</b>		Listed as Lake Camsell by Warburton Pike, Sept 1889.	75 M/11	63°35'00"	111°15'00"
<b>Camsell Range</b>		Named for either Julian S. Camsell or his son Dr. Charles Camsell, both of Fort Simpson, by Hugh S. Bostock.	95 J/03	62°35'00"	123°50'00"
<b>Camsell River</b>		Named by J.M. Bell, 1899, after the late Julian S. Camsell, Chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Fort Simpson and the Mackenzie District in 1888. Also named in part after his son, Charles Camsell, Geological Survey.	86 E/15	65°40'00"	118°07'00"
<b>Camsell, Mount</b>		Named for Julian S. Camsell (1838-1907), Chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Fort Simpson and the Mackenzie District in 1888.	95 J/03	62°15'00"	123°29'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Canalasikam kangiqhua (Bay)</b>	"Canalaska Bay"	The Canalaska Trading Co. traded out of Walker Bay in the 1930s. Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°37'33"	117°52'23"
<b>Cancolim Harbour</b>		Name supplied by T.H. Manning who said that this harbour was investigated and sounded by the Defence Research Board's vessel <i>Cancolim</i> on August 26, 1951.	98C01	73°01'28"	124°40'48"
<b>Canning, Cape</b>		Possibly named after Charles John Canning, Earl Canning (1812-1862), an English statesman; Postmaster General, 1853-55, Governor General of India, 1855-62. However, it was probably named after Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786-1860) an English diplomatist; and an ambassador at Istanbul, 1841-58.	89 B/06	76°25'00"	118°03'00"
<b>Canoe Island</b>		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107D10	69°40'37"	129°00'54"
<b>Canoe Island</b>		"Origin is not known although it probably has some reference to sealing and the use of canoes in the hunt." G.W. Rowley, 12 June 1961.	97 F/01	70°12'00"	124°57'00"
<b>Canoe Lake</b>			107 B/04	68°13'30"	135°53'40"
<b>Canoe Portage</b>			75 L/16	62°48'00"	110°30'00"
<b>Canol Lake</b>			96 E/02	65°13'35"	127°00'00"
<b>Canot Lake</b>			106 P/07	67°26'00"	128°46'00"
<b>Canrobert Hills</b>		Named after General Francois Certain-Canrobert, Commander of the French forces after General St. Arnaud's death in the Crimean War.	89 A/04	76°01'00"	115°50'00"
<b>Canyanek Inlet</b>	"into the [dead-end at the] back of the bay, the farthest you can go" kangi=far end of a bay; source of a river	Corruption of traditional Inuvialuit name, Kangianiq.	107C07	69°22'15"	133°24'07"
<b>Canyon Creek</b>			95 E/01	61°13'00"	126°10'00"
<b>Canyon Creek</b>			96 E/02	65°12'45"	126°32'15"
<b>Canyon Ranges</b>		Submitted by P. E. Palmer, Secretary of the Geographic Board of Canada, for memoir by H. S. Bostock.	95 K/06	63°30'00"	125°55'00"
<b>Cap Mountain</b>			95 O/06	63°24'25"	123°12'50"
<b>Cap-Parry, Refuge d'oiseaux du</b> <i>See also Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary</i>		See Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary.	97 F/02	70°11'24"	124°40'12"
<b>Cape Island</b>		Name proposed by John Goodall, former member of NWT Council, for a landmark in the Liard River.	95 G/08	61°22'00"	122°02'00"
<b>Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary</b> <i>See also Cap-Parry, Refuge d'oiseaux du</i>		Established in 1961, includes the Cape Parry Important Bird Area.	97 F/02	70°11'24"	124°40'12"
<b>Capot Blanc, Lac</b>		Suggested by Air Section, Topographical Survey, after an old Aboriginal of that name mentioned frequently by early explorers.	75 M/09	63°35'00"	110°35'00"
<b>Capron Lake</b>		During winter of 1962-63, Rev. B. Capron from Ulukhaktok used the route via this lake to make a trip to serve Sachs Harbour.	97 H/13	71°50'00"	123°47'00"
<b>Carcajou Canyon</b>		Named in association with Carcajou River.	96 D/15	64°52'00"	127°00'00"
<b>Carcajou Falls</b>		Named in association with Carcajou River.	96 D/11	64°41'00"	127°07'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Carcajou Lake			106 P/07	67°17'00"	128°40'00"
Carcajou Lake		Named in association with Carcajou River.	96 D/12	64°41'00"	127°54'00"
Carcajou Range		Submitted by P. E. Palmer, Geographic Board of Canada, for a memoir by H. S. Bostock to replace Carcajou Mountains.	96 D/10	65°00'00"	127°40'00"
Carcajou Ridge		Submitted by a joint committee from Geological Survey and Topographical Survey for a ridge on right bank running parallel to Mackenzie River of which Carcajou Rock is a part.	106 H/09	65°38'00"	128°15'00"
Carcajou River			106 H/10	65°37'00"	128°43'00"
Carcajou Rock		Named after the fancied resemblance of a weathered knob of rock which stands prominently out from the face of the hill, to the animal of this name (wolverine).	106 H/09	65°37'00"	128°12'00"
Cardinal Lake			106 N/12	67°36'00"	133°36'30"
Cardwell Brook		Named because of its proximity to Cape Cardwell.	97 H/07	71°25'12"	121°05'40"
Cardwell, Cape		Named by Sir Robert McClure, 1852, after Edward Cardwell, Viscount Cardwell (1813-86), an English statesman; was President of the Board of Trade, 1852-55; Secretary for War, 1868-74.	97 H/07	71°23'00"	121°23'00"
Carey Lake		Named by J.B. Tyrrell, after his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Carey, N.B.	65 L/02	62°12'00"	103°00'00"
Caribou Bay			85 G/12	61°31'00"	115°43'00"
Caribou Cry Rapids		Translation of the Dene name Twitya River. The waters of the river are too dangerous to travel - even a bull caribou would cry out.	106 A/03	64°01'00"	129°09'00"
Caribou Cry River		Translation of the Dene name, Twitya River. The waters of this river are too dangerous to travel - even a bull caribou would cry out.	106 A/03	64°04'20"	129°03'45"
<i>See also Twitya River</i>					
Caribou Hills			107 B/10	68°45'00"	134°14'00"
Caribou Islands			85 H/14	61°55'15"	113°32'00"
Caribou Lake		English translation of Dene name, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/02	62°07'00"	112°49'00"
Caribou Lake			95 E/03	61°07'00"	127°04'00"
Caribou Lake		English translation of Dene name, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/16	62°59'00"	114°01'00"
Caribou Narrows			75 O/11	63°44'31"	107°13'11"
Caribou Pass			105 P/11	63°33'00"	129°12'00"
Caribou Point			85 G/12	61°31'00"	115°40'00"
Caribou Range			95 F/05	61°15'00"	125°47'00"
Caribou Rapids		Name in local use.	75 P/12	63°32'34"	105°39'31"
Caribou River			95 D/15	61°27'00"	125°47'00"
Carl Baetz Lake		Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°50'41"	134°55'19"
Carle Lake		Commemorates Corporal Robert Carle, MM, A/22273, 48th Highlanders of Canada, RCIC, who died on January 20, 1944.	86 C/10	64°39'00"	116°35'00"
Carleton Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Edmund Bruce Carleton, J/88306, DFM, 419 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on March 15, 1945.	75 B/07	60°17'00"	106°57'00"
Carley Lake		Commemorates Flight Sergeant John William Carley, R/98829, 419 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 28, 1943	75 C/03	60°00'00"	109°08'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Carlson Creek		Named after Carlson Lake from which the creek flows. The lake is named after a trapper who had a cabin on its shores.	95 J/05	62°42'00"	123°58'00"
Carlson Lake		Name proposed by J.H. Blair, Shell Oil Co., Calgary, as a local name after a trapper who had a cabin on its shores	95 J/05	62°26'00"	123°50'00"
Carnwath River		Named after Carnwath, Lanark, Scotland, county seat of the Lockharts.	107 A/08	68°26'00"	128°52'00"
Carousel Lake		Name suggested by the shape of the lake.	86 H/13	65°48'00"	113°52'00"
Carpenter Bay		Named by M.G. Cameron after Stanley Carpenter, draughtsman and computer on his Dominion Lands Survey party.	76 C/01	64°14'00"	108°19'00"
Carpenter Lake		This feature is named after the Carpenter family, long time residents of Sachs Harbour	97 G/16	71°49'15"	124°28'15"
Carter Bay		Named by George Meham, 1853, "after a friend." Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge Discovery.	88 G/13	75°58'00"	119°37'00"
Carter Lake			75 I/16	62°57'00"	104°18'00"
Cartridge Plateau			85 M/10	63°51'00"	119°30'00"
Cascade of the Thirteen Steps		Name used by Parks Canada in connection with their canoeing information.	95 E/07	61°26'00"	126°36'00"
Casimir Island		Named after Casimir, an old Chipewyan man who had travelled that area and sketched a crude map for Thierry Mallet of the Kazan River Expedition, 1926.	65 E/07	61°28'00"	102°36'25"
Casimir Lake		Named from Casimir Island situated in this lake	65 E/07	61°28'00"	102°38'00"
Cassino Lake		Commemorates the Battle of Monte Casino, Italy on which a monastery was destroyed during the Italian campaign by Canadians and Poles during the winter of 1944.	86 D/03	64°05'00"	119°25'00"
Castel Bay		Named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson in 1916 after Aamout Castel, member of the expedition.	88 F/04	74°12'00"	119°53'00"
Castel Butte		Named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson in 1916 after Aamout Castel, member of the expedition.	79 C/12	77°40'00"	111°23'00"
Castle Bluff			107D16	69°47'00"	128°46'00"
Castor Lake		Named after an old Dene family at Behchokò, reported by Rank Russell, 1898.	86 B/05	64°28'00"	115°57'00"
Cathedral Creek		Name taken from that of the adjacent mountain proposed by Kingston.	95 F/12	61°35'00"	125°34'00"
Cathedral Mountain		Named by D.R. Kingston, Dept. of Geol., University of Wisconsin, because the Devonian Strata of this mountain has weathered to form spires not unlike cathedral spires.	95 F/12	61°43'00"	125°39'00"
Cathedral Rock			95 F/07	61°24'00"	124°56'00"
Catherine Point		Named by William E. Parry, 1820, probably after Catherine Edwards, daughter of the Rev. R. Hankinson, Rector of Walpole, Lynn, widow of Samuel Hoare of Hampstead, and Parry's second wife.	88 G/10	75°44'00"	117°55'00"
Catholic Lake		Named after a Dene family named Catholic who had a camp on nearby Whitefish Lake.	75 J/11	62°37'06"	107°20'28"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Caution Channel</b> <i>See also Nauyaan Ikirahaa</i>		This name was suggested by the caution taken by the CSS Richardson in traversing this channel.	87 F/10	70°34'47"	117°20'06"
<b>Cayen Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Adelord Cayen, L/13124, South Saskatchewan Regiment, RCIC, who died on August 19, 1942 at age 40.	65 D/02	60°01'37"	102°33'58"
<b>Celibeta Creek</b>		Named for Celibeta Lake	95 B/01	60°00'00"	122°21'00"
<b>Celibeta Lake</b> <i>See also Tóochoo Lake</i>		Commemorates David Celibeta, Treaty 11 signatory (17 July 1922), and Fort Liard headman, who trapped in the area for many years	95 B01	60°12'52"	122°20'14"
<b>Centaur Lake</b>		Name suggested by the shape of the lake	86 H/13	65°46'00"	113°44'00"
<b>Ceylon Creek</b>		Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°40'49"	134°41'07"
<b>Chaa Ka'adeh (Lake)</b>	"A boy" – Ts'iidejji word	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/15	67°50'35"	130°48'52"
<b>Chalco Lake</b>		Named on account of the prevalence of that type of rock in the vicinity.	86 B/06	64°19'00"	115°04'00"
<b>Chalus Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Peter Chalus, L/102479, South Saskatchewan Regiment, RCIC, who died on October 23, 1944.	75 C/03	60°01'00"	109°28'00"
<b>Champagne Lakes</b>			75 D/11	60°38'00"	111°10'00"
<b>Chan Lake</b>			85 F/15	61°53'20"	116°32'30"
<b>Chan Lake</b>		A mining company known as Chan Yellowknife Gold Mines owned property in the vicinity of the lake. Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as a name in common use locally.	85 J/09	62°38'20"	114°21'30"
<b>Chappuis Lake</b>		Named after former Constable M. Chappuis, Provincial Police of Fond-du-Lac district; then at Cumberland House. It was reported he had the first command of the large Police Patrol Boat, the <i>Athabasca Lake</i> .	75 B/02	60°00'00"	106°51'00"
<b>Char Point</b>		Named because a bountiful supply of this fish was found in Liverpool Bay.	107 E/02	70°06'00"	129°22'00"
<b>Charles Lake</b>			75 D/02	60°00'00"	110°35'00"
<b>Charlie Hills</b>		Named after Charlie Rufus, a reindeer herder.	107 B/14	68°51'00"	134°18'00"
<b>Charlie Lake</b>		Submitted by M.G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as first shown on a plan prepared by the mining engineer who developed mineral claims in this area.	86 B/12	64°31'00"	115°31'00"
<b>Charlie Rat Viteetshik (Creek)</b>	Charlie Rat – "his creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/11	67°38'13"	135°29'21"
<b>Charlie Stewart Viteetshik (Creek)</b>	Charlie Stewart – "his creek"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°10'08"	135°08'60"
<b>Charloir, Lac de</b>		Named after Antoine De Charloir, George Back's Métis bowman whom he praised highly on his 1833-35 expedition.	75 O/13	63°50'00"	107°57'00"
<b>Charlton Bay</b>			86 E/16	65°52'00"	118°07'00"
<b>Charlton Bay</b>		Named by J.W. Tyrrell, after Wm. Andrew Charlton, an MLA from Ontario.	75 K/11	62°42'00"	109°07'00"



Louise Falls Rene Fumaleau/NWT Archives/N-1995-005: 0629





Break up of the Arctic Red River, west from Tsiigehtchic R. Knights/NWT Archives/N-1993-002-0016



Slave River NWT Archive/Rene Fumoleau/N-1988-051-2856



Lockhart River - Parry Falls  
Dept. of Public Works and Services/NWT Archives/G-1995-001: 6842

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Chartrand Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Ricardo Chartrand, D/51367, MiD, Royal 22e Regiment (Vandoos), RCIC, who died on December 16, 1943.	86 B/05	64°27'00"	115°31'00"
<b>Chasm Creek</b>			96 E/12	65°39'10"	127°43'15"
<b>Chedabucto Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy minesweeper HMCS <i>Chedabucto</i> . On 21 Oct 1943 she collided with the cable vessel <i>Lord Kelvin</i> and sank 30 miles from Rimouski with the loss of one officer, Sub-Lieutenant (E) Donald William Tuke, RCNVR, of Haileybury, On. Sub-Lt. Tuke has no known grave. His name is inscribed on the Halifax Memorial.	85 J/05	62°23'15"	115°32'00"
<b>Chehlùk Goonlii (Lake)</b>	"Loche – lots of"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°35'55"	132°21'40"
<b>Chehlùk Gòonlii (Lake)</b>	"Loche – lots of"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/04	67°04'20"	131°40'00"
<b>Chehlùk Jàl K'it (River Mouth)</b>	"Loche – jiggling – place"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°38'23"	134°36'16"
<b>Chehlùk Jeł (River Mouth)</b>	"Loche – jiggling"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°59'28"	134°07'03"
<b>Chelay Lake</b>			86 E/03	65°14'00"	119°26'00"
<b>Cheropita Lake</b>		Commemorates Sergeant William Thomas Cheropita, R/123904, 410 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 27, 1943.	75 A/03	60°01'00"	105°20'00"
<b>Chesney Lake</b>		Commemorates Lieutenant James Lorne Chesney, 3rd Armoured Reconnaissance Regt., Governor General's Horse Guards, RCAC, who died on October 24, 1944.	75 B/02	60°01'00"	106°54'00"
<b>Chevalier Bay</b>			78 G/04	75°05'00"	111°24'00"
<b>Chi' ahk'ee (Lake)</b>	"(Fish) in the water are fat"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/01	68°06'06"	132°31'57"
<b>Chick Lake</b>			106 H/16	65°52'00"	128°06'00"
<b>Chidaltaji (Creek)</b>	"Trail coming out of a narrow place"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°28'37"	133°34'29"
<b>Chief Nataway Peninsula</b>		Commemorates a Chipewyan resident who trapped in this region.	75 F/12	61°40'00"	109°46'00"
<b>Chigwaazraii (Mountain)</b>	"Black coloured mountain"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°55'17"	135°28'02"
<b>Chihvyah Khàtr'ahjil (Lake)</b>	"Underwater snare (fishnet) – (someone) pulled them out fast"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Believed to refer to someone taking out their nets very quickly because they were in a hurry.	106 M/07	67°25'29"	134°36'43"
<b>Chii Choo Dhe'ejj (Rock)</b>	"Rock – big – is there"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°12'25"	132°53'09"
<b>Chii Choo Dhidlee (Lake)</b>	"Rock – big – many are there"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°39'29"	132°22'46"
<b>Chii Choo Juu'ejj (Hill)</b>	"Rock – big – was sitting there"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°18'53"	133°41'41"
<b>Chii Choo Teek'adh (Lake)</b>	"Underwater fishtrap (made with) big rocks"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106M08	67°22'15"	134°06'49"
<b>Chii Chyaa Njik (Creek)</b>	Ts'iidejj word – "river"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. The name may refer to the fish in deep water.	106 N/06	67°19'51"	133°21'12"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Chii Chyaa Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	Ts'iidejǫ́ word – “at the mouth”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°19'51"	133°21'11"
<b>Chii Chyaa Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Ts'iidejǫ́ word – “lake”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°24'55"	133°09'09"
<b>Chii Da'kàa</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	“Rock – faded”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°16'55"	134°52'02"
<b>Chii Echejǫ́</b> ( <i>Bank</i> )	“Cliff – shelter of”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°27'24"	133°45'12"
<b>Chii Echejǫ́ Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	“Ciff – shelter of – lake”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°28'17"	133°45'46"
<b>Chii Ezah Njik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	“Rock – echo (hollow) – creek”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	116 P/09	67°43'31"	136°15'37"
<b>Chii Gho' Tǫ́ajǫ́</b> ( <i>Hills</i> )	“Rock – teeth – between”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. When looking across at this area, the hillside looks like a partial set of teeth.	106 N/05	67°27'41"	133°43'55"
<b>Chii Ghòh</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	“Rock – round”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Name refers to its shape.	106 N/03	67°05'27"	133°27'07"
<b>Chii K'ideetak</b> ( <i>Valley</i> )	“Stone – between”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°13'36"	134°53'58"
<b>Chii T'iet</b> ( <i>Bank</i> )	“Against the rock”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Name refers to its shape.	106 N/05	67°28'09"	133°42'04"
<b>Chii Tsal</b> ( <i>Bank</i> )	“Rock – small”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/12	67°34'08"	133°57'55"
<b>Chii Tsal Dik</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	“Rock – small (shale) – on top”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Refers to the hill Fort McPherson is on.	106 M/07	67°26'22"	134°53'06"
<b>Chii Tsal Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	“Rock – small (shale) – its' lake”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°26'08"	134°51'43"
<b>Chii Tsal Vàn Gwinjik</b> ( <i>River</i> )	“Rock – small (shale) – its' lake – along the course of”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°27'44"	134°51'57"
<b>Chii Tsal Vàn Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	“Rock – small (shale) – its' lake – at the mouth of”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°27'44"	134°51'57"
<b>Chii Tsinjahch'uh</b> ( <i>Rock</i> )	“Rock – strange looking”	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Refers to a funny looking rock in the Peel River.	106 M/03	67°08'47"	135°01'09"
<b>Chii Zhit Van Khyidh</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	“Rock – inside – lake – against”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°05'41"	133°50'50"
<b>Chii Zhit Gwinjòo'</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	“Rock – inside – ancient place”	Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/13	67°55'14"	135°17'07"
<b>Chii Zhit Khaiink'in</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	“Rock – inside – is burned out”	Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/13	67°52'47"	135°20'49"
<b>Chii Zhit Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	“Rock – inside – lake”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°06'45"	133°38'24"
<b>Chii Zhit Van Njik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	“Rock – inside – lake – river”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/07	68°19'06"	133°40'34"
<b>Chii Zhit Van Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	“Rock – inside – lake – at the mouth of”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/07	68°19'06"	133°40'34"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Chii Zhit Vàn (Lake)</b> <i>See also Dolomite Lake</i>	“Rock - inside – lake”	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. The name describes the lake as sitting inside rock.	107 B/07	68°17'42"	133°31'55"
<b>Chii Zraii Teetshik (Creek)</b>	“Rock – black – creek”	Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Main route into the mountains and upper Willow Creek area.	106 M/14	67°59'35"	135°21'23"
<b>Chiidjē Naa'ēj (Bluff)</b>	“Bluff – upstream end – (at the) end of”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'47"	133°46'11"
<b>Chiidjē Naa'ēj (Bluff)</b>	“Bluff – upstream end – (at the) end of”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°29'07"	133°46'32"
<b>Chiinuu Naa'ēj (Bluff)</b>	“Bluff – downstream end – (at the) end of”	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'18"	133°45'56"
<b>Chinkeh Creek</b>	“North”	Slavey name for the north fork of Kotaneelee River west of Liard Range.	95 C/09	60°36'00"	124°01'00"
<b>Chipp Lake</b>			85 I/07	62°28'00"	112°38'00"
<b>Chitty Lake</b>		Dr. Healey originated the name and he chose to call the lake after Dennis Chitty, a prominent Canadian ecologist whose writing and teaching had considerably influenced the kind of research he was doing on the lakes. Name is in local use.	85 J/09	62°42'50"	114°07'55"
<b>Christiansen Rapids</b>		Named after C. Christiansen. He was a prospector, who drowned here in August, 1938.	75 D/12	60°39'00"	111°57'00"
<b>Christie Bay</b>		Named by George Back in 1833, after Chief Factor Christie; probably Alex Christie, Hudson's Bay Company governor for Red River Colony, 1847.	75 L/11	62°32'00"	111°10'00"
<b>Christina Creek</b>		Name taken from maps which were taken by the officer of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 E/01	65°10'35"	126°25'25"
<b>Christison Lake</b>		Commemorates Squadron Leader William Ritchie Christison, DFC, J/15143, 404 Sqn, RCAF, who died on March 24, 1945.	86 B/09	64°34'00"	114°05'00"
<b>Chuck Lake</b>			86 B/03	64°07'00"	115°14'00"
<b>Chugwich'yàa' (Lake)</b>	“Ragged looking”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/04	67°06'50"	131°47'23"
<b>Chugwich'yàa Ehchejiltyin (Lake)</b>	“Ragged lake – it sits in the shelter”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/04	67°08'48"	131°51'01"
<b>Chugwich'yàa Njik (Creek)</b>	“Ragged looking – river”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after the lake it flows from.	106 O/05	67°21'01"	131°55'28"
<b>Chugwich'yàa Tshik (River Mouth)</b>	“Ragged looking – at the mouth of”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after the lake it flows from.	106 O/05	67°21'03"	131°55'31"
<b>Chumak Viteetshik (Creek)</b>	Chumak - “his creek”	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for an Inuk who lived here a long time ago.	106 M/10	67°38'46"	134°54'33"
<b>Chutes Twin, Parc territorial des</b> <i>See also Twin Falls Territorial Park</i>		French name for Twin Falls Territorial Park. Named for Alexandra and Louise Falls, the two waterfalls that go through the park on the Hay River.	85 C/09	60°31'12"	116°13'12"
<b>Chuu Nididzin (Lake)</b>	“Water – dark and clear”	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Describes the clear and dark water which is brownish green in colour.	106 M/07	67°26'35"	134°41'11"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Chuu Nididzin Njik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Water – dark and clear – creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Refers to a funny looking rock in the Peel River.	106 M/07	67°28'13"	133°51'42"
<b>Chqu Didzin</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Water – clear"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/12	67°33'05"	133°36'28"
<b>Chqu Tsil K'adh</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Water – splashing (from movement of fish) – fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°28'24"	133°13'24"
<b>Cinnamon Island</b>		Proposed by A.L. Cumming, Supt. of Mackenzie District that McMeekan Island named after J. Murray McMeekan be changed to Cinnamon Island, named after N. Cinnamon.	85 J/09	62°31'10"	114°15'45"
<b>Claire Point</b>			78 F/14	74°45'00"	110°36'00"
<b>Clan Lake</b>		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, geologist, as the name preferred and used by prospectors in the area.	85 J/16	62°56'30"	114°15'35"
<b>Clapperton Island</b>		This feature was named by John Richardson, 1826, in honour of the undaunted explorer Hugh Clapperton, (1788-1827) of central Africa.	97 C/09	69°42'00"	123°57'00"
<b>Clarendon, Cape</b>			78 F/12	74°30'00"	111°37'00"
<b>Clark Island</b>		Named after William Clark, buoy contractor and resident of Fort Simpson.	95 H/15	61°50'30"	120°56'20"
<b>Clark Lake</b>			95 E/01	61°15'00"	126°15'00"
<b>Clark, Mount</b>		Named after a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company who ascended it and took breakfast on the summit, leaving there a flagon of brandy for future adventures.	96 C/08	64°25'00"	124°13'00"
<b>Clarke River</b>		Named after Dr. C.H.D. Clarke, who carried on investigations here in 1936-37.	65 M/12	63°37'08"	104°27'45"
<b>Clausen Creek</b>		Named after Ed Clausen who trapped at its mouth in the 1920s. Submitted by F.H. Peters, Surveyor General, as shown on a 1928 blueprint map by Fenley Hunter.	95 F/08	61°15'00"	124°02'00"
<b>Clay Point</b>		Name supplied by John Goodall, former member of NWT Council.	95 H/14	61°51'00"	121°20'50"
<b>Clearwater Bay</b>		Submitted by Annemarie Krogen, Geographical Branch, who says "with its sandy shores and clear water it stands in contrast to the bays east of it."	96 I/14	66°45'00"	121°27'00"
<b>Clearwater Creek</b>		Name appears on a 1928 blueprint map by Fenley Hunter.	95 F/12	61°35'00"	125°34'00"
<b>Cleaver Lake</b>		Submitted by the Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°06'00"	117°52'00"
<b>Cleft Lake</b>		The main body of this lake lies in an unusually long, unbroken and deep cleft on fissure in the rock formation, making it a unique and noticeable feature in the entire district.	85 I/10	62°29'00"	112°40'00"
<b>Clements Creek</b>		Named after E. Clements who has a fishing station there. This creek also forms a harbour for small boats.	96 G/02	65°02'55"	122°59'40"
<b>Cleverly Point</b>		Named after the captain of Émile F. De Bray's sledge on the Belcher expedition, 1852-54.	89 A/06	76°29'00"	114°09'00"
<b>Cli Lake</b>		Named Cli (Clee) Lake after Chief Cli of the Fort Simpson Band, present chief, whose forbearer and self have trapped that area for many years.	95 G/14	61°59'00"	123°18'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Cliff Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°26'20"	114°16'20"
Cliff Point			107D15	69°48'36"	129°35'20"
Clinton-Colden Lake		Named by George Back "as a mark of respect to the memory of those distinguished individuals." Those individuals were De Witt Clinton (1769-1828) and Cadwaller David Colden (1769-1834), American lawyers and statesmen.	75 O/14	63°55'00"	107°29'00"
Clive Lake		Named after Lewis Clive, who did scientific work in area.	85 M/02	63°12'00"	118°52'00"
Cloud Bay			96 H/04	65°04'00"	121°40'00"
Cloverleaf Lake		Name used in Geological Survey Summary Report, 1923.	95 N/16	63°55'00"	124°52'00"
Clobber Point		Named by Robert McClure or Robert Wynniatt c. 1851-54, from its proximity to Worksoy Head. Probably named after Clobber Park, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.	88 A/16	72°57'45"	112°32'00"
Clut Island		After Bishop Isidore Clut, OMI.	86 F/12	65°33'00"	117°45'00"
Clut Lake		Named by Émile Petitot after Bishop Clut, Roman Catholic Diocese of Mackenzie River.	86 E/08	65°33'00"	117°41'00"
Coal Creek		Submitted by Surveyor General from a survey by T.A. Link, 1921.	96 D/16	64°46'00"	126°11'00"
Coal Creek		Named on map and in the Geographic Branch Publication "Identification of Petitots' Riviere La Ronciere-Le Noury."	97 C/03	69°07'00"	126°20'00"
Coal Mine Bluffs		Coal seams found in the cliff face were utilized by Inuit wintering on south east Banks Island (1940s and '50s).	97H09	71°35'48"	120°26'45"
Coal Mine Lake		Supplied by H. J. Mitchell, Sub-District Administrator, Aklavik, as named by Mr. Hansen who operates the coal mine.	117 A/09	68°42'39"	136°18'25"
Coast Point			87 F/14	70°51'14"	118°11'42"
<i>See also Putuutaam hingia</i>					
Coates Lake		In memory of the late Dr. James A. Coates, Consulting Geologist who was a pioneer in the geological study of the copper and silver deposits in this region. Dr. Coates was killed in an airplane crash of a float equipped Beaver carrying Coates, John Hulse, Andrew Roy and pilot Arthur Milne.	95 L/10	62°42'00"	126°41'00"
Cobalt Island			86 K/04	66°05'00"	118°03'00"
Cobalt Lake			86 K/04	66°01'00"	117°52'00"
Cobb Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Nelson Alexander Cobb, J 16276, DFC35 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 29, 1943.	75 F/15	61°55'00"	108°45'00"
Cochrane Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant James Cochrane, MC, RCIC, (2nd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry), who died on March 24, 1945. Though a member of the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, Lt. Cochrane died while serving as a CANLOAN officer in Second Regiment, Oxford and Buck Light Infantry.	75 A/15	60°53'00"	104°45'00"
Cold Island		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107D10	69°43'02"	129°02'31"
Coldblow Lake		Descriptive of weather reported by J. Carroll, a surveyor, when observing here.	75 P/08	63°22'00"	104°07'00"
Cole Lake			85 N/10	63°41'00"	116°35'00"
Collingwood Range			87 G/07	71°30'00"	116°45'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Collins, Cape</b>		Applied to an island rather than a point. T. H. Manning proposed that the name be reinstated as Point Collins. GNBC adopted Cape Collins.	98 C/09	73°39'00"	124°20'00"
<b>Collinson, Cape</b>		This feature was named by George Nares, 1875, after Capt. Admiral Sir Richard Collinson who commanded an expedition in search of Franklin 1850-54.	97H06	71°17'19"	122°04'36"
<b>Colquhoun Point</b>		Cape Colquhoun was named by Robert McClure, 1851, after Col. Colquhoun, RA.	98 E/10	74°32'00"	121°46'00"
<b>Colquhoun River</b>		Named in association with Colquhoun Point.	98E10	74°32'03"	121°52'48"
<b>Colville Lake</b>		Name given by John Franklin during his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827, for Andrew Colville, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company 1852-1856	96 M/08	67°10'00"	126°00'00"
<b>Colville Ridge</b>		Proposed by Geographical Survey for "a north-easterly trending, structurally controlled ridge which forms the north shore of Colville Lake and joins Belot Ridge to Maunoir Ridge."	96 M/01	67°18'00"	126°00'00"
<b>Comfort Cove</b>		Named by a sledge party from HMS <i>Resolute</i> , as they found here a piece of driftwood, which they kindled and enjoyed the luxury of a fire.	88 G/07	75°19'00"	117°33'00"
<b>Compton Lake</b>		Named in 1950 after the RCMP officer D.F. Compton who was in charge of the post at Reliance from 1948 to 1951.	75 K/12	62°32'00"	109°47'00"
<b>Conjuror Bay</b>			86 E/09	65°43'00"	118°07'00"
<b>Conley Creek</b>		Commemorates Lieutenant Robert Conley, Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on November 1, 1944.	75 C/03	60°00'00"	109°06'00"
<b>Conn Island</b>			107C07	69°26'56"	133°01'44"
<b>Connu Channel</b>		Name used locally according to Fort Resolution resident, Jim Beaulieu.	85 H/04	61°13'58"	113°39'05"
<b>Conroy Islet</b>		Named after Inspector of Indian Affairs Henry Anthony Conroy who had many eventful trips on the lake. He was appointed treaty commissioner and conducted the negotiations and signings for both Treaty 8 and 11, but died in 1922 before Treaty 11 was completed.	85 B/16	60°59'00"	114°06'00"
<b>Consolation Lake</b>			85 I/07	62°32'00"	112°55'00"
<b>Contact Lake</b>			86 F/13	65°58'00"	117°50'00"
<b>Contwoyto Lake</b>		This lake was named Contwoyto (meaning Rum Lake) by John Franklin on his First Overland Expedition because Samuel Heame supplied rum to Dene at this place.	76 E/08	65°42'00"	110°50'00"
<b>Contwoyto River</b>		Name derived from Contwoyto Lake	76 C/09	64°43'00"	108°07'00"
<b>Conway Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Joseph William Henry Conway, J/20157, D.F.C., 268 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on July 4, 1944.	75 E/06	61°18'00"	111°15'00"
<b>Cook Lake</b>		Named by George Back during his overland expedition, 1833.	75 N/02	63°13'00"	108°45'00"
<b>Cooke Creek</b>		Named after Mrs. Keith Cooke, wife of Sergeant Keith Cooke, R.C. Signals. She was the first white woman on this creek.	75 D/12	60°31'00"	111°36'00"
<b>Cooley Lake</b>		Named by R. A. Gibson, after a trapper named J. W. Cooley in the Reliance district.	75 K/03	62°04'00"	109°02'00"
<b>Coombe Lake</b>		Named after a prospector.	75 M/03	63°14'00"	111°10'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Copeland Lake		Commemorates Sergeant Ben Bales Copeland, R/79564, 405 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 1, 1942.	75 A/03	60°00'00"	105°06'00"
Copp Lake		Copp Lake appears on a map of Wood Buffalo Park, Dept. of Interior.	85 B/02	60°14'15"	114°41'00"
Copp Lake		Named after Flight Officer Copp, ex. RCAF, in charge of photographic detachment in 1931.	86 K/02	66°12'00"	116°45'00"
Copp River			85 B/06	60°18'30"	115°05'00"
Coppercap Mountain		This mountain is capped by rocks that are the colour of a copper cent.	95 L/10	62°42'00"	126°39'00"
Coppermine River		Named by Samuel Hearne in 1771 after the copper found on its banks.	76 D/11	67°49'00"	115°04'00"
Cora Harbour			98F08	74°16'24"	124°37'18"
Coral Falls		Named by Charles E. Whittaker for the abundant corals that occur in the rock formation exposed at the falls and along the river in its vicinity.	85 E/04	61°08'00"	119°50'00"
Corner Lake		Lake lies at common corner of several claim groups.	86 B/06	64°19'00"	115°10'00"
Cornwall Island			86 K/05	66°21'00"	117°45'00"
Cornwell Bay		Named for Sydney A. Cornwell, Captain of the Hudson's Bay Company steamer <i>Baychimo</i> . It was stuck in ice and abandoned in 1931 but did not sink, it is now a famous ghost ship around Alaska.	97 F/02	70°11'00"	124°36'00"
Corral Bay		Name comes from a blueprint map at Reindeer Station.	107C10	69°32'00"	133°50'10"
Corridor Creek			95 F/15	61°51'00"	124°36'00"
Cosmo Creek		Named for Cosmo Melvill, John Hornby's companion in 1908-11. See also Melvill Creek.	86 L/09	66°36'00"	118°01'00"
Cosmos Lake		Named in connection with the recovery of parts of USSR satellite Cosmos 954.	75 P/16	63°49'00"	104°13'00"
Cossack Bay		From map by Flight Lieutenant Rutledge, RCAF.	75 M/16	63°53'00"	110°25'00"
Cote Lake		Commemorates Flight Sergeant Joseph Richard Cote, R/142131, 424 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 2, 1943.	65 D/04	60°00'51"	103°47'24"
Cotterill Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Stanley Herbert Ross Cotterill, J/4874, DFC, 418 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 18, 1944.	86 B/02	64°09'00"	114°50'00"
Coty, Mount		Name supplied to A.S.E. field party by manager of Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Fort Liard.	95 B/02	60°18'00"	123°32'00"
Courageous Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy aircraft carrier HMS <i>Courageous</i> , torpedoed 17 September 1939, southwest of Ireland. The carrier sank in 20 minutes; 518 of her 1,200 complement were lost including her commander, Captain W.T. Makeig-Jones.	76 D/02	64°10'00"	111°15'00"
Courier Lake		Named after the aircraft courier service at Yellowknife.	75 M/12	63°32'00"	111°56'00"
Coventry Lake		Named after the British city of Coventry, heavily bombed during World War II.	75 G/01	61°09'55"	106°09'50"
Cow Cove			97 F/01	70°11'00"	124°45'00"
Cowan Lake		Commemorates Major George Paxton Cowan, S/N 92, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Battery Field Regt., Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on May 25, 1944.	85 O/06	63°21'00"	115°16'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Cowper Point		Discovered by Robert Wynniatt, 1851; named after Hon. William Francis Cowper, MP, Lord of the Admiralty, 1846-52 and 1852-55.	78 B/13	72°48'00"	111°33'00"
Coyne Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Edward Kenneth Coyne, J/94267, DFC, 7 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 5, 1945.	75 H/06	61°30'00"	105°05'00"
Coyote River		This feature was named after John Kioluk ("Coyote") originally from the eastern Arctic. On release from prison (c.1962) he lived in Sachs Harbour, hunting caribou in this region during the fall.	98A03	72°14'06"	122°08'17"
Cracroft Bay		Named by John Richardson, on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition 1826, after Thomas Robert Cracroft who married Isabella, sister of John Franklin.	97 C/15	69°49'00"	125°06'00"
Crag Point			87 G/10	71°33'00"	117°57'00"
Cranston Lake		Proposed by Chief Cartographer as a local name.	86 B/06	64°21'00"	115°12'00"
Cranswick River		Named after S. J. Cranswick, a Toronto geologist employed by Peel Plateau Exploration Ltd., who drowned in a flash flood on July 10, 1954. His body was never recovered.	106 G/13	66°05'00"	132°09'00"
Crapaud Lake	"Toad"	French translation of the Dene name.	85 J/16	62°56'00"	114°01'00"
Crawford Lake		Commemorates Squadron Leader Nathan Crawford, J/12954, DFC, Royal Canadian Air Force, who died January 2nd, 1945.	65 E/14	61°58'00"	103°18'00"
Credit Lake		Named for Matthew Pelonquin dit Credit, Canadien voyageur member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-22.	86 A/09	64°39'00"	112°30'00"
Creek Lake		English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/08	62°28'25"	114°01'00"
Crescent Bank		Proposed by Marine Sciences from the shape of the sandbank.	107 E/03	70°11'00"	130°42'00"
Crescent Island			85 G/15	61°47'00"	114°39'00"
Crescent Lake		Name has been in continuous use since 1947.	85 I/15	62°55'00"	112°58'00"
Criss Lake		The origin of this name is unknown but it has been in use since 1943.	85 P/04	63°05'00"	113°31'00"
Critchell-Bullock Arm		Named after Capt. J. C. Critchell-Bullock, an explorer and author who wintered in the district in 1925.	75 O/06	63°26'23"	107°00'23"
Croft Lake		Named after Clark Croft who trapped from Beaverhill Lake.	75 I/01	62°07'00"	104°13'00"
Crompton Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Richard Clifford Crompton, J/1189, 434 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 29, 1944.	75 B/03	60°00'00"	107°13'00"
Cronyn Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Peter Hume Cronyn, DFC, C/24436, 427 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 13, 1944.	75 G/06	61°25'27"	107°06'38"
Crooked Channel		Name recommended by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.	107 B/11	68°39'00"	134°41'00"
Crooked Foot Lake		Named for one of John Franklin's Aboriginal guides on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-22.	86 A/04	64°09'00"	113°34'00"
Crooked Lake		Named by people regularly travelling across Richards Island.	107C06	69°20'28"	134°16'47"
Crooked Lake			105 I/01	62°13'40"	128°27'35"
Cross Fault Lake		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in this area.	86 K/04	66°06'00"	117°59'00"
Cross Lake		The origin of this name is unknown but it has been in use since 1943.	85 P/04	63°06'00"	113°32'00"
Crossley Lakes		Named by Cecil B. C. Donnelly, DLS, after his pilot's fiancée.	107 A/10	68°38'00"	129°32'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Crosswise Island</b>		Name is from the manuscript map of Great Bear Lake by Dr. Miller of Fisheries Research Board as Crosswise of the Lake Island.	96 K/02	66°13'00"	124°38'00"
<b>Crow Foot Lake</b>			85 N/10	63°37'00"	116°33'00"
<b>Crow Rock Creek</b>		English translation of Slavey name <i>Syzyah Thayah</i> .	95 O/13	63°53'55"	123°27'50"
<b>Crowe Lake</b>		Commemorates Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Marston Crowe, Royal Canadian Regiment, RCIC, who died on July 24, 1943.	75 H/08	61°20'07"	104°22'27"
<b>Crozier Channel</b>		Named after Captain Francis R. M. Crozier, Midshipman on the HMS <i>Fury</i> (Parry, 1821-23) and on the HMS <i>Hecla</i> (Parry, 1824-25); Capt. of the HMS <i>Terror</i> in the Franklin Expedition, and in command of the expedition after Franklin's death in 1847.	88 G/13	75°55'00"	119°00'00"
<b>Crozier Channel</b>			89 D/03	76°10'00"	118°30'00"
<b>Crozier, Cape</b>		Named after Captain Francis R. M. Crozier, Midshipman on the HMS <i>Fury</i> (Parry, 1821-23) and on the HMS <i>Hecla</i> (Parry, 1824-25); Capt. of the HMS <i>Terror</i> in the Franklin Expedition, and in command of the expedition after Franklin's death in 1847. Named by Robert McClure.	98 E/10	74°31'00"	121°07'00"
<b>Cruickshanks Lake</b>		Named after Andrew Cruickshank, Canadian Airways pilot, who was killed in July of 1932.	86 F/14	65°55'00"	117°26'00"
<b>Cruikshank Lake</b>		From Department of Interior plan of Thelon Game Sanctuary.	75 P/11	63°32'00"	105°21'00"
<b>Crumbling Point</b>		Proposed by Marine Sciences because it describes the crumbling mud cliffs that are falling into the sea.	107 C10	69°36'25"	133°54'10"
<b>Crystal Island</b>		Named by J.W. Tyrrell because of clusters of small clear quartz crystals.	75 O/04	63°03'15"	107°56'44"
<b>Cuming Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Lloyd Wesley Cuming, J/7849, 61 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 27, 1944.	75 C/02	60°00'00"	108°48'00"
<b>Currie, Cape</b>		Commemorates Sir Arthur William Currie (1875-1933), Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Corps in Flanders 1917-1918.	97 G16	71°47'01"	124°31'10"
<b>Cut-Off Island</b>		Name provided by T.W. Barry.	107 D09	69°39'54"	128°56'57"
<b>Cy Peck Inlet</b>		In honour of Lt. Col. Cyrus Wesley Peck, VC, DSO & Bar. First World War: Lieutenant Colonel 16th Bn. Manitoba Regiment (Canadian Scottish), Canadian Expeditionary Force, (Canadian Scottish) Commander. On 2 September 1918 at Cagnicourt, France, when Lieutenant Colonel Peck's command, after capturing the first objective, was held up by enemy machine-gun fire, he went forward and made a personal reconnaissance under very heavy fire. Returning, he reorganised his battalion and pushed them forward. He then went out, under the most intense artillery and machine-gun fire and intercepted the tanks, giving them the necessary directions, pointing out where they were to make for, and thus paving the way for an infantry battalion to push forward. To this battalion he subsequently gave the necessary support.	107 E/08	70°21'00"	128°00'00"
<b>Cyclops, Cape</b>		Named by Edward Belcher, after the <i>Cyclops</i> , a steam frigate employed on the west coast of Africa, 1848-51.	88 G/01	75°07'00"	116°40'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>D</b>					
<b>D, Island</b>		Letter to Alex Stevenson from Henry G. Cook notes, "The Hay River Council has discussed the island names and felt that as these islands have traditionally and historically carried letters of the alphabet and have been used on legal documents, titles etc., that they should remain so named".	85 B/13	60°51'00"	115°45'00"
<b>D.O.T. Lake</b>		Supplied by O. F. Eliason, Game Officer, Fort Norman [Tulita], as a locally used name.	96 E/07	65°16'00"	126°41'00"
<b>Daaghaltyè' Tshik (River Mouth)</b>	"Daaghal's father – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after a little boy Daaghal's father, who used to live here.	106 N/05	67°21'41"	133°44'13"
<b>Daaghaltyè' Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Daaghal's father – his lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after a little boy Daaghal's father, who used to live here.	106 N/05	67°21'45"	133°46'27"
<b>Daats'at Chihvyah K'it Gwichoo (Creek)</b>	"Sucker – underwater snare – (fishnet) – place – big"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named because Suckers come out of the lake and down the creek in the spring.	106 M/02	67°07'18"	134°59'27"
<b>Daats'at Chihvyah K'it Gwitsal (Creek)</b>	"Sucker – underwater snare – (fishnet) – place – small"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°05'00"	134°52'24"
<b>Daats'it K'adh (Lake)</b>	"Sucker – fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Refers to a fish trap set for all the suckers in water.	106 O/05	67°27'53"	131°44'23"
<b>Daats'it K'adh Chii Hihd Chuudlajj (River)</b>	"Sucker – fishtrap – rocky hillside – current runs against it"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/03	67°04'15"	133°21'09"
<b>Daazrajj Vàn K'adh (Lake)</b>	"Swan – its' lake – fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/04	67°06'25"	133°40'55"
<b>Daazrajj Vàn K'adh Njik (Creek)</b>	"Swan – Its' lake – Fishtrap – River"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°59'55"	133°20'45"
<b>Daazrajj Vàn K'adh Tshik (River mouth)</b>	"Swan – its' lake – fishtrap – at the mouth of"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°59'55"	133°20'45"
<b>Dachan Choo Gèhnjik (River)</b>	"Wood – big – river"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/07	67°15'15"	132°34'18"
<b>Dachan Dha'aii Njik (River)</b>	"Timber – there – creek"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/04	67°03'09"	135°31'39"
<b>Dachan Jòò' (Hill)</b>	"Wood – old"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/09	66°42'29"	132°26'27"
<b>Dachan Lee K'adh (Lake)</b>	"Wood – on the end – fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Refers to this area being at the edge of the timber and that a fish trap was used on the lake.	106 N/16	67°56'49"	132°13'18"
<b>Dachan Njuu Njik (Creek)</b>	"Stick – long – creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/11	67°44'54"	135°26'45"
<b>Dadson Lake</b>		Named after A. J. Dadson, Ph.D., Geologist, with Westfield Mining Co.	85 P/06	63°19'00"	113°20'00"
<b>Dahadinni Range</b>		Name originates from the river.	95 N/02	63°22'00"	124°53'00"
<b>Dahadinni River</b>		From the Dene name 'dawhoot-dinneh'.	95 N/02	63°59'00"	124°22'00"
<b>Dahadinni, Mount</b>			95 N/10	63°40'00"	125°00'00"
<b>Dahakaycho Lake</b>	"Big Rock Lake."	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley.	95 O/02	63°06'40"	122°59'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Daigle Lake</b>		Name originates, presumably, from claims maps.	85 I/09	62°35'00"	114°21'00"
<b>Daisy Lake</b>			75 K/05	62°30'00"	109°29'00"
<b>Dal Lake</b>		Named after the nickname of G.C.F. Dalziel who trapped in that area about 25 years ago. A.S.E., states, "it definitely refers to Mr. Dalziel who walked through this country to Norman Wells".	95 M/01	63°07'00"	126°30'00"
<b>Dalgliesh Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Lloyd George Dalgliesh, J/8635, 38 (RAF) Sqdn RCAF, who died on January 6, 1944.	75 C/02	60°01'00"	108°57'00"
<b>Dalhousie, Cape</b>		Named by John Richardson (1826) in honour of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie (1770-1838), Governor General of Canada, 1820-28.	107 E/02	70°15'00"	129°40'00"
<b>Dall Range</b>		Named after the Dall sheep that are observed on this range.	95 F/11	61°40'00"	125°28'00"
<b>Dalton Island</b>		Commemorates Flight Sergeant Gordon Edwin Dalton, R/120612, 90 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 3, 1943.	75 A/12	60°00'00"	104°37'00"
<b>Dalts'an Jìthìnùu (Hill)</b>	"Crooked back—teeming"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°19'41"	134°50'57"
<b>Dalts'an Jìthìnùu Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Crooked back—teeming—its' lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°20'35"	134°54'54"
<b>Dam Creek</b>			95 O/13	63°47'15"	123°58'55"
<b>Damant Lake</b>		Commemorates Signalman Robert Damant, D/3385, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, who died on December 19, 1941.	75 H/11	61°45'50"	105°05'06"
<b>Dames Point</b>		Named by George Meham, 1853, after a friend. Meham (1828-1858) participated in the searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 G/13	75°58'00"	119°30'00"
<b>Damoti Lake</b>		Name comes from a report by David E. Wheeler, 1912-13.	86 B/03	64°11'00"	115°05'00"
<b>Danes Lake</b>		Named after a prospector.	75 M/04	63°13'00"	111°43'00"
<b>Danforth Lakes</b>		Commemorates Private Gordon Archer Danforth, L/12802, South Saskatchewan Regiment, RCIC, who died on August 19, 1942.	65 D/02	60°01'23"	102°53'46"
<b>Danger Island</b>			85 G/15	61°47'00"	114°37'00"
<b>D'Aoust Lake</b>		Named by Mr. R.A. Gibson, after the trappers; P. D'Aoust, J.G. D'Aoust, and G.H. D'Aoust in the Reliance district.	75 K/02	62°08'00"	108°54'00"
<b>Daran Lake</b>		From David E. Wheeler "The Dog-Rib Indian and His Home," 1914.	85 O/14	64°02'00"	115°02'00"
<b>Daring Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Daring</i> (Cdr. S.A. Cooper, RN) that was torpedoed and sunk off the Pentland Firth on 18 February 1940. HMS <i>Daring</i> was escorting convoy HN-12 from Bergen to Methil. There were only 5 survivors; 157 men were lost.	76 D/13	64°50'00"	111°38'00"
<b>Dark Rock Creek</b>		This name has its origin in the feature Tigonankweine Range which is locally called Dark Rock mountain because of the colourful, and in places, dark rock of which it consists.	95 M/15	63°57'00"	126°38'00"
<b>Dark Water Lake</b>			106 M/07	67°26'45"	134°40'45"
<b>Darnley Bay</b>		Named during John Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827, by John Richardson, 1826, in honour of the John Bligh, 4th Earl of Darnley (1767-1831).	97 C/08	69°35'00"	123°40'00"
<b>Darrell Lake</b>		Named after Hubert Darrell, who accompanied David Hanbury on his expedition in 1900.	75 P/13	63°47'00"	105°39'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Darrell River		Named after Hubert Darrell, who accompanied David Hanbury on his expedition in 1900.	75 P/11	63°40'12"	105°09'41"
Dathahneele River	"Windfall River" (because of the small trees in the river).	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley.	95 J/06	62°27'00"	123°15'00"
Dauphinee Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant George Wharton Dauphinée, MiD, 1st Armoured Car Regt., Royal Canadian Dragoons, RCAC, who died on October 31, 1944.	85 O/15	63°53'00"	114°43'00"
David Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as a name in common use locally.	85 J/09	62°33'00"	114°22'00"
David Pond			85 A/04	60°10'15"	113°35'50"
Davidson Creek			85 L/08	62°29'00"	118°28'00"
Davidson Lake		Name comes from a mineral claim sheet and was proposed by the Chief Topographical Engineer.	85 I/07	62°24'00"	112°51'00"
Davies River		Named in honour of John Davies, crew member of the HMS <i>Investigator</i> , by Robert McClure.	98 F01	74°01'42"	124°21'22"
Davis Lake		Commemorates Squadron Leader John Terence Joseph Davis, DFC, J/2936, RCAF, who died on September 2, 1944.	86 B/06	64°24'00"	115°26'00"
Dawson Bay			85 B/16	60°59'20"	114°10'00"
Dawson Point			85 B/16	60°59'40"	114°10'15"
Day Island		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 F/13	65°59'00"	117°48'00"
Day Lake			85 I/11	62°40'00"	113°30'00"
Dááhdéljī (Creek)	"Where the creek flows down"	Slavey name from Samba K'e Dene Band.	95A07	60°23'17"	120°47'02"
Dàkhài Van (Lake)	"Upper – lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/11	67°34'52"	134°13'36"
Dajj Dhakhajj Chi' (Hill)	"Bluefly killer – his hill"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for a man called Dajj dhakhajj.	107 B/02	68°09'23"	133°41'58"
Ddhahzhit Gwichoo (Valley)	"Inside a mountain – bigger one"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 G/06	65°15'16"	131°14'19"
Ddhahzhit Gwitsal (Valley)	"Inside a mountain – smaller one"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 F/08	65°22'58"	132°21'36"
Ddhahzhit Gwitsal Niilajjī (Creek)	"Inside a mountain – smaller one – (a) stream (that flows out)"	Gwichya Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 F/02	65°15'39"	132°28'17"
De Bray, Cape		Name after Émile De Bray, of the French Navy, who was attached to the Belcher Expedition 1852-54.	89 B/02	76°07'00"	116°37'00"
De Nevers Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Frank Holmes de Nevers, J/5163, RCAF, who died on September 14, 1942.	75 B/02	60°00'00"	106°59'00"
De Salis Bay		Named by Francis McClintock, (1850-53), after the De Salis family who were family friends.	97 H/07	71°26'00"	121°40'00"
De Salis River		Proposed by T.H. Manning because the river flows into De Salis Bay.	97H07	71°28'41"	121°42'18"
Deadend Creek		Flows out of Deadend Valley.	106 G/08	65°16'00"	130°21'20"
Deadend Valley		This feature was named because the valley comes to a dead-end along the strike in the north flank of the Tawu Range.	106 G/01	65°07'00"	130°17'00"
Deadmen Valley			95 F/07	61°19'00"	124°35'00"
Deans Dundas Bay		Named after Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas (1785-1862), sometime Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.	88 B/06	72°16'00"	118°19'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Deas Thompson Point</b>		Named by John Richardson, 1826, 'in honour of John Deas Thompson, Esq., Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy.'	97 D/15	69°46'00"	121°24'00"
<b>Dease Arm</b>		Named by John Franklin after Peter Warren Dease, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company, who accompanied Franklin's expedition 1825-27, senior officer of the Dease and Simpson expedition, 1837-39.	86 L/13	66°52'00"	119°37'00"
<b>Dease River</b>		Named by John Rae after Peter Warren Dease, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company. He accompanied the Franklin expedition of 1825-27 and was senior officer of the Dease and Simpson expedition in 1837-39.	86 L/14	66°53'00"	119°02'00"
<b>Deca Creek</b>			106 A/01	64°09'00"	128°22'00"
<b>Deceiver Creek</b>			95 J/05	62°17'00"	123°41'00"
<b>Deep Bay</b>			85 F/07	61°17'00"	116°40'00"
<b>Deep Creek</b>		This feature is a deep and steep-sided valley which was used as a sled route from Sachs Harbour to the Egg and Big rivers.	98A05	72°16'02"	123°59'34"
<b>Deep Lake</b>			95 H/02	61°12'30"	120°54'30"
<b>Deep Water Lake</b>			106 M/08	67°24'00"	134°26'00"
<b>Deering Island</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer George Andrew Deering, DFC, J/17245, 617 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 16, 1943.	65 D/03	60°13'00"	103°11'00"
<b>Deerpass Bay</b>		Named by John Franklin during his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	96 G/16	65°55'35"	122°15'40"
<b>Deetree K'adh (Site)</b>	Ts'iidejǰ word – "fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in place from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°27'57"	133°37'29"
<b>Deetrière'aa Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Black duck (surf scoter) – lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in place from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°29'54"	134°51'25"
<b>Deetrin' Echjǰ K'it (Site)</b>	"Crows'/revens' – bed – place"	Gwichya Gwich'in place from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Refers to three "crow beds" along the banks of Tsiigehnjik	106 N/05	67°26'33"	133°44'51"
<b>Deezhàh T'ee (Bush)</b>	"High hill – at the base"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/03	66°07'56"	133°15'22"
<b>Defeat Lake</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General as suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS.	85 I/05	62°20'00"	113°38'00"
<b>Dehcho (River)</b> <i>See also Deho, Grande Rivière, Kuukpak, Mackenzie River, or Nagwichoonjik</i>	"Big river"	South Slavey name for the Mackenzie River	107C07	69°21'00"	133°54'10"
<b>Dehcho Island</b>	"Great River".	This island is one of six that was built by Esso Resources Canada in the Mackenzie River at Norman Wells (1983). A contest was held among school children in local communities to determine names.	96 E/07	65°16'25"	126°54'40"
<b>Dehdjida Creek</b>			95 G/07	61°15'00"	122°37'00"
<b>Dehdjida Island</b>	"Something bad".	Sibbeston says an elder named Babiche, now deceased, referred to the lower end of this island as Deh-Djida.	95 G/02	61°14'00"	122°43'00"
<b>Dehge Bay</b>	"Between the rivers".	Slavey word.	96 M/07	67°28'00"	126°37'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Deho</b> ( <i>River</i> ) <i>See also Dehcho, Grande Rivière, Kuukpak, Mackenzie River, or Nagwichoonjik</i>	"Great river"	North Slavey name for the Mackenzie River.	107 C07	69°21'00"	133°54'10"
<b>Dehoux Bay</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Laurier Dehoux, DFC, J/15145, 137 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 2, 1943.	65 D/06	60°25'00"	103°08'00"
<b>Dekale Creek</b>	"Whitestone"	Slavey name. Translation of the name was provided by R.S. MacNeish.	95 K/07	62°15'00"	124°40'00"
<b>Delesse Lake</b>		Named after M. Delesse, an officer of the Geographical Society, Paris.	97 B/10	68°39'00"	125°05'00"
<b>Delight Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Delight</i> , sunk by German aircraft off Portland (UK) on 29 July 1940.	75 C/09	60°37'00"	108°14'00"
<b>Delmage River</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Ray John Delmage, J/8684, 293 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 24, 1944.	65 D/02	60°03'00"	102°57'00"
<b>Delmar Lake</b>		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer as a name from F/L Rutledge's map.	75 M/04	63°08'00"	112°02'00"
<b>Delorme Range</b>		This feature was named after a Métis voyageur, Pierre Delorme, who was part of Alexander Mackenzie's party.	95 K/06	62°35'00"	125°10'00"
<b>Delta de la rivière Anderson, Refuge d'oiseaux du</b> <i>See also Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary</i>		See Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary.	107 D/09	69°35'00"	128°55'00"
<b>Delthore Mountain</b>	"Mountain of yellowish colour"	This name is roughly derived from a Dene descriptive word.	105 P/09	63°34'00"	128°08'00"
<b>Dempsey Lake</b>			75 E/05	61°25'00"	111°47'00"
<b>Denedothada Creek</b>	"(Place where) a person was put on a stage"	The people of the Liard area use this commemorative name. Refers to the old burial custom of placing the body on a platform to show great affection rather than bury the body in the ground.	95 B/11	60°43'00"	123°14'00"
<b>Denis High Hill</b>		Named after an old man who lived in that area for many years.	107 C11	69°21'32"	134°43'20"
<b>Denis Lagoon</b>		Named after an old man who lived in that area for many years.	107 C11	69°22'00"	134°39'10"
<b>Denis Lake</b>		Named after an old man who lived in that area for many years.	107 C11	69°20'00"	134°33'10"
<b>Denis Lake</b>		Named after Henry B. Denis, a geologist for C. M. and S. Co. who was killed in a plane crash in this area.	85 P/07	63°21'00"	112°35'00"
<b>Denis Pingo</b>		Named after an old man who lived in that area for many years.	107 C06	69°18'45"	134°41'42"
<b>Dennis Lake</b>			85 N/10	63°37'00"	116°43'00"
<b>Dennison Lake</b>		Named after the late Dick Dennison who was Wing Commander in the RCAF, and a bush pilot working out of Yellowknife in the late 1940s and early 50s. He was killed in an aircraft accident at Yellowknife in 1951.	86 D/10	64°41'00"	118°50'00"
<b>Depot Island</b>		Reached by Francis McClintock, 26 April 1853. He buried a cache of five days provision for his return and left a record of his proceedings in a cairn on top of them.	89 A/06	76°20'00"	114°02'00"
<b>Deschaine Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Gordon Clayton Deschaine, MiD, A/58714, Essex Scottish Regiment, RCIC, who died on April 12, 1945.	85 B/05	60°20'30"	115°38'10"
<b>Desert River</b>			88 F/05	74°17'40"	119°57'30"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Deskenatlata Lake			85 A/16	60°55'00"	112°03'00"
Desmarais Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Joseph Raymond Jean-Marie Desmarais, DFC, J/87112, 425 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on December 18, 1944. <i>See also below.</i>	75 A/12	60°37'00"	105°35'00"
Desmarais Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Joseph Raymond Jean-Marie Desmarais, DFC, J/87112, 425 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on December 18, 1944. <i>See also above.</i>	85 C/15	60°51'00"	116°49'00"
Desmarais, île			85 F/01	61°01'00"	116°28'00"
Desmarais, Pointe			85 F/01	61°01'00"	116°29'00"
Desperation Lake		Name used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, Dominion Geologists.	85 I/09	62°35'00"	112°25'00"
Dessert Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Leon Albert Dessert, C/46828, RCAF, who died on July 27, 1944.	85 J/04	62°06'00"	115°45'00"
Desteffany Lake			76 D/12	64°37'00"	111°42'00"
Detour Lake		Name was used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, Dominion Geologist.	85 I/10	62°39'00"	112°52'00"
Devil Creek		Translation of Inuvialuit name.	107 B	68°56'10"	134°35'15"
Denville Lake		Named as Lac Denville by J. W. Tyrrell, 'in honour of our worthy Surveyor General.'	75 O/10	63°38'00"	107°00'00"
Devils Channel			85 I/03	62°00'00"	113°30'00"
Devo Creek			96 E/05	65°24'45"	127°29'15"
Devon Point			97 F/02	70°12'00"	124°40'00"
Devore Lake			85 I/10	62°36'00"	112°54'00"
Devreker Lake		Commemorates Trooper Anthony Devreker, MM, A/105460, 29th Armoured Reconnaissance Regt., South Alberta Regiment, RCAC, who died on March 30, 1945.	86 C/11	64°40'00"	117°19'00"
DeVries Lake		Commemorates Private Michael Stanislaus de Vries, DCM, B/19158, Irish Regiment of Canada, RCIC, who died on May 26, 1944.	86 C/07	64°18'00"	116°45'00"
Dèeddhoo Gòonlii (Hill)	"Scrapers – many"	Teet'it Gwich'in place from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named because the hill is covered in flat rocks like scrapers.	106 M/07	67°16'55"	134°52'02"
Dèeddhoo Gòonlii Njù' (Island)	"Scrapers – many – its' island"	Teet'it Gwich'in place from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°14'03"	134°55'57"
Dèeddhoo Gòonlii Teetshik (Creek)	"Scrapers – many – creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in place from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°15'18"	134°52'56"
Diabase Arm		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer as Diabase Lake.	86 B/03	64°06'00"	115°11'00"
Diamond Creek		Named after Diamond Cee (or See). Cee was one of the Nahanni Dene, who lived and travelled in the area, probably in the 1910s or 20s.	95 E/01	61°13'00"	126°10'00"
Diamond Jenness Peninsula		Named for Diamond Jenness, pioneer of Canadian anthropology	87 E/13	70°55'00"	116°00'00"
Diamond Rock		Named because of its diamond shape.	97 F/02	70°02'30"	125°08'45"
Dickson Canyon		Named by J.W. Tyrrell, 1900.	75 P/10	63°44'28"	104°43'43"
Dieppe Lake		Commemorates the Canadian soldiers who attacked the Channel port of Dieppe on August 19th, 1942 and who left behind 2,752 casualties and POWs.	85 F/10	61°37'00"	116°31'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Diighe'tr'aajil</b> ( <i>Fishing Hole</i> )	"They gambled and lost everything"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°14'06"	132°40'21"
<b>Dillon Channel</b>		Named after the Dillon family.	107 B/06	68°23'00"	134°06'00"
<b>Dillon Creek</b>		Named after Joe Dillon who was a trapper who came into the area in the early 1920's and settled down to trap from a cabin on the north end of Kelly Lake.	96 E/10	65°45'05"	126°48'45"
<b>Dilts'an Chihvyah</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Crooked back—underwater snare (fishnet)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/14	67°50'38"	131°04'50"
<b>Dinaagajj</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"White hill"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°41'11"	131°59'38"
<b>Dinnie Lake</b>		Commemorates Warrant Officer Class II Alexander Dinnie, M/60177, Canadian Provost Corps, who died on July 4, 1946.	75 B/03	60°01'00"	107°08'00"
<b>Dion Lake</b>			75 K/06	62°28'00"	109°26'00"
<b>Direction Mountain</b>		Named because it "splits the forks" and serves as a landmark, especially when foggy.	95 F/11	61°33'00"	125°26'00"
<b>Disappointment Lake</b>			75 D/01	60°05'00"	110°27'00"
<b>Disappointment Point</b>		Named by George Meham, 1853, during a sledge search for Franklin. This is where he found McClintock's cairn with a record "saying that he had visited this from the northward." Meham says he was "greatly vexed by being stopped short in this interesting part of my journey".	89 B/06	76°17'00"	118°37'00"
<b>Discovery Lake</b>		Submitted by M.G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as a name first used on sketch maps recording the mineral claims in the area in 1938.	86 B/05	64°27'00"	115°43'00"
<b>Discovery Lake</b>		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, geologist, as a name in local usage.	85 J/06	62°53'30"	114°19'15"
<b>Discovery Point</b>		Named by George Meham (1828-1858) after his sledge <i>Discovery</i> . Meham participated in the searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	89 C/04	77°02'00"	120°00'00"
<b>Discovery Ridge</b>			96 E/07	65°19'00"	126°35'00"
<b>Dissection River</b>			88 C/05	73°15'25"	119°36'15"
<b>Dissension Lake</b>		It was here that dissension first showed itself in John Franklin's party on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	85 P/14	63°59'00"	113°30'00"
<b>Divide Lake</b>		Submitted by W. James Crawford - geologist, Welcome North Mines Ltd., Vancouver.	105 P/01	63°01'20"	128°10'35"
<b>Divide Lake</b>		Name suggested due to the topographic and hydrographic divide of the Flat River Valley at this point.	105 I/01	62°02'00"	128°20'00"
<b>Divii Chì' (Hill)</b>	"Sheep—its' rock"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/04	67°13'40"	135°44'07"
<b>Divii Daaghoo Njik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Sheep—making noise—creek"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	116 P/09	67°44'06"	136°06'23"
<b>Dígahe Dehé</b> ( <i>River Segment</i> )	"Wolf Creek"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095B09	60°30'31"	122°10'11"
<b>Doctor Lake</b>		Doctor Lake is a locally used name and is also a family name in the area.	96 E/16	65°48'40"	126°12'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Dodds Lake</b>		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer from a mining claim blueprint.	85 I/14	63°08'00"	113°25'00"
<b>Dodo Canyon</b>			96 E/03	65°01'00"	127°19'00"
<b>Dodo Creek</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from U.S. Engineers #1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route, January, 1944.	96 D/14	65°02'15"	127°17'50"
<b>Dodo Mountain</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from U.S. Engineers Canol #1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route, January, 1944.	96 D/14	64°54'00"	127°15'00"
<b>Dog Head Point</b>		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107B/15	68°56'00"	133°37'30"
<b>Dog Lake</b>			106 N/05	67°24'25"	133°47'40"
<b>Dogface Lake</b>		Name submitted by R.J.W. Douglas who states, "descriptive, the similarities most evident from the aerial photographs."	85 D/06	60°17'00"	119°06'00"
<b>Doghead Peninsula</b>		Named in reference to the point forming its termination.	86 K/05	66°24'00"	117°52'00"
<b>Doghead Point</b>			86 K/05	66°24'00"	117°55'00"
<b>Dogrib Rock</b>		A prominent, curiously shaped hill recorded by John Franklin on his First Overland Expedition 1819-1822. "At noon we reached a remarkable hill with precipitous sides, named by the Copper Indians the 'Dog-rib Rock'."	86 A/11	64°35'00"	113°05'00"
<b>Dolby Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Earl George Dolby, DFC, J/17608, 97 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 1, 1943.	65 E/05	61°28'00"	103°48'00"
<b>Dolf Mountain</b>		Named by D.R. Kingston, Dept. of Geol., University of Wisconsin, 18-12-50, for the head of their prospecting corporation.	95 L/03	62°10'00"	127°18'00"
<b>Dolomite Lake</b> <i>See also Chii Zhìt Van</i>		Dolomite outcrops beside lake.	107C05	68°17'42"	133°31'55"
<b>Dolphin and Union Strait</b>		Named by John Richardson on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition 1825-27 "on the strait, separating the two shores I bestowed the names of our excellent little boats, the <i>Dolphin</i> and <i>Union</i> ."	87 C/15	69°51'30"	117°26'30"
<b>Dome Lake</b>		Dome Mines Ltd. owns claims in the vicinity.	85 I/14	62°46'00"	113°16'00"
<b>Dome Peak</b>			95 E/11	61°35'00"	127°03'00"
<b>Dome Rock</b>		Named for a conspicuous dome shaped boulder in Green Island Rapids. It is used by navigators to determine the stage of the river.	95 H/14	61°50'00"	121°00'00"
<b>Domex Bay</b>			86 K/05	66°21'00"	117°37'00"
<b>Dominas Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Edward Ralph Dominas, L/102320, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, who died on October 13, 1944.	75 C/04	60°01'00"	109°33'00"
<b>Domville Point</b>		Named after William T. Domville, Surgeon of HMS <i>Resolute</i> , 1852-54.	98H15	75°54'42"	121°17'33"
<b>Donnelly Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Thomas Henry Donnelly, DFM, MiD, J/17137, 405 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 2, 1944.	75 G/09	61°33'39"	106°23'23"
<b>Donnelly River</b>			96 E/11	65°50'00"	128°51'00"
<b>Donore Lake</b>		Name has been in local use since at least 1945.	85 I/10	62°34'00"	112°57'00"
<b>Donovan Lake</b>			75 D/03	60°02'00"	111°11'00"
<b>Doodad Lake</b>			85 I/07	62°21'00"	112°45'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Doran Lake		Named after E. C. Doran an RCAF who was killed in a Northern Manitoba plane crash.	75 F/01	61°14'20"	108°05'36"
Doris Lake			106 H/01	65°10'00"	128°17'00"
Dorothy Lake			85 I/07	62°27'00"	112°32'00"
Dorrell Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Matthew Dorrell, C/844, 428 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on November 2, 1944.	75 B/02	60°00'00"	106°46'00"
Dory Point			85 F/03	61°14'00"	117°28'00"
Doubling Lake		Name used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, Dominion Geologist.	85 I/08	62°20'00"	112°05'00"
Doucet Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Rolfe Doucet, RCAF, who was killed when two planes collided in mid-air over the RCAF base at Trenton, Ontario, 18 October 1937.	75 E/12	61°41'00"	111°30'00"
Doughnut Lake		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 D16	69°54'09"	128°15'37"
Douglas Bay		Named after the author of 'Lands Forlorn', G.M. Douglas.	96 I/04	66°06'00"	121°32'00"
Douglas Creek			107 B/10	68°33'30"	133°58'40"
Douglas Lake		Visited by J.W. Tyrrell and named "after my own little boy."	75 O/06	63°18'23"	107°17'25"
Douglas Peninsula			75 L/09	62°43'00"	110°10'00"
Dowdell Point			86 L/01	66°01'00"	118°09'00"
Downtree Lake		Proposed by Miss Margaret Oldenbury, Saint Paul, Minnesota, because there were some trees lying down as though there had been a blast.	75 P/16	63°46'15"	104°25'05"
Doyle Lake		Named after Joseph J. Doyle, manager of the Northern Transportation Co. and associated in the construction of the Corser-Doyle Portage Road between Fort Fitzgerald, AB. and Fort Smith, NWT.	75 N	63°06'00"	109°06'00"
Dozer Creek			105 I/07	62°23'05"	128°45'00"
Dozer Lake			105 I/07	62°22'55"	128°47'20"
Drever Lake		Named prior to 1944.	85 I/01	62°13'00"	112°18'00"
Drift Point		Proposed by Marine Sciences because during the windy periods of the summer months there is much drifting of sand from the sand dunes.	107 D13	69°52'00"	131°37'10"
Driftwood Island			85 H/07	61°26'35"	112°45'00"
Drill Lake		Name was mentioned in correspondence from Union Carbide Exploration Corp., Vancouver.	105 I/07	62°24'40"	128°42'25"
Drowned, Rapids of the		The rapids got their name from Cuthbert Grant, who while travelling the Slave River in 1786, lost five men in his party who drowned while trying to shoot these rapids.	75 D/04	60°01'00"	111°52'00"
Drumlin Lake			86 B/16	64°49'00"	114°18'00"
Drummond Lake		Name supplied by A. M. Perry of Topographical Survey.	85 P/02	63°10'00"	112°55'00"
Dry Canyon		Descriptive name; creek dries up soon after snow melt.	95 F/08	61°20'00"	124°20'00"
Dry Canyon Creek		Name has been locally used for many years.	95 F/08	61°15'00"	124°24'00"
Dry Island			96 C/10	64°33'00"	124°58'00"
Dry River		This channel is so shallow small boats cannot pass through in summer and is considered un-navigable. Locally used name.	106 M/10	67°41'00"	134°40'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Drybones Bay		Several families with the name Drybones have cabins in this bay for use during the trapping season.	85 I/04	62°09'00"	113°48'00"
Drybones Lake		Named after a prominent Dene family.	85 P/08	63°30'00"	112°25'00"
Drybones Rocks		Submitted by Dominion Hydrographer as proposed by the officer-in-charge, Hydrographic Service Survey party 1957, for a large group of rocks and shoals off the entrance to the Drybones Bay.	85 I/04	62°07'00"	113°54'00"
Drybrough Lake		Named after J. Drybrough, a consulting mining engineer, in the Great Bear Lake area.	86 K/07	66°21'00"	116°59'00"
Drygeese Lake		English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/09	62°44'00"	114°10'00"
Drymeat Lake		Here was established one of John Franklin's caches according to his journal of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/02	64°15'00"	112°54'00"
Drywood Lake			75 E/04	61°11'00"	111°52'00"
Dubawnt Lake			65 M/01	63°03'45"	102°05'45"
Dubawnt River		This name is a corruption of the Chipewyan name 'tobotna' meaning 'water-shore'.	66 C/09	64°33'00"	100°06'00"
Duchess Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Duchess</i> (Lt.Cdr. R. C. M. White, RN), which collided with the battleship HMS <i>Barham</i> and sank off the Mull of Kintyre.	76 D/09	64°42'00"	110°08'00"
Duck Hawk Bluffs			97G15	71°57'48"	125°39'16"
Duck Lake		Submitted by Surveyor General from sketch of Yellowknife River area by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, Dominion Geologist.	85 J/08	62°26'00"	114°14'00"
Duckfish Lake		English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/09	62°40'20"	114°27'00"
Ducot Peak		Submitted by Father F. Le Coat to commemorate Xavier Ducot, founder 1882 of Roman Catholic Mission at Wrigley.	95 O/05	63°18'15"	123°55'30"
Duhamel, Lac			75 L/07	62°19'00"	110°45'00"
Dumas Lake		Named after Pierre Dumas, a member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition 1819-22.	86 K/08	66°27'00"	116°18'00"
Dumbell Lake		Descriptive of its shape.	76 D/03	64°02'00"	111°05'00"
Dummit Islands			106 H/15	65°45'00"	128°47'00"
Duncan Lake		Suggested by M.G. Cameron, DLS, after ground man, RCAF photo flight.	85 I/13	62°51'00"	113°58'00"
Dundas Peninsula		Named by William E. Parry, 1820, after Robert (Saunders-Dundas), 2nd Viscount Melville (1771-1852), Lord Privy Seal, 1811-51; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1812-27 and 1828-30.	78 F/13	74°50'00"	111°30'00"
Dundas, Cape		Named 16 August 1820, by William E. Parry.	88 E/07	74°27'00"	113°42'00"
Dune Lake		Named because of many sand dunes near this lake.	86 B/14	64°50'00"	115°15'00"
Dunedelatue Lake	"The lake with an island off the point of land"	Kashogo'tine name.	96 M/11	67°33'00"	127°05'00"
Dunvegan Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy armed merchant cruiser HMS <i>Dunvegan Castle</i> (Capt H. Adriff), torpedoed and sunk by U-46 about 120 miles southwest of Cape Clear while escorting convoy SL-43.	75 B/03	60°08'00"	107°10'00"
Duport River		From a missionary of the Oblate order connected with this district.	85 K/16	62°50'00"	116°12'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Durham Heights		Named after John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham (1792-1840), an English statesman and diplomatist; Governor General of Canada, 1838; named by Robert McClure.	97 H/03	71°07'00"	122°58'00"
Durk Lake		Commemorates Corporal Norman Allen Durk, R/128297, RCAF, who died on November 6, 1943.	75 A/03	60°01'00"	105°09'00"
Durkan Creek		Name submitted by Stan Burrell, Sundre, AB, named "after a hunter and a fine person, who took a very nice trophy ram in this area and was killed in a car accident after returning to the USA."	95 M/13	63°47'00"	127°53'00"
Dusky Range		Descriptive, rather lower range than some of the others; partly tree covered, rocks grey and dark.	95 K/14	63°13'00"	125°18'00"
DuVernet River		Commemorates Frederick Parker DuVernet, an engineer on the staff of the Polar Continental Shelf Project who was killed in a car accident while motoring through New Brunswick on Oct. 19/62.	79 F/10	78°38'00"	109°48'00"
Dyer Bay		Named by George Meham after John Jones Dyer, Chief Clerk of the Admiralty during the Franklin search expeditions. Meham participated in the searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	98 H/15	75°53'00"	121°42'00"
Dymond Lake		Commemorates Captain Donald William Dymond, Algonquin Regiment, RCIC, who died on April 30, 1945.	75 G/08	61°24'37"	106°13'21"
Dzandyee Ehchegjiltin (Lake)	"Muskrat area – it sits in the shelter"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°15'30"	133°03'36"
Dzandyee Njik (Creek)	"Muskrat area – river"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°17'35"	133°12'30"
Dzandyee Thidyee (Shore)	"Muskrat area – curved shoreline (point)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/03	67°13'54"	133°02'42"
Dzandyee Tshik (River Mouth)	"Muskrat area – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°17'34"	133°12'30"
Dzandyee Van (Lake)	"Muskrat area – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°16'49"	133°04'20"
<b>E</b>					
Eagle Bluff			107D09	69°43'00"	128°57'00"
Eagle Creek		Eagle Creek suggested from Mr. F.J. Young, GSC., Calgary, AB.	117 A/09	68°46'23"	136°38'00"
Eaglenest Lake		Submitted by M.G. Cameron.	86 K/03	66°02'00"	117°22'00"
Eames River		Named after John Eames of the HMS <i>Investigator</i> , died at Mercy Bay, April 1853.	98 E/08	74°19'13"	120°18'03"
East Arm		Submitted by F.H. Peters from mining claims sketches.	86 K/04	66°01'00"	117°45'00"
East Bluff			107 D/09	69°44'00"	128°59'00"
East Channel		East Channel is well known locally for the channel on the east side of Vale Island.	85 B/13	60°50'00"	115°45'00"
East Channel			85 H/05	61°19'00"	113°41'00"
East Channel			107C07	69°21'00"	133°54'10"
East Hans Lake		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107B/15	68°50'20"	133°39'00"
East Kitson River		Named after a member of Francis McClintock's party.	89 A/01	76°08'00"	112°53'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
East Little Bear River		Submitted by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 C/13	64°47'00"	126°02'00"
East Mirage Islands		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, on account of the heavy mirage this often covers these islands.	85 J/08	62°14'45"	114°18'00"
East Mountain			106 H/10	65°41'00"	128°43'09"
East River		Named by G. M. Douglas presumably as an east branch of the Dease River.	86 K/13	67°00'00"	117°51'00"
East Round Lake		Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Services.	107 B/10	68°41'25"	133°52'20"
Easter Creek		This is a local name because a local family once used this route when returning home to Sachs Harbour for Easter.	98B02	72°02'54"	125°07'49"
Easter Lake		Name derived from Easter Creek.	98B02	72°07'52"	125°02'56"
Eastern Entrance			107C08	69°27'34"	132°59'20"
Eaton Lake		Commemorates Captain George Andrew Eaton, MC, Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on March 1, 1945.	75 A/06	60°20'00"	105°19'00"
Ebbutt Hills		May have been named for Frank Ebbutt, a geologist working for the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. of British Columbia.	95 J/08	62°20'00"	122°05'00"
Echeenuut'aai (Lake)	Ts'iidejji word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/13	67°49'12"	131°50'51"
Echeenuut'aai (Lake)	Ts'iidejji word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/13	67°48'15"	131°44'52"
Echo Bay			86 K/04	66°02'00"	117°53'00"
Echo Creek		Submitted by Surveyor General from U.S. Engineers #1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route.	96 D/14	64°54'00"	127°16'00"
Echo Lake		Proposed by Chief Cartographer as a local name.	86 B/06	64°21'00"	115°17'00"
Echoo Dadhe'eji (Hill)	"Big timber – sitting on top"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°29'05"	133°37'26"
Ecklund Lake		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from map of the RCMP Patrol from Stony Rapids, Sask., to the Thelon River and Dubawnt Lake, 1936.	65 L/06	62°27'00"	103°07'00"
Eclipse Lake		Submitted by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer.	85 P/04	63°14'00"	113°52'00"
Ed Tsoo Channel		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Names after the hair colour of Ed Rystad, who lived in the area. <i>Tsoo</i> means brown.	106 M/15	67°46'07"	134°32'48"
Eda Lake		Name is from David E. Wheeler's journal. Author of "The Dog-Rib Indian and his Home", 1914.	76 D/13	64°55'00"	112°00'00"
Eddie's Creek		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°00'28"	135°06'35"
Eden Point		Named after Rear Admiral Henry Eden, Lord of the Admiralty 1855-58.	78 B/12	72°39'00"	111°10'00"
Edgar Bay		Commemorates Private Thomas Edgar, D/83150, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, who died on October 13, 1944.	85 G/15	61°52'00"	114°37'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Edgar Point</b>		Commemorates Private Thomas Edgar, D/83150, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, who died on October 13, 1944.	85 G/15	61°52'00"	114°37'00"
<b>Edie Lake</b>			96 E/07	65°17'00"	126°33'00"
<b>Eduni, Mount</b>		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General.	106 A/08	64°15'00"	128°04'00"
<b>Edwards Lake</b>		Commemorates Corporal Alfred Rawnsley Edwards, MM, B/31573, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, who died on April 25, 1945.	65 E/13	61°46'10"	103°50'41"
<b>Edwards, Cape</b>		Named, 12 June 1820, by William E. Parry.	88 H/01	75°08'00"	112°25'00"
<b>Eentsaymeay Pond</b>	"Moose Pond"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, 1971.	95 N/09	63°41'00"	124°14'00"
<b>Eentsaytoo Lake</b>	"Moose Lake"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, 1971.	95 N/16	64°00'00"	124°11'00"
<b>Eetajilaji (Headwaters)</b>	"Water flowing from the side"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°47'37"	134°09'04"
<b>Eetseemoday River</b>			95 O/05	63°28'55"	123°43'10"
<b>Effie, Mount</b>		Named for one of the highest summits in the northern Franklin mountains. It affords a splendid landmark for aviators approaching from the north, and is known by this name to aviators and geologists of the area.	096E13	65°57'00"	127°51'00"
<b>Egehts'ee Njik (River)</b>	"Rabbitskin hat – river"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106N02	67°13'29"	132°45'40"
<b>Egehts'ee Tshik (River Mouth)</b>	"Rabbitskin hat – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106N02	67°13'29"	132°45'40"
<b>Egehts'ee Van (Lake)</b>	"Rabbitskin hat – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106N07	67°17'30"	133°42'33"
<b>Egg Island</b>			085G01	61°14'00"	114°03'00"
<b>Egg Lake</b>		Name supplied by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, geologist, as the English version of the Native name.	085J08	62°29'25"	114°01'00"
<b>Egg River</b>		Large numbers of Snow Geese nest here, hence the name.	098B08	72°27'00"	124°36'00"
<b>Egina River</b>	"Corner"	An Inuktitut word.	098D06	73°25'36"	122°16'05"
<b>Eglinton Island</b>		Named by George Meham, 1853, after Archibald William (Montgomerie), 13th Earl of Eglinton (1812-61); Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1852-53 and 1858-59. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	088G14	75°48'00"	118°30'00"
<b>Ehcheqjiltyin (Lake)</b>	"It sits in the shelter"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. The lake is sheltered by Tanahjdh.	106M07	67°25'03"	134°30'20"
<b>Ehdacho (Point)</b>	"Big point"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095B01	60°11'52"	122°20'56"
<b>Ehdyee (Bush)</b>	"Small stands of timber (along the river)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106N02	67°14'05"	132°36'53"
<b>Ehnjuu Njik (River)</b>	"Timbered area – creek"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107B07	68°15'56"	133°17'20"
<b>Eight Bears Island</b>		Named by Vilhjamur Stefansson (1879-1962), arctic explorer and ethnologist. Travelled along the arctic coast on three voyages from 1906-1918.	089D02	77°06'00"	113°22'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Eileen Lake</b>		Named by G.H. Blanchet, DLS, who named the lake "Eileen after my wife."	075J05	62°14'39"	107°38'25"
<b>Eileen River</b>		Suggested by Mr. Lynch after Eileen Lake near its source.	075K09	62°32'00"	108°23'00"
<b>Eji' Van (Lake)</b>	"Antler lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	116P16	67°45'05"	136°02'10"
<b>Ek'ideetak Chii (Hill)</b>	"Middle – rock"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106M07	67°24'52"	134°55'20"
<b>Ek'ideetak Chii Enùugwat (Bank)</b>	"Middle – rock – sloping down"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106M02	67°01'54"	134°52'18"
<b>Ekka Island</b>	"Flat"	Dene name supplied by Jack Hornby.	096J08	66°19'00"	122°29'00"
<b>Ekwe Island</b>	"Caribou"	One of six islands built by Esso Resources Canada in the Mackenzie River at Norman Wells (1983). A contest was held among school children in local communities to determine names and Ekwe, which means caribou, was a winner.	096E07	65°16'20"	126°54'00"
<b>Ekwi River</b>	"Straight"	Shúhtagot'ine word.	106A01	64°05'00"	128°08'00"
<b>El Capitan Hill</b>		The name is descriptive as from a distance it resembles a soldier with a cap, and as it was used often for sighting.	086B14	64°57'00"	115°18'00"
<b>Elbow Creek</b>		Abrupt elbow in stream, apparently recording capture of a former tributary of Turnabout Creek by Elbow Creek.	106H05	65°21'00"	129°49'45"
<b>Elbow Lake</b>		Named by Y.O. Fortier and Eric Fry after the shape of the lake.	085I11	62°33'00"	113°05'00"
<b>Eldridge Bay</b>		Named by LT. R. Vesey-Hamilton, 1853, at the request of G. F. McDougall, master of HMS <i>Resolute</i> , presumably after a friend.	79 B/03	76°06'30"	110°07'00"
<b>Elijah's Fish Lake</b>		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°46'23"	135°01'25"
<b>Elijah Viteetshik (Creek)</b>	Elijah – "his creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°47'10"	134°58'29"
<b>Elik Ahtsii Jet (River Mouth)</b>	"Songmaker – jiggling"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after Elik Ahtsii.	107 B/03	68°05'30"	134°02'50"
<b>Elizabeth Lake</b>		Named by Dr. M. Feniak, the late resident geologist of Yellowknife, after his wife.	86 K/05	66°28'00"	117°48'00"
<b>Elk River</b>			75 I/07	62°25'13"	104°49'11"
<b>Ellice Island</b>		Named by John Franklin after Edward Ellice (1781-1863), M.P., Deputy Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, 1858-63.	107C04	69°06'49"	135°49'34"
<b>Ellington Lake</b>		This name commemorates Sir Edward Ellington (1877-1967), Air Marshall, RAF, during WWI, he was highly decorated for his efforts during the war.	86 C/09	65°03'00"	117°18'00"
<b>Elliot Creek</b>			96 E/12	65°31'40"	127°39'10"
<b>Elsie Falls</b>		Submitted by Frank Conibear, named after his youngest daughter born in 1935.	75 D/06	60°25'00"	111°25'00"
<b>Eltyn Choo Chihvyàh K'it (Creek)</b>	"Jackfish – big – underwater snare (fishnet) – place"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Jackfish and whitefish run out of the creek in the spring. Annie Norbert's mother said that in ts'ii deji (far past) days people coming down from the mountains in moose skin boats used to stop here to fish for jackfish.	106 K/14	66°56'55"	133°12'01"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Eltyin Jet K'it</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Jackfish – jiggling – place"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106N13	67°58'32"	133°59'24"
<b>Eltyin Zraii Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Jackfish – black – its' lake"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°34'24"	134°39'45"
<b>Emegak Lake</b>		This lake was named after Mark Emegak who was one of first to fish here in early 1960s.	97 G/16	71°48'10"	124°36'00"
<b>Emerald Isle</b>		This is the name applied to Ireland on account of its verdure; so named by Francis McClintock, 1853, from its proximity to Prince Patrick Island.	89A14	76°48'03"	114°10'10"
<b>Emile Lake</b>		The lake was named after Emile Lenoir, a long time resident and experienced bushman who knew this area well. He died in 1950.	95 B/15	60°48'00"	122°34'00"
<b>Emile River</b>		Named for Émile Petitot, OMI, missionary in the 1860s and 1870s.	85 N/07	63°18'00"	116°35'00"
<b>Ena River</b>			75 C/01	60°00'00"	108°09'00"
<b>Eneekaii Chihvyah K'it</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	Eneekaii – "underwater snare (fishnet) – place"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°48'14"	134°31'43"
<b>Eneekajj Chivväh</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	Eneekajj - "underwater snare (fishnet)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°06'24"	133°52'05"
<b>Enekatcha Lake</b>		Named after an Inuk, Enekatcha, and his wife, Gothe, whom Capt. Thierry Mallet met in the area on the 1926 Kazan River Expedition.	65 E/15	61°54'13"	102°52'00"
<b>Enemy, Lake of the</b>		From the Chipewyan name, Anawd Lake (found on Heame's map), the name applied to the Cree, their hereditary enemies Warburton Pike writes: "Known to the Indians as the Lake of the Enemy, and formerly the home of that terrible Evil Spirit supposed to haunt the Barren Ground. Although many people have seen it, they are at once afflicted with insanity, and are incapable of giving an accurate account of their experience".	75 M/16	63°47'00"	110°15'00"
<b>English Chief River</b>		Proposed by A. W. Norris after the Aboriginal guide and voyageur who accompanied Mackenzie's party on their trip down the Mackenzie River, 1789.	95 J/12	62°52'00"	123°52'00"
<b>Ennak Lake</b>			97 B/03	68°13'00"	126°03'00"
<b>Ennuyeuse, Pointe</b>	"Tiresome", "boring"	French name, it requires so much time to travel around the point by boat.	85 A/15	60°48'00"	112°57'00"
<b>Enoch Channel</b>		This feature was named after a resident named Enoch Moses, who trapped in the area for years.	107 B/03	68°12'50"	135°00'10"
<b>Enoch Vavàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Enoch – his lake"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Enoch Moses.	106 M/09	67°35'57"	134°24'57"
<b>Enoch Viteetshik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Enoch – his creek"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Enoch Moses.	106 M/09	67°38'38"	134°21'22"
<b>Enoch Vits'èe</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	"Enoch – his hat"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Peter Enoch, he wore a beaver hat which resembled this hill.	106 M/05	66°27'25"	135°52'49"
<b>Erly Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer James Paul Erly, DFC, J/3264, 106 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 22, 1941.	97 A/03	68°12'00"	122°08'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Ernie Lake		Named by Walter H. Stilwell after the survey plane pilot Flight Officer F. E. Weeks in 1945.	65 M/08	63°16'00"	102°20'00"
Esau Channel		Named after an Inuk trapper named Esau Avingapuk who lived in this area for years.	107 B/03	68°08'25"	134°45'25"
Esbataottine Mountain	"Goat people"	It is derived from the name of a group of Nahanni Dene who inhabited the mountainous regions around the South Nahanni River.	95 F/12	61°43'00"	125°55'00"
Escape Reef			117 A/14	69°00'00"	137°12'00"
Escarpment Lake			85 C/09	60°35'00"	116°12'00"
Esclaves, Grand lac des <i>See also Great Slave Lake</i>		French name of Great Slave Lake.	85 G/09	61°30'00"	114°00'00"
Escort Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Escort</i> , founded under tow 11 July 1940 following a torpedo attack by an Italian submarine.	75 C/07	60°22'00"	108°50'00"
Esk Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Esk</i> (Lt. Cdr. R. J. H. Couch, RN, DSC), mined and sunk off the Dutch coast on 31 August 1940.	75 B/12	60°41'00"	107°37'00"
Esker Point			75 J/05	62°16'13"	107°44'35"
Eskimo Lakes			107 B10	69°15'00"	132°17'10"
Esmond Creek			85 C/04	60°00'00"	117°52'00"
Estabrook Lake		Named after a prospector out of Yellowknife in the late 1930s and early 1940s.	96 O/13	67°54'00"	123°48'00"
Etacho Point		Émile Petitot's name for Scented Grass Hills peninsula.	96 I/03	66°03'00"	121°15'00"
Etachochile Creek	"Salt lick all caved in"		106 A/14	64°46'40"	129°06'00"
Etanda Lakes	"Beautiful"	Slavey word.	95 C/16	60°49'00"	124°22'00"
Etna Lake		Name proposed as Aetna Lake by F.A. McCall, Sub-District Administrator, Yellowknife, after Mount Aetna in Northern Sicily.	86 D/06	64°27'00"	119°28'00"
Etsáahth'éné ( <i>Point</i> )	"Knee cap"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band. Refers to a giant's knee cap.	095A06	60°32'50"	121°25'12"
Etsáahth'éné ( <i>Point</i> )	"Knee cap"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band. Refers to a giant's knee cap.	095A11	60°25'30"	121°18'19"
Ettchue Lake			106 P/02	67°10'00"	128°33'00"
Etthen Island	"Caribou"	Chipewyan Word.	75 L/04	62°15'00"	111°41'00"
Etthengunneh Island	"The dry meat of Caribou"	Dene word.	75 F/14	61°48'00"	109°14'00"
Eureka Lake			86 F/13	65°54'00"	117°41'00"
Evelyn Lake			85 P/07	63°18'00"	112°55'00"
Ewariege Lake			97 B/02	68°08'00"	125°07'00"
Ewekka Lake		Submitted by F.H. Peters, Surveyor General, from Émile Petitot's map, 1875.	96 M/09	67°39'00"	126°25'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Exeter Lake</b>		Commemorates the role of Royal Navy heavy cruiser HMS <i>Exeter</i> in the Battle of the River Plate, off South America, Dec. 13, 1939. The squadron, HMS <i>Ajax</i> (Flag), HMNZS <i>Achilles</i> , & HMS <i>Exeter</i> , fought the German pocket battleship <i>Admiral Graf Spee</i> . <i>Ajax</i> , <i>Achilles</i> and <i>Exeter</i> were all damaged. The <i>Admiral Graf Spee</i> was heavily damaged and was subsequently scuttled in Montevideo, Uruguay.	76 D/15	64°50'00"	110°50'00"
<b>Exmouth Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Exmouth</i> (Capt. R.S. Benson, RN), torpedoed 21 January 1940 in the Moray Firth.	86 B/13	65°03'00"	115°54'00"
<b>Expeditor Reefs</b>		A large area of shallow water marking the Western edge of the channel leading to Yellowknife Bay. The Yellowknife Transportation Company ship, the <i>Expeditor</i> , was severely damaged on one of these reefs. The name is suggested after the ship.	85 J/01	62°11'00"	114°12'00"
<b>Eyahe Shíh (Ridge)</b>	"Raven ridge"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A07	60°16'32"	120°33'17"
<b>Eyeberry Lake</b>		Named by James W. Tyrrell, "because of the abundance of eye-berries which we found on its shores and islands."	75 P/02	63°08'01"	104°43'02"
<b>Eyston Lake</b>		Named after Capt. Geo. E. T. Eyston, who had established a new land speed record (1938).	86 F/01	65°09'00"	116°27'00"
<b>Ėjeegwiiàanaai (River)</b>	"Moved, changed channel"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°42'17"	134°58'17"
<b>F</b>					
<b>Faber Lake</b>		Named by Émile Petitot after F. W. Faber, 1814-63, a distinguished English Roman Catholic priest.	85 N/14	63°56'00"	117°15'00"
<b>Fabien Lake</b>			75 J/13	62°58'09"	107°36'57"
<b>Face Lake</b>		Name suggested because of the resemblance of the southeast portion of the lake to the human face.	75 L/12	62°19'00"	110°07'00"
<b>Face Point</b>			107 B/16	68°51'00"	132°58'20"
<b>Faille Portage</b>		Named after Albert Faille, prospector and trapper on the South Nahanni River.	95 F/12	61°36'15"	125°45'00"
<b>Fair Creek</b>			96 E/05	65°29'00"	127°45'00"
<b>Fairbairn Lake</b>		Name suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, after a member of Dr. Stockwell's party.	75 L/02	62°15'00"	111°00'00"
<b>Fairchild Point</b>		From J. B. Tyrrell, after Charles Fairchild, OLS, of Simcoe, Ontario.	75 K/11	62°45'00"	109°06'00"
<b>Fake Creek</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from a survey by T. A. Link, 1921.	96 D/16	64°55'00"	126°01'00"
<b>Falaise Lake</b>		Commemorates the Canadian soldiers who, in August 1944, captured the Channel port of Falaise, France from German forces.	85 F/08	61°27'00"	116°12'00"
<b>Fall Stone Lake</b>		English translation of Dene word.	96 C/12	64°41'25"	125°42'45"
<b>Fallaize Lake</b>		Named after Bishop Pierre Fallaize, OMI.	97 B/16	68°55'00"	124°18'00"
<b>False Point</b>			85 B/13	60°50'10"	115°31'15"
<b>Fan Creek</b>		Descriptive of alluvial fan.	106 H/01	65°11'15"	128°20'00"
<b>Far Lake</b>		Submitted by the Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 F/13	65°59'00"	117°45'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Farrell Lake		Commemorates Squadron Leader Desmond William Farrell, C/1462, 407 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 7, 1944.	86 E/04	65°01'00"	119°34'00"
Fat Lake		Submitted by Indian and Northern Affairs, as a local use but no background information is available.	96 L/14	66°47'10"	127°16'00"
Fat Lake		Named after two blind men, Pierre and Antoine Fat: "preferred a wandering life to the support we would have been given at the fort. We can rely off the land from fishing and caribou".	75 M/05	63°24'00"	111°38'00"
Father Wood Camp (Woods)		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. In the 1940s, two Roman Catholic priests, Father Levesque and later Father Colas, used this area to cut firewood.	106 N/04	67°12'46"	133°37'19"
Faulkner Lake		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Keith Faulkner.	85 I/01	62°11'00"	112°17'00"
Fault Creek			107 B/04	68°06'50"	135°20'50"
Fault Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer from the Lands, Parks and Forests print 3-86B	86 B/03	64°07'00"	115°13'00"
Fault Lake			85 J/08	62°29'00"	114°22'00"
Fault River		Proposed by Geological Survey of Canada because of a prominent Geological Fault along the river.	86 K/12	66°37'00"	117°35'00"
Fawcett River		Named in honour of Edward Fawcett, crew member of HMS <i>Investigator</i> by Robert McClure.	98 F01	74°04'16"	124°25'39"
Fawn Lake			85 K/04	62°11'00"	117°32'00"
Fenton Lake			85 P/02	63°02'00"	112°57'00"
Fenwick Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Harry Elmore Fenwick, DFC, J/15790, 401 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 21, 1944.	86 E/06	65°22'00"	119°07'00"
Ferguson Creek			85 K/05	62°16'00"	117°47'00"
Fiddlers Lake			85 J/07	62°28'05"	114°30'45"
Fife Harbour		Named by William E. Parry after George Fife, Greenland master of the HMS <i>Fury</i> .	78 F/14	74°48'15"	110°27'00"
Fife Point			78 F/14	74°47'00"	110°27'00"
Figure of Eight Rapids		Locally used descriptive name of water flow in the rapids.	95 F/11	61°34'00"	125°29'00"
Fiji Island		Named after James Asasela, commonly known as "Jim Fiji", a South-Pacific expatriate who lived in the Western Arctic between ca. 1898 and 1925. Served as harpooner aboard the schooner <i>Rosie H</i> , as well as hunter and trapper. Served aboard the <i>Polar Bear</i> and as hunter for the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1915-1917. Jim Fiji disappeared on the ice in November 1925.	97 F/02	70°10'30"	125°03'00"
Finger Lake		Name comes presumably from claims maps.	85 J/09	62°34'30"	114°21'25"
Finnie River		Named for O. S. Finnie, Director of NWT and Yukon Branch of Department of the Interior, 1922-31,	66 D/02	64°09'15"	102°33'30"
Firedrake Lake			75 H/08	61°25'00"	104°30'00"
First Canyon			95 F/08	61°16'00"	124°14'00"
First Carp Portage		Name comes from John Franklin's map of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	85 P/12	63°33'00"	113°59'00"
First Creek		This is the stream draining the first valley from the coast of the Hornaday River.	97 D/05	69°18'00"	123°36'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
First Hills		These are the first significant hills encountered when travelling inland of the Sea Otter River from Sea Otter Harbour.	98B09	72°41'13"	124°37'40"
First Point		Supplied by G. Hobson, 1981.	98C08	73°17'16"	124°32'56"
Fish Bay			87 G/07	71°23'00"	117°41'00"
Fish Creek			116 P/09	67°42'35"	136°16'00"
Fish Island		Name supplied by T.C. Douglas, Superintendent Reindeer Range Station, as a name in local use.	107C11	69°20'50"	134°54'08"
Fish Lake		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°01'00"	118°02'00"
Fish Lake		Apparently this is a good fishing spot, hence the name.	97 G/16	71°49'45"	124°33'30"
Fish Lake			97 D/11	69°33'00"	122°47'00"
Fish Lake		Name proposed by Army Survey Party and people from Fort Norman [Tulita] and Fort Franklin [Déljine].	96 C/14	64°58'00"	125°16'00"
Fish Lake			95 O/02	63°11'00"	122°35'00"
Fish Point			85 B/14	60°50'20"	115°19'55"
Fish Running Lake		This name is derived from the fact that Whitefish run into the lake on their spawning run.	96 E/10	65°43'20"	126°48'20"
Fish Trap Creek		Name came from Frank S. Bailey, Game Officer, who stated that the creek is known as Fish Trap, or literally as Fish Trap Flowing Water.	95 O/04	63°06'20"	123°18'25"
Fishback Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, geologist, as the English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/16	62°46'30"	114°28'00"
Fisher, Cape		Named by Francis McClintock, 17 April 1853, after Alexander Fisher, assistant surgeon of the HMS <i>Hecla</i> .	78 G/13	75°51'00"	111°24'00"
Fisherman Lake		Named after an Old Fisherman who trapped there for many years; his name was Codille.	95 B/05	60°20'00"	123°45'00"
Fishhook Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer from the Lands, Parks and Forests.	86 B/03	64°04'00"	115°14'00"
Fishing Lake		The lake was reached and named 6 Aug. 1820, by John Franklin's First Overland Expedition. However, only a few fish were caught by net.	85 O/01	63°13'00"	114°15'00"
Fishing Lake Portage		Name comes from John Franklin's map of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	85 O/01	63°08'00"	114°19'00"
Fishing Lakes			106 N/04	67°10'00"	133°42'00"
Fishtrap Creek		Submitted by Army Survey Establishment as a local name from inquiries in the field.	95 G/04	61°14'00"	123°40'00"
Fishtrap Lake			86 E/08	65°29'00"	118°25'00"
Fitton Point		Named by John Richardson, in 1826, after William Henry Fitton, M.D., (1780-1861), geologist; in 1852, he was president of the Geological Society	97 F/04	70°11'00"	127°05'00"
Fitzwilliam Owen Island		Named after Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen (1774-1857).	89D02	77°08'00"	113°46'37"
Fitzwilliam Strait			89 A/04	76°25'00"	116°10'00"
Five Hundred Lake			107 B/16	68°56'00"	132°38'00"
Five Mile Canyon		This is the canyon in which Five Mile Canyon Rapids are located.	95 F/12	61°36'00"	125°41'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Five Mile Canyon Rapids		Name is in local use as there are actually series of standing waves, reaching 5-6' in June - early July.	95 F/12	61°36'00"	124°41'00"
Flagpole Point			107 C07	69°27'21"	133°02'15"
Flagstaff Hill			87 G/10	71°35'00"	117°44'00"
Flat Island		Proposed by T.W. Barry.	107 D09	69°42'47"	129°00'59"
Flat Lakes		Flat Lakes is the well established name for this feature. It is known both to the mining company and aircraft pilots.	105 I/01	62°05'15"	128°26'00"
Flat River		Name submitted by J.R. Akins, Chief of Topographical Division for the new maps of Yukon Territory.	95 F/11	61°32'00"	125°22'00"
Flat River Canyon		Submitted by Dr. Norman Simmons, wildlife biologist from Fort Smith.	95 E/07	61°26'20"	126°36'00"
Fletcher Lake		Named after Inspector G.E. Fletcher, RCMP stationed at Fort Smith.	75 N/10	63°35'00"	108°45'00"
Flett Creek		Supplied by Conrad O. Hage, as a name in local use.	95 B/12	60°43'00"	123°34'00"
Flett Lake		Named for John Flett who was engaged by J.B. Tyrrell as a canoe man, 1893 and 1894.	75 A/08	60°25'00"	104°08'00"
Flett Rapids		Submitted M.G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, from Preliminary Map from Lower Liard River, 1945.	95 B/12	60°42'00"	123°33'00"
Flett, Mount			95 B/12	60°42'00"	123°40'00"
Flint Stone Range		Submitted by Indian Affairs and Northern Development as a name which has been locally used for many years.	96 C/05	64°28'00"	125°50'00"
Float Lake		Submitted by Chief topographical Engineer as supplied by M.S. Stanton, Geologist.	86 B/06	64°16'00"	115°11'00"
Flood Creek		Named by D.R. Kingston, Department of Geology, University of Wisconsin, because when they passed this creek there had been a week of rains and the creek was at high flood stage.	95 E/16	61°51'00"	126°23'00"
Florence Lake			106 H/01	65°09'00"	128°07'00"
Foam Point		Submitted by Dominion Hydrographer as a descriptive name. About a quarter mile off the point there is a reef which causes the water to foam around the point in rough weather.	85 J/02	62°00'55"	114°47'00"
Foetus Lake		Descriptive name, the similarities most evident from the aerial photographs.	85 D/16	60°58'00"	118°22'00"
Fontano Lake		Named after a member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822. Franklin lists Vincenza Fontano as one of the Canadian Voyagers and in his text refers to Antonio Fontano.	86 J/07	66°21'00"	114°55'00"
Foothills Creek		This creek is known locally by this name since it flows along the bottom (north) of the foothills of the Melville Hills to Tasseriuk Lake.	97 C/08	69°34'00"	125°15'00"
Forcier Lake		Named after a member of John Franklin's Overland Expedition, Joseph Forcier, Canadien voyageur.	86 K/01	66°03'00"	116°21'00"
Ford Bay		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from field maps.	96 K/02	66°00'00"	124°37'00"
Ford Falls		Named by James W. Tyrrell.	75 P/10	63°42'54"	104°42'45"
Ford Lake		Submitted by W. H. Boyd from James W. Tyrrell's map.	75 O/03	63°08'00"	107°24'00"
Fork Creek			105 I/07	62°16'20"	128°48'50"
Fork Lake			75 D/14	60°53'00"	111°05'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Fort Hearne Island</b>		Named for the Hudson's Bay Company supply vessel <i>Fort Hearne</i> .	107C08	69°26'56"	132°58'26"
<b>Fort Hearne Point</b>		Named for the Hudson's Bay Company vessel <i>Fort Hearne</i> that first supplied the new post at Cape Parry.	97 F/02	70°09'00"	124°32'00"
<b>Fort Ross Islands</b>		Named for the Hudson's Bay Company supply vessel <i>Fort Ross</i> .	107C08	69°27'04"	132°59'39"
<b>Fortress Island</b>		Name was suggested since it has been called Fortress Island by some pilots flying out of Yellowknife.	75 L/09	62°39'00"	110°24'00"
<b>Fortress Mountain</b>		Submitted by Stan Russell, Sundre, AB, as "a fitting name, descriptive of its formation."	95 M/13	63°49'00"	127°57'00"
<b>Fortune Lake</b>		Proposed by Chief Cartographer as a local name.	86 B/06	64°27'00"	115°11'00"
<b>Fossil Creek</b>		Local name supplied by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.	106 I/07	66°17'30"	128°41'55"
<b>Fossil Lake</b>		Submitted by Dr. Matthews, GSC Fossil cliffs surround the lake; fossils are collected in the region.	106 I /07	66°16'35"	128°54'00"
<b>Foster Lake</b>		Commemorates Lieutenant John Alexander Foster, Royal Regiment of Canada, RCIC, who died on August 19, 1942.	75 H/16	61°54'43"	104°18'37"
<b>Found Island</b>			85 G/12	61°39'00"	115°33'00"
<b>Four Mile Island</b>		English translation of Dene name.	96 C/13	64°53'10"	125°31'30"
<b>Fourmile Lake</b>		Submitted by Geological Survey as local usage after the length of the lake.	86 K/12	66°34'00"	117°31'00"
<b>Fourth Lake</b>			85 L/11	62°35'00"	119°03'00"
<b>Fourway Pass</b>		This name was submitted by J.D. Aitken, Calgary, AB.	106 B/07	64°27'00"	130°44'00"
<b>Fox Den Channel</b>		Name submitted by John Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107D10	69°42'56"	129°03'00"
<b>Fox Den Island</b>		Proposed by T. W. Barry.	107D09	69°41'27"	129°00'07"
<b>Fox Lake</b>		Name used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°29'00"	114°25'00"
<b>Fox Lake</b>		English version of the Dene name.	85 J/16	62°58'30"	114°06'30"
<b>Fox Point</b>		Name first submitted by H.E. Pearson, DLS, as a name in local use.	96 G/07	65°20'45"	122°44'45"
<b>Frame Lake</b>		Named after Bill Frame who helped establish the Frame & Perkins Transportation Co. that ran a water taxi between Negus and Yellowknife.	85 J/08	62°27'10"	114°23'25"
<b>Frampton Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer John Albert Frampton, J/4171, 408 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 20, 1944.	65 D/03	60°00'00"	103°19'00"
<b>Francis Creek</b>			96 E/01	65°11'25"	126°27'55"
<b>François Bay</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General as suggested by M.G. Cameron, DLS, as a name used in the field.	85 I/03	62°03'00"	112°58'00"
<b>François Lake</b>		Name suggested by Surveyor General, as it is the Headwater of Francois River.	85 I/08	62°27'00"	112°22'00"
<b>François River</b>		Named after François Basile who lived here.	85 I/02	62°04'20"	112°55'15"
<b>Frank Channel</b>		Suggested by D. B. Dowling, after Frank Camself, the Hudson's Bay Company factor at Rae [Behchokò], who drowned here in October or November of 1923.	85 J/13	62°48'00"	115°57'30"
<b>Franklin Bay</b>		Named after John Franklin (1786-1847), Arctic explorer.	97 C/06	69°45'00"	126°00'00"
<b>Franklin Mountains</b>			95 B/04	64°15'00"	124°00'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Franklin-Clarke Island</b>		Proposed by Mr. Goodall, retired member of NWT Council, after Rev. Franklin-Clarke, Anglican Missionary at both Fort Norman [Tulita] and Fort Simpson.	95 H/14	61°49'15"	121°16'40"
<b>Fraser Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy destroyer HMCS <i>Fraser</i> , which sank 25 June 1940 after colliding with HMS <i>Calcutta</i> . Forty-six crew killed from the <i>Fraser</i> ; 19 killed from the <i>Calcutta</i> . Many of the <i>Fraser</i> 's survivors died later when HMCS <i>Margaree</i> collided with a freighter and sank.	75 G/01	61°00'00"	106°07'00"
<b>Fred Andrew, Mount</b>		Commemorates Fred Andrew, well-respected Shuhtagot'ine elder. In 1942 he was the leader of a small group of Sahtu Dene who guided Dominion Land Surveyor Guy Blanchet through the Mackenzie Mountains to select the route of the CANOL Pipeline.	105 P/04	63°12'57"	129°53'45"
<b>Fred Henne, Parc territorial</b> <i>See also Fred Henne Territorial Park</i>		French name for <i>Fred Henne Territorial Park</i> .	85 J/05	62°28'12"	114°25'12"
<b>Fred Henne Territorial Park</b> <i>See also Fred Henne, Parc territorial</i>		Named after Yellowknife's longest serving mayor—Fred Henne.	85 J/05	62°28'12"	114°25'12"
<b>Frederick, Cape</b>			88 G/13	75°53'00"	119°44'00"
<b>French Lake</b>		Named by James W. Tyrrell after Pierre French, an expert Iroquois canoe man on his 1900 survey expedition.	75 K/10	62°43'00"	108°45'00"
<b>Frenchy Island</b>			96 E/07	65°15'20"	126°49'50"
<b>Fresh Water Creek</b>		This creek supplies fresh water during the summer months to Tuktoyaktuk and to supply vessels operating in the area.	107C08	69°26'56"	132°57'20"
<b>Freshwater Bay</b>		Submitted because two large freshwater streams empty into this bay.	87 F/10	70°36'40"	117°27'30"
<b>Frodsham Lake</b>		Submitted by Chief topographical Engineer, after a type of chronometer used in doing observations at this spot.	85 P/12	63°38'00"	113°36'00"
<b>Frog Creek Fount</b>			106 N/04	67°12'30"	133°48'00"
<b>Fry Inlet</b>		Named after Eric S. Fry, a government topographer and surveyor in this area in the 1930's.	76 E/08	65°16'00"	110°26'00"
<b>Funeral Range</b>		Submitted by R. J. W. Douglas, GSC.	95 F/07	61°24'00"	124°58'00"
<b>G</b>					
<b>Gagné Lake</b>		Named for Joseph Gagné, Canadian voyageur, a member of John Franklin's Expedition, 1819-22.	86 K/08	66°26'00"	116°23'00"
<b>Gagnon Lake</b>		Named after H. R. Gagnon, a RCMP Inspector at Fort Smith in 1930.	75 L/01	61°58'00"	110°23'00"
<b>Gahtsahday River</b>	"Willow"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, 1971.	95 I/10	62°40'00"	120°38'00"
<b>Gale Lake</b>		This name was first used on a key sketch for the recording of a group of mineral claims staked in this area by a prospector in 1946.	85 O/04	63°56'00"	115°16'00"
<b>Gametrail Creek</b>		Gametrail Creek was proposed by J.D. Aitken (GSC). Sheep and caribou are abundant in the area and foot travel is especially easy there, due to the game "highways."	105 P/08	63°20'40"	128°04'51"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Gamey Lake</b>			86 B/03	64°08'00"	115°12'00"
<b>Ganiinlaii (Site)</b>	"Current flowing through"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°38'54"	134°39'10"
<b>Gap, The (Valley)</b>		This is a three mile stretch along the Thelon River.	75 P/09	63°42'57"	104°25'15"
<b>Gap, The (Channel)</b>		Named because this channel is gorge-like with high cliff walls.	75 L/09	62°44'00"	110°26'00"
<b>Gar Lake</b>		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queen's University.	85 J/09	62°31'10"	114°22'30"
<b>Garceau Lake</b>		Commemorates Gunner Gerald Charles Garceau, D/132031, 15 Field Regt., Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on August 12, 1944.	75 G/05	61°17'45"	107°43'47"
<b>Garde Lake</b>		The name Garde was taken from an RCMP sketch map of a patrol that occurred between Reliance and Boyd Lake in 1935.	75 J/16	62°50'00"	106°15'00"
<b>Gardenia Lake</b>			75 I/13	62°00'08"	105°53'35"
<b>Gardiner Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Llewellyn Hugh Coverdale Gardiner, DFC, J/18855, 428 Ghost Squadron, RCAF, who died on August 30, 1944.	75 A/12	60°32'00"	105°55'00"
<b>Gardiner Point</b>		Named by George Meham (1828-1858), in 1853, after a friend. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	89 B/02	76°07'00"	117°40'00"
<b>Gargoyle Ridge</b>			95 E/13	61°51'00"	127°41'00"
<b>Garland Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Stewart Foster Garland, J/16208, DFC, 142 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on July 14, 1944.	86 E/15	65°46'00"	118°57'00"
<b>Garland Lake</b>		Submitted by the Chief Topographical Engineer as suggested by Eric S. Fry, who conducted observations here.	85 P/16	63°55'00"	112°08'00"
<b>Garnett Lake</b>		Named after C. E. Garnett, Chairman of the Professional Engineers Association, Edmonton, AB.	85 P/10	63°30'00"	112°58'00"
<b>Garry Island</b>		Named by John Franklin in 1825, after Nicholas Garry, Deputy Governor, Hudson's Bay Company, 1822-35.	107C05	69°29'06"	135°42'19"
<b>Gashoday Creek</b>	"Big willow creek"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley. 1971.	95 O/05	63°21'20"	123°40'45"
<b>Gassend Lake</b>			97 B/02	68°00'00"	126°06'00"
<b>Gate, The (Valley)</b>		The Gate is the deep narrow passage of water between the high cliffs.	95 F/07	61°25'00"	124°56'00"
<b>Gaudet Bay</b>		Submitted by G. H. Blanchet, from Dr. Bell's survey 1899-1900.	85 H/07	61°25'00"	112°56'00"
<b>Gaudet Island</b>		Named after Charles P. Gaudet who was with Émile Petitot in 1871.	96 C/03	64°55'00"	125°58'00"
<b>Gaudet, Mount</b>		Named after Chales P. Gaudet who was with Émile Petitot in 1871.	95 O/05	63°20'35"	123°35'45"
<b>Gay Lake</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°01'00"	117°57'00"
<b>Gayna River</b>		Named by John M. Parker, Imperial Oil Ltd. from the CANOL Project 1943, after the Ukrainian spelling of his wife's name, Jan.	106 H/06	65°25'00"	129°07'00"
<b>Geendii (Shore)</b>	"River point"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°30'32"	134°51'42"
<b>Geendii K'ài Njuu (Island)</b>	"River point – willow – island"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°32'24"	134°52'07"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Geendii Teetshik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"River point – creek"	Teetł'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°31'29"	134°51'42"
<b>Geetajàaddhaa</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"The narrows is open all winter"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°46'46"	132°17'45"
<b>Geeves Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Gerald Edward Geeves, D.F.C., J/19058, 405 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 2, 1945.	75 B/14	60°53'00"	107°15'00"
<b>Geh Aak'ee</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Rabbit – fat"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°12'47"	132°41'54"
<b>Geh Kaii Creek</b>	"Rabbit Willow Creek"		106 M/02	67°00'45"	134°39'00"
<b>George Creek</b>		Named after an Inuit family living near the Hornaday Delta.	97 D/03	69°10'00"	123°22'00"
<b>George Island</b> <i>See also Qikiqtaaluk</i>		Named after George Arbuthnot, Ice-Mate of the <i>Enterprise</i> , Collinson Expedition, 1850-54.	87 E/08	70°18'45"	112°01'00"
<b>George Islands</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General as a new or local name given by M. G. Cameron, after George Douglas, explorer.	96 H/12	65°32'00"	121°53'00"
<b>George Robert Lake</b>		Teetł'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for George Robert of Fort McPherson.	106 M/09	67°27'23"	134°27'45"
<b>George's Riffle</b>		Local name, apparently for George Sibbeston who once ran aground there.	95 F/01	61°15'00"	124°21'00"
<b>Georic Lake</b>			85 P/02	63°11'00"	112°59'00"
<b>Germain Bay</b>		Named after Ben Germain, prospector, who was found by a geological party in this bay after his partner C. Christiansen, had been drowned in Christiansen Rapids.	75 D/12	60°41'00"	111°50'00"
<b>Germaine Lake</b>		Named by David E. Wheeler for his guide Germaine, a Tłıchǫ trading chief.	85 O/07	63°18'00"	114°35'00"
<b>Gertrude Lake</b>		Named after Frank Conibear's cousin, Gertrude Snider, the first Euro-Canadian woman on this lake, in 1935.	75 D/06	60°23'00"	111°21'00"
<b>Gettis Lake</b>		Commemorates 44753 Corporal (Army) Robert M. Gettis of Semans, Sask., who played an active part in the Geodetic Surveys of the Canadian Arctic, 1956-57. Cpl. Gettis was killed in a motorcycle accident in 1957 (age 29) and is buried in Govan, SK. He served for a time at the Grand Shoran geodetic station on Banks Island; the nearby lake was named in his honour the year after his death.	98 D/09	73°32'17"	120°24'20"
<b>Geyser Pingo</b>		Drilling in this pingo, during the summer of 1976, produced a 2.3 m high geyser of pure water.	107C08	69°27'21"	132°36'02"
<b>Ghost Island</b>			95 H/14	61°49'50"	120°59'20"
<b>Ghost Lake</b>		Suggested by Chief Topographical Engineer from a bulletin by David E. Wheeler.	85 O/14	63°51'00"	115°10'00"
<b>Ghost River</b>		Named because it flows through Ghost Lake.	86 A/04	63°59'00"	115°27'00"
<b>Giants Causeway</b> ( <i>Headland</i> )		Named from the peculiar appearance of the ice surrounding it.	98H15	75°45'40"	121°16'01"
<b>Giauque Lake</b>		Named after the prospector who discovered the Giaque Break which contains the following mines: Discovery, Circle, Yellowknife, Oro, LaSalle and Viking.	85 P/14	63°11'00"	113°51'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Gibraltar Point</b>		Named for description "a conspicuous headland of sheer rock weathered to resemble a castle and deeply stain[ed] a brown colour."	75 L/15	62°48'00"	110°46'00"
<b>Gibson Peak</b>			106 H/16	65°48'00"	128°07'00"
<b>Gibson Ridge</b>			106 H/16	65°47'00"	128°03'00"
<b>Giddie Point</b>		Named after Henry Giddy, boatswain's mate on Francis McClintock's search for the missing John Franklin Expedition, 1852-1854.	89 A/12	76°41'00"	115°53'00"
<b>Giddy River</b>		Named after Henry Giddy, boatswain's mate on Francis McClintock's search for the missing John Franklin Expedition, 1852-1854.	88 H/05	75°29'00"	116°17'00"
<b>Gifford Island</b>		Named after John Gifford, resident and postmaster at Fort Simpson from 1921-37.	95 H/14	61°53'00"	121°25'25"
<b>Gifford Lake</b>		Commemorates Corporal John Henry Gifford, L64411, Regina Rifle Regiment, who died on July 30, 1944.	75 B/03	60°01'00"	107°29'00"
<b>Gilleran Lake</b>			86 K/06	66°17'00"	117°28'00"
<b>Gillet Bay</b>		Named for Thomas Gillet, coxswain of the <i>Dolphin</i> , John Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	97 F/01	70°09'00"	124°32'00"
<b>Gillis River</b>			106 I/12	66°43'50"	129°48'10"
<b>Gilmore Lake</b>		Commemorates Squadron Leader Edward Gerard Gilmore, DFC, C/1036, 408 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 5, 1943.	97 B/15	68°56'00"	125°12'00"
<b>Gilmour Lake</b>			85 I/07	62°29'00"	112°55'00"
<b>Gisheih Jiikaili (Hill)</b>	"Gravel – sliding"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/06	66°28'43"	133°03'49"
<b>Gisheih Jiikaili (Beach)</b>	"Sand – sliding"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°39'41"	131°54'54"
<b>Glacier Bay</b>			86 K/04	66°05'00"	117°58'00"
<b>Glacier Creek</b>			75 K/10	62°42'00"	109°00'00"
<b>Glacier Ice Creek</b>		Submitted by the Chief Cartographer from the manuscript map of Great Bear Lake by Dr. Miller, Fisheries Research Board.	96 I/12	66°38'30"	121°55'00"
<b>Glacier Lake</b>		Bush pilot G. C. F. Dalziel, RCMP member Sullivan at Watson Lake, and other local sources gave this as the local name, lake lies in a large glacier.	95 L/05	62°05'00"	127°33'00"
<b>Glacier Lake</b>		Submitted by M.G. Cameron.	86 K/04	66°06'00"	117°56'00"
<b>Glass Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer H. Glass, DFM, C/87159, 429 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 8, 1944.	75 B/02	60°07'00"	106°45'00"
<b>Glen Lake</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 L/01	66°00'00"	118°01'00"
<b>Glenelg Bay</b> <i>See also Iqaluktuuttiaq</i>		Named by Robert McClure in 1851, after Charles Grant, Lord Glenelg (1778-1866), a British Statesman who was Colonial Secretary, 1835-39.	78 B/05	72°29'15"	111°05'01"
<b>Gliddon Lake</b>		Name comes from a person of this name who lived in Yellowknife.	85 P/09	63°41'00"	112°28'00"





Aklavik, 1957 Knights/NWT Archives/N-1993-002-0058



Rocher River NWT Archives/Henry Busse/N-1979-052:7842





Slave River NWT Archives/Rene Fumoleau/N-1995-002: 5350



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Glowworm Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Glowworm</i> (Lt.Cdr. G. B. Roope, RN, VC), sunk after ramming the German heavy cruiser <i>Admiral Hipper</i> . Only 31 men from her crew of 148 survived. Lt.Cdr. Roope was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross on the recommendation of the CO of the <i>Admiral Hipper</i> , the only recorded occurrence of a decoration awarded on the recommendation of the enemy.	76 C/11	64°38'00"	109°15'00"
<b>Godeghoh Ehda (Point)</b>	"Bushy point"	Slavey name from Samba K'e Dene Band.	095A08	60°23'51"	120°17'06"
<b>Godlin Lakes</b>			105 P/15	63°48'00"	128°47'00"
<b>Godlin River</b>			106 A/01	64°04'00"	128°13'00"
<b>Golby Island</b>		Commemorates Lieutenant Commander Thomas Maitland Wake Golby, MiD, RCNR, C/O of the Flower Class corvette HMCS <i>Weyburn</i> . Lt/Cdr Golby died on February 22, 1943, along with 6 members of his crew when his ship was mined and sunk east of Gibraltar.	85 N/04	63°14'00"	117°37'00"
<b>Gold Lake</b>		Submitted 21 Jan. 1965, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queen's University, presumably from claims maps.	85 J/09	62°32'20"	114°22'00"
<b>Goldsmid Point</b>			88 E/11	74°32'00"	114°02'00"
<b>Good Hope Bay</b>		Submitted 16 February 1924, by H. E. Pearson, DLS, as an alternate name for Smith Bay.	96 K/08	66°18'00"	124°18'00"
<b>Good Hope Ridge</b>		Proposed by the Geological Survey for a prominent anticline feature from the west shore of Good Hope Bay on Great Bear Lake to the southern extremity of Lac des Bois.	96 K/07	66°25'00"	124°35'00"
<b>Goodall Lake</b>		Named after John W. Goodall, former NWT Councillor who died 12 September 1971 at Fort Simpson.	95 H/10	61°32'15"	120°58'00"
<b>Goodenough, Mount</b>		Named by John Franklin during his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827, after Edmund M. Goodenough, member of council of the Royal Geographical Society.	106 M/13	67°57'00"	135°31'20"
<b>Goodfellow Point</b>		Commemorates Joan Goodfellow, born in Plaster Rock, NB, who was employed by the Geographical Branch in 1960. She drowned in July of that same year in this locality while carrying out field research for the Geographical Branch and the Arctic Institute.	96 J/03	66°14'00"	123°05'00"
<b>Goodspeed Lake</b>		Named after Frederick Garfield Goodspeed, Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Works, Ottawa.	75 N/04	63°06'00"	109°32'00"
<b>Goodwin Lake</b>		Named after an early prospector.	85 O/01	63°03'00"	114°05'00"
<b>Goonèlkak (Plain)</b>	"Low and flat area for a short distance"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/08	67°17'45"	133°22'41"
<b>Goonèlkak Gwitsal (Flat)</b>	"Low and flat area for a shore distance – smaller one"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/05	67°22'07"	131°47'57"
<b>Goose Egg Lakes</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from US Engineers Canol #1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route, Jan. 1944 and maps from the office of the Special Commission for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	85 C/02	60°11'00"	116°44'00"
<b>Goose Island</b>			96 E/07	65°16'20"	126°56'25"
<b>Goose Lake</b>		Submitted by A. S. E., as it is locally known as such.	85 I/10	62°31'00"	112°50'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Goose Lake			95 H/06	61°18'00"	121°17'00"
Goose Neck			85 F/08	61°22'00"	116°00'00"
Goose Point			85 G/05	61°23'00"	115°53'00"
Gooseberry Island			85 G/05	61°21'00"	115°49'00"
Gordon Lake		The lake was named for Jack Gordon, one of Dr. Jolliffe's field assistants.	85 I/14	63°05'00"	113°11'00"
Gordon Point		Commemorates Flying Officer William Campbell Gordon, DFC, J/16260, 156 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 3, 1943.	86 E/05	65°21'00"	119°51'00"
Gordon Point		Named by Robert McClure, 1852.	88 B03	72°11'00"	118°31'00"
Gordon's Creek		Named for Donald Gordon, formerly Northern Transportation Co. Ltd., an agent at Great Bear Creek who became exhausted while returning from a visit to Fort Norman [Tulita] and fell asleep on the bank of this creek.	96 C/13	64°54'10"	125°35'20"
Gore Islands		Named by Robert McClure, 1852, after Graham Gore, 1st Lieutenant of HMS <i>Erebus</i> of the Franklin expedition; was mate on the HMS <i>Terror</i> , George Back's expedition, 1836-37.	98 F08	74°18'36"	124°55'26"
Goshodele Mountain	"Gosho" (very), "dedele" (it is bald).	Local Dene name applied to the whole of Colville Ridge.	96 M/08	67°16'00"	126°10'00"
Gossage River			106 J/16	66°57'24"	130°18'18"
Gossan Island		Submitted by M.G. Cameron, from a sketch provided by Dr. A. E. Cameron, University of Alberta.	86 K/04	66°03'00"	117°55'00"
Gossan Lake		Named for an ecological formation containing ferruginous minerals.	86 B/05	64°28'00"	115°47'00"
Gothe Island		Named after an Inuk, Gothe, she and her husband Enekatcha met Capt. Thierry Mallet in the area on the 1926 Kazan River Expedition.	65 D/08	60°23'00"	102°15'00"
Gouard Lake			86 F/05	65°26'00"	117°50'00"
Goulet Bay		Named after resident Charles Goulet.	85 I/03	62°01'00"	113°28'00"
Goulet, Îles du		Proposed as Grand Goulet Islands for a group of bare rocks marking the outer limit of the pre-Cambrian outcrop. They are an important feature of the canoe crossing of the lake which leaves the south shore at Stony Island.	85 H/11	61°36'00"	113°22'20"
Goyer Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Joseph Alexander Goyer, J/5926, 24 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 3, 1944.	65 D/02	60°00'54"	102°32'40"
Gozdz Lake		Commemorates Private Edward Joseph Gozdz, D/1058000, Royal Canadian Regiment, RCIC, who died on December 25, 1943.	75 H/04	61°07'00"	105°54'00"
Grace Lake		Used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/02	62°10'00"	112°34'00"
Grace Lake		Named by G. W. Rowley as a name in local use.	85 J/08	62°25'05"	114°27'00"
Grafe River			96 E/03	65°06'00"	127°24'40"
Graham Lake		Dr. Jolliffe, along with 14 undergraduate students (including Ted Graham) as field assistants, mapped the geology of 26,000 sq. km. of land north of Great Slave Lake in 1935.	85 I/13	62°54'00"	113°48'00"
Grainger River			95 G/03	61°08'00"	123°04'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Grampus Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Grampus</i> (Lt. Cdr. C. A. Rowe, RN), sunk on 16 June 1940 off Syracuse, Italy by Italian torpedo boats.	75 C/11	60°38'00"	109°12'00"
<b>Gramson Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Walter John Gramson, J/7202, 76 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 29, 1944.	65 D/02	60°00'18"	102°42'57"
<b>Grand Detour (Bend)</b>			85 A/07	60°22'00"	112°42'00"
<b>Grand View, The (Heights)</b>			106 J/16	66°48'00"	130°10'00"
<b>Grande Rivière (River)</b>	"big river"	Michif name for Mackenzie River.	107C07	69°21'00"	133°54'00"
<i>See also Dehcho, Deho, Kuukpak, Mackenzie River, or Nagwichoonjik</i>					
<b>Grandin, Lac</b>		Named after Bishop Vital-Justin Grandin, OMI.	85 M/14	63°59'00"	119°00'00"
<b>Grandin, Rivière</b>		Named after Bishop Vital-Justin Grandin, OMI.	85 M/09	63°32'00"	118°20'00"
<b>Granet Lake</b>			97 B/10	68°42'00"	125°35'00"
<b>Granite Falls</b>			75 I/07	62°25'00"	104°50'00"
<b>Grant Lake</b>		Named by F. S. Cherrington after his young son.	86 C/15	64°54'00"	116°30'00"
<b>Grant Point</b>		Named after Cuthbert Grant, sent in 1786 by Peter Pond to Great Slave Lake with Laurent Laroux.	85 H/06	61°28'40"	113°04'15"
<b>Gras, Lac de</b>		Submitted by G. H. Blanchet, after the Métis name used by Warburton Pike.	76 D/08	64°30'00"	110°30'00"
<b>Grass Lake</b>		Locally used name submitted by Indian Affairs and Northern development.	106 P/01	67°11'30"	128°08'30"
<b>Grassy Bay</b>		Suggested by Marine Sciences, as the description of the terrain at the head of the bay.	87 G/07	71°24'36"	117°42'44"
<i>See also Takiyuq</i>					
<b>Grassy Island</b>			85 E/07	61°16'00"	118°46'00"
<b>Grassy Island</b>		Named by James W. Tyrrell, "because of the rank growth of grass covering it."	75 P/16	63°46'50"	104°21'56"
<b>Grassy Islands</b>		Descriptive name.	85 F/02	61°04'00"	116°45'00"
<b>Grassy Lake</b>		Name supplied by T. C. Douglas, Superintendent at Reindeer Range Station, as a name in local use.	107C06	69°15'00"	134°49'10"
<b>Grassy Point</b>			107D09	69°43'53"	128°56'34"
<b>Grassy, Cape</b>		Named by Francis McClintock.	89 A/07	76°17'00"	113°00'00"
<b>Grave, Lake of the</b>			85 A/04	60°11'35"	113°38'30"
<b>Gravel Hill Lake</b>		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from a map of the RCMP Patrol from Stony Rapids, SK, to the Thelon River and Dubaunt Lake, 1936.	75 I/01	62°10'00"	103°52'00"
<b>Gravel Island</b>			85 F/05	61°17'00"	117°37'00"
<b>Graveyard Bay</b>		Submitted by Marine Sciences because a small graveyard was found at the head of this bay.	87 F/09	70°37'45"	116°08'30"
<b>Gray Lake</b>		Named after Constable R. C. Gray, RCMP who patrolled this area in 1931.	75 F/16	61°52'00"	108°15'00"
<b>Grease River</b>			75 B/01	60°00'00"	106°28'00"
<b>Greasy Lake</b>			95 O/01	62°57'00"	122°15'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Great Bear River</b>		Translation of the Dene name 'saschohetha'. The name Great Bear was first applied to the river because of the many bears seen in the vicinity.	96 C/13	64°54'05"	125°36'00"
<b>Great Bear Lake</b> <i>See also l'Ours, Grand lac de</i>		Translation of the Dene name, 'saschohetha', a reference to the bears in the area. Largest body of fresh water lying in Canada, and fourth in size in North America. The present area is about 12,000 sq. miles. Alternative Dene spelling 'sachoehtué'. Name of Pan-Canadian Significance.	96 H	65°50'00"	120°45'00"
<b>Great Slave Lake</b> <i>See also Esclaves, Grand lac des</i>		The Great Slave Lake was named after Dene which once dwelt in that region. These Dene called themselves 'Etchareottine'. We owe the present name to Peter Pond. On his 1785 map he used "Slave Lake". His 1790 map shows "lotchinine", another form of Etchareottine. Name of Pan-Canadian Significance.	85 G/09	61°30'00"	114°00'00"
<b>Green Bay</b>		Named after the captain of Francis McClintock's sledge.	89 B/06	76°30'00"	118°45'00"
<b>Green Creek</b>		Submitted by Dr. R. Thorsteinsson and Dr. E.T. Tozer, after a member of Francis McClintock's party.	88 A/01	76°02'00"	112°18'00"
<b>Green Island</b>			85 G/01	61°02'20"	114°13'08"
<b>Green Island</b>			95 H/15	61°50'25"	120°58'00"
<b>Green Island</b>			85 F/05	61°22'00"	117°42'00"
<b>Green Island</b>		Submitted by A.S.E. as a name that came from mining maps.	85 P/03	63°03'00"	113°10'00"
<b>Green Island Rapids</b>			95 H/14	61°50'00"	121°00'00"
<b>Green Islands</b>		Probably named for the westernmost island in the group of 3 islands (and assorted rocks)—Green Island.	85 G/01	61°02'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Green River</b>		Named in honour of Charles W. Green, 3rd officer, leader of an expedition on the northeast coast of Banks Island from the D.G.S. Arctic under the command of J. E. Bernier while stationed on Melville Island in 1910.	88 C/16	73°53'15"	116°20'00"
<b>Greene Point</b>		Named by Robert McClure in 1851, after Lt. Col. Godfrey Thomas Greene, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works.	78 B/12	72°44'00"	111°10'00"
<b>Greenhorn Creek</b>			96 E/05	65°36'25"	127°35'50"
<b>Greenhorn Lakes</b>		Named in association with Greenhorn River.	86 M/03	67°05'00"	119°03'00"
<b>Greenhorn River</b>		Submitted by Annemarie Kroger. Name based on the fact that this was her first work in the north. Not named because of shape or colour of the lake.	86 M/03	67°00'00"	119°33'00"
<b>Greenrock Lake</b>		Name obtained from R. C. McDonald's traverse Great Bear to Copper Mine.	86 F/15	65°56'00"	116°31'00"
<b>Greens Island</b>		Named after the Inuit family Green, who came from Alaska in the 1920s and settled on Parry Peninsula.	97 C/08	69°23'00"	124°25'00"
<b>Greenstockings Lake</b>		Named after a Yellowknives girl who warranted special mention by both George Back and John Franklin (1822). She was Keskarrah's daughter, under 16 years of age, and was named by the British, Greenstockings, for her dress. She was considered by the Yellowknives to be a great beauty.	86 A/03	64°15'00"	113°10'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Grenville Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Grenville</i> (Capt. Sir G. E. Creazy, RN) which sank with the loss of 77 officers and men after striking a mine off the Dutch coast on 19 January 1940. Suggested 26 Sept. 1940, by Air Section, Topographical Survey.	86 B/15	64°55'00"	114°45'00"
Greygoose River		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from J. Mackintosh Bell's report, 1900.	96 G/03	65°11'15"	123°26'45"
Greyling Falls		Submitted by Surveyor General, as used on the Geological maps. Possibly named in association with Greyling Lake, nearby.	85 J/09	62°40'20"	114°16'15"
Greyling Lake		Submitted by Surveyor General from a blueprint showing location of mining claims, 1934, as suggested by M. Cameron, DLS	85 J/09	62°41'00"	114°17'30"
Griffiths Point		Named by George Mecham, in 1853, probably after William Griffiths, one of Nares' sledge crew; or after Anselm John Griffiths, Rear Admiral of the White, 1837. Mecham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	99A04	76°05'23"	123°01'23"
Grizzle Bear Lake		Named Grizzle Bear lake by the Dene who became alarmed by the grizzly bears. Reached 15 Aug. 1820, by John Franklin.	86 A/02	64°12'00"	112°58'00"
Grizzly Bear Lake		Submitted by Army Survey.	95 L/12	62°41'00"	127°49'00"
Grizzly Bear Mountain		Translation of traditional North Slavey name.	96 H/07	65°20'00"	121°00'00"
Grizzly Creek			95 E/08	61°19'00"	126°23'00"
Grizzly Lake		Named when mineral claims were located near this lake.	86 B/05	64°30'00"	115°34'00"
Grodsky Lake		Named by R. A. Gibson, in 1937, after a trapper named M. Grodsky in the Reliance district.	75 K/01	62°05'00"	108°22'00"
Gros Cap ( <i>Island</i> )		Gros cap is in local usage. This point (which is on an island) marks the point where the North Arm branches from the east arm of Great Slave Lake.	85 H/13	61°59'00"	113°31'45"
Gros Cap			95 H/14	61°50'50"	121°17'00"
Grotto Creek		Submitted by the Surveyor General, from maps from the office of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 D/15	64°46'00"	126°49'00"
Grouard Lake		Named by J. M. Bell, after Émile Grouard, OMI, Roman Catholic Bishop of Athabasca.	86 E/08	65°24'00"	117°57'00"
Ground Squirrel Mountain		Submitted by DIAND as a name which has been locally used for many years.	96 C/05	64°28'00"	125°55'00"
Grove Rapids		Submitted by W. H. Boyd as shown on a 1932 eight mile map of Artillery Lake.	75 P/12	63°35'01"	105°43'13"
Grumbler ( <i>Railway Point</i> )		Named after Grumbler Rapids by CNR in letter dated 31 July 1963.	85 C/02	60°07'00"	116°45'00"
Grumbler Rapids		Named by two amateur explorers, "from the curious sound it made as of an angry man muttering under his breath."	85 C/02	60°13'00"	116°36'00"
Gugwija̱anaᑭᑭ ( <i>Lake</i> )	"It (meaning lake) broke through"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°33'34"	131°44'41"
Guhdichuudlaᑭᑭ ( <i>Bend</i> )	"Swift running water"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°00'28"	133°58'20"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Guk'an Hihd Chuudlajj (Hill)</b>	"Dry burned wood – curved hill – current runs against"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/04	67°14'21"	133°37'51"
<b>Gull Creek</b>			85 C/13	60°48'00"	117°42'00"
<b>Gull Creek</b>			107 B/02	68°08'05"	133°48'30"
<b>Gull Island</b>			107C10	69°30'22"	133°46'39"
<b>Gull Islets</b>			107D09	69°44'00"	128°58'00"
<b>Gull Reef</b>			85 G/01	61°12'00"	114°06'00"
<b>Gulley Channel</b>			107 B/07	68°30'20"	133°59'55"
<b>Gun Rapids</b>			95 J/09	62°39'00"	122°10'00"
<b>Gunbarrel Inlet</b>			86 E/10	65°38'00"	118°33'00"
<b>Gus Creek</b>			96 E/02	65°07'40"	126°42'25"
<b>Guthrie Creek</b>			105 I/02	62°13'55"	128°47'00"
<b>Guudeediit'ini Zhit Ch' (Hill)</b>	"Being chased down (a hill) – its' rock"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°25'07"	133°32'03"
<b>Guvraglik Channel</b>	"Skull"	Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/11	68°38'50"	134°31'45"
<b>Gwaatlit Hill</b>	"Sliding hill"	Gwich'in word.	106 M/03	67°01'00"	135°08'00"
<b>Gwaat'ii (Valley)</b>	"Steep hill on both sides"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°11'15"	132°54'53"
<b>Gwaat'ii Tshik (River mouth)</b>	"Steep hill on both sides – at the mouth of"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°58'16"	133°14'21"
<b>Gwatoh Taii Njik (Creek)</b>	"Over a cross – trail – creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. This creek has long been used by the Teet'it Gwich'in as a trail into the mountains.	106 M/07	67°23'17"	134°55'22"
<b>Gwàatlet (Hill)</b>	Ts'iidej word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°30'31"	132°05'07"
<b>Gwi'eeakajilchit Van</b> <i>See also Campbell Lake</i>	"Somebody chipped (steps) – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. The name refers to the northern end of Campbell Lake where Elders say steps were chipped into the cliff that led to an eagle's nest.	107 B/02	68°14'11"	133°24'15"
<b>Gwich'in, Parc territorial</b> <i>See also Gwich'in Territorial Park</i>		French name for park, see <i>Gwich'in Territorial Park</i>	107 B/02	68°08'04"	133°35'27"
<b>Gwich'in, Territorial Park</b> <i>See also Gwich'in, Parc territorial</i>		Established as a park in 1997. Named for the First Nations people who have traditionally inhabited this region for a long time.	107 B/02	68°08'04"	133°35'27"
<b>Gwidrèejal' (Lake)</b>	Ts'iidej word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/11	67°39'41"	133°19'50"
<b>Gwiitani'ee (Hill)</b>	"Pointed hill"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/07	67°25'29"	132°32'28"
<b>Gwit'iet Van Choo (Lake)</b>	"Next to something (large ridge) – lake – big"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/07	67°20'17"	132°55'44"
<b>Gwit'iet Van Choo (Lake)</b>	"Next to something (Nagwichoonjik/Mackenzie River) – lake – big"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/11	67°31'44"	131°07'40"
<b>Gwit'iet Van Choo (Lake)</b>	"Lake against the hill"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/05	67°15'01"	131°58'16"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Gwit'it Khagòhdii</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"At the headwaters – climbing a steep hill"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	117 A/01	68°00'35"	136°02'05"
<b>Gypsum Bay</b>			85 G/15	61°53'00"	114°40'00"
<b>Gypsum Island</b>			85 G/15	61°54'00"	114°38'00"
<b>Gypsum Point</b>		Proposed in 1924 by G. H. Blanchet.	85 G/15	61°53'00"	114°35'00"
<b>Gyrfalcon Bluff</b>		This bluff obtained its name as a result of a pair of gyrfalcons who nested there in 1949 and 1953. This has been the only place on Bluff Island where these birds have nested.	88 C/14	74°00'00"	118°56'00"
<b>H</b>					
<b>H.M.C.S. Mackenzie Island</b>		Named after the HMCS <i>Mackenzie</i> which is a River Class Destroyer Escort. The name itself is taken from the Mackenzie River.	85 J/08	62°22'00"	114°18'00"
<b>Hadley Bay</b>		Named after Captain Jack Hadley who spent 20 years in the Arctic, commander of the ship <i>Polar Bear</i> .	78 C/03	73°01'00"	110°15'00"
<b>Hadwen Island</b>		Named for Isaac Seymour A. Hadwen who was closely concerned with the introduction of reindeer herds in the Canadian Arctic.	107C11	69°35'40"	134°05'10"
<b>Haguryuaq</b> ( <i>Raised beach</i> )	"There are many thin rocks"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 C/15	69°44'00"	117°11'00"
<b>Hailstone Creek</b>		Proposed by Dr. Mike P. Cecile, GSC.	105 O/16	63°58'22"	103°20'48"
<b>Hair Lake</b>		Tijchq name for referring to meadow grass.	75 L/08	62°26'00"	110°03'00"
<b>Hair River</b>		Tijchq name for referring to meadow grass.	75 L/08	62°23'00"	110°14'00"
<b>Hair Stand Creek</b>		Name proposed by Chief Cazon of Fort Simpson as a name which has been used for a long time.	85 E/03	61°14'00"	119°18'00"
<b>Halcro Point</b>		Named after Halcro Humphries, a member of John Rae's boat crew during the search for the missing Franklin party, 1847-1849.	97 D/13	69°46'00"	123°09'00"
<b>Haldane River</b>		Named after John Haldane, one of the Chief Factors of the Hudson's Bay Company	96 I/14	66°50'00"	121°12'00"
<b>Halfmoon Lake</b>			85 I/12	62°44'00"	113°34'00"
<b>Halfway Islands</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the special Commission for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 E/01	65°00'45"	126°08'25"
<b>Halikak Creek</b>			97 C/09	69°42'00"	124°27'00"
<b>Halliday Lake</b>		Named after Corporal John Lorne Halliday, RCMP, who patrolled this area in 1926. According to the RCMP Honour Roll, Corporal Halliday died from an accidental, self-inflicted wound in the chest, while stationed at Fort Simpson, on October 14, 1932.	75 F/07	61°21'00"	108°56'00"
<b>Halse, Cape</b>		Named 28 June 1820, by William E. Parry, after James Halse, clerk of the HMS <i>Hecla</i> .	78 F/14	74°50'00"	110°02'00"
<b>Hamar, Mount</b>		Suggested by K. Schleindl, formerly of Norman Wells, with the support of the people of Norman Wells, after the late Hjalmar Nelson Hamar, a well known prospector and trapper.	96 E/07	65°20'25"	126°36'30"
<b>Hamelin, Mount</b>		Named after Admiral Ferdinand Alphonse Hamelin, Commander of the French Black Sea Fleet during the Crimean war; he was born in 1796 and died in 1864.	88 E/10	74°32'00"	113°04'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Hamilton Gault, Mount		Name was proposed by E.B. Armstrong, Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence, after the late Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault, founder of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI). Gault almost single-handedly financed the creation of the PPCLI with a donation of \$100,000 in 1914.	95 E/10	61°42'00"	126°34'00"
Han Gwajàt ( <i>Channel</i> )	"River-rotten"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°55'24"	135°05'28"
Hanbury Creek			85 A/13	60°55'35"	113°42'15"
Hanbury Falls			75 K/15	62°54'00"	108°31'00"
Hanbury Lake		Named by Harry Radford and George Street in 1911.	75 P/12	63°34'00"	105°42'00"
Hanbury Portage		Likely named for David T. Hanbury.	75 O/11	63°40'00"	107°05'00"
Hanbury River		Named by James W. Tyrrell, 1 July 1900, after David T. Hanbury, the first Euro-Canadian to ascend it.	75 P/10	63°37'37"	104°33'41"
Handle Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queen's University, presumably from claims maps.	85 J/08	62°30'00"	114°24'00"
Handley Page Lake		Named after Frederick Handley Page of the Air Commission.	86 F/15	66°00'00"	116°46'00"
Hanging Ice Lake			75 D/02	60°13'00"	110°55'00"
Hanirarun ( <i>River</i> )	"From the side"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 G/12	71°35'00"	111°57'00"
Hanirutiin ( <i>Islands</i> )	"Several 'hanirut' put close together"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal. Hanirut: tool used to close the wound after a seal is harpooned, to drag it home without losing its entrails.	77 F/05	70°17'00"	111°30'00"
Hank Lake		Name is in local use prior to 1947.	85 I/14	62°54'00"	113°02'00"
Hanna Island			106 H/10	65°44'00"	128°42'00"
Hanna River			96 E/12	65°43'00"	128°42'00"
Hanningayuq ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Sideways"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°52'46"	117°42'19"
Hans Bay		Name is in local use and is recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/15	68°52'00"	133°26'00"
Hans Creek		The creek is named after the first Caucasian trapper who was here, Hans Hansen.	107 B/15	68°51'40"	133°28'00"
Hans Lake		Commemorates Flight Sergeant Stanley William Hans, R/163848, 101 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on May 25, 1944.	75 A/03	60°01'00"	105°18'00"
Hansen Harbour			107 C11	69°39'00"	134°11'10"
Hansen Lake		This lake was named after Sam K. Hansen and is in local usage.	85 I/07	62°24'00"	112°57'00"
Hansen Lake		Named after Peter Hansen, canoe man on A. O. Gorman's traverse.	86 F/10	65°41'00"	116°43'00"
Hanson Island		Proposed by the Hydrographic Survey after R.E. Hansen, Officer-in-Charge, Hydrographic Survey, 1945.	95 H/15	61°49'30"	120°57'25"
Harald Lake		"The probable origin of this name is that a sketch was forwarded to us by a prospector who had named the lake after himself, and it has been placed on our mineral claim sheet", states R.A. Gibson, Director.	85 I/12	62°41'00"	113°32'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Hardie Island		Named after Mervyn A. Hardie, bush pilot and politician, NWT Council Member (1951-53), Liberal MP of the NWT (1953-61).	106 H/14	65°50'00"	128°58'00"
Harding Lake		Named by Dr. Jolliffe, who, along with 14 undergraduate students as field assistants, mapped the geology of 26,000 sq. km. of land north of Great Slave Lake in 1935. Dave Harding was the pilot for this survey.	85 I/06	62°21'00"	113°22'00"
Hardinge Bay		Named by George Mechem after the Hardinge Mountains. Mechem participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	99 A/07	76°28'00"	121°40'00"
Hardinge Mountains		Named by George Mechem in 1853 after Field Marshal Sir Henry Hardinge, the first Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, 1785-1856. Mechem participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	99A02	76°09'36"	121°19'05"
Hardisty Island		It is likely that this island was named after the Chief Factor Richard Hardisty, Hudson's Bay Company.	85 G/10	61°44'00"	114°37'00"
Hardisty Lake		Named by Émile Petitot on his 1864 map. Named after William L. Hardisty, Hudson's Bay Company Chief Factor at Fort Simpson.	86 C/12	64°37'00"	117°45'00"
Hardy Bay		Named by George Mechem in 1853, after Lieutenant Hardy, at the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty. Mechem participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 H/04	75°04'00"	115°20'00"
Hardy Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Hardy</i> (Capt. B. A. Warburton-Lee, RN, VC), lost 10 Apr, 1940 while leading 2nd Destroyer Flotilla during attack on ten German destroyers in Narvik.	76 C/13	64°52'00"	109°50'00"
Hare Indian River			106 I/07	66°17'45"	128°37'25"
Harker Lake		Submitted by John D. Godfrey in 1957 after a distinguished, deceased geologist.	75 D/01	60°00'00"	110°15'00"
Harris Island		Submitted in 1936 from a map by J. M. Bell, published in May, 1929.	85 H/14	61°48'30"	113°13'25"
Harris River		Named after Flynn Harris who was the first Indian agent appointed to the area in about 1930.	95 H/14	61°52'20"	121°20'00"
Harrison Island		Named by John Franklin, 1826, after Benjamin Harrison, one of the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company.	107 B/10	68°36'00"	134°04'00"
Harrison Lake			75 J/13	63°01'00"	107°40'00"
Harrison River		Submitted on 27 May 1932 by M. G. Cameron.	86 K/06	66°28'00"	117°28'00"
Harrison Smith, Mount		Submitted by H. F. Lambart after Mr. G. Harrison Smith, President of Imperial Oil and International Petroleum Co. Ltd.	95 L/04	62°05'00"	127°41'00"
Harrison's Lake		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Harry Harrison, a trapper who lived and had a mink farm in the area.	106 M/15	67°56'54"	134°51'40"
Harrowby Bay		Named by John Richardson, 1826, 'in honour of the Right Honourable, the Earl of Harrowby (1762-1847).'	97 F/04	70°13'20"	127°55'00"
Harry Channel		Name supplied by T. C. Douglas, Superintendent at Reindeer Station, as a name in local use.	107C06	69°28'51"	134°50'52"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Harry Lake		Named by James W. Tyrrell after Harry Monette, an expert Iroquois canoe man on the 1900 expedition.	75 K10	62°42'00"	108°52'00"
Hart Lake		Named after R.W. Hart, a director of the Mining Corporation of Canada.	85 P/06	63°15'00"	113°30'00"
Haswell Point		Named after Lt. William Haswell, HMS <i>Investigator</i> , 1850.	98B10	72°40'23"	125°07'04"
Hatle Lake			65 D/03	60°00'03"	103°24'33"
Hatqahiq ( <i>Hill</i> )	"It is farther down in front (of you)"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	78 B/05	72°22'58"	111°51'21"
Hattiktuq ( <i>Peninsula</i> )	"It is further down the sea"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°32'32"	117°02'39"
Havant Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Havant</i> (Lt.Cdr. A.F. Burnell-Nugent, RN), heavily damaged by German aircraft off Dunkirk during the evacuation on 1 June 1940. <i>Havant</i> was sunk by the minesweeper HMS <i>Saltash</i> .	86 G/13	65°50'00"	115°33'00"
Haviktalik ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Where the knife is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 F/05	70°21'39"	111°34'36"
Hawk Creek		Submitted by Dr. R. Thorsteinsson and Dr. E. Tozer, Geological Survey.	88 G/16	75°52'00"	116°07'00"
Hawkes Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Ernest Stewart Hawkes, D.F.C., J/86265, 426 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 20, 1944.	85 B/01	60°08'00"	114°26'00"
Hay Creek			106 A/02	64°09'00"	128°43'00"
Hay Lake		Supplied by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. This lake's name is the English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/08	62°29'00"	114°13'00"
Hay Point		Named by Robert McClure in 1853 after J. H. Hay, Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.	88 B/06	72°24'00"	118°32'00"
Hay River		So named from the abundance of grass along its banks.	85 B/03	60°51'50"	115°44'00"
Hay River Point			85 B/13	60°52'00"	115°43'30"
Hay, Cape		Named 16 September 1819 by William E. Parry after J. H. Hay, Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.	88 E/07	74°25'00"	113°04'00"
Hayhook Lake		Named for a lake useable by float equipped aircraft. The lake is shaped like a hayhook in profile and is now referred to by this name by local aircraft pilots."	95 M/10	63°30'00"	126°45'00"
Haywire Lake			105 I/08	62°21'00"	128°14'15"
Haywood Lake		Name originated from a map by Flight Lieutenant Rutledge, RCAF.	75 M/07	63°27'00"	110°30'00"
Haywood, Mount		This name was used for this feature in the Geological Summary Report, 1923	95 N/11	63°45'00"	125°03'00"
Hazen Strait		Name originated from a map by Flight Lieutenant Rutledge, RCAF.	79 C	77°00'00"	110°00'00"
Headless Range		Submitted 16 Sept. 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas, GSC.	95 F/07	61°19'00"	124°40'00"
Healey Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Wilbert Arley Healey, DFC, J/21121, 49 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 30, 1944.	76 B/07	64°20'00"	106°45'00"
Hearne Channel		Proposed by G. H. Blanchet in a "memorandum of Place Names - Great Slave Lake."	85 I/02	62°03'00"	112°33'00"
Hearne Lake		Named after Samuel Heame, the noted explorer.	85 I/06	62°19'00"	113°10'00"
Hearne Point		Named by William E. Parry after Samuel Hearne, 1745-92.	78 F/11	74°43'00"	110°33'00"
Heart Lake			96 E/03	65°12'15"	127°10'50"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Heart Lake		Locally people refer to this lake as Hart Lake.	85 C/15	60°50'00"	116°39'00"
Hecla and Griper Bay		Named after William E. Parry's vessels, the HMS <i>Hecla</i> and HMS <i>Griper</i> .	79 B/04	76°02'00"	111°30'00"
Hehnjuu Deet'yah Njik (River)	"Timbered area – ts'iidejji word – river"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/06	66°29'56"	133°03'54"
Hehnjuu Deet'yah Tshik (River Mouth)	"Timbered area – ts'iidejji word – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/06	66°29'56"	133°03'54"
Helava Creek			96 E/01	65°10'45"	126°25'50"
Helen Falls		Named by James W. Tyrrell in 1900.	75 P/10	63°39'24"	104°43'38"
Hell Roaring Creek			95 E/15	61°53'00"	126°38'00"
Hemphill, Cape			89 A/13	76°56'00"	115°42'00"
Hemsworth Island		Commemorates Pilot Officer James Taft Hemsworth, J/5396, 38 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 6, 1944.	75 A/02	60°00'00"	104°35'00"
Hendrickson Island			107C10	69°30'00"	133°35'07"
Hepburn Lake		Named after John Hepburn, English sailor and member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-22.	86 J/06	66°19'00"	115°16'00"
Hepburn River		Named after John Hepburn, English sailor and member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-22.	86 J/06	65°50'00"	114°25'00"
Hepburn Spit		Named after John Hepburn, English sailor and member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-22.	107D16	69°56'53"	128°53'35"
Heron Lake			75 F/06	61°18'00"	109°14'00"
Heuss Lake		Named after R. Heuss, a pilot with Canadian Airways Ltd., who in 1937 flew the C. H. D. Clarke expedition.	75 O/06	63°18'11"	107°04'54"
Hewitt Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer as supplied by C. M. Duncan.	86 B/06	64°17'00"	115°23'00"
Hiccles Cove		Named after a member of Francis McClintock's party.	89B10	76°35'17"	117°55'08"
Hickey Lake		Commemorates Private Alphonsus Hickey, F/32124, Cape Breton Highlanders, RCIC, who died on August 30, 1944.	85 O/16	63°52'00"	114°20'00"
Hidden Lake		Submitted by the Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°00'00"	117°51'00"
Hidden Lake		As used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/12	62°33'00"	113°33'00"
Hidden Lake Territorial Park <i>See also Lac Hidden, Parc territorial du</i>		Established as a Territorial park in 1997. Named after Hidden Lake on which it is located.	85 I/12	62°33'32"	113°39'33"
Higgins Lake		Commemorates Warrant Officer Francis Joseph Higgins, DFM, R/98109, 427 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 26, 1943.	85 A/05	60°17'00"	113°47'00"
High Island			75 I/10	62°31'32"	104°33'04"
High Level Lake		This lake is dammed by a glacial ridge which makes the level much higher than Talston River.	75 D/15	60°50'00"	110°39'00"
High Point			85 B/14	60°52'15"	115°10'45"
Highland Lake			95 J/16	62°49'00"	122°21'00"
Hikuhuiiaq (Bay)	"Where it hardly ever freezes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°12'35"	117°11'36"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Hikungiyuittuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where the ice never melts"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°41'26"	115°33'13"
<b>Hikungiyuittuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where the ice never melts"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/07	71°28'00"	113°55'00"
<b>Hilaliurvik</b> ( <i>Bay &amp; Cape</i> )	"Where the weather is made", "The place that makes the bad weather, the wind", "Where one awaits the end of the bad weather"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/10	70°37'00"	113°09'00"
<b>Hill Island Lake</b>		Named from a cone-shaped island in the lake.	75 C/05	60°29'00"	109°50'00"
<b>Hill Island River</b>			75 D/08	60°30'00"	110°16'00"
<b>Hill Lake</b>			106 N/15	67°58'30"	132°33'00"
<b>Hill Lake</b>		Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/11	68°41'45"	134°06'00"
<b>Hill Top Lake</b>		Name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 F/13	65°59'30"	117°54'45"
<b>Hillcoat Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Hoarce (Pat) Brougham Hillcoat, C/21305 RCAF, who was killed in action on 15 December 1944. Son of Harry and Maude Hillcoat, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. He is remembered along with his crew on the Ottawa Memorial.	85 I/07	62°24'00"	112°42'00"
<b>Hillock Point</b>		Named April, 1853, by Francis McClintock. It was named from the shingle being confusedly arranged upon it in heaps, 20 feet and even 60 feet high.	78 G/13	76°00'00"	111°58'00"
<b>Hilltop Lake</b>			75 M/06	63°21'00"	111°02'00"
<b>Hilrod Lake</b>			85 I/14	62°52'00"	113°06'00"
<b>Hinde Lake</b>		Named after Dr. George Jennings Hinde, by J.B. Tyrrell in 1893.	65 E/04	61°11'26"	103°39'12"
<b>Hingigyuaq</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Big point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°31'06"	115°31'28"
<b>Hingigyuaq</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Big point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/08	70°15'00"	112°55'00"
<b>Hingigyuaq</b> ( <i>Cape</i> )	"Big Point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°36'16"	116°08'03"
<b>Hingiktuuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"With many bays / With a long bay"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/07	72°28'52"	117°30'36"
<b>Hingiktuutqun</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Many points"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/07	72°24'50"	117°12'14"
<b>Hingilihuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"With a little point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°43'01"	117°05'57"
<b>Hiniktalik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where they sleep / a place to sleep"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°44'50"	115°05'02"
<b>Hislop Lake</b>		Named by J. M. Bell after Jim Hislop, "free trader" who lived on Lake Marian. Operated the Hislop and Nagle Trading Company with partner Ed Nagle.	85 N/07	63°31'00"	116°55'00"
<b>Hiuralik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where the sand is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/04	71°09'38"	115°12'58"
<b>Hiuraqtuuq</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Sandy place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°45'11"	117°50'36"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Hixon Lake		Named after Flight Officer Hixon, an ex-RCAF who photographed the area in 1931.	86 K/07	66°25'00"	116°48'00"
Hjalmar Lake		Possibly named after Hjalmar Nelson, a licensed trader and trapper who, in the 1920's, lived in the eastern region of Great Slave Lake.	75 F/11	61°33'00"	109°25'00"
Hloo Channel			86 E/09	65°41'00"	118°25'00"
Hoagak Lake		Named after an Inuk, Philip Hoagak, who hunted here.	97 H/11	71°33'10"	122°23'15"
Hoare Lake		Named by Dr. C.H.D. Clarke of Toronto, after W. H. B. Hoare. Hoare was his assistant who carried out investigations on musk ox in the Thelon Game Sanctuary in 1936.	75 P/11	63°37'00"	105°08'00"
Hoare, Cape		Named by William E. Parry, probably after Samuel Hoare of Hampstead, England. Parry married his widow.	88 H/02	75°04'00"	113°55'00"
Hoarfrost River		Named by George Back on his 1833 expedition.	75 K/14	62°52'00"	109°16'00"
Hodgeson Lake			96 E/07	65°18'00"	126°39'00"
Hodgson Creek			95 O/03	63°13'50"	123°29'15"
Hogarth Island		Submitted 27 May, 1932, by M. G. Cameron.	86 K/05	66°18'00"	117°55'00"
Hole in the Wall Creek		Accepted by A.S.E., July, 1960.	95 E/14	61°57'00"	127°10'00"
Hole in the Wall Lake		Descriptive name which was supplied by George C. F. Dalziel of Dease Lake, British Columbia.	95 E/14	61°47'00"	127°16'00"
Holman Island <i>See also Qikitaryuaq</i>		May have been named after John R. Holman, the assistant surgeon of the transport ship <i>Diligence</i> during Inglefield's voyage of 1853 and 1854.	87 F/10	70°39'04"	117°43'25"
Holmason Lake		Named after an official of one of the mining companies engaged in exploration work in this area.	85 O/14	63°59'00"	115°01'00"
Holmes Creek		According to Supt. T.C. Douglas, this name was in local use.	107 C03	69°06'45"	134°21'22"
Holyoak Lake		Commemorates Private Edwin Harvey Holyoak, L/103622, South Saskatchewan Regiment, RCIC, who died on July 28, 1944.	75 C/03	60°01'00"	109°23'00"
Homer Lake		Submitted by the Surveyor General, 1936, from a blueprint showing the locations of mining claims.	85 J/09	62°39'30"	114°17'30"
Honeymoon Lake		Name was proposed by John Moore of Kingston, Ontario.	105 I/08	62°20'40"	128°13'45"
Hooded Lake		A hooded seal was shot on this lake by Angus Elias, hence the name.	97 G/15	71°53'40"	125°00'15"
Hook Lake		Submitted by M. G. Cameron as a descriptive name.	86 K/05	66°23'00"	117°35'00"
Hook Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. It is the English translation of the Dene word.	85 J/16	62°55'30"	114°07'30"
Hook Lake			105 I/02	62°12'45"	128°32'15"
Hook Lake			85 A/10	60°41'00"	112°45'30"
Hook River		Hook was a chief of the Yellowknives [Copper Indians]. He travelled for a time with John Franklin during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 K/09	66°48'00"	116°11'00"
Hook, The ( <i>Spit</i> )			107 D/10	69°42'00"	129°03'00"
Hooker Lake		Named after Dave Hooker, a rodman on A. O. Gorman's traverse.	86 F/14	65°51'00"	117°24'00"
Hooker, Mount		Named by John Richardson, 1825, after Sir William Jacobson Hooker (1785-1865).	97 D/10	69°35'00"	121°27'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Hooper Island		Named after William Hulme Hooper, RN (1827-54). He was a mate of the <i>Plover</i> , 1848-49, and Lieutenant in Pullen's boat voyage to the Mackenzie river, 1849-50.	107C11	69°41'25"	134°53'10"
Hooper Island		Named in June, 1820, by William E. Parry, "after my friend Mr. Hooper [William Hooper, RN]."	78 G/04	75°05'00"	111°47'00"
Hoosier Ridge			96 E/05	65°24'45"	127°34'00"
Hope Lake		Named after James and Thomas Hope who were Cree with John Rae's boat crew during his search for the missing Franklin party, 1847-49.	107C04	69°09'20"	135°10'10"
Hopkins Lake			96 E/04	65°10'00"	127°32'45"
Hoppner, Cape		Named in June, 1820, by William E. Parry. Named cape after Lieutenant William Hoppner.	88 E/16	74°59'00"	112°52'00"
Horizon Islets		These islets were sighted on the horizon by the CSS <i>Richardson</i> , hence the name.	87 F/07	70°21'40"	117°21'30"
<i>See also Nunangiyaaq</i>					
Horn Plateau		First approved as Horn Mountains in the Ninth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada. Dr. H.S. Bostock pointed out (November 26, 1957) that the more proper generic for this feature is "plateau".	85 L/04	62°15'00"	119°15'00"
Horn River			85 E/09	61°30'00"	118°01'00"
Hornaday River		This river was first named by A.J. Stone for Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park.	97 D/05	69°19'00"	123°48'00"
Hornby Bay		Submitted by M.G. Cameron.	86 K/05	66°28'00"	118°05'00"
Hornby Channel		Named after J. Hornby [John assumedly]. He spent 15 years living in the NWT and died of starvation in 1927 on the Thelon River.	85 H/16	61°50'00"	112°10'00"
Hornby Point		Probably named after Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thos. Phipps Homby, Lord of the Admiralty, 1875-76.	78 B/13	72°50'00"	111°43'00"
Hornby Point		Named after John Hornby. He spent 15 years living in the NWT and starved to death near here in 1927.	66 D/04	64°02'10"	103°51'00"
Horncastle Point			85 G/05	61°21'00"	115°55'00"
Hornell Lake		Commemorates WWII Victoria Cross recipient Flight Lieutenant David Ernest Hornell, VC, J/7594, 162 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 24, 1944. One of 16 Canadian Victoria Cross recipients of World War II and the first RCAF recipient of the War.	85 L/06	62°20'00"	119°25'00"
Horner Lake		Named after Sgt. J. Homer, a RCAF pilot doing air photography in the area.	85 P/08	63°31'00"	112°07'00"
Horseshoe Bend		According to J. K. Fraser, this feature is locally referred to as Butters' Doughnut. Butters was the administrator and a local businessman in Inuvik.	107 B/03	68°13'00"	134°16'25"
Horseshoe Creek		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	116 P/09	67°44'13"	136°22'31"
Horseshoe Island		Submitted by the Surveyor General from a blueprint showing location of mining claims, 1934.	85 J/08	62°23'30"	114°16'25"
Horseshoe Rapids			85 K/05	62°19'00"	117°50'00"
Horton Lake		Named in association with Horton River.	96 O/07	67°29'00"	122°31'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Horton River		Named in 1826 by John Richardson during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, in honour of Wilmot Horton, the Undersecretary of State for the Colonial Department.	97 C/14	69°56'00"	126°48'00"
Hossitl Creek			95 A/02	60°00'00"	120°48'06"
Hostile Lake		Named after the British destroyer HMS <i>Hostile</i> (H 55) which was sunk after striking a mine 23 August 1940, southeast of Cap Bon, Tunisia.	75 B/16	60°55'00"	106°18'00"
Hot Springs Valley		Submitted by J.R. Akins, Chief of the Topographical Division.	95 E/14	61°56'00"	127°15'00"
Hotel Lake		In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Hotel Lake was used as a central point for trappers who crossed this line to return to their homes in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Trappers from Fort Smith and Fort Fitzgerald also used this lake as a crossover.	75 D/08	60°25'00"	110°05'00"
Hottah Lake	"Two-year-old moose"	Dene name.	86 E/02	65°04'00"	118°30'00"
Houghton Head		Named by George Meham in 1853, probably after S.H.N. Houghton, a Senior Clerk in the Admiralty. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	99 A/06	76°24'00"	122°18'00"
House Point		This feature is called House Point because an old deserted log cabin is located there.	97 D/14	69°50'00"	122°21'00"
Howard Lake			75 I/04	62°14'26"	105°59'45"
Hoy Bay		Submitted by the Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 L/01	66°01'00"	118°04'00"
Hub Islet		Proposed by Hydrographic Service for its position in the harbour.	97 D/14	69°49'00"	122°41'00"
Hudson's Bay Lake			107 B/03	68°12'00"	134°59'45"
Huff Lake		Named after Ed Huff, a trapper who was a resident in the area of Whitefish Lake.	75 J/06	62°17'00"	107°10'00"
Hughes Lake			75 D/01	60°01'00"	110°00'00"
Hulurahuk (Bay)	(A person's name) place.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°38'32"	117°29'39"
Hulurahuk (Lake)	(A person's name) place.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°38'32"	117°29'39"
Hume Island		Locally used name; associated with Hume River.	106 I/03	66°05'00"	129°07'45"
Hume River			106 I/03	66°01'25"	129°08'45"
Hump Island		English translation of Dene name.	85 I/04	62°08'00"	113°52'00"
Hump Lake			85 N/10	63°35'00"	116°33'00"
Humphries Head		Probably named after Wm. Humphries, one of George Meham's sledge crew members in 1853. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 G/16	75°48'00"	116°49'00"
Humpy Lake		Named after one of John Franklin's Aboriginal guides on both of his overland expeditions.	86 A/11	64°40'00"	113°25'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Hunt, Mount		Leonard A. C. O. Hunt, well-known northerner, former Hudson's Bay Company factor, airline base manager, broadcaster, Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner of the NWT, diplomatic escort, and member of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.	95 G/11	61°41'00"	123°19'00"
Hunter Bay		Submitted by M.G. Cameron.	86 K/05	66°26'00"	117°30'00"
Hunter Lake		Named by John Franklin after four hunters who arrived in 1820 with the meat of two caribou when he and his companions were much in need of food during his First Overland Expedition.	86 A/03	64°06'00"	113°22'00"
Huntington Lake		Commemorates Flight Sergeant Harry Alfonzo Huntington, R/107329, 415 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on July 17, 1943.	75 B/04	60°01'00"	107°40'00"
Hurricane Lake		Named after the famous British fighter plane used during the Battle of Britain.	75 B/13	60°50'00"	107°47'00"
Husky Bend		Local name which was used by J. Ross Mackay in "The Valley of the Lower Anderson River, N.W.T."	107D08	69°23'41"	128°09'13"
Husky Channel			106 M/13	68°08'05"	135°16'15"
Husky Creek		Submitted by Dr. T. Poulton in February 1977.	107 B/04	68°01'20"	135°19'55"
Husky Lake			106 M/11	67°31'10"	135°08'00"
Hutchison Bay		Named by John Richardson in 1826 during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, after "my esteemed friend, Copland Hutchison, Esq., Surgeon Extraordinary to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence."	107C09	69°44'00"	132°12'10"
Hvatum Channel		Named after Nels Hvatum who lived on the channel.	107 B/05	68°45'25"	135°37'20"
Hyndman Lake		Named Charles Hyndman Lake by C.B.C. Donnelly, DLS. He named this lake after a member of his aircraft crew who was killed in the Yukon.	107 A/05	68°15'00"	131°10'00"
<b>I</b>					
Ibbett Bay		Named after William Ibbetts, the Engineer of the HMS <i>Intrepid</i> , Belcher Expedition, 1852-54.	88 H/13	75°50'00"	115°45'00"
Ibyuk Pingo	May imply "Black dirt"	An Inuktitut word. Second largest pingo in the world.	107C07	69°24'00"	133°04'41"
Ice Lake		This is a lake from which fresh water was obtained during the winter months.	107C07	69°25'55"	133°00'47"
Iche Rapids			85 A/16	60°51'55"	112°22'30"
Icy Portage		The name for this feature came from John Franklin's sketch map of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	85 O/08	63°22'00"	114°06'00"
Icy River		Capt. George Back stated, "[t]he banks were still cased in ponderous ice far up the valley", in August 1833.	76 C/09	64°33'00"	108°30'00"
Ida, Mount		Submitted by H.F. Lambart, as named after Mrs. Ida Snyder.	95 L/04	62°03'00"	127°38'00"
Iglulugum kangiqhua (Bay)	"The bay where the house is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/05	71°22'45"	115°53'03"
Iglulik (Point)	"Where the house is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°26'12"	116°04'21"
Igyqu Yik Thidye' (Point)	"Fish scale – dress or jacket – point of land"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°54'03"	134°18'48"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ihukhitkun</b> ( <i>Islands</i> )	"At the end of the land" / "away inside the land"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°34'46"	115°19'40"
<b>Ihuuqtulik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"A kind of lake trout" longer, bigger, and with long jaws	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/14	71°45'25"	118°26'29"
<b>Ikanyo Island</b>	"Treeless" island.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	96 J/06	66°17'00"	123°17'30"
<b>Ikiarilik</b> ( <i>Cliffs</i> )	"Where there are lines on the cliff"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°21'21"	116°19'40"
<b>Ikirahak</b> ( <i>Strait</i> ) <i>See also Prince of Wales Strait</i>	"Strait"; "channel"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/06	72°21'12"	118°46'48"
<b>Ikirahak</b> ( <i>Channel</i> )	"Channel"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°32'48"	116°51'10"
<b>Ikpigyuag</b> ( <i>Raised beach</i> )	"High or big slope, or bank"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/02	70°02'00"	117°20'00"
<b>Ikpik</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	"Slope, bank" (small).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/11	70°41'00"	114°09'00"
<b>Ikpisugyuk Point</b>	"high bluffs", "very big"	Supplied by A. J. Boxer as a more appropriate name than Maitland Point.	107 E/01	70°09'19"	128°06'42"
<b>Ikuhik</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Elbow"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°31'24"	115°57'23"
<b>Île-Banks-Numéro-Deux, Refuge d'oiseaux de l'</b> <i>See also Banks Island No. 2 Bird Sanctuary</i>		French name for Banks Island No. 2 Bird Sanctuary.	88 C/13	73°50'00"	119°50'00"
<b>Île-Banks-Numéro-Un, Refuge d'oiseaux de l'</b> <i>See also Banks Island No. 1 Bird Sanctuary</i>		French name for Banks Island No. 1 Bird Sanctuary.	98 A/12	72°40'00"	123°30'00"
<b>Île-Kendall, Refuge d'oiseaux de l'</b> <i>See also Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary</i>		French name for Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary.	107 C/05	69°20'00"	135°05'00"
<b>Ilgayaluk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	A person's name	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 A/02	72°00'00"	113°30'00"
<b>Ilgayam tahia</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Ilgayaluk's (a person's name) Lake.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°56'09"	117°26'04"
<b>Ilgayam tahia</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Ilgayaluk's (a person's name) Lake.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°52'21"	117°56'26"
<b>Iluvilik</b> ( <i>Islands</i> )	"Burial place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/08	70°28'00"	116°40'00"
<b>Imainnilik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where there is no water"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°08'04"	116°53'45"
<b>Imaiqtaqtuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"The water empties".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°07'11"	117°23'33"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Imaq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Water"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/07	70°16'00"	113°25'00"
<b>Imirahuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"It is a small water"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°36'48"	115°48'32"
<b>Immerk Island</b>		Island created by Imperial Oil Ltd. to handle equipment and support a drilling rig.	107C12	69°37'15"	135°06'15"
<b>Imnaraluin</b> ( <i>Knolls</i> )	"The little hills / cliffs"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°47'24"	117°59'38"
<b>Imnaryuaqtuuk</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"Two big hills"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/06	70°17'00"	114°45'00"
<b>Imnaugaluit Hills</b>	"Little bluffs"	Inuvialuktun word.	98 B/01	72°02'20"	124°36'00"
<b>Imnayukallak</b> ( <i>Bay &amp; Cape</i> )	"Little hills / cliffs"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/09	70°32'00"	112°25'00"
<b>Imogen Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Imogen</i> , which collided with the cruiser HMS <i>Glasgow</i> and sank off Pentland Firth on 16 July 1940.	75 C/06	60°21'00"	109°07'00"
<b>Imperial Hills</b>			106 H/07	65°28'00"	128°38'00"
<b>Imperial Lake</b>		Named for a small lake situated on the Imperial Hills.	106 H/07	65°27'00"	128°39'00"
<b>Imperial River</b>			96 E/04	65°13'50"	127°33'45"
<b>Inconnu Channel</b>		Suggested by G. H. Blanchet as Conny Channel, the native name of the most used canoe and York boat channel to the east end of this lake.	85 H/15	61°49'10"	112°45'00"
<b>Indian Hill Lake</b>		Named after a prominent feature on the south shore known to the Dene as "Indian Hill."	75 M/07	63°17'00"	110°50'00"
<b>Indian Mountain Lake</b>		This is a local name which was supplied by Dene hunters to a trader in Snowdrift [Łutselk'e].	75 M/02	63°08'00"	111°00'00"
<b>Indian Shack Lake</b>			75 D/11	60°40'00"	111°05'00"
<b>Indin Lake</b>		Submitted by Acting Chief Topographical Engineer, as suggested by Air Section, Topographical Survey, from a report by David E. Wheeler.	86 B/03	64°15'00"	115°13'00"
<b>Indin River</b>		Submitted by Acting Chief Topographical Engineer, as suggested by Air Section, Topographical Survey, from a report by David E. Wheeler.	86 B/06	64°17'00"	115°04'00"
<b>Ingalls Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Bruce Johnston Ingalls, DFC, J/17096, 417 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 16, 1944.	75 A/07	60°15'00"	104°57'00"
<b>Ingaluq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Guts, bowels"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/16	71°46'59"	116°54'03"
<b>Ingilraniq</b> ( <i>Channel</i> )	"Current"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°31'26"	115°08'31"
<b>Ingilraniq</b> ( <i>Narrows</i> )	"Current"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°44'04"	117°23'21"
<b>Ingilraniq</b> ( <i>Narrows</i> )	"Current"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	78 B/11	72°32'10"	110°26'39"
<b>Inglis Lake</b>		Submitted by W.H. Boyd, Chief Topographical Engineer, after Cpl. Jock Inglis, RCAF.	85 O/03	63°10'00"	115°10'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ingniqhiurvik</b> ( <i>River</i> )	"A place where you can find fire"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°33'01"	115°02'51"
<b>Ingniqhiurvik</b> ( <i>Bay</i> )	"A place where you can find fire"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°33'01"	115°02'51"
<b>Ingray Lake</b>		Named in 1936, by E.S. Fry of the Topographical Survey.	86 C/01	64°15'00"	116°09'00"
<b>Ingstad Creek</b>		Named after Helge Ingstad, a lawyer from Bergen, Norway, who explored & hunted in north-eastern Canada. He was interested in Viking travels and discovered the Viking settlement of L'Anse aux Meadows in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.	75 J/12	62°40'23"	107°58'59"
<b>Inilik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where the camps are"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/11	70°42'00"	114°33'00"
<b>Inlin Brook</b>	"Little river"	Derived from a Shúhtagot'ine traditional name.	96 D/01	64°14'00"	126°27'00"
<b>Inner Island</b>		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°19'00"	114°18'00"
<b>Inner Whaleback Rocks</b>			85 H/13	61°55'15"	113°43'40"
<b>Innes Island</b>		Commemorates Captain Donald George Innes, M.C., Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on April 21, 1945.	75 A/09	60°41'00"	104°18'00"
<b>Innes Lake</b>			65 D/02	60°00'08"	102°36'45"
<b>Insula Lake</b>		Named after a British naval vessel.	75 B/10	60°32'00"	106°46'00"
<b>Intga River</b>			105 P/06	63°21'00"	129°08'00"
<b>Intrepid Inlet</b>		Named after the HMS <i>Intrepid</i> . This ship was employed to search for the Franklin expedition.	89 B11	76°31'58"	118°14'15"
<b>Inuilmuiq</b> ( <i>Knolls</i> )	"Where there are no people"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°33'05"	117°59'14"
<b>Inukhulik</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"Where the inuksukis"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°33'27"	117°44'51"
<b>Investigator Island</b>			87 E/12	70°34'00"	115°54'00"
<b>Investigator Point</b>		The HMS <i>Investigator</i> rounded this point in September 1851 and was abandoned in Mercy Bay in 1853.	88 F/04	74°13'00"	119°04'00"
<b>Iqaluktuuttiaq</b> ( <i>Bay</i> ) <i>See also Glenelg Bay</i>	"Fair fishing place" / "Place where there are many fish"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	78 B/05	72°29'15"	111°05'01"
<b>Iqaluaqtun</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"There are many little fish"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/02	72°14'13"	117°08'21"
<b>Iqhiqpak</b> ( <i>Islet</i> )	"Shape of a wisdom tooth"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°31'46"	116°00'43"
<b>Iqqakharvialuk</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Big place, two places for 'ikakhakvik'" Two places where you throw your line.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 G/04	71°06'00"	111°50'00"
<b>Iqqakharvik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where you throw your fishing line".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°53'30"	117°29'13"
<b>Ireland's Eye</b> ( <i>Island</i> )		Named by Francis McClintock who was born in Dundalk, which is about 40 miles away from Ireland's Eye Island, Ireland.	89 D13	77°50'35"	115°31'42"
<b>Irish Lake</b>		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/03	68°10'07"	134°51'59"
<b>Iron Islands</b>		Submitted from a map by J. Mack. Bell.	85 H/11	61°39'40"	113°24'20"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Iroquois River		Named by Roderick MacFarlane after his Aboriginal steerman Louis Aruihunte.	107 A/02	68°05'00"	129°26'00"
Irritation Lake		Named by J. Carol.	86 G/03	65°04'00"	115°16'00"
Irvine Creek			95 E/10	61°33'00"	126°30'00"
Isabella Lake		Named by J. M. Bell after Isabella Gaudet of Fort Good Hope.	86 C/13	64°48'00"	117°40'00"
Island Lake		Named because the number of islands in it.	75 P/05	63°21'00"	105°39'00"
Island Lake		Submitted by A. W. Jolliffe, geologist, as English version of Dene name.	85 J/16	62°51'00"	114°03'00"
Island Lake		Presumably the name originates from claim maps.	85 J/09	62°34'25"	114°23'00"
Island Lake		Submitted by the Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°00'00"	117°48'00"
Island Lake			105 I/08	62°20'30"	128°11'40"
Island Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, Dominion Geologist.	85 J/08	62°29'35"	114°06'00"
Island Lakes			105 I/08	62°20'40"	128°13'20"
Itchen Lake			86 H/07	65°33'00"	112°50'00"
Iteh K'ee Island	"On top of oil"	This island is one of six that was built by Esso Resources Canada in the Mackenzie River at Norman Wells (1983). A contest was held among school children in local communities to determine names. Itch K'ee was a winner.	96 E/07	65°16'10"	126°53'00"
Itiblivik ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"Where you have a nightmare"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°28'40"	116°43'30"
Itirvilik ( <i>River</i> )	"Little passageway"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°35'45"	116°03'15"
Itkriek Lake	"Indian person"	Based on the Inuktitut word "Itqiliq".	107 D12	69°35'12"	131°59'11"
Ivanhoe Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Ivanhoe</i> (Cdr. P.H. Hadow, RN), mined and sunk in the North Sea off Texel, Holland on 1 September 1940.	75 B/07	60°30'00"	106°25'00"
Ivaturlik ( <i>Island</i> )	"Ducks' nesting place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°11'48"	116°29'44"
Ivaturlik ( <i>Point</i> )	"Duck nesting place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°30'09"	115°44'53"
Iverson Lake		Named after a pilot who flew Mr. Fry to this area to take observations.	95 K/07	62°28'00"	124°30'00"
Iverson Range		Named in association with Iverson Lake. This name was submitted by R.W.Douglas.	95 K/10	62°35'00"	124°35'00"
Ives Bay		Commemorates Pilot Officer John Leamed Ives, M.i.D., J/92827, 271 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 28, 1945.	85 G/15	61°56'00"	114°45'00"
Ives Point		Commemorates Pilot Officer John Leamed Ives, M.i.D., J/92827, 271 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 28, 1945.	85 G/15	61°56'00"	114°42'00"
Ivitaahurlik ( <i>Lake</i> )	"A place with red char"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°43'50"	118°36'32"
Ivitaalik ( <i>Cape</i> )	"Where the red is" / "It is a red place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/11	70°37'00"	114°58'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ivyah</b> ( <i>Mount</i> ) <i>See also Lang, Mount</i>	"Something swam across"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Name Proposal.	106 M/13	67°46'59"	113°39'29"
<b>J</b>					
<b>J. J. Stewart Lake</b>		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. John Joseph Stewart had a cabin here.	107 B/03	68°07'20"	134°43'46"
<b>Jacee Creek</b>		The name came from maps by the Office of the Imperial Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 D/10	64°42'00"	126°51'00"
<b>Jaciar Lake</b>		Name was supplied by C.B.C. Donnelly, DLS.	86 K/10	66°37'00"	116°32'00"
<b>Jack Lake</b>		Named after Jack Conibear (1901-1985) who once had his headquarters here. He married Alice Berens of Fort Smith, brother to Frank and Kenneth Conibear.	75 D/14	60°46'00"	111°08'00"
<b>Jackfish Cove</b>		Name from an abundance of jackfish or pike easily caught in the shallow waters surrounding the bay.	85 I/04	62°13'00"	113°56'00"
<b>Jackfish Creek</b>			107 B/03	68°13'40"	134°59'10"
<b>Jackfish Creek</b>			106 I/07	66°15'25"	128°38'10"
<b>Jackfish Creek</b>		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°55'20"	134°55'16"
<b>Jackfish Draw</b>		Named because the draw leads from Back Bay up towards Jackfish Lake.	85 J/08	62°28'10"	114°22'10"
<b>Jackfish Gap</b> ( <i>Pass</i> )			95 G/04	61°05'00"	123°59'00"
<b>Jackfish Islands</b>		The islands lie off the entrance to Jackfish Cove. Name to be applied to all the islands in this group as the name is in local use.	85 J/01	62°13'15"	114°01'30"
<b>Jackfish Lake</b>			107 B/03	68°13'15"	134°54'50"
<b>Jackfish Lake</b>		Jackfish Lake has been the locally used name for years.	96 C/14	64°47'50"	125°17'20"
<b>Jackfish Lake</b>			75 D/03	60°15'00"	111°13'00"
<b>Jackfish Lake</b>		Name changed from Stock Lake, as Jackfish Lake has been in local use for 25 years.	85 J/08	62°28'05"	114°23'25"
<b>Jackfish Lake</b>		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°33'20"	134°40'51"
<b>Jackfish Ridge</b>			95 G/04	61°02'00"	123°55'00"
<b>Jackfish River</b>		Name appeared on a 1934 map of the South Nahanni River, and was issued as a preliminary guide to prospectors.	95 G/04	61°09'00"	123°40'00"
<b>Jacks Bay</b> <i>See also Kuviaqturvaluk</i>		According to the submission, this bay was named after Jack Goose, who used to fish this bay very much.	87 F/10	70°44'22"	117°48'01"
<b>Jackson Islands</b>		The name for this feature, which was taken from a map by J. M. Bell, was submitted in 1936. Possibly named after A.Y. Jackson who travelled with J.M. Bell in the area in 1928.	85 H/14	61°50'00"	113°15'00"
<b>Jackson Lake</b>		Named after A.Y. Jackson, a prominent Canadian artist. He travelled to this area in 1928 to paint and sketch. Several of his paintings made in this vicinity are well known.	85 J/09	62°35'00"	114°18'15"
<b>Jacob Creek</b>		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Jacob Drymeat.	106 M/14	67°45'54"	135°07'48"
<b>Jacques Range</b>		Proposed by the Geological Survey.	96 L/02	65°58'00"	126°50'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Jacques, Lac à		Name came from a map by Émile Petitot that was published in 1875 by the Geographical Society.	96 L/03	66°10'00"	127°24'00"
Jaeger Island		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 D/09	69°43'13"	129°00'51"
Jaeger Lake			75 O/10	63°42'14"	107°00'23"
Jago Bay		Possibly named after Lieutenant C.T. Jago to Sir Richard Collinson, 1850-1855, on board HMS Enterprise and leader of sledge Victoria.	87 G/10	71°40'00"	117°50'00"
Jaigum tahia (Lake)	(A person's name) Lake	2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names Project.	87 F/15	70°55'03"	117°32'05"
James Lake		Named by J.M. Bell after James Hislop. Hislop was a fur trader on Marian Lake, he ran Hislop and Nagle Trading Company with partner Ed Nagle.	85 K/16	63°00'00"	116°26'00"
James Ross, Cape		Named after Rear Admiral Sir James Clark Ross (1800-1862), an Arctic and Antarctic navigator.	88 E/11	74°42'00"	114°25'00"
James Shoal			107 C/09	69°44'00"	132°55'00"
Jameson Bay		Named after Robert Jameson (1774-1854), a distinguished professor of mineralogy at Edinburg.	89 B/07	76°30'00"	116°50'00"
Jamieson Channel		Named after Walter Jamieson. He had a permanent trapping camp on this channel for years.	107 B/05	68°15'00"	135°02'00"
Janitzi Creek		John Hornby named this creek Janitzi for the Aboriginal who is mentioned in Father Rouvière's letters. Hornby stated, "Janitzi's small York boat brought Father Rouviere [for] the first time to Dease Bay from Fort Franklin."	86 L/16	66°59'00"	118°27'00"
Jarvis Lake		Commemorates Lt. John Guthrie Jarvis, MiD, Royal Canadian Dragoons, RCAC, 1 <sup>st</sup> Armoured Car Regiment, who died on November 18, 1943.	75 H/10	61°40'00"	104°49'00"
Jasin Lake		Name commemorates Private William Jasin, L/12557, South Saskatchewan Regiment, RCIC, who died on August 19, 1942.	65 D/01	60°01'23"	102°23'26"
Jata eta Mountain	"Sheep lick up high"	The name of this feature is in local use and has been for many years. The lick was known to old-timers in the area. The name was supplied by Dr. Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist, in consultation with Messrs., Andrew, Yakelaya, Mendo and Etchinelle of Fort Norman [Tulita].	95 M/13	63°51'00"	127°35'00"
Jean Marie River			95 H/10	61°31'35"	120°37'45"
Jean River		This is the "Grande rivière de Jean" of George Back's map.	85 H/05	61°22'35"	113°33'00"
Jeannette River			97 H/11	71°35'10"	122°55'25"
Jebb Lake		Named after Mr. Jebb because he was well known in the Great Bear Lake area in 1932 and 1933. He lost his life in late October 1933 when the schooner <i>Speed II</i> burned up.	86 E/14	65°45'00"	119°23'00"
Jeł K'it Gwìnjòò (River Mouth)	"Jiggling – place – ancient (place)"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°48'30"	134°46'25"
Jenne Lake		Commemorates Cpl. Lloyd Melville Jenne, D/46602, MiD, Sherbrooke Fusiliers Regiment, RCAC; Squadron Headquarters, 27th Armoured. Regiment, who died on August 8, 1944.	65 D/12	60°31'00"	103°35'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Jennejohn Lake		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Norman Jennejohn. "One of my sub-party chiefs was Norman Jennejohn, who made the crucial gold discovery west of Yellowknife Bay".	85 I/05	62°25'00"	113°44'00"
Jenness Island		Presumably named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson for Diamond Jenness, but there is no documentary evidence which proves so.	89E07	78°17'31"	113°55'35"
Jerome Lake		Named after a deceased trapper.	75 E/01	61°06'00"	110°16'00"
Jerome Slough			85 H/02	61°06'00"	112°39'20"
Jersey Rocks			85 J/07	62°20'00"	114°42'00"
Jesse Bay		According to T. H. Manning the name is in local use.	98A01	72°14'02"	120°06'10"
Jesse Harbour		Named in association with Jesse Bay.	98A08	72°16'02"	120°11'10"
Jilåa' (Lake)	"Floating jiggling hook"	Gwich'ya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°40'49"	132°06'42"
Jim Fiji Harbour		Named after James Asasela, commonly known as "Jim Fiji", a South-Pacific expatriate who lived in the Western Arctic between ca.1898 and 1925. Served as harpooner aboard the schooner <i>Rosie H</i> , as well as hunter and trapper. Served aboard the <i>Polar Bear</i> and as hunter for the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1915-1917. Jim Fiji disappeared on the ice in November 1925.	97 F/02	70°10'00"	125°05'00"
Jim Lake		Submitted in February 1936 by the Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°00'00"	117°57'00"
Jim Lake			75 I/07	62°24'00"	104°35'00"
Jim Magrum Lake		Jim Magrum, trapper, prospector and long term resident of Yellowknife. He died in a plane crash in 1974 with Norman Byrne and Jim Larkin.	76 B/12	64°43'23"	108°01'59"
Jimmy Husky Viteetshik (Creek)	"Jimmy Husky – his creek"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. This feature is named after Jimmy Husky, a former trapper on Husky Channel.	107 B/04	68°01'18"	135°20'20"
Jimmy Lake		Local name that was recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/10	68°38'00"	133°31'00"
Joe Bernard Creek		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Joe Bernard.	107 B/03	68°07'37"	134°39'35"
Joe Creek			96 E/07	65°15'00"	126°40'00"
Joe Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°29'00"	114°23'00"
John Bay		English translation of Dene name.	85 J/08	62°19'00"	114°12'00"
John Lake		Name has been in local use since 1951.	85 I/07	62°25'00"	112°54'00"
John Martin Viteetshik (Creek)	John Martin – "his creek"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. John Martin used to always hunt up the creek.	107 B/04	68°12'01"	135°30'55"
John Point		Named by Francis McClintock in 1853 after John Brown (1797-1861), an English geographer.	89 B/09	76°37'00"	116°03'00"
John Point			85 G/12	61°33'00"	115°41'00"
John Robert Viteetshik (Creek)	John Robert – "his creek"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°48'40"	135°11'34"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Johnny Charlie Fish Lake		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°47'20"	135°07'12"
Johnny Hoe River			96 A/14	64°49'00"	121°23'00"
Johnny Semple Viteetshik (Creek)	Johnny Semple – "his creek"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°50'02"	135°12'56"
Johnson Bay			107 E/02	70°01'00"	129°30'00"
Johnson Point			88 B/14	72°46'00"	118°26'00"
Johnson River		Named after William Johnson. Johnson was the engineer on the first steamer to travel the Mackenzie River, the SS <i>Wrigley</i> , which made its first trip in 1886.	95 O/12	63°42'55"	123°54'30"
Johnston Lake		This name was obtained from mining company officials and is used by prospectors in the area.	85 J/16	62°59'45"	114°12'00"
Jolliffe Island		Named for Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. Dr. Jolliffe, along with 14 undergraduate students as field assistants, mapped the geology of 26,000 sq. km. of land north of Great Slave Lake in 1935.	85 J/08	62°27'45"	114°20'30"
Jolly Lake		Commemorates Commander Richard Frank Jolly, George Cross, RN, Commanding Officer of the Tribal Class destroyer HMS <i>Mohawk</i> . While on escort duty on 16th October 1939, HMS <i>Mohawk</i> was attacked by a German Ju-88 aircraft, fatally wounding Commander Jolly in the stomach.	86 A/01	64°08'00"	111°55'00"
Joma Rock			85 F/05	61°21'00"	117°40'00"
Jonas Lake			107 D/04	69°14'06"	131°31'24"
Jones Bay			85 G/05	61°27'00"	115°44'00"
Jones Lake		Named after a trapper named L. Jones from the Reliance district.	75 K/08	62°19'00"	108°22'00"
Jones Lake		Named after Lt. Col. H. M. Jones, former Director of the Indian Affairs Branch and a member of the NWT Council.	105 I/14	62°59'00"	129°12'00"
Jones Point			85 G/05	61°27'00"	115°42'00"
Jordan Lake			106 H/01	65°09'00"	128°02'00"
Jorgenson Creek		Named after Jorgenson, a trapper and prospector who died mysteriously about 1910 while searching for the lost McLeod mine (Nahanni area).	95 E/09	61°31'00"	126°06'00"
Jost Lake		Commemorates Squadron Leader Burton Norris Jost, DFC, J/7433, 419 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 25, 1943.	75 H/02	61°13'00"	104°35'00"
Joy, Mount		Named after the Quartermaster of the HMS <i>Resolute</i> .	88 H/03	75°15'00"	114°15'00"
Judd Lake		Name in local use.	85 N/08	63°23'00"	116°15'00"
Judith Island		Submitted by the Surveyor General from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 E/05	65°27'00"	127°32'15"
Juh Han (Channel)	"Shallow – river"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°42'48"	134°37'24"
Juncas Island		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 D/10	69°42'00"	129°04'00"
June Lake			105 P/10	63°31'00"	128°40'00"
Jungle Ridge Creek		The name came from the US Engineers Canol and the Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route.	96 E/10	65°03'20"	126°09'45"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Junius Lake</b>		Named after a member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, an Inuk by the name of Hoeootoerock. However, upon his arrival at Fort Churchill, he was bestowed the name Junius in commemoration of the month of his arrival there.	86 K/07	66°27'00"	116°43'00"
<b>Jupiter Bay</b>			96 H//05	65°19'00"	121°33'00"
<b>Jurassic Butte</b>			107 B/04	68°02'00"	135°30'00"
<b>Jùuk'an (Site)</b>	"Burning"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Refers to a spot on the side of a high hill which is burning and strongly smells of sulphur.	106 K/01	66°09'20"	132°17'45"
<b>Jyah Vehłaj' (Lake)</b>	"Crane – it got snared"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°47'00"	133°17'54"
<b>Jyah Vehłaj' Njik (Creek)</b>	"Crane – it got snared – river"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°46'48"	133°06'20"
<b>Jyah Vehłaj' Tshik (River mouth)</b>	"Crane – it got snared – at the mouth"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°46'48"	133°06'21"
<b>K</b>					
<b>K'aii Tih Van (Lake)</b>	"Willow – drying up ? – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/13	67°57'57"	131°34'25"
<b>K'aii T'ih Khàtaiin'ee (Creek)</b>	"Willows – behind – flowing out"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°33'30"	134°50'43"
<b>K'aii T'ih Khàtaiin'ee Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Willows – behind – flowing out – its' lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°33'00"	134°48'17"
<b>K'ái Shih (Ridge)</b>	"Solid Ridge"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A06	60°24'39"	121°29'07"
<b>K'áidaloh (Point)</b>	"The tip of solid point"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A11	60°30'07"	121°23'17"
<b>K'eeghee Chuydlajj (Lake)</b>	"Close together – it – flows in and out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/10	67°32'50"	132°37'32"
<b>K'éotsee (Lake)</b>	"Place he dug out"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band. Place from stories of Godéhle.	095A08	60°24'58"	120°17'46"
<b>K'éotsee (Lake)</b>	"Place he dug out"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band. Place from stories of Godéhle.	095A13	60°56'04"	121°38'12"
<b>K'éotsee Dehé (River)</b>	"Place he dug out – river"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band. Place from stories of Godéhle.	095A07	60°22'02"	120°46'35"
<b>K'éotsee Yihí (Ridge)</b>	"Place he dug out – ridge"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band. Place from stories of Godéhle.	095A01	60°13'24"	120°21'16"
<b>K'ii Tshii Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Birchbark - ? – its' lake"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°28'07"	134°55'43"
<b>K'inehđlajj (Eddy)</b>	"Eddy"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°29'02"	133°46'43"
<b>Kaersok River</b>	"Bare surface"	An Inuktitut word, appropriately describes the surface appearance of the geological Beaufort Formation that overlies this area.	98E06	74°27'45"	122°52'06"
<b>Kaglik Lake</b>		Commemorates Peter Kaglik, Manager of Reindeer Herd No.2, who drowned in the wreck of the <i>Calla</i> off Liverpool Bay, September 1944.	107D07	69°25'00"	129°50'10"
<b>Kagloryuak River</b>			77 F/05	70°17'00"	111°30'00"

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<b>Kahochella Peninsula</b>		This name is from earlier [ancient] times and means rabbit.	75 L/16	62°48'00"	110°05'00"
<b>Kai Island</b>		Kai or Krai is supposed to mean "I think so" according to <i>English-Eskimo Dictionary</i> by Arthur Thibert, OMI of the University of Ottawa, 1954.	65 D/01	60°14'28"	102°16'18"
<b>Kakarmik Lake</b>		Named after an Inuk, Kakarmik, and his wife, Taitna, the most independent Inuk known to Captain Thierry Mallet of the 1926 Kazan River Expedition. Mallet claims this Inuk had travelled as far south as Brochet on Reindeer Lake and as far north as Boothia Peninsula and west to Great Bear Lake.	65 E/10	61°40'00"	102°41'00"
<b>Kakisa Lake</b>			85 C/13	60°56'00"	117°43'00"
<b>Kakisa River</b>			85 F/03	61°04'00"	117°09'00"
<b>Kakoot Lake</b>		Named after Kakoot, an Inuk guide who aided the 1926 Kazan River Expedition led by Captain Thierry Mallet.	65 D/15	60°56'00"	102°50'00"
<b>Kaligaluk River</b>	"Short pants"	In the early 1960's, Frank Kudlak of Sachs Harbour left his traps wrapped in his wind pants to prevent rust.	98A05	72°29'28"	123°20'36"
<b>Kalineq Channel</b>		Named after Tommie Kalineq who lived in this area for some years and used this channel as a base for his trapping operation. This information was provided by G. W. Rowley, November 1966.	107 B/06	68°18'00"	134°14'00"
<b>Kam Lake</b>		The name came from a 1934 blueprint showing the location of the Kam mining claims.	85 J/08	62°25'15"	114°24'10"
<b>Kam Point</b>		Named after the Kam group of mining claims	85 J/08	62°23'40"	114°22'15"
<b>Kamakark Island</b>			97 F/01	70°03'00"	124°21'00"
<b>Kamilukuak Lake</b>			65 L/08	62°28'15"	102°00'05"
<b>Kamilukuak River</b>			65 K/12	62°43'00"	101°31'00"
<b>Kamut Lake</b>		Name supplied by Cecil B. C. Donnelly, Dominion Lands Survey.	86 K/09	66°42'00"	116°22'00"
<b>Kange River</b>	"A feature extending towards the interior"	An Inuktitut word. This well expresses this river's path over the Devonian Plateau of north-eastern Banks Island.	88 C/09	73°32'50"	116°10'40"
<b>Kangiqhimaniq (Bay)</b>	"Unusually shaped bay, not a 'real bay'"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88B/03	72°03'27"	118°42'49"
<b>Kangiqhiniq (Bay)</b>	"The small bay inside a huge one"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/03	72°11'20"	118°26'16"
<b>Kangiqhualuk (Bay)</b>	"Big bay"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 F/05	70°20'30"	111°30'30"
<b>Kangiqutaak (Point)</b>	"Where you cross over the point / go by over the point": short cut by the land instead of going around the point by the ice (when traveling by sleds).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/08	70°25'00"	112°02'00"
<b>Kangirkualuk Point</b>	"Big bay"	Apparently this point used to be the campsite which was used prior to permanent settlement in Sachs Harbour.	97H07	71°24'24"	121°33'22"
<b>Kangiryuaq (Sound)</b> <i>See also Prince Albert Sound</i>	"Big bay"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/05	70°27'00"	115°00'00"
<b>Kangiryuaqtihuk (Inlet)</b> <i>See also Minto Inlet</i>	"Small big bay"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°23'52"	116°35'15"
<b>Kanguaq (Lake)</b>	A person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°49'50"	117°39'12"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Kanten Lake</b>		Commemorates Rifleman Roy Einar Kanten, L/154145, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, who died on October 25, 1945.	65 D/04	60°00'10"	103°35'26"
<b>Kapihiliktuun</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Where the 'kapihilik' (small whitefish) are"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 G/04	71°13'00"	111°50'00"
<b>Kasba Lake</b>	"Small ptarmigan"	Chipewyan name. Name for this feature was taken from "Report on Doobaunt, Kazan and Ferguson Rivers and the North-West coast of Hudson Bay and on two overland routes from Hudson to Lake Winnipeg," by J. B. Tyrrell, Geological Survey.	65 D/08	60°18'00"	102°07'00"
<b>Kasook Channel</b>	"Cigarette lighter"	Derived from Inuktitut word.	107 B/06	68°21'35"	134°12'45"
<b>Kataктаqtuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Falling down"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°45'46"	117°15'21"
<b>Katauyam tahia</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Katauyaq's (Rainbow) (a person's name) Lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°47'31"	117°33'53"
<b>Katherine Creek</b>		Submitted in September 1944 by the Surveyor General.	96 E/03	65°04'15"	127°22'50"
<b>Katimaniq</b> ( <i>River Junction</i> )	"The place where things meet or join" / "Meeting"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 F/05	70°17'00"	111°15'00"
<b>Katseyedie River</b>	"Shine on"	In "Report on the Topography and Geology of Great Bear Lake and of a chain of lakes and streams thence to Great Slave Lake," by J. Mackintosh Bell, p. 13, he reports, "[t]his is probably the Katseyedie river of Émile Petitot's map, and if it is this stream, its source is in a large lake to the north called Petitot lake or Lac des Bois."	96 J/11	66°31'30"	123°09'00"
<b>Kaytay Mountain</b>	"This is the upper mountain where the wind is sitting"	Name submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, 1971.	95 K/15	62°54'00"	124°43'00"
<b>Keats Point</b>		Named by John Richardson in 1826 after Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats (1757-1834), Governor of Greenwich Hospital during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	97 D/15	69°49'00"	121°53'00"
<b>Kechinta Island</b>			86 E/02	65°13'00"	118°38'00"
<b>Kee Scarp</b>			96 E/07	65°18'35"	126°43'15"
<b>Keele River</b>		Named after Joseph Keele of the Geological Survey who mapped from Dawson City to the Mackenzie River 1907-1908.	96 C/07	64°25'00"	124°48'00"
<b>Keg Lake</b>		Presumably originates from claim maps.	85 J/08	64°24'00"	114°24'00"
<b>Keith Arm</b>		Named after George Keith, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was in charge of Fort Chipewyan during John Franklin's first expedition, 1819-1822. Named by Franklin on his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	96 G/08	65°20'00"	122°15'00"
<b>Keith Island</b>		Named by George Back in 1833, in honour of Mr. James Keith, a Hudson's Bay Company chief factor and agent in Montreal.	75 L/04	62°04'00"	111°50'00"
<b>Kekwinatui Lake</b>			96 G/11	65°37'15"	123°09'20"
<b>Keller Lake</b>		Named after Major General Rod Keller (1900-1954), commander of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, which was assigned to take Juno Beach during the D-Day invasion.	95 P/13	63°57'00"	121°35'00"
<b>Kellett Point</b>		This feature was named in association with Cape Kellett.	97 G/15	71°57'35"	125°50'00"
<b>Kellett River</b>		Proposed by T. H. Manning because the river flows out via Cape Kellett.	98 B/02	72°05'00"	125°42'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Kellett Sandspit</b>		The name of this feature is derived from Cape Kellett.	97 G/15	71°57'55"	125°55'45"
<b>Kellett Shoal</b>		Named for J. E. Kellett, Engineer-in-charge, Public Works Survey, 1945, District Engineer for Public Works in Edmonton. Kellett's vessel grounded on the shoal.	95 H/14	61°50'00"	121°09'00"
<b>Kellett Strait</b>		Named after Henry Kellett (1806-1875), Captain of the HMS <i>Resolute</i> during the Belcher expedition.	88 G/07	75°45'00"	117°30'00"
<b>Kellett, Cape</b>		Named after Henry Kellett (1806-1875). He made three summer cruises through the Bering Strait in 1848, 1849, and 1850. He was Captain of the HSM <i>Resolute</i> during the Belcher Expedition and later became a Vice-Admiral and then Knighted.	97 G	71°58'20"	126°00'00"
<b>Kelly Lake</b>		Named after W. A. Kelly, assistant to Dr. Hume, who surveyed this lake in 1923.	96 E/08	65°23'30"	126°15'00"
<b>Kelly Point</b>		Probably named after George Kelly, a member of George Nares' sledge crew during the search for the missing Franklin party, 1853.	88 G/07	75°28'00"	117°17'00"
<b>Kendall Inlet</b>		Named in honour of E. N. Kendall, the person in charge of the <i>Union</i> during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	97 F/01	70°03'00"	124°33'00"
<b>Kendall Island</b>		Named by John Franklin after E. N. Kendall, RN during his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	107 C05	69°29'25"	135°17'10"
<b>Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary</b> <i>See also L'Île-Kendall, Refuge d'oiseaux de</i>		Established 1961, includes the Mackenzie River Delta Important Bird Area.	107 C/05	69°20'00"	135°05'00"
<b>Kenneth Creek</b>		Named after Kenneth Conibear. The NWT's first Rhodes Scholar. Moved to Fort Resolution with family in 1912 at the age of five. He wrote many novels set in the North and died in 2002.	75 D/04	60°13'00"	111°32'00"
<b>Kenny Lake</b>		Named after a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/09	65°36'00"	124°06'00"
<b>Keskarrah Bay</b>		Named after the Dene hunter-guide, Keskarrah, who led the party of John Franklin from Fort Enterprise on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 H/02	65°12'00"	113°00'00"
<b>Keskarrah Lake</b>		Named after the Dene hunter-guide, Keskarrah, who led the party of John Franklin from Fort Enterprise on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 J/03	66°03'00"	115°15'00"
<b>Ketcheson Lake</b>		Name commemorates Lieutenant Raymond Elwood Ketcheson, Westminster Regiment (Motor), RCIC, who died on May 24, 1944.	85 N/15	63°52'00"	116°52'00"
<b>Khadigitr'aa'ao (Lake)</b>	"Struggling to get yourself back up on your feet"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/15	67°46'25"	130°50'53"
<b>Khahi Luk (Lake)</b>	"Winter – Fish"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 I2	67°41'25"	131°47'28"
<b>Khahi Luk Njik</b> <i>See also Travaillant River</i>	"Winter – Fish – River"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/05	67°27'51"	131°29'36"
<b>Khahi Luk Tshik (River Mouth)</b>	"Winter – fish – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/06	67°28'05"	131°30'00"
<b>Khat'oo lin'ee Gwinjik (Creek)</b>	"Poplar – coming out – along the course of"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/06	67°23'00"	135°27'14"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Khat'oo lin'ee Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Poplar—coming out—at the mouth"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/06	67°23'01"	135°27'19"
<b>Khajilajj</b> ( <i>River</i> )	"Water flowing up (like a spring)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°47'44"	134°07'54"
<b>Khajilajj Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Water flowing up (like a spring)—at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°47'43"	134°07'56"
<b>Kheegin'</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )		2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after a boy born on the lake a long time ago.	106 K/09	66°34'45"	132°24'02"
<b>Khehndii</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Quick turn"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/03	67°10'58"	135°15'35"
<b>Khèelee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Ts'iidejji word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°48'21"	133°17'08"
<b>Kidder Lake</b>		Name commemorates Flight Lieutenant Gordon Arthur Kidder, MiD, J/10177, 156 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on March 29, 1944.	75 C/14	60°56'00"	109°20'00"
<b>Kidluit Bay</b>			107C10	69°30'36"	133°47'25"
<b>Kidney Lake</b>		Named kidney because of its shape.	107 E/03	70°03'00"	130°45'00"
<b>Kigutairvik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where he lost a tooth"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/05	71°24'37"	115°03'43"
<b>Kijjivik</b> ( <i>Bay &amp; Cape</i> )	"Where the fish are 'sun bathing'"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/14	70°57'45"	118°22'25"
<b>Kijjivik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Where the fish are 'sun bathing'"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/03	71°04'41"	118°10'52"
<b>Kijjun</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )		Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°26'18"	117°42'40"
<b>Kiktoreak Point</b>	"Mosquito"	This feature was appropriately named because of the abundance of mosquitoes which were experienced at this point.	107C08	69°26'38"	132°57'52"
<b>Kilekale Lake</b>		This name appeared on Father Émile Petitot's map.	96 J/12	66°39'00"	123°59'00"
<b>Kilian Lake</b>		Named by Storker Storkerson, July 13, 1917 after Herman Kilian, brother of Martin, both of whom accompanied Storkerson on his first and abortive attempt to complete the mapping of northeastern Victoria Island	78 B/04	72°10'00"	111°35'00"
<b>Killam Lake</b>		Commemorates Sub-Lieutenant David Allison Killam, DSC, who died on July 3, 1944. His boat, HMC MTB 460, was mined with the loss of 10 lives.	85 N/06	63°25'00"	117°19'00"
<b>Kilulirutaq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"It is aside"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°12'51"	116°45'26"
<b>Kimber Lakes</b>		Commemorates Flight Sergeant Michael Patrick Kimber, R/98960, 428 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 25, 1943.	75 C/01	60°01'00"	108°22'00"
<b>Kimialuk Lake</b>	"High hill"	Derived from an Inuvialuktun word.	107C05	69°22'00"	135°08'10"
<b>Kindle, Mount</b>		Named by M. Y. Williams, a geologist, in 1921, "in honour of the first geologist to visit this locality," E.M. Kindle.	95 O/06	63°20'40"	123°12'25"
<b>King Lake</b>		Named after H. King, a Canadian Airways mechanic, who was killed in July 1932.	86 E/16	65°51'00"	118°00'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
King Lake		Named after Richard King, surgeon of George Back's expedition and assistant surgeon for the Austin Expedition.	75 E/02	61°05'00"	110°35'00"
King Lake		Named in September 1889 by Warburton Pike, probably after his guide King Beaulieu.	75 M/15	63°47'00"	110°45'00"
Kings Bay			87 F/10	70°43'30"	117°45'25"
Kin'ngahuin ( <i>Hills</i> )	"The little high hills / little high mountains"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°35'36"	115°47'53"
Kin'ngahuin ( <i>Hills</i> ) <i>See also Parkes Bluff</i>	"The little high hills" / "little high mountains"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°36'09"	118°15'39"
Kipisako River	"The crooked" or "winding one"	An Inuktitut word which describes the river's path.	88 B/13	72°51'00"	119°44'25"
Kipling Lake		Named by James W. Tyrrell in 1900 after John Kipling, a Métis voyageur on the expedition.	75 K/15	62°47'00"	108°39'00"
Kipnik Channel			107 B/11	68°43'00"	134°56'00"
Kirk Lake		Named after Constable Kirk, RCMP, who patrolled this area. Submitted in July 1938 by Chief Topographical Engineer, as suggested by Air Survey Section.	75 N/11	63°43'00"	109°05'00"
Kitson River		Named after a member of Francis McClintock's party.	89 A/01	76°10'00"	112°25'00"
Kittigazuit Bay		Name used in the 1946 edition of the Mackenzie River Pilot.	107C07	69°22'54"	133°47'37"
Klata Lake			97 B/14	68°48'00"	126°42'00"
Klewi River			85 A/07	60°25'10"	112°54'45"
Klo Creek			75 D/08	60°22'00"	110°28'00"
Klo Lake			75 D/01	60°14'00"	110°22'00"
Klochotee Lake	"Big grassy lake"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT, 1971.	95 N/10	63°35'00"	124°39'00"
Klokol Lake			65 D/02	60°13'23"	102°42'11"
Kluziai Island	"Kluziai nue" supposedly refers to a point where "the ice never melts"		75 L/15	62°49'59"	110°58'01"
Knife Point			96 J/03	66°09'00"	123°14'00"
Knight Bay		Claims were staked by The Cyril Knight Prospecting Company in this bay.	85 I/14	62°57'00"	113°20'00"
Knight Harbour		Named by Vilhjamur Stefansson in 1917 after E. L. Knight, a member of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.	88 D/12	73°31'00"	115°18'00"
Knob Lake		Submitted by the Chief Topographical Engineer as supplied by M.S. Stenton.	86 B/06	64°19'00"	115°10'00"
Knobovitch Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Harry Knobovitch, DFC, J/28738, 415 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on November 2, 1944.	75 G/02	61°06'32"	106°50'46"
Knowles Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Ralph Norval Knowles, West Nova Scotia Regiment, RCIC, who died on May 25, 1944.	75 H/11	61°35'25"	105°03'19"
Knox Lake		Named after A. J. Knox, a trapper who lived in the Reliance district.	75 K/04	62°03'00"	109°42'00"
Kodakin Creek		Kodakin is the name of a family that used to trap in this area.	96 B/06	64°25'00"	123°19'00"
Koe's Fish Hole ( <i>Fish Hole</i> )		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°45'59"	134°39'52"
Kokeragi Point		Name came from John Franklin's map from his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827. The latter part of the name means hill or mountain. Apparently Kokeri means "crooked."	96 G/16	65°47'40"	122°08'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Kolethe Rapids			75 D/09	60°36'00"	110°23'00"
Kolliket Lake		The name came from a map drawn by Émile Petitot in 1875.	96 N/07	67°26'00"	124°30'00"
Konth River			75 D/12	60°40'00"	111°46'00"
Korol Lake		Commemorates Private Staffan (Stephen) Korol, L/464586, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, who died on February 4, 1944.	65 D/04	60°00'55"	103°41'02"
Koropchuk Lake		Commemorates Private John Joseph Koropchuk B/135703, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, who died on March 1, 1945.	86 C/02	64°09'00"	116°45'00"
Kotaneelee Range	"River behind the mountain"	Phonetic spelling of Dene word.	95 C/09	60°35'00"	124°12'00"
Kotaneelee River	"River behind the mountain"	Phonetic spelling of Dene word.	95 B/04	60°11'00"	123°42'00"
Kozo Lake			75 D/11	60°30'00"	110°58'00"
Krabbé, Cape		Named after Frederick T. Krabbé, master of the HMS <i>Intrepid</i> during the Belcher expedition.	89 C/08	77°30'00"	116°01'00"
Kraft, Mount		This name was proposed in honour of Lawrence Gerald Kraft who lost his life in Thundercloud Creek on August 28, 1974, at the age of 23 years. He was a guide for big game outfitter Chuck Hayward and his name was proposed for commemoration by Chuck Hayward's wife, Laura. Kraft's body was cremated and his parents intend to have his ashes sprinkled in the area of the accident.	95 L/15	62°49'00"	126°43'00"
Kraus Hotsprings		Named after Gus and Mary Kraus who lived here from the 1940's to the early 1970s.	95 F/08	61°15'00"	124°03'00"
Kraut Channel		Named after a Brother of the Oblate Order who lived in the outer harbour one winter when the supply ship wintered at Paulatuk.	97 D/05	69°24'00"	124°00'00"
Kriterk Point	"Middle"	Derived from an Inuvialuktun word, 'qitiq'.	107C08	69°25'10"	132°57'47"
Kroger Island		To commemorate Anne-Marie Kroger. Kroger was born in Hamburg, and employed by the Geographical Branch in 1960. She drowned in July of that year, in this locality, while carrying out field-research for the Geographical Branch and the Arctic Institute.	96 J/07	66°28'00"	122°52'00"
Krys Point		Named after the prospector who found the Rex uranium prospect on the north side of Regina Bay.	75 L/08	62°26'00"	110°24'00"
Kudlak Lake		Frank Kudlak apparently was the first to fish in this lake.	97 G/16	71°51'10"	124°46'25"
Kugaluk River			87 C/09	69°38'00"	116°50'00"
Kugaluk River	"Old river"	An Inuktitut word.	107D03	69°08'04"	130°58'38"
Kugmallit Bay			107C10	69°33'00"	133°35'10"
Kukjuktuk Bay	"Lots of swans (all the time)"	Inuktitut word provided by Emmanuel Felix and Old Felix.	107C09	69°39'00"	132°31'10"
Kukjuktuk Creek	"Lots of swans (all the time)".	Named in association with Kukjuktuk Bay.	107C09	69°37'50"	132°25'25"
Kukjukturijak Lake	"Lots of swans"		107C09	69°30'40"	132°35'50"
Kunaum tahia (Lake)	"Kinaum (a person's name) Lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	087 F/10	70°44'39"	117°43'53"
Kunigvik (Point)	"The kissing place / Where people go to kiss"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	087 F/10	70°40'48"	117°41'46"
Kuptan Lake		This lake was probably named after William Kuptan, a local inhabitant.	97 G/16	71°51'20"	124°42'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Kuskula Creek</b>			105 I/01	62°01'00"	128°18'00"
<b>Kuujjua River</b>			87 G/01	71°16'00"	116°49'00"
<b>Kuuk (River)</b>	"River"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal	87 E/09	70°33'30"	112°38'00"
<b>Kuukpak (River)</b> <i>See also Dehcho, Deho, Grande Rivière, Mackenzie River, or Nagwichoonjik</i>	"Big river"	Inuvialuktun name for Mackenzie River	107C07	69°21'00"	133°54'00"
<b>Kuviaqturvaluk (Bay)</b>	"Fishing Place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal	87 F/10	70°44'22"	117°48'01"
<b>Kuviqpik (Lake)</b>	"Funnel"; from 'kuviq'—to pour.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal	87 F/15	70°54'35"	117°45'18"
<b>Kway Cha Lake</b>			86 E/07	65°26'00"	118°33'00"
<b>Kwejinne Lake</b>		The name for this feature came from David E. Wheeler's bulletin. Wheeler was the author of "The Dog-Rib Indian and His Home, 1914." The Tłjchq name for this feature is Kweyi Tł, "a lake with rocks all around."	85 O/12	63°44'00"	115°53'00"
<b>L</b>					
<b>La Biche Range</b>			95 C/16	60°35'00"	124°28'00"
<b>La Loche Lakes</b>		Named after local resident, Pierre LaLoche.	75 E/14	62°00'00"	110°53'00"
<b>La Loche River</b>		Named after local resident, Pierre LaLoche.	85 H/09	61°37'40"	112°12'35"
<b>La Roncière Falls</b>		La Roncière was the name given by Émile Petitot in 1875 to the Hornaday River, where this falls are located.	97 D/03	69°08'00"	122°53'00"
<b>LaBine Point</b>			86 L/01	66°05'00"	118°02'00"
<b>Labrish Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Frederick Blair La Brish, AFC, J/4763, 168 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on December 15, 1944.	85 N/09	63°39'00"	116°18'00"
<b>Labyrinth Lake</b>			75 B/09	60°44'00"	106°23'00"
<b>Lac, Pointe du (Point)</b>		Suggested in 1924 by G.H. Blanchet as a local name for this feature.	85 J/12	62°33'20"	115°40'00"
<b>Lac-de-Louie Mercredi (Lake)</b>		Name proposed by Joe Mercredi of Fort Smith in honour of his late father, Louie Mercredi, who trapped in the area for 54 years. The lake was used in the late 1800s and early 1900s as a central point for trappers who crossed this line to return their homes in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Trappers from Fort Smith and Fort Fitzgerald also used this as a cross over.	075D08	60°25'30"	110°04'45"
<b>Lac Hidden, Parc territorial du</b> <i>See also Hidden Lake Territorial park</i>		French name for <i>Hidden Lake Territorial Park</i> . Established as a Territorial park in 1997. Named after Hidden Lake on which it is located.	85 I/12	62°33'32"	113°39'33"
<b>Lacusta Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Frederick Lacusta, L/609662, Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, who died on April 22, 1943.	75 A/03	60°02'00"	105°09'00"
<b>Lady Evelyn Falls</b>		Named by Alan E. Cameron in 1917 after Lady Evelyn Mary FitzMaurice, daughter of Lord Lansdowne and wife of the Duke of Devonshire who was Governor General of Canada at the time.	85 C/14	60°57'00"	117°20'00"





Manitou Island, Great Bear Lake NWT Dept. of Informaton/NWT Archives/G-1979-023: 1656





Keele River and Mackenzie Mountains  
NWT Dept. of Public Works and Services/NWT Archives/G-1995-001: 3449



Flying over Pethei Peninsula S.Bannon 2009/GWNT



Clearwater Creek  
NWT Dept. of Public Works and Service/NWT Archives/G-1995-001: 8417

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Lady Grey Lake		Presumably named by Harry V. Radford, an American naturalist, sometime previous to June 27, 1911. T. George Street of Ottawa was Harry Radford's assistant. Both men were reported murdered by Inuit about June 5, 1912.	75 D/15	60°54'00"	110°32'00"
Lady Nye Lake		Named after the wife of Sir Archibald Nye, UK High Commissioner to Canada. Lady Colleen Nye was well known for her work with Canadian troops in WWII. This name was proposed in September 1954 by H.E. Lake, Manager of Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd.	86 K/14	66°59'00"	117°28'00"
Laferté Point		Named after a Métis family which lived here.	85 K/16	63°00'00"	116°20'00"
Laferte River		Named after a common family name in the Great Slave Area.	85 F/13	61°53'00"	117°44'00"
Lafferty Creek		Named after the Lafferty family. They were well known in the area and were staking claims in here in 1922.	95 F/08	61°17'00"	124°05'00"
Lafferty's Riffle		Named after a member of the Lafferty family, perhaps Charlie. The Lafferty family had cabins in this area and staked gold claims here during the 1920s.	95 F/08	61°16'00"	124°05'00"
LaHaise Lake		Commemorates Sergeant. Wilfrid La Haise Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, 9th Infantry Brigade Company who died on July 2, 1944.	75 G/16	61°58'00"	106°20'00"
Laing Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant (Pilot) Leslie Norman Laing, J/26053, 405 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on March 15, 1945.	75 C/15	60°53'00"	108°40'00"
Laity Island			85 G/01	61°06'00"	114°06'00"
Lajeunesse Bay		Submitted by W.H. Boyd, the Chief Topographical Engineer. The name came from plans by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch.	85 O/04	63°05'00"	115°37'00"
Lake Pingo		Proposed by Marine Sciences because the term "pingo" had been officially accepted.	107C09	69°36'06"	132°57'34"
Lamarre Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Joseph Yves Jean Claude Lamarre, J/95374, MiD, 425 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 6, 1945.	75 G/14	61°54'17"	107°08'13"
Lambton, Cape		Named by Robert McClure in 1851 after George Fred D'Arcy (Lambton), 2nd Earl of Durham and Viscount Lambton; or John Geo. Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham; or Viscount Lambton and Earl of Durham, Governor General of Canada.	97H04	71°05'56"	123°08'06"
Lame Duck Creek			75 D/11	60°35'00"	111°12'00"
Lamoureux Lake		Commissioner Stuart Hodgson, recommended this name. He stated, "Frenchy Lamoureux died on June 21, 1970, after a lengthy illness. He first came north in 1936 to work at a mining operation in the Outpost Islands. In 1937, he moved to Yellowknife where he helped to prepare the Negus Mine for production. After working underground and as a hoist man at Negus, Frenchy bought a three quarter ton pick-up truck in 1944 and started a hauling business. The truck was one of the three vehicles in Yellowknife. Over the years, this developed into a very successful enterprise. Frenchy was a pioneer in hauling supplies to and from the mines which were serviced from Yellowknife".	85 I/13	62°55'00"	113°40'00"
Lampham Rock			85 F/05	61°21'00"	117°40'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Landfall Lake		Proposed by E. O. Hohn, associate professor of Physiology, because this lake is a good aerial landmark for finding the cabin at the mouth of Anderson River.	107D09	69°42'50"	128°55'46"
Landing Lake		Submitted by the Chief Cartographer, as proposed by the Geological Survey for use on a geological map. The name is reported to be local usage.	89B09	76°20'41"	119°49'23"
Landing Lake		Submitted by the Surveyor General. The name came from a blueprint showing the location of mining claims, as suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS.	85 J/09	62°33'35"	114°24'30"
Landing Lake		Submitted by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, because the lake was used by aircraft servicing the Mercury Gold Mines Limited camp.	86 B/11	64°34'00"	115°30'00"
Landry Creek		Named after Joseph Landry, guide and voyageur with Alexander Mackenzie's party on his trip down the Mackenzie River, 1789.	95 K/14	62°56'00"	125°12'00"
Landry Creek		Named after a French trapper. The name is purported to be in local use.	85 A/10	60°44'05"	112°52'30"
Lands End ( <i>Point</i> )		Named by George Meham in 1853 as it was the western extreme of the Arctic Islands. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	99 A/06	76°22'00"	122°37'00"
Lang, Mount <i>See also Ivyah</i>		Named after Knut Lang, a trapper, trader and former member of the NWT Council. This particular mountain was suggested by the people of Inuvik and Aklavik.	106 M/13	67°50'13"	135°39'28"
Langley Island		Probably named after Thomas Langley, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company	107C03	69°00'00"	135°15'10"
Langton Bay			97 C/07	69°23'00"	125°25'00"
Languish Lake		This name was used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/15	62°45'00"	112°55'00"
Lapperrière, Lac		Commemorates Nicolas Lapperrière, a French missionary. Born at Bellescotes-en-Beauges, France, January 29, 1879. Missionary in the Mackenzie (Fort Providence, Fort Rae, Fort Smith); died at Fort Smith, July 10, 1955 and buried there.	75 E/05	61°26'00"	111°48'00"
Larance Lake		Name commemorates Private Charles Alfred Larance, L/106859, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, who died on September 16, 1944.	75 C/01	60°02'00"	108°12'00"
Large, Îles du ( <i>Islands</i> )		Supplied by G. H. Blanchet as "the local name of a group of fair sized islands through which the steamer channel to the North Arm lies when taking the sheltered course."	85 H/11	61°43'00"	113°25'00"
Largepike Lake		The name came from Samuel Hearne's narrative and appeared on his map.	75 D/01	60°05'00"	110°20'00"
Larocque Lake		The name of this feature came from a sketch map by Constable Fyffe of the RCMP.	75 O/04	63°03'00"	107°43'00"
LaRoque Bay		Named after a family who trapped in the area surrounding Whitefish Lake.	75 J/10	62°32'00"	106°52'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Larsen, Cape		Named by Lt. Baggild, RCN, during the summer of 1948 while on a voyage of the <i>St. Roch</i> to the Western Arctic. This feature was presumably named after H.A. Larsen of the RCMP.	87 C/15	69°47'00"	117°15'00"
Lasard Creek		This feature is named after Tom Lasard, a trapper who lived at Brock Lagoon from 1929 to 1933.	97 D/12	69°33'00"	123°08'00"
Last Mountain			95 D/16	60°45'00"	126°23'00"
Lastfire Lake		The name for this feature came from David E. Wheeler's Journal. It was submitted in by the Air Section of Topographical Survey.	86 A/11	64°32'00"	113°01'00"
Latham Island		Suggested by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, after Gordon Latham. Latham had a hotel which was located on the island.	85 J /08	62°28'25"	114°19'05"
Latimer Lake		Commemorates Corporal Lorne Rayburn Latimer, MiD, E/30092, Royal Rifles of Canada, RCIC, who died on December 22, 1941.	65 D/10	60°38'00"	102°44'00"
Lauder Lake		Proposed by Alice Leech to commemorate Pete Lauder who assisted her father, Tom Payne, in prospecting in this region in 1938 and 1939. Lauder was an excellent woodsman and a good prospector.	85 I/07	62°23'00"	112°56'00"
Laurie Lake		Proposed by the Chief Cartographer as a local name.	86 B/06	64°29'00"	115°12'00"
Lausen Lake			75 K/12	62°35'00"	109°45'00"
Laverty Lake		Named after Clarence Laverty. He was attached to John Russell's traverse party on Aylmer Lake.	75 N/15	63°57'00"	108°39'00"
Le Roux, Lac		Suggested by M. G. Cameron, after Father Rouviere's companion priest who was killed by the Inuit in 1913.	86 N/04	67°09'00"	117°57'00"
Leader Lake		Submitted by the Chief Topographical Engineer.	85 I/07	62°26'00"	112°47'00"
Ledingham Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Robert Alexander Ledingham, J/27450, RCAF, who died on August 10, 1943.	75 B/04	60°01'00"	107°48'00"
Lee Lake		Supplied in 1939 by Topographical Survey (Air Survey) as a name in local use.	85 I/14	62°52'00"	113°17'00"
Leffingwell Crags		Named by Vilhjamur Stefansson after Sir Ernest de Koven Leffingwell. One of the joint commanders of the first polar expedition.	89 D/09	77°45'00"	112°10'00"
Lefleur Lake		Named after a deceased trapper.	75 E/15	61°50'00"	110°36'00"
Lehman Lake		Commemorates Sergeant Bruce Edward Lehman, R/181626, RCAF, who died on January 22, 1944.	75 A/03	60°00'00"	105°24'00"
Leigh Creek		Named after Wilfred Leigh Brintnell, President of the Mackenzie Air Service Ltd. During the 1930's.	95 E/08	61°17'35"	126°19'35"
Leith Lake		Named for L.A.C.O. Hunt, of Fort Smith. He spent over 30 years in the North, starting as a Hudson's Bay Company assistant and ending as a Minister for northern development with many different careers in between.	86 E/11	65°41'30"	119°13'00"
Leith Peninsula		Name supplied from Isidore Yukon from Fort Franklin [Déljine] who hunted and trapped in the area.	86 E/11	65°38'00"	119°15'00"
Leith, Point			86 E	65°45'00"	119°46'00"
Leland Channel			107 B/12	68°40'15"	135°23'30"
Leland Lakes		Named after a government engineer.	75 D/02	60°00'00"	110°59'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Lened Creek</b>			105 I/07	62°23'15"	128°44'40"
<b>Lennie Harbour</b>		Named after Sam Lennie, one of the first western Inuit to winter on Bank Islands.	98B07	72°13'48"	125°32'31"
<b>Lennie Lake</b>			96 E/10	65°33'20"	126°33'30"
<b>Lennie River</b>		Supplied by T.H. Manning and named in association with Lennie Harbour.	98B07	72°17'11"	125°29'06"
<b>Lenson Lakes</b>		Commemorates Lance Corporal Donald Lenson, L/41098, No.1 General Transport Company, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, who died on December 21, 1942.	75 C/04	60°01'00"	109°41'00"
<b>Leon Vavan (Lakes)</b>	Leon "his-lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°29'13"	133°49'09"
<b>Leonard Creek</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from US Engineers #1 Mackenzie River, Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route.	96 D/05	64°28'00"	127°39'00"
<b>Leonforte Lake</b>		Commemorates the bravery of the Canadian Army on the island of Sicily in July, 1943. At Leonforte, elements of 2 Canadian Infantry Brigade (Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI), the Loyal Edmonton Regiment, and the Seaforth Highlanders) fought house-to-house through the night of July 22.	86 D/12	64°35'00"	119°40'00"
<b>Leopold Glacier</b>		Named by Dr. R. Thorsteinsson and Dr. E. Tozer of the Geological Survey, after Francis McClintock.	88 H/14	75°49'00"	114°45'00"
<b>Leopold M'Clintock, Cape</b>		Named after Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock (1819 - 1909), famous Arctic explorer.	89 C/09	77°33'00"	116°20'00"
<b>Leroux Island</b>		Named after Guillaume Leroux, OMI.	85 G/01	61°07'00"	114°04'00"
<b>Lester Creek</b>		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service. This feature was named after early whalers or trappers who are now deceased.	107 B/11	68°31'20"	134°45'45"
<b>Leta Arm</b>		Supplied by M. S. Stanton, a geologist.	86 B/06	64°17'00"	115°13'00"
<b>Lethbridge Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer John William Lethbridge, J/88830, 100 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 27, 1944.	65 D/03	60°00'35"	103°20'00"
<b>Letty Harbour</b>		The outer narrow bay is considered too shallow for even small craft and the anchorage. Slightly to the west of the trading post.	97 C/16	69°51'00"	124°26'00"
<b>Lever Lake</b>		Named after Sir Herdman Lever, a member of the Air Commission. Submitted by the Chief Topographical Engineer, Air Survey Section.	86 F/06	65°24'00"	117°16'00"
<b>Levis, Lac</b>		Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy corvette HMCS <i>Levis</i> (Lt. C.W. Gilding), sunk by torpedo east of Cape Farewell while escorting convoy SC-44 as part of the 19th Escort Group. Taken in tow by HMCS <i>Mayflower</i> , HMCS <i>Levis</i> foundered later that day. 18 crew members went down with the ship.	85 K/12	62°37'00"	117°58'00"
<b>Lewis Channel</b>			107 B/14	68°51'35"	134°39'00"
<b>Lex Lake</b>		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer, as supplied by C. M. Duncan.	86 B/06	64°19'00"	115°15'00"
<b>Liard Plateau</b>			95 F/03	61°10'00"	125°20'00"
<b>Liard Range</b>			95 B/13	60°45'00"	123°58'00"
<b>Liard Rapids</b>			95 H/05	61°25'00"	121°45'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Liard River</b>		Named for the abundance of liards or cottonwoods, a species of poplar. First voyageurs in area named it Rivière aux Liards or Cottonwood River.	95 H/14	61°50'55"	121°18'30"
<b>Liddon Gulf</b>		Named in June, 1820 by William E. Parry, "after my much esteemed friend and brother-officer, Lieutenant Liddon." Captain Matthew Liddon commanded the HMS <i>Griper</i> during Parry's first expedition, 1819-20.	88 H/13	75°03'00"	113°00'00"
<b>Likely Lake</b>		Submitted by the Surveyor General, from a blueprint showing location of mining claims in 1934.	85 J/09	62°38'30"	114°18'45"
<b>Limestone Hill</b>		Named for its limestone structure.	87 F/15	70°45'25"	117°45'30"
<b>Limestone Point</b>			86 L/13	66°58'00"	119°45'00"
<b>Limit Lake</b>		Suggested by Eric C. Coursier, SLS; on boundary of Saskatchewan. Submitted December 7, 1934.	75 B/01	60°00'00"	106°22'00"
<b>Linaluk Island</b> <i>See also Ualiraaluk</i>		Inuktitut name.	87 E/07	70°18'20"	113°02'45"
<b>Lindsley Bay</b>		Submitted by G. E. B. Sinclair from Lands Division Mineral Claim Sheet.	86 K/04	66°08'00"	117°46'00"
<b>Line Lake</b>		Name appeared December 29, 1973, in the Canada Gazetteer in reference to a canal to divert water from Judd Lake and Line Lake to Snare River through Strutt Lake.	85 N/08	63°22'00"	116°13'00"
<b>Link Bend</b>			96 E/04	65°08'10"	127°39'30"
<b>Linklater Lake</b>		After Peter Linklater, a Cree from Cumberland House, who was a guide on the Kazan River Expedition in 1926, under Captain Thierry Mallet.	65 D/16	60°47'00"	102°19'00"
<b>Linton Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Leonard Thomas Linton, J/89726, 207 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 20, 1944.	65 D/03	60°00'25"	103°16'19"
<b>Linwood Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Sergeant William Linwood, R/62095, 115 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on June 30, 1942.	75 B/04	60°00'00"	107°48'00"
<b>Lionel Island</b>		Local name confirmed December 17, 1958, by O. F. Eliason, Game Officer.	96 G/08	65°23'15"	122°02'00"
<b>Liot Point</b>		Liot Point has been regularly used on maps and charts since the voyage of HMS <i>Investigator</i> and since the Canadian Arctic Expedition in the general vicinity of the north side of Storherson Bay.	98C01	73°05'52"	124°51'26"
<b>Little Bear Island</b>		One of six islands (Rayuka, Rampart, Dehcho, Ekwe, Iteh Kee and Little Bear) built by Esso Resources Canada in the Mackenzie River at Norman Wells (1983). A contest was held among school children in local communities to determine names (Hammond, July, 1983, 96 E).	96 E/07	65°15'55"	126°52'15"
<b>Little Bear River</b>		Submitted Surveyor General as used on 1923 map no. 15 Mackenzie River series.	96 C/13	64°55'00"	125°54'00"
<b>Little Bent Tree Lake</b>		Used by Kenneth Conibear as the scene of his novel "North Land Foot Prints".	75 D/04	60°12'00"	111°37'00"
<b>Little Birch River</b>		Proposed by R.C. Timmins, Warden, as a name in local use and translated from the Dene name.	96 C/11	64°40'55"	125°04'25"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Little Buffalo River			85 H/04	61°00'15"	113°46'15"
Little Crapeau Lake		Named after a Tłı̨chʼı̨ chief of the same name living in this area. Recorded in Frank Russell's book "Explorations in the Far North."	86 C/16	64°49'00"	116°27'00"
Little Deskenatata Lake		G.W. Rowley, Department of NA&NR notes: "Local usage is Deselketai - which means fork lake, i.e., it cuts the river".	75 E/04	61°03'00"	111°58'00"
Little David Lake		Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°49'45"	132°08'53"
Little Doctor Lake		Named after a Dene man of this name.	95 G/14	61°53'00"	123°16'00"
Little Fish Creek			117 A/09	68°32'59"	136°15'42"
Little Forehead Lake		Named after the wife of Akaiyesseh, Little Forehead, one of John Franklin's Dene guides on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/14	64°47'00"	113°15'00"
Little Keele River		Submitted by Surveyor General from US Engineers #1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route, January 1944.	96 D/10	64°42'00"	126°57'00"
Little Lake		Named after a pioneer in this area. Mr. Little operated out at Yellowknife, NT in the 1930s and 1940s.	96 O/04	67°13'00"	123°50'00"
Little Lean Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer from a mining claim blueprint.	85 P/03	63°04'00"	113°06'00"
Little Loche Lake			96 L/11	66°33'00"	127°05'00"
Little Marten Lake		Named by John Franklin during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/11	64°40'00"	113°00'00"
Little Moose Channel			107 B/12	68°42'20"	135°59'25"
Little Nahanni River			105 I/07	62°29'00"	128°37'00"
Little Rocky Lake		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from map of the RCMP Patrol of Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan to the Thelon River and Dubaut Lake, 1936.	65 L/08	62°21'00"	102°12'00"
Little Smith Creek		Proposed by R. C. Timmins, as a name in local use. Unable to give information about this member of the Smith family, after whom the creek is named.	96 C/07	64°25'55"	124°46'05"
Liverpool Bay		Named after Robert Banks (Jenkinson), 2nd Earl of Liverpool (1770-1828); Home Secretary, 1804-06 and 1807-09; War Secretary, 1809-12; British Prime Minister, 1812-27; named by John Ross.	107 D15	69°54'00"	129°30'10"
Lobstick Creek			85 A/02	60°06'00"	112°34'45"
Lobstick Island		Unable to determine if name originally applied to an island or to a lobster on the island. Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Joliffe, Queen's University.	85 J/08	62°25'00"	114°19'00"
Lobstick Island			85 F/02	61°05'00"	116°32'00"
Loch Point		Named by Robert McClure, 1851, probably after Francis Erskine Loch, Rear Admiral, 1850; Vice Admiral, 1857; Admiral of the Blue, 1862.	88 D/02	73°10'00"	113°57'00"
Loche Creek Lake		Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°58'08"	134°05'08"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Loche Lake		Name submitted by INA: "The people of the area have used this name for a number of years. While no other information is given, I strongly suspect it is connected with Loche River."	96 F/05	65°19'00"	125°40'00"
Loche River		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from 1923 Geological Survey sketches.	96 F/03	65°15'00"	125°24'00"
Lockhart Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer as being the head of Lockhart River.	75 M/12	63°40'00"	112°05'00"
Lockhart River		Named after James Lockhart, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company.	75 K/15	62°48'05"	108°54'00"
Log River		Named for the abundance of fossil logs and tree stumps weathered by the sediments (Eureka Sound Formations which are exposed in the drainage basin of the river).	98 E10	74°31'38"	121°56'16"
Logan Mountains		Named after Sir William Edmond Logan (1798-1875), founder and, for many years, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada; named by G. M. Dawson.	95 E/02	61°30'00"	128°40'00"
Logie Lake		Commemorates Major Alexander Chisolm Logie, MiD, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), who died on October 20, 1944.	75 I/04	62°08'00"	105°45'00"
Lone Lake			65 D/12	60°42'00"	103°49'00"
Lone Mountain			95 J/03	62°11'00"	123°20'00"
Lonely Bay		A descriptive name. This is a very lonely area and one might pass two or three summers here and not see a person or a boat.	85 G/11	61°45'00"	115°23'00"
Lonely Point			85 G/11	61°44'00"	115°13'00"
Lonely Point Shoal			85 G/11	61°42'00"	115°13'00"
Long Island			85 A/14	60°47'00"	113°12'00"
Long Island			85 G/10	61°44'00"	114°52'00"
Long Island Shoals			85 G/10	61°43'00"	114°52'00"
Long Lake			85 J/08	62°28'40"	114°26'45"
Long Lake			116 P/09	67°42'35"	136°25'00"
Long Legs Lake		Named after one of John Franklin's Dene guides during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822. Long Legs was the brother of the Hook, an important Dene chief.	86 A/13	64°46'00"	113°47'00"
Long Point		On April 22, 1853, Francis L. M'Clintock sighted the first European in the area.	89 A/01	76°11'00"	112°22'00"
Longtom Lake			86 F/04	65°10'00"	117°50'00"
Lookout Mountain		This is a very prominent landmark in an otherwise fairly flat area and commands a view of about 20 miles radius of the surrounding country.	95 C/13	60°51'00"	125°57'00"
Lookout Point		J. W. Tyrell's map, 1900, shows "Look Out Point, old Eskimo [Inuit] camping ground".	66 D/02	64°09'00"	102°32'00"
Loon Creek			96 E/02	65°14'15"	126°54'40"
Loon Lake			107 D16	69°55'24"	128°20'21"
Loon Lake		Local usage proposed by R. C. Timmins, Warden, from the Dene name.	96 C/14	64°57'00"	125°02'20"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Loon Lake		Loon Lake was the base camp of G. P. J. Turner's son, an outfitter. The name originated with him and is commonly used by pilots and the Government.	95 E/07	61°28'00"	126°58'00"
Loon Lake			106 I/10	66°36'30"	128°43'15"
Loon River			106 I/07	66°28'15"	128°58'25"
Loretta Canyon			96 E/04	65°06'00"	127°56'00"
Lost Channel		Formerly, York boats could go through to Christie Bay. Later only canoes could get through. Now a willow-covered sandy dike blocks the bay.	75 L/15	62°47'00"	110°40'00"
Lost Hill Lake			96 G/11	65°40'25"	123°22'20"
Lost Reindeer Lakes			107 B/01	68°06'00"	132°30'00"
Lou Lake			85 N/10	63°34'00"	116°47'00"
Loucheux Lake			96 L/01	66°03'00"	126°22'00"
Louis' Creek		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Liza and Chuck Louis.	106 M/15	67°53'06"	135°52'37"
Louise Falls		Named by Allan E. Cameron, Geological Survey in 1917, after Queen Alexandra's eldest daughter, Louise, born 1867, married 1889 to the Duke of Fife.	85 C/09	60°30'00"	116°13'00"
Louise Islands			85 J /06	62°24'45"	115°15'30"
Louison Lake			75 F/11	61°39'00"	109°02'00"
Lousy Point			107C03	69°13'35"	134°14'02"
Louth Bay		This name is derived from the school where John Franklin was educated.	107D13	69°56'00"	131°24'10"
Loutit Island		Possibly named for William C. Loutit of Scottish and Cree parentage who travelled extensively in the Fort McMurray-Resolution area; covered 96 miles on foot in flooded area in 1 1/2 days between Athabasca and Edmonton.	85 H/04	61°07'35"	113°59'15"
Love Lake		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Bill Love.	85 O/02	63°00'00"	114°46'00"
Low Lake		Submitted as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 F/13	66°00'00"	117°48'00"
Lower Canyon			107 B/04	68°12'00"	135°25'40"
Lower Carp Lake		Reached and named August 9, 1821, by John Franklin's First Overland Expedition.	85 P/12	63°36'00"	113°50'00"
Lower Island			107 B/14	68°57'00"	134°38'00"
Lower Pensive Lake		From Y. O. Fortier and Eric Fry as a local name.	85 I/11	62°40'00"	113°22'00"
Lower Ramparts			106 N/05	67°29'00"	133°36'00"
Lowery Lakes		Commemorates Private Harold J. Lowery, B146313, Canadian Forestry Corps, who died on February 17, 1944.	75 B/01	60°00'00"	106°27'00"
Lucas Creek		Wallace Lucas had problems with dog team and sled, owing to steep banks.	98B08	72°26'37"	124°50'04"
Lucas Point		Named for Laura Lucas's and Annie Emaghok's father, Lucas Niumatun, who settled there in 1939.	107C03	69°03'41"	134°35'33"
Lucky Lake		Submitted by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as provided by L. P. Tremblay as a name verified as local use.	85 O/01	63°08'00"	114°00'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Lucy Rat Łuk Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Lucy Rat – “her fish lake”	Teet’it Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°40'18"	134°54'34"
<b>Ludlow Rich, Cape</b>			89 D/05	77°18'00"	115°21'00"
<b>Luemat Lake</b>			97 B/14	68°47'00"	126°32'00"
<b>Lukas Creek</b>		Name submitted by Stan Burrell of Sundre, Alberta, who named the creek after a prospector, who, around the turn of the century, prospected in the area, back-packing in from the Mackenzie and going out in the fall by raft.	95 M/11	63°38'00"	127°00'00"
<b>Luker Channel</b>		Named after Captain D. Luker, master of Northern Transportation Company tug <i>Knut Lang</i> .	107 B/11	68°35'50"	134°08'15"
<b>Luten Lake</b>		Commemorates Leading Aircraftman Leo Owen Luten, R94598, 419 Sqdn., RCAF, who died on September 15, 1942.	75 C/04	60°00'00"	109°32'00"
<b>Lux Lake</b>		Submitted by Chief Cartographer. According to the geologist, this name is established by local usage.	85 P/04	63°11'00"	113°54'00"
<b>Lynx Creek</b>			75 J/07	62°28'00"	106°51'07"
<b>Lynx Lake</b>		Used on 1934 sketch map of RCMP patrol to The Thelon River.	75 J/08	62°24'19"	106°20'46"
<b>Lyon, Cape</b>		Named after Captain George Francis Lyon, RN (1795-1832); Commander of Hecla in Parry's 2nd voyage, 1821-23, and Commander of voyage to Roes Welcome, 1824; named by John Richardson, 1826.	97 D/14	69°50'00"	122°57'00"
<b>Łanaidaii</b> ( <i>Confluence</i> )	“Water flows together again”	Teet’it Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°38'10"	134°52'26"
<b>Łajj Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	“Dog – its lake”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°23'42"	133°45'25"
<b>Łajj Vàn Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	“Dog – its’ lake – at the mouth of”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°23'47"	133°45'57"
<b>Łeetak</b> ( <i>Narrows</i> )	“Narrows”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°40'51"	132°06'37"
<b>Łenaidlajj</b> ( <i>Confluence</i> )	“Water flows together again”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°57'14"	134°02'00"
<b>Łeth T’ruh Kak</b> ( <i>Flats</i> )	“Mud flats – on it”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'48"	133°44'25"
<b>Łeth Jithakaii</b> ( <i>Flat</i> )	“Mud – poked into”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/04	67°10'34"	133°32'50"
<b>Łeth Jithakaii Vàn</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	“Mud – poked into – it’s lake”.	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/04	67°10'53"	133°33'44"
<b>Łiidlajj</b> ( <i>Fork</i> )	“Where two rivers come together”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/01	66°05'05"	132°08'37"
<b>Łiidlajj</b> ( <i>Fork</i> )	“Where two rivers come together”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/01	67°12'42"	132°23'08"
<b>Łiidlaih</b> ( <i>Fork</i> )	“Where two rivers come together”	Ehdiitat Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/05	68°12'00"	135°30'52"
<b>Łqh</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	“A lot”	Slavey name from sambaa K’e Dene Band.	095A13	60°49'44"	121°42'22"
<b>Ługu Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	“Fish – its’ lake”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°25'56"	133°45'34"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Łyùh Ant'at Teetshik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Mud – sticky – creek"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°47'01"	135°12'56"
<b>M</b>					
<b>Maazil Viteetshik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	Maazil – "his creek"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/12	67°32'04"	133°52'12"
<b>Mabel Lake</b>		Named after Mabel Conibear, Frank Conibear's sister. Frank Conibear was a well known trapper in the South Slave and East Arm areas over 32 years, also the inventor of the humane trap for fur bearing animals – the Victor-Conibear trap.	75 D/05	60°19'00"	111°33'00"
<b>Mac Creek</b>			105 I /02	62°12'55"	128°46'00"
<b>Mac Island</b>			96 E/06	65°16'05"	127°04'30"
<b>Mac Lake</b>		Used by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°22'40"	114°28'00"
<b>Mac Lake</b>		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer as MacDonald after a prospector of that name, but on account of 'MacDonald' being used elsewhere in the NWT the name 'Mac' is suggested.	85 P/03	63°04'00"	113°28'00"
<b>MacAlpine Channel</b>			86 K/05	66°18'00"	117°47'00"
<b>Macdonald Falls</b>		Named by James W. Tyrrell, 1900.	75 P/15	63°45'32"	104°45'25"
<b>MacDonnel, Cape</b>		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General.	96 I/07	66°24'00"	120°32'00"
<b>Macdougall Point</b>		Named after George Frederick Macdougall, Master of HMS <i>Resolute</i> , Belcher expedition, in search of John Franklin, 1852-54.	79 B/06	76°27'00"	110°28'00"
<b>Mace Bight</b>		Commemorates Sergeant Leonard Mace, MM, B/36528, 8th Reconnaissance Regt., 14th Canadian Hussars, RCAC, who died on April 17, 1945.	85 G/15	61°47'00"	114°48'00"
<b>MacFarlane Island</b>		Where Roderick MacFarlane encountered Inuit and was forced to return to Fort Good Hope, 1857.	107 D09	69°32'29"	128°30'14"
<b>MacInnis Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant J.A. MacInnis, RCAF, who was killed when two planes collided in mid-air over the RCAF base at Trenton, Ontario, 18 October 1937.	75 E/08	61°21'00"	110°12'00"
<b>MacKay Creek</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from maps of the office of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 C/13	64°52'25"	125°43'20"
<b>MacKay Lake</b>		Submitted by G. H. Blanchet as named by Warburton Pike.	75 M/16	63°55'04"	110°25'00"
<b>MacKay Range</b>			96 C/12	64°41'00"	125°39'00"
<b>Mackay, Cape</b>			89 E/07	78°20'00"	113°17'00"
<b>Mackenzie Bay</b>		Named after Sir Alexander Mackenzie (1764-1820), explorer; entered the service of the North West Company, 1799; commanded an exploring expedition to the Northwest, 1789, during which he discovered the Mackenzie river; in 1793, reached Bentinck Arm of Burke Channel by way of the Peace, Fraser and Blackwater Rivers, the first Euro-Canadian to reach the Pacific overland from Canada.	117 D/08	69°16'00"	136°27'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Mackenzie Delta</b>		Area of approximately 4700 sq. miles contains more than 20,000 lakes and channels; a considerable amount of stunted forest, mainly white spruce less than 1 ft. in diameter, but often as old as 500 years. The Delta is in permafrost zone and exhibits tundra polygons and pingos. Prehistoric remains have been found.	107B	68°50'00"	136°25'00"
<b>Mackenzie Island</b>			86 K/04	66°08'00"	117°47'00"
<b>Mackenzie Islands</b>		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/09	67°45'56"	134°22'43"
<b>Mackenzie King Island</b>		Named after the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada (1935-1948).	79 C/13	77°45'00"	112°00'00"
<b>Mackenzie Lake</b>		Named after Blake Mackenzie, a well-known prospector and pilot who disappeared in that area in February 1962.	95 E/07	61°15'00"	126°38'00"
<b>MacKenzie Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Kenneth Alexander MacKenzie, DFC, J/5050, 9 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on November 8, 1942.	97 C/13	69°58'00"	127°03'00"
<b>Mackenzie Mountains</b>		Named after Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada (1873-78.)	95 M/13	64°00'00"	128°00'00"
<b>Mackenzie River</b> <i>Also Dehcho, Deho, Fleuve Mackenzie, Grande Rivière, Kuukpak, or Nagwichoonjik</i>		Named after Sir Alexander Mackenzie (1764-1820), sailed this river in 1789 for the North West Company. Fleuve Mackenzie given as French form on list of pan-Canadian names (November 23, 1983).	107 C/07	69°21'00"	133°54'00"
<b>Mackenzie Rock</b>			85 B/14	60°52'00"	115°22'00"
<b>Mackinlay Lake</b>		Named for James Mackinlay, a former Hudson's Bay Company officer, who accompanied E. A. Preble on the US Biological Expedition of 1904.	86 F/12	65°41'00"	117°55'30"
<b>Mackintosh Bay</b>		Named for James Mackintosh Bell, geologist.	96 J/03	66°08'00"	123°05'00"
<b>MacLellan Lake</b>		Suggested by Air Section, Topographical Survey.	75 M/01	63°15'00"	110°02'00"
<b>Macmillan Pass</b>			105 O/01	63°15'00"	130°02'00"
<b>MacNaughton Lake</b>		Commemorates Major John Archibald MacNaughton, ED, CIC, MiD, North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, RCIC, who died on D-Day, June 6, 1944.	85 O/11	63°43'00"	115°19'00"
<b>MacQuade Island</b>		Commemorates Corporal Norman McQuade, MM, A/19348, 3 Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, who died on December 9, 1943.	86 C/12	64°42'00"	117°44'00"
<b>Mad Lake</b>		Used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/02	62°07'00"	112°45'00"
<b>Madeline Lake</b>		Name is the English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/09	62°32'50"	114°05'00"
<b>Magpie Lake</b>			75 K/07	62°27'00"	108°53'00"
<b>Magrum Lake</b>		Named by R. A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named George Magrum in the Reliance District.	75 K/02	62°04'00"	108°37'00"
<b>Maguire Lake</b>		Submitted July 20, 1951, by Chief Cartographer, M. G. Cameron, as local use.	85 P/04	63°13'00"	113°54'00"
<b>Mahogany Point</b>		More driftwood was found on this point than anywhere else on the north coast of Banks Island except the east side of Mercy Bay. About half of it was mahogany from the wreck of the HMS <i>Investigator</i> .	88 F/04	74°14'00"	119°25'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Mahony Lake</b>		Commemorates WWII Victoria Cross recipient Major John Keefer Mahony, VC, (b.1911-d.1990), "A" Company, Westminster Regiment (Motor). On May 24th, 1944, Major Mahony's company was ordered to cross the Melfa River, Italy to establish a bridgehead. His persistence and bravery, despite his wounds, led to him being awarded the Victoria Cross.	96 F/05	65°30'00"	125°20'00"
<b>Maida Creek</b>			106 H/09	65°36'00"	128°16'00"
<b>Main Channel</b>			107D09	69°43'00"	128°59'00"
<b>Maitland Point</b> <i>See also Ikpisugyuk Point</i>		Named by John Richardson, 1826, after His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Named during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	107 E/01	70°09'00"	128°12'00"
<b>Majeau Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Russell Johnson Majeau, MiD, J/15242, 407 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 28, 1942.	75 C/10	60°34'00"	108°43'00"
<b>Majel Lake</b>			96 E/05	65°15'10"	127°41'10"
<b>Makpirairvik (Point)</b>	"Where they put paper" (ie : where they leave the mail.)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/11	70°37'00"	114°30'00"
<b>Malfait, Lac</b>		Listed as Malfait Lake in the Ninth Report of the Geographical Board of Canada. Approved as established name in 1939. Changed to French form 2 October 1958.	86 C/12	64°38'00"	117°57'00"
<b>Maliniq (Point)</b>	Maliniq—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°37'02"	117°36'03"
<b>Mallet Lake</b>		After Thierry Mallet, an officer of the Revillon Freres Trading Co. who organized an expedition in 1926 to explore the Kazan River and find its source.	65 E/01	61°12'00"	102°16'00"
<b>Malley Lake</b>		After William Malley, George Back's servant during his 1833 expedition.	75 N/09	63°35'00"	108°02'00"
<b>Malloch Hill</b>			97 F/03	70°01'00"	126°57'00"
<b>Malloch, Cape</b>		Probably named by Vilhjamur Stefansson, in 1916, after G. Malloch of the Karluk who died from nephritis on Wrangell Island.	79 F/14	78°46'00"	110°43'00"
<b>Malrok Point</b>	"Two"	Derived from Inuvialuktun word 'malruk'.	107C08	69°24'43"	132°58'03"
<b>Mamen Lake</b>			97 F/12	70°30'00"	127°59'00"
<b>Mamen, Cape</b>			79 C/11	77°37'00"	110°03'00"
<b>Man Drowned Himself Lake</b>		Locally known according to O. A. Eliason, Game Officer, Fort Norman [Tulita], December 17, 1958. Name used on manuscript map of Great Bear Lake by Dr. Miller of Fisheries Research Board.	96 G/11	65°41'35"	123°12'45"
<b>Manakturvik (Lake)</b>	"Where they use baits" (to fish)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°36'59"	115°33'34"
<b>Manakturvik tunulik (Lake)</b>	"The other side of 'Manakturvik'"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°37'37"	115°32'21"
<b>Manchester Lake</b>		Named after a British city, bombed during the Blitz (September 1940-May 1941) in the Second World War.	75 G/06	61°28'00"	107°29'00"
<b>Manetoe Range</b>	"Spirits"	Apparently a Slavey word. Translation supplied by Richard MacNeish.	95 F/14	61°55'00"	125°05'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Mangilana (Lake)</b>	Mangilana or Mangalana—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°05'29"	117°05'50"
<b>Manitou Island</b>		Local name confirmed December 17, 1958, by O. F. Elison, Game Officer, Fort Norman [Tulita].	96 G/01	65°01'40"	122°17'25"
<b>Manitou Island</b>			106 I/07	66°16'45"	128°40'15"
<b>Mann Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Lloyd Robertson Mann, DFC, J/15638, 402 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on December 21, 1942.	85 I/07	62°21'00"	112°47'00"
<b>Manners Creek</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Frank Thorburn Manners, J/14239, 428 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 27, 1943.	95 H/14	61°46'10"	121°11'40"
<b>Manngittuq (Island)</b>	"Not flat"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°33'43"	115°43'13"
<b>Manning, Cape</b>		Named by George Mecham, 1853, "after Captain Manning, of the 1st Dragoon Guards". Mecham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	98H14	75°52'00"	122°19'45"
<b>Mansfield Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Richard Gerard Mansfield, DFC, J/85770, 419 (Moose) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on November 24, 1944.	75 G/03	61°06'00"	107°16'00"
<b>Manson Point</b>		Probably named after William Manson, one of the seamen in George Mecham's sledge crew, 1853. Mecham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	89 B/04	76°05'00"	119°04'00"
<b>Mansoz Lake</b>			75 E/05	61°17'00"	111°42'00"
<b>Mantic Lake</b>			75 I/08	62°20'00"	104°27'00"
<b>Manuel Creek</b>		After one of A.H. Murray's Dene guides when he worked in the Yukon during the 1840's, who was named Manuel. Submitted by the Yukon Government.	116 P/16	67°52'15"	136°22'25"
<b>Manuel Lake</b>			106 I/15	66°58'00"	128°54'00"
<b>Many Beaver Lake</b>			106 F/16	65°56'00"	132°02'00"
<b>Marceau Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Bud Marceau who lost his life on August 29, 1958. Employed locally by Pacific Western Airlines and contributed to the development of the NWT.	75 L/01	62°11'00"	110°26'00"
<b>March Creek</b>			105 I/07	62°22'10"	128°51'25"
<b>Marcus Channel</b>			107 B/14	68°48'10"	134°38'00"
<b>Marengo Creek</b>		Named by Chuck Yderstad, a member of David R. Kingston's geological party, because he discovered the falls and was the first one over the creek. He named them for a stream near his home in Wisconsin.	95 F/12	61°36'00"	125°38'00"
<b>Marengo Falls</b>		Named by Chuck Yderstad, a member of David R. Kingston's geological party, because he discovered the falls and was the first one over the creek. He named them for a stream near his home in Wisconsin.	95 F/12	61°35'00"	125°48'00"
<b>Margaret Lake</b>			105 I/10	62°36'10"	128°39'25"
<b>Margaret Lake</b>			75 N/12	63°40'00"	109°47'00"
<b>Margaret Lake</b>			86 C/06	64°30'00"	117°08'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Marge Lake			75 J/13	62°53'28"	107°31'39"
Marian Lake		Named by J. Mackintosh Bell, OBE, after his mother, Marian Rosamond Bell.	85 K/16	63°00'00"	116°15'00"
Marian River		Named by J. Mackintosh Bell, OBE, after his mother, Marian Rosamond Bell.	85 N/01	63°04'00"	116°21'00"
Marie Bay			89 A/04	76°13'00"	115°20'00"
Marie Heights			89 A/05	76°17'00"	115°40'00"
Marion Lake			106 J/15	66°48'00"	130°35'00"
Markham Lake		Named by J. B. Tyrrell, 1893, "after Commander Albert H. Markham, of HMS <i>Alert</i> , in the George Nares expedition, 1875-6, when he reached the, then, 'farthest north, 83 20' 26".	65 L/07	62°30'00"	102°37'00"
Marlo Lake		After a Yellowknives Dene chief mentioned by Pike, Whitney and other explorers.	75 N/13	63°56'00"	109°49'00"
Marten Creek			95 F/05	61°16'00"	125°59'00"
Marten Creek			95 N/05	63°30'00"	125°50'00"
Marten Lake		Gwich'ya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. A marten was killed on a stage here.	106 O/09	67°43'25"	130°23'52"
Marten River			75 C/11	60°44'00"	109°05'00"
Martha Point		Commemorates Martha Kudlak, who camped here in May and June of 1962 to support her family when her husband Frank had suffered an injury—she only shot two geese!	97 G/15	71°58'55"	125°22'15"
Martin Hills			95 G/16	61°47'00"	122°15'00"
Martin Island		Named after C. H. Martin, assistant on Hydrographic Survey, 1945.	95 H/14	61°51'05"	121°15'00"
Martin Lake		This name is supposedly the English version of the Dene name.	85 J/09	62°32'00"	114°26'00"
Martin River			95 H/13	61°55'25"	121°34'45"
Martre, Chutes la			85 N/02	63°08'00"	116°54'00"
Martre, Lac la		Lac a la Martre and Martin's Lake p. 92 (under item 266) of "Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime and of the English Fur Trading Companies" compiled by Ernest Voorshis A.M. Ph.D. 1930, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, National Development Bureau, Lac a la Martre on p. 92 of above. Great Marten Lake in John Franklin's journal "Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819-20-21-22," on page 326 for June 29, 1821, 1969 ed. (pg. 137, 1824 ed. Vol. 2) and on page 209 for August 2, 1820, 1969 ed. (page 327, 1824 ed., Vol. 1).	85 N/05	63°15'00"	117°55'00"
Martre, Rivière la			85 N/07	63°16'00"	116°32'00"
Mary Frances Lake		Submitted by Air Section, Topographical Survey, from James W. Tyrrell's map, 1900. Tyrrell was there about August 20, 1900.	75 O/08	63°19'00"	106°13'00"
Mary Frances River		Named because it flows from Mary Frances Lake.	75 P/02	63°00'40"	104°53'30"
Mary Lake		This name was first applied on the RCMP sketch map of a patrol from Stony Rapids to Dubawnt Lake, 1936. Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General.	65 L/05	62°23'00"	103°31'00"
Mary River		Named after Mary Kraus, wife of Gus Kraus, lived at Hot Springs.	95 F/06	61°27'00"	125°08'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Mary Sachs Creek</b>		This is a local name taking its name from <i>Mary Sachs</i> at its mouth. Submitted by Department of NA&NR, August 24, 1965.	97 G/15	71°58'20"	125°32'20"
<b>Maryleer Lake</b>			85 N/07	63°28'00"	116°32'00"
<b>Marzel (Maazil) (Creek)</b>	Marzel (Maazil) – “his creek”	Gwichya Gwich’in name from 2013 Gwich’in Place Names Proposal. Named for a trapper Marzel (Maazil) who stayed here in the 1920s.	106 M/09	67°35'18"	134°01'00"
<b>Mashuyam tahia (Lake)</b>	Mashuyam (a person's name) Lake	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°38'48"	117°37'51"
<b>Mashuyaq (Point)</b>	Mashuyaq—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°39'10"	117°41'58"
<b>Masik Pass</b>		Named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson after August Masik, in 1916, member of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.	97 H/11	71°34'00"	122°08'00"
<b>Masik River</b>		Proposed by T. H. Manning because the river originates at Masik Pass.	97H12	71°32'04"	123°47'52"
<b>Mason Bay</b>		Submitted by Dr. J. Ross Mackay, geologist from University of British Columbia. From blueprint map at Reindeer Station.	107C11	69°33'00"	134°08'10"
<b>Mason Lake</b>		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Jim Mason.	85 J/08	62°23'25"	114°07'00"
<b>Mason River</b>		Commemorates Stanley L. Mason, Reindeer Supervisor from 1936-1944, who lost his life in September, 1944, in wreck of the schooner <i>Cally</i> off Liverpool Bay.	107D16	69°57'04"	128°21'50"
<b>Mason-Wood, Mount</b>		Submitted by J. Smith, Commissioner Yukon Territory, after Stanley Simon Mason-Wood, Mining Recorder for Mayo Mining District in the 1940s.	117A01	68°09'09"	136°19'36"
<b>Matam tahia (Lake)</b>	Matak's (a person's name) Lake	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°48'03"	117°44'44"
<b>Matheson Island</b>		Named by John Rae, 1854, after the late Captain Matheson, of Edmonton, one of the directors of the Hudson's Bay Company.	85 F/02	61°05'00"	116°40'00"
<b>Matonabee Point</b>		Matonabee (c. 1737-1782), a Chipewyan from the Hudson Bay area, guided Samuel Hearne's on his journeys from Hudson Bay to the Coppermine River, 1769-1772.	85 I/04	62°02'00"	113°37'00"
<b>Matou River</b>			95 G/08	61°18'00"	122°26'00"
<b>Mattberry Lake</b>		After Matt Berry, noted northern pilot and manager of Transportation Co. "King of Northern Fliers," died in hospital in Edmonton, May 12, 1970, at the age of 81.	85 O/13	64°05'00"	115°54'00"
<b>Matthews Lake</b>		Letter from Alexander Royick, New Westminster, BC October 9, 1972 states, "supposed to be named after John Matthews, who in 1940-42 was flying with prospecting crew members in search of minerals in that area when...spotted a lake which was [later] named after him. This lake is mentioned in Peter [C.] Newman's book, "The Diefenbaker Years"."	76 D/03	64°04'00"	111°14'00"
<b>Mattson Creek</b>		Submitted by Conrad O. Hage, as a name in local usage.	95 G/03	61°05'00"	123°05'00"
<b>Maufelly Bay</b>		Named after George Back's Dene guide who led him through this route to the Arctic Coast on his 1833 expedition.	75 N/08	63°27'00"	108°25'00"
<b>Maufelly Bay</b>		Maufelly Bay suggested after the nearby Maufelly Point.	75 K/11	62°41'00"	109°18'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Maufelly Point</b>		Named by Guy H. Blanchet after George Back's guide, December 18, 1922.	75 K/11	62°40'00"	109°16'00"
<b>Maunoir Dome</b>		Proposed by Geological Survey, for the culmination of Maunoir Ridge. It is a most useful landmark for aviators and is visible for 100 miles. It is also of geological interest, in that it is a structural dome.	96 N/10	67°39'00"	124°52'00"
<b>Maunoir Ridge</b>		Curls around the west side of Lac Maunoir.	96 N/06	67°23'00"	125°10'00"
<b>Maunoir, Lac</b>		Named by Émile Petitot after M. Charles Maunoir, Secretary of the Geographical Society, Paris. Submitted September 26, 1944, by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General.	96 N/07	67°29'00"	124°55'00"
<b>Max Ward Lake</b>		Named after Maxwell William Ward, aviator and businessman in the North, owner of the old Wardair, which eventually became an international airline, serving the North and the world.	86 H/05	65°28'40"	113°42'40"
<b>May Creek</b>			95 F/06	61°23'00"	125°13'00"
<b>May Point</b>		Commemorates Bombardier Christopher Stephen May, MiD, C/19572, 4 <sup>th</sup> Field Regt., Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on July 25, 1944.	85 G/15		
<b>Mayogiak Inlet</b>	"A stream running inland"	Derived from the Inuvialuit word "mayuriaq".	107 C08	69°25'42"	132°56'14"
<b>Mayurlihuk</b>	"Where the fish go up (to the lakes)"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/05	71°27'09"	115°13'23"
<b>Maze Lake</b>		Descriptive formation.	75 P/13	63°53'00"	105°57'00"
<b>Mazenod Lake</b>		Named after Eugene de Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles; founded the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate about 1815.	85 N/10	63°42'00"	117°00'00"
<b>Màlgam Viteetshik (Creek)</b>	Màlgam "his – creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	63°36'26"	134°45'23"
<b>Mbedzj Gochoo</b>	"Place of big caribou"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A02	60°08'01"	120°55'27"
<b>Mbedzj Gotsele (Lake)</b>	"Caribou place"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A03	60°04'23"	121°13'44"
<b>Mbehgaáh Dehé (River segment)</b>	"Flint stone's river"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095B08	60°16'30"	122°27'58"
<b>McArthur Lake</b>		Commemorates Warrant Officer Class 1, Edwin Matthew McArthur, R/77162, DFM, 405 Sqdn., RCAF, who died on September 1, 1943.	75G/10	61°35'00"	106°50'00"
<b>McBurney Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Harry Robert McBurney, C/769, RCAF, who died on May 24, 1940.	75 C/03	60°00'00"	109°24'00"
<b>McCann Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Robert Francis McCann, G/32223, 10th Independent Machine Gun Company, New Brunswick Rangers, RCIC, who died on September 10, 1944.	75 G/01	61°14'00"	106°30'00"
<b>McCauley Lake</b>		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°57'38"	134°54'19"
<b>McClure Lake</b>		Proposed December 20, 1972 by Phyllis McClure Linton, of Yellowknife, after her brother Harvey McClure, a former bush pilot and prospector, who lost his life in an airplane accident on the Ekwi River, near its junction with the Keele River on May 21, 1970.	106 A/09	64°32'10"	128°20'45"
<b>McConnell Island</b>			85 H/03	61°03'25"	113°06'30"
<b>McConnell Island</b>			89D10	77°39'14"	113°17'23"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
McConnell Range		Origin from Hugh S. Bostock June 3, 1959, "I placed McConnell Range on main part of Franklin Mountains, farther north [than Camsell Range] to commemorate the late [Richard] G. McConnell, one of the greatest explorers of the Canadian northwest."	96 C/01	64°14'00"	124°15'00"
McCormick Inlet			78 G/13	75°51'00"	111°56'00"
McCrea Lake		After Hon. Charles McCrea, Chairman, Mining Corporation of Canada, Director of Negus Mines and formerly Ontario Minister of Mines.	85 P/10	63°33'00"	112°35'00"
McCrea River		Named after Hon. Charles McCrea, Chairman of the Mining Corp. of Canada; Director of Negus Mines Ltd; and formerly Minister of Mines.	85 I/13	62°58'00"	113°55'00"
McDade Lake		Name was first used in 1955.	85 I/08	62°26'00"	112°12'00"
McDermott Creek			96 D/12	64°39'00"	127°45'00"
McDonald Cliff			75 L/08	62°24'25"	110°02'20"
McDonald Lake		Named by H. E. Pearson after his draftsman W. L. McDonald, who investigated the lake.	75 L/03	62°07'00"	111°13'00"
McDonald Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer John Gordon McDonald, DFC, J/5059, 83 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 11, 1942.	97 C/07	69°22'00"	125°46'00"
McDonough Lake		After N. J. McDonough, President, Westfield Mining Co.	85 P/06	63°22'00"	113°22'00"
McDougall Pass		Located on the Yukon/NWT border, near the headwaters of the Rat River.	116 P/09	67°43'15"	136°26'00"
McFarlane Lake		Named after a trapper of the Whitefish Lake area, who later turned evangelist.	75 J/11	62°40'34"	106°14'20"
McGern Island		Name suggested after Harry McGern, manager of the Northern Trading Company's post at Wrigley. Spelling may be an error: "In 1943, Harry McGurran died; he had been Dr. Truesdell's handyman and boat engineer". -Albert Faile	95 J/11	62°39'00"	123°12'00"
McGill Bay		Submitted by Anne-marie Kroger, "after our University. Our last camp was here." Geologist with the University of McGill, Montréal.	96 J/09	66°34'00"	122°27'00"
McGill Lake			95 H/06	61°18'00"	121°00'45"
McIntosh Lake		Named after James A. McIntosh, pilot in Northern Canada, who died during 1958 as the result of an aircraft accident in Western Canada.	86 G/15	65°46'00"	114°54'00"
McIver Bay		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Malcolm McIver, DFC, J/11107, RCAF, who died on May 13, 1944.	85 J/03	62°07'30"	115°03'00"
McIver Point		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Malcolm McIver, DFC, J/11107, RCAF, who died on May 13, 1944.	85 J/03	62°06'55"	115°01'50"
McKay Island		Dr. McKay came from London to work for the Hudson's Bay Company and lived at Fort Resolution as factor for many years. [Presumably Dr. William Mackay, Chief Factor for Hudson's Bay Company, Athabasca area].	85 G/01	61°02'00"	114°10'00"
McKay Lakes		Named after Tom McKay, a Dene man born around 1870 at Fort Liard. He lived near the mouth of Muskeg River in 1939, where he hunted and trapped until his death in 1950.	95 B/06	60°18'00"	123°19'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
McKee Lake		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 F/13	65°59'00"	117°54'00"
McKee Lake		Name proposed by Mr. Barnes after Victor McKee who was the Hudson's Bay Company Factor at Snowdrift Post [Łutselk'e] about 25 miles to the east.	75 L/08	62°21'00"	110°02'00"
McKinlay Lake		Suggested after the river which drains the lake.	75 L/13	62°53'00"	111°33'00"
McKinlay Lake			97 F/05	70°25'00"	127°39'00"
McKinlay River		Named after J. McKinlay, Hudson's Bay Company officer in charge of Fort Resolution, 1890.	75 L/11	62°42'00"	111°25'00"
McKinley Bay		Named by John Richardson, 1826, "out of respect to Capt. George McKinley, of the Naval asylum". Named during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	107D13	69°56'00"	131°10'10"
McKinley Point			85 I/01	62°05'00"	112°25'00"
McKinnon Lake		Named by Mr. R. A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named G. W. McKinnon in the Reliance district.	75 K/02	62°03'30"	108°30'00"
McLaren Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer (Air Observation) Jack McLaren, J/11630, RCAF, who died on October 14, 1942.	75 A/04	60°01'00"	105°45'00"
McLaren Lake			86 K/10	66°37'00"	116°54'00"
McLean Bay			75 L/08	62°22'00"	110°22'00"
McLellan Lake		Commemorates Sergeant Hector Daniel McLellan, F/78585, Cape Breton Highlanders, RCIC who died on May 1, 1945.	85 N/13	63°51'00"	117°58'00"
McLeod Bay		Named by George Back, after Chief Factor Alexander Roderick McLeod, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, who accompanied Back's Expedition, 1833-35.	75 L/16	62°53'00"	110°15'00"
McLeod Creek			95 E/07	61°23'00"	126°38'00"
McLeod Lake		Submitted by Dr. Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist from Fort Smith as a local name. The lake forms the head of McLeod Creek.	95 E/07	61°23'00"	126°30'00"
McLeod Lake			86 F/13	65°57'00"	117°35'00"
McLeod Lake		Submitted by Chief Topographical Engineer from Mineral Claim Sheet 851-7.	85 I/07	62°24'00"	112°51'00"
McLintock Lake		Name commemorates Flying Officer William Stewart McLintock, J/8773, 437 Husky Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 21, 1944.	65 D/03	60°00'22"	103°21'45"
M'Clintock Point		After Admiral Sir Francis McClintock (1819-1907), participated in a series of searches for the missing Franklin party, 1848-1859.	89 C/07	77°23'00"	117°52'00"
M'Clure Strait		After Robert McClure (1807-1873), Arctic Explorer, travelled with George Back (1833) and commanded the HMS <i>Investigator</i> in search of the missing Franklin party, 1850-1854.	88 F/02	74°30'00"	119°00'00"
M'Clure, Cape		After Robert McClure (1807-1873), Arctic Explorer, travelled with George Back (1833) and commanded the HMS <i>Investigator</i> in search of the missing Franklin party, 1850-1854.	98 E/10	74°32'00"	121°17'00"
McMeekan Bay			85 J/09	62°32'15"	114°09'00"
McMillan Lake			95 E/08	61°19'00"	126°22'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
McNallie Creek		Named for A. McNallie, foreman for Western Construction and Lumber Company which had the contract in 1956-57 to build the highway from Enterprise to the Mackenzie River. Mr. McNallie died January 19, 1963.	85 C/16	60°55'00"	116°19'00"
McPhee Lake		After D. R. McPhee, master mechanic at the Camlaren Mines.	85 P/03	63°02'00"	113°04'00"
McPherson Creek		Named after John McPherson, Hudson's Bay Company employee and interpreter; Slave Dene.	95 H/13	61°52'40"	121°39'30"
McQuarrie Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Hector Robert McQuarrie, North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, RCIC, who died on July 6, 1944.	85 N/11	63°37'00"	117°13'00"
McQuillin Lakes		Commemorates Flying Officer George Andrew McQuillin, J/10550, 426 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 14, 1943.	65 D/01	60°01'34"	102°25'26"
McRae Lake		Commemorates Corporal George William McRae, MiD, E/29951, Royal Rifles of Canada, RCIC, who died in the defence of Hong Kong on December 19, 1941.	75 G/12	61°36'00"	107°45'00"
McTavish Arm		Named by John Richardson, who surveyed Great Bear Lake, May 1826 during John Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827. Named after John George McTavish, Chief Factor for the Hudson's Bay Company who helped during both of Franklin's Overland Expeditions.	86 L/01	66°06'00"	119°00'00"
McVicar Arm		Named by John Richardson, who surveyed Great Bear Lake, May 1826 during John Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827. Named after Robert McVicar, Chief Factor for the Hudson's Bay Company who helped during both of Franklin's Overland Expeditions.	96 H/08	65°20'00"	120°10'00"
Meadows Lake		Commemorates Corporal George John Lionel Meadows, MM, F/32901, Royal Canadian Regiment, who died on December 15, 1944.	75 B/05	60°21'00"	107°51'00"
Meander Lake		Used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/09	62°35'00"	112°09'00"
Mecham, Cape		Named after George Mecham (1828-1858), of HMS <i>Resolute</i> , 1852-54; in 1853 sledged 1,006 geographical miles, over 91 days.	98 H/10	75°44'00"	121°04'00"
Medzih Lake			96 E/09	65°39'30"	126°15'20"
Meek Point			98 B/15	72°52'00"	125°07'00"
Meg Lake		Presumably from claim maps. Submitted 1965, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queen's University.	85 J/08	62°25'00"	114°23'00"
Meilleur River			95 C/13	61°16'00"	124°33'00"
Mellor ( <i>Railway Point</i> )		Named in a letter from the CNR dated 31 July, 1963; due to the nearness to Mellor Rapids.	85 B/10	60°42'50"	114°56'30"
Mellor Rapids		Named by Dr. Alan E. Cameron after Sergeant Arthur Mellor, RCMP who nearly lost his life in these rapids in 1911.	85 B/15	60°46'15"	114°57'05"
Melville Creek		Named for John Hornby's companion, 1908-1911, Cosmo Melvill. <i>See also Cosmo Lake.</i>	86 L/09	66°36'00"	118°01'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Melville Hills		Named by John Richardson, 1826, after Robert Saunders Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771-1851); Lord Privy Seal, 1811-51; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1812-27 and 1828-30. Named during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	97 D/02	69°15'00"	122°00'00"
Melville Island		Named by William E. Perry after Robert Saunders Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771-1851); Lord Privy Seal, 1811-51; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1812-27 and 1828-30.	78 G/05	75°30'00"	111°30'00"
Menacho Creek		Named for a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/12	65°36'00"	125°35'00"
Mendo Lake		Named for a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/14	65°56'00"	125°06'00"
Mercy Bay		Harbour in which Robert McClure wintered, 1851-53, and where he abandoned the HMS <i>Investigator</i> . After narrowly escaping crushing by the ice and shipwreck, he discovered this bay, 'not without feelings of deep thankfulness was it called the Bay of Mercy'.	88 F/04	74°05'02"	119°00'11"
Mercy River		Named because it flows into Mercy Bay.	88 F/03	74°10'07"	118°50'57"
Meridian Island			85 F/05	61°21'00"	117°48'00"
Meridian Lake			75 K/11	62°36'00"	109°25'00"
Merl Lake			85 I/07	62°24'00"	112°39'00"
Mesa Lake		An island in the lake has a flat top and precipitous sides, suggesting a mesa-like formation.	86 B/14	64°50'00"	115°10'00"
Messina Lake		Proposed by F. A. McCall, Sub-District Administrator, Yellowknife, NWT, after the Strait of Messina which is part of the Mediterranean, separating Sicily from Italy.	86 D/04	64°11'00"	119°32'00"
Metahdali Creek	"Within it ends many streams"	Slavey name supplied from Fort Simpson.	95 J/10	62°39'00"	122°54'20"
Methane Lake		Descriptive of associated geological features.	85 J/08	62°29'00"	114°10'00"
Methleka Lake			75 D/06	60°28'00"	111°12'00"
Meyer Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant John Temple Meyer, MiD, 5th Provost Company, Canadian Provost Corps, who died on March 12, 1944.	86 B/05	64°23'00"	115°31'00"
Meyrick Lake		Commemorates Sergeant William Meyrick, MM, B/112903, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), who died on April 21, 1945.	65 D/05	60°25'12"	103°44'39"
Michel Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, geologist, as the English version of the Dene name.	85 J/16	62°53'00"	114°08'00"
Mickey Lake		Submitted by Dr. Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist from Fort Smith as a local name.	95 E/07	61°20'00"	126°47'00"
Mid Lake			75 K/11	62°38'00"	109°27'00"
Mid Lake		Name provided by local inquiries in the field made by A.S.E. in 1958.	95 G/12	61°32'00"	123°41'00"
Mid Lake		Name supplied by T. C. Douglas, Supt. Reindeer Range Station, as in local use.	107C06	69°16'00"	134°33'10"
Middle Channel			85 H/05	61°17'00"	113°43'30"
Middle Channel			107C05	69°20'50"	135°33'10"
Middle Cranberry Island			85 G/05	61°23'00"	115°48'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Middle Creek		Proposed by R. C. Timmins, Warden, as a name in local use translated from the Dene name.	96 C/03	64°14'40"	125°07'40"
Middle Island		Suggested by Dr. R. Thorsteinsson and Dr. E. T. Tozer because this feature is adjacent to Middle Point.	78 G/13	75°52'00"	111°45'00"
Middle Island			85 G/15	61°45'00"	114°39'00"
Middle Lake		This is a local name, taken from the fact that this lake is in the centre of three.	97 G/16	71°50'00"	124°38'00"
Middle Point		Named by Francis L. McClintock in 1853 traversed this coast while searching for the missing Franklin party.	78 G/13	75°53'00"	111°33'00"
Middle Rocks		Submitted by Dominion Hydrographer as proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Hydrographic Service Survey party, 1957, for a group of rock outcrops marking the danger at the approach to Moose Bay. There is sufficient water on both sides for small boats entering the bay.	85 I/04	62°11'00"	113°58'00"
Middlecoff River		For Elmer Middlecoff, placer miner in the area, 1903-1950.	106 A/04	64°00'20"	129°34'00"
Midsqueezed Lake			106 N/06	67°29'15"	133°03'00"
Midway Lake			106 M/03	67°13'30"	135°26'15"
Midwinter Creek			95 A/02	60°00'00"	120°38'00"
Mile Lake		Locally used name after the length of the lake.	86 L/01	66°00'00"	118°03'00"
Miles Lake			75 D/01	60°00'00"	110°01'00"
Millar Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant William Anderson Millar, MiD, 7 Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, who died on July 15, 1944.	75 H/01	61°08'06"	104°09'20"
Millen Viteetshik (Creek)	"Millen – his creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. On this creek is a cairn commemorating the death of Cst. Edgar ("Spike") Millen, RCMP, Arctic Red River, shot by Albert Johnson, the 'Mad Trapper,' 30 Jan. 1932. The cairn was designated as a Territorial Historic Site, 2010.	106 M/12	67°40'03"	135°41'53"
Miller Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer John Newton Miller, MiD, J18754, 185 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on March 20, 1943.	75 G/11	61°37'18"	107°14'41"
Mills Creek		Joins Windrum Lagoon to the sea.	97 H/07	71°28'00"	121°41'00"
Mills Lake		After J. W. Mills, of the Hudson's Bay Company steamer <i>Mackenzie River</i> .	85 E/08	61°30'00"	118°15'00"
Milner Lake		Presumably from claim maps. Submitted 1965, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queen's University.	85 J/09	62°36'00"	114°20'00"
Milt Lake		This name has been in use since before 1947.	85 I/15	62°55'00"	112°58'00"
Mimurana (Lake)	Mimurana—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°49'14"	117°24'02"
Miner River		Submitted by Dr. J. R. Mackay geologist from University of British Columbia. Name acquired from trappers.	107D03	69°07'26"	130°58'57"
Mineral Lake		Submitted by Dr. Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist from Fort Smith. Named in the publication by Scotter, Simmons, et al, 1971, "Ecology of the South Nahanni and Flat Rivers Area."	95 E/07	61°23'00"	126°44'00"
Mingnuk Point	"Beetle"	Provided by Emmanuel Felix at Tuktoyaktuk. Perhaps because of resemblance to a beetle or because the house ruins nearby may have been beetle-infested	107C09	69°38'45"	132°48'07"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Minim Reef</b>			97 F/01	70°10'00"	124°26'00"
<b>Ministicoog Channel</b>	"Missionary's River"	Submitted November 17, 1921 by W. H. Boyd as 'Minnisticoog River,' a name in local use, meaning "Missionary River." Report of Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18, Vol. XI, Geology and Geography: Part B: Geographical Notes on the Arctic coast of Canada by K. G. Chipman and J. R. Cox, p. 1713, "Ministikug-a recently coined Eskimo barbarism meaning 'Minister's or missionary's kug (river)'."	117 A/16	68°51'58"	136°26'54"
<b>Mink Lake</b>			85 F/13	61°54'00"	117°40'00"
<b>Minto Inlet</b> <i>See also Kangiryuaqtiq</i>		Named after Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound 2nd Earl of Minto (1782-1859); First Lord of the Admiralty, 1835-41, Governor General of Canada, 1898-1904.	87 G/08	71°23'52"	116°35'15"
<b>Mio Lake</b>	"Big"	Dene word.	96 C/10	64°32'00"	124°49'00"
<b>Miracle Lake</b>		On RCMP sketch map, 1945.	116 P/01	67°05'45"	136°01'00"
<b>Mirage Point</b>			85 G/15	61°56'00"	114°38'00"
<b>Mirror Lake</b>		Suggested due to reflections of its surface.	105 I/01	62°01'00"	128°17'00"
<b>Mirror Lake</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 D/15	64°51'00"	126°55'00"
<b>Misère, Pointe de</b>		Named in September 1889 by Warburton Pike who "made a wretchedly cold camp without fire on a long promontory, to which we always after alluded as 'Le Point de Misere'."	76 D/09	64°33'00"	110°10'00"
<b>Misfortune Lake</b>		Lake where Ole Anker Hoidahl, Yukon prospector, was killed in air crash in 1962.	106 B/05	64°27'30"	131°32'10"
<b>Mission Island</b>		Warburton Pike, in November 1889, stated that the island was named for the Roman Catholic mission established there, in charge of Father Dupere.	85 H/04	61°10'15"	113°45'00"
<b>Mission Island</b>			85 F/05	61°23'00"	117°41'00"
<b>Mission Lake</b>			106 N/04	67°12'45"	133°37'10"
<b>Mist Lake</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General, as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°00'00"	117°49'00"
<b>Misteagun Lake</b>		Suggested by Air Section, Topographical Survey, after Thomas Misteagun, a member of James Anderson's crew for the search of the missing John Franklin party, 1855.	75 M/08	63°17'00"	110°10'00"
<b>Mistigi Lake</b>		After the chief character in Kenneth Conibear's (1907-2002) book, "Lives on Little Bent Tree Bear Lake." Kenneth grew up in the NWT and was a published author and the North's only Rhodes Scholar. His brother Frank is the inventor of the Victor - Conibear trap.	75 D/04	60°26'00"	111°47'00"
<b>Misty Lake</b>		A descriptive name.	75 N/04	63°04'00"	109°47'00"
<b>Mitchell Lake</b>			85 I/14	62°46'00"	113°26'00"
<b>Mitten Cove</b>			107 D09	69°39'00"	128°56'00"
<b>Mji Gochoo (Lake)</b>	"Big Lake"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A07	60°23'23"	120°51'43"
<b>Mji Tthegaáh (Lake)</b>	"Gravel lake"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A06	60°15'35"	121°13'43"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
M'Leay Point		Named for the coxswain of the " <i>Union</i> , Kendall's boat, accompanying John Richardson's <i>Dolphin</i> ." M'Leay was acclaimed as the best hunter. Named during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	97 D/14	69°50'00"	122°37'00"
Moberly Lake		After a prospector who staked claims in the area. Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/16	62°54'51"	114°19'30"
Modeste Creek		Name of a family who used to trap in the area.	96 B/02	64°13'00"	123°00'00"
Mohawk Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Mohawk</i> , attacked by a German Ju-88 aircraft on 16 Oct, 1939. Fifteen men were killed and thirty injured. Commander R.F. Jolly, R.N. was awarded the George Cross posthumously for his gallantry. HMS <i>Mohawk</i> was sunk by enemy torpedoes on 16 Apr, 1941 with the loss of 41 men.	86 A/01	64°01'01"	112°07'00"
Moise Lake		Supplied by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. It is an English translation of a Dene name.	85 J/08	62°19'31"	114°08'00"
Montours Lake		Named after Janice [Ignace] Montours, Iroquois steersman on James Stewart and James Anderson's expedition to find the missing Franklin Expedition, 1855.	75 N/14	63°59'01"	109°07'00"
Moody Lake		Proposed by Geological Survey after J. Moody, an Engineer in Edmonton, who prospected at Contact Lake.	86 F/13	65°55'01"	117°50'00"
Moon Lake			96 E/11	65°37'00"	127°27'00"
Moore Bay		Named by Francis McClintock, 1853, probably after Commander T. E. L. Moore.	89 D/04	77°07'03"	115°52'00"
Moore Channel		Named for a family of early whalers and trappers who are now deceased.	107 B/06	68°25'50"	134°09'45"
Moore Islands		Named by John Richardson, 1826, after Daniel Moore of Lincoln's Inn, who loaned a valuable chronometer on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	97 F/01	70°08'00"	124°18'00"
Moose Bay		Submitted by Dominion Hydrographer as a local name. It is the starting point for hunting parties travelling inland via a chain of small lakes leading eastward. This bay is also used by commercial fishermen operating in the area.	85 I/04	62°12'01"	113°55'00"
Moose Channel			117 A/16	68°46'33"	136°26'54"
Moose Creek			95 E/08	61°20'00"	126°27'00"
Moose Deer Island			85 H/04	61°11'36"	113°46'00"
Moose Deer Rocks			85 H/04	61°12'00"	113°48'00"
Moose Horn River		Name is in local use and has been for many years. Named for a legendary moose horn left on a peak north of the river by a huge prehistoric moose-eating bird. The legend was well known among the Mountain Dene.	95 M/10	63°36'00"	126°20'00"
Moose Island		Supplied by T. H. Manning. Called Moose Island by the Inuit because something happened to a dog named "Moose" there. The island is an important camping ground and it supports the largest Eider Duck Colony on Banks Island.	98 B07	72°29'34"	125°19'21"
Moose Lake			105 I/05	62°11'00"	128°32'15"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Moose Lake			85 I/09	62°13'00"	113°50'00"
Moose Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as the English version of the Dene name.	85 J/16	62°59'00"	114°05'00"
Moose Lake		Submitted June 20, 1973 as a locally used name but no background information is available.	106 I/05	66°23' 20"	129°50'00"
Moose Lake		Submitted January 21, 1965, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. Presumably the name originates from claim maps.	85 J/09	62°31'00"	114°21'00"
Moose Lake			75 K/12	62°30'40"	109°38'00"
Moose Lakes		Since moose are so uncommon near the coast, it is known locally by this name from the sighting of a moose.	97 C/08	69°20'01"	124°29'00"
Moose Lakes			95 O/05	63°24'00"	123°57'00"
Moose Lick Creek			96 C/06	64°15'35"	125°12'45"
Moose Nest Creek		Proposed by R. C. Timmins, Warden, as a name in local use, translated from the Dene name	96 C/04	64°12'10"	125°48'05"
Moose Nest Lake		The lake is named after the creek.	95 N/13	63°59'00"	125°43'00"
Moose Pasture Creek		Moose Pasture is often used for this feature by English-speaking Dene. Apparently a more accurate translation from Slavey would be, 'a animal gathering place.' Mr. Rowley recommended Moose Pasture Creek as it seems to be used as much as anything.	95 O/03	63°12'30"	123°28'25"
Moose Point			85 F/08	61°15'00"	116°12'00"
Moose Ponds, The		Used locally by bush pilots.	105 I/13	62°55'00"	129°42'00"
Moose Prairie ( <i>Meadow</i> )		Translated from the Dene name.	96 C/04	64°01'00"	125°56'00"
Moose River		Names submitted by Dr. J. R. Mackay, geologist from University of British Columbia.	107D06	69°25'18"	130°38'52"
Moraine Bay			85 G/12	61°36'00"	115°40'00"
Moraine Hill		Suggested by B. L. Anderson, A.S.E., for the large and long moraine which separates North Moraine Hill Glacier from South Moraine Hill Glacier. The moraine affords the only route out of the valley without traversing ice.	105 I/01	62°12'00"	128°04'00"
Moraine Lake		Descriptive of surrounding country.	75 O/16	64°06'10"	106°00'56"
Moraine Point			85 G/12	61°36'00"	115°38'00"
Morel Lake		Morel is the common name applied to the members of the species belonging to the edible fungus, genus <i>Morella</i> . Morels are generally not abundant in the NWT. Some were found on the south shore of this lake in 1964.	86 H/12	65°38'00"	113°40'00"
Moreland Lake		Suggested by Mr. Moreland who is connected with mining development in the immediate vicinity of this lake.	85 O/01	63°01'00"	114°07'00"
Moreton Bay		Named by John Richards, 1853, probably after Hon. Wyndham P. Morton, clerk, Admiralty.	88 G/10	75°44'00"	117°55'00"
Morgan Bluffs		Named for Thomas Morgan, Able Seaman in the crew of the HMS <i>Investigator</i> , under Robert McClure, 1850. After three winters the crew abandoned ship at Mercy Bay and joined the Belcher expedition. Morgan died at Beechey Island on May 22, 1854.	88 B/04	72°13'35"	119°48'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Morin River		Submitted by J. S. Vincent, Terrain Sciences Division, Geological Survey of Canada, noting this river is named in honour of the leaders of two separate expeditions on the northeast coast of Banks Island from the DGS <i>Arctic</i> under the command of J. E. Bernier while stationed on Melville Island in 1910	88 C/16	73°58'50"	116°34'00"
Morose Lake		Submitted by Surveyor General, as suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, as used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/15	62°50'00"	112°55'00"
Morris Lake		Submitted by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as a name verified by local use.	85 O/01	63°06'00"	114°02'00"
Morrisey Creek			85 E/05	61°16'00"	119°38'00"
Morrow, Mount			96 E/06	65°28'25"	127°24'00"
Mort, Île du			85 B/16	60°59'55"	114°19'25"
Mort, Lac du		Refers to a tragedy that took place here in the distance past from disease and starvation and is recorded in Dene oral tradition.	75 M/03	63°02'00"	111°15'00"
Mosher Island		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, after the prospector who staked the property opposite this island.	85 J/08	62°26'25"	114°20'50"
Mosher Lake		Submitted by W. H. Boyd, Chief Topographical Engineer from plan of Lands, Parks and Forests Branch.	85 O/03	63°05'00"	115°27'00"
Mosquito Berry Hill		Supplied by L.A.C.O. Hunt as a name in local use.	96 B/16	64°52'00"	122°20'00"
Mosquito Creek		There is no information on the source of the English name other than at certain times of the year there is an abundance of mosquitoes in the area.	85 K/09	62°41'45"	116°05'10"
Mosquito Lake		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from maps taken from the RCMP Patrol from Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan, to the Thelon River and Dubaunt Lake, 1936.	65 L/11	62°36'00"	103°22'00"
Mosquito Lake			85 K/09	62°40'40"	116°13'10"
Moss Lake		Commemorates Warrant Officer Class 1 Donald Moss, DFM, R/69580, 407 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on December 22, 1941.	75 B/08	60°23'00"	106°10'00"
Mossey Island		Commemorates Private James Frank Mossey, F/60440, Carleton & York Regiment, RCIC, who died on April 14, 1945.	85 N/14	63°56'00"	117°09'00"
Mossip Bay		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Harrison Taylor Mossip, DFC, J/15927, 245 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on March 7, 1945.	75 I/09	62°43'16"	104°19'51"
Mossy Lake		Submitted January 22, 1941 by R. Bartlett for Chief Topographical Engineer from John Franklin's sketch map. Expedition reached the lake on August 7, 1820.	85 O/08	63°17'00"	114°12'00"
Mossy Lake Portage		From John Franklin's sketch map. Portage was traversed in 1820 during his First Overland Expedition.	85 O/08	63°18'00"	114°12'00"
Mottley Island			88 F/03	74°03'00"	118°59'00"
Mould Bay		Named by George Meham, 1853, at the request of George Nares - possibly after Lt. William Mould, a former shipmate of Nares. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	89 B/04	76°12'00"	119°25'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Mountain Bay		Commemorates Able Seaman William Tudor Mountain, MiD, V/31164, HMCS <i>Guysborough</i> , Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, who died on March 18, 1945. His ship, Bangor-class Minesweeper HMCS <i>Guysborough</i> was sunk by German submarine U-868 on 17 March 1945 with the loss of 51 lives.	75 J/04	62°09'00"	107°37'00"
Mountain Lake			75 A/14	60°54'00"	105°20'00"
Mountain People Creek			95 O/05	63°17'55"	123°39'00"
Mountain River		Submitted December 18, 1922 by G. H. Blanchet. In August, 1833 George Back mentioned the Mountain River near the base of the mountain.	75 L/15	62°52'00"	110°58'00"
Mountain River			106 H/10	65°41'00"	128°50'00"
Mountain, Lake on the			85 L/01	62°08'00"	118°07'00"
Mud Lake			85 N/03	63°01'00"	117°12'00"
Mud Lake		The name was proposed by B. J. J. Gauthier, Resource Management Officer at Fort Simpson because of the shallow depth of the lake and because the bottom appears muddy.	95 K/10	62°33'00"	124°47'00"
Mudge, Cape		Named by William E. Parry, 1820, 'after Colonel Mudge, R.A., one of the Commissioners of Longitude.'	78 G	75°54'00"	110°03'00"
Muir Lake		After A. K. Muir, Manager, Camlaron Mines.	85 P/06	63°16'00"	113°23'00"
Mulhulland, Mount		Named after a trapper, Joe Mulhulland, who lost his life in the area between 1935-36.	105 I/01	62°11'00"	128°01'00"
Mulligan Lake		Appeared on Geological Survey of Canada Paper 49-19, 1948.	86 K/05	66°18'00"	117°43'00"
Munn Lake		Named after Henry Toke Munn, 1864-1952, who explored and hunted in this region in 1897.	75 N/12	63°39'00"	109°58'00"
Murdock Lake		Named after Murdock McLennan, Highlander, with the James Stewart and James Anderson expedition, 1855.	75 N/11	63°37'00"	109°27'00"
Murky Channel		Named by H. E. Pearson in preference to the local name of "Muddy." No current is apparent in the Channel.	75 L/06	62°16'00"	111°08'00"
Murky Creek		Proposed by D. F. Stott. Descriptive.	95 C/09	60°44'00"	124°05'00"
Murky Lake		Named by H. E. Pearson in preference to the local name of, "Muddy."	75 L/07	62°19'00"	110°54'00"
Murphy Lake		Named by R. A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named M. P. Murphy, in the Reliance district.	75 K/04	62°07'00"	109°48'00"
Murray Inlet		Named by George Meham, 1853, after his "kind friend, Commander Murray, RN". Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 H/06	75°15'00"	114°00'00"
Murray Island		Submitted November 12, 1947 by Chief Topographical Engineer from mineral claim sheet 85I17.	85 I/07	62°18'00"	112°38'00"
Murray Lake		Named after Alexander Hunter Murray, 1818-74, Chief Trader, Hudson's Bay Company.	85 P/03	63°01'00"	113°26'00"
Murray Ridge		Named after Alexander Hunter Murray, 1818-74, Chief Trader, Hudson's Bay Company.	116 P/16	67°59'00"	136°24'00"
Murray, Cape			89 D/13	77°58'00"	115°06'00"
Musclow Lake			75 O/15	63°47'00"	106°57'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Museum Range</b>		Apparently named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson for the American Museum of Natural History which supported his Arctic Expedition in 1911.	87 D/15	69°45'00"	113°15'00"
<b>Muskeg Lake</b>		From map of the RCMP Patrol from Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan to the Thelon River and Dubaut Lake, 1936.	65 L/04	62°05'00"	103°37'00"
<b>Muskeg River</b>			95 B/06	60°19'00"	123°21'00"
<b>Muskox Hill</b>		Named June 27, 1900, by James W. Tyrrell as 'Musk Ox hill.' The party shot Muskoxen in the vicinity.	75 O/15	63°45'55"	106°31'32"
<b>Muskox Lake</b>		Submitted November 5, 1924 by G. H. Blanchet as named by George Back, 1833.	76 C/09	64°38'00"	108°14'00"
<b>Muskox Rapids</b>		From George Back's map of the Back River, 1833. Referred to as Musk Ox Rapids by Back.	76 C/09	64°42'00"	108°07'00"
<b>Muskox River</b>		In 1952 a Muskox, the first recorded on Banks Island for 40 years, was seen near this river, and in 1953 a group of over 100 skulls was found in the angle between it and Thomsen River.	88 C/13	73°49'00"	119°55'00"
<b>Mustard Lake</b>		Named after former Chief of Fort Simpson Band. He trapped for years in this area.	95 H/16	62°00'00"	120°05'00"
<b>Myers Lake</b>		Named after Muskeg Jim Myers, a trapper, who had a cabin on this lake. Locally known to quite a few people as Myers Lake.	107 B/05	68°19'30"	135°25'00"
<b>Myrt Lake</b>			85 N/07	63°20'00"	116°51'00"
<b>Mystery Island</b>		Submitted May 27, 1932 by M. G. Cameron.	86 K/04	66°03'00"	118°02'00"
<b>Mystery Lake</b>		Suggested by M. G. Cameron DLS, as used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/07	62°15'00"	112°32'00"
<b>N</b>					
<b>Nadia Creek</b>		Named after John Nadia, 1862-1952, who lived along this creek and trapped from the Mackenzie River to the Horn Plateau. He had other trapping camps but his main camp was along this creek.	95 H/14	61°51'15"	121°11'20"
<b>Nadin Lake</b>		After Billy Nadin, prominent airman, who lost his life in the opening up of this country.	86 F/06	65°28'00"	117°02'00"
<b>Nadin River</b>			86 F/05	65°21'00"	117°50'00"
<b>Naga Lake</b>			86 E/03	65°13'00"	119°12'00"
<b>Naghaii Zhoo Nan' (Hill)</b>	"Frog – hairy – its' hill"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/08	67°19'41"	134°08'43"
<b>Naghaii Zhoo Niilajj (Creek)</b>	"Frog – hairy – (a) stream (that flows out)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°37'55"	134°39'53"
<b>Naghaii Zhoo Niilajj Sheih Deek'it (Pit)</b>	"Frog – hairy – (a) stream (that flows out) – gravel – bed"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/08	67°21'45"	134°03'56"
<b>Nagiyuligaluk Hill</b>	"Musk-ox horn bend"	Inuktitut word refers to the area at the base of hill.	97H13	71°56'15"	123°53'33"
<b>Nagle Bay</b>		Probably named after a fur trader, Ed Nagle, who was partners with Jim Hislop. They operated the Hislop and Nagle Trading Company at various locations around Great Slave Lake from 1894-1910.	85 H/04	61°12'00"	113°44'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Nagle Channel</b>		Probably named after a fur trader, Ed Nagle, who was partners with Jim Hislop. They operated the Hislop and Nagle Trading Company at various locations around Great Slave Lake from 1894-1910.	85 H/04	61°13'58"	113°39'05"
<b>Nagle Creek</b>		Probably named after a fur trader, Ed Nagle, who was partners with Jim Hislop. They operated the Hislop and Nagle Trading Company at various locations around Great Slave Lake from 1894-1910.	106 N/05	67°22'45"	133°32'10"
<b>Nagle Lake</b>		Named by J. M. Bell, after a free trader, Ed Nagle who was partners with Jim Hislop. They operated the Hislop and Nagle Trading Company at various locations around Great Slave Lake from 1894-1910.	106 N/05	67°19'25"	133°31'00"
<b>Nagoodreih (Lake)</b>	Ts'iidejji word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/10	67°39'22"	132°19'31"
<b>Nagwichoonjik (River)</b> <i>Also Dehcho, Deho, Grande Rivière, Kuukpak, or Mackenzie River</i>	"Big river"	Gwich'in name for Mackenzie River.	107C07	69°21'00"	133°54'00"
<b>Nahanni, Réserve de parc national du Canada</b> <i>See also Nahanni National Park Reserve of Canada</i>		French name for park adopted in 2001.	96 F/12	61°36'00"	125°41'00"
<b>Nahanni Butte</b>		Named after the Nahanni ('people of the West') an Athapaskan division, occupying the Rocky Mountain region.	95 G/03	61°05'00"	123°23'00"
<b>Nahanni Mountain</b>		Named after the Nahanni, an Athapaskan division, occupying the Rocky Mountain region.	95 F/12	62°05'00"	123°20'00"
<b>Nahanni National Park Reserve of Canada</b> <i>See also Nahanni, Réserve de parc national du Canada</i>		Nahanni National Park was established 22 February 1972, name changed to current form in 2001. One of 10 Canadian sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List.	96 F/12	61°36'00"	125°41'00"
<b>Nahanni National Park World Heritage Site</b> <i>See also Parc national Nahanni, Site du patrimoine mondial du</i>		Nahanni National Park was placed on the World Heritage List because of its canyon systems (the biggest in the world north of latitude 60 degrees, Virginia Falls in its undisturbed setting, its remarkable karst terrain with major cave systems, and its many hot springs.	96 F/12	61°36'00"	125°41'00"
<b>Nahanni Plateau</b>		Submitted January 18, 1958 by R. J. W. Douglas.	95K/05	62°15'00"	124°45'00"
<b>Nahanni Range</b>			95G/12	61°30'00"	123°20'00"
<b>Nahsa River</b>	"Lowland"	Inuktitut term because this river flows through a wide, alluvial plain.	98D07	73°23'50"	121°53'43"
<b>Nahshii Tâih (Hill)</b>	"Crazy – hill"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°24'57"	133°45'37"
<b>Naili Falls</b>	"Two rivers joining together"	Chipewyan word.	75 D/06	60°28'00"	111°17'00"
<b>Nainlin Brook</b>	"Cascade"	Derived from Shúhtagot'ine traditional name.	96 D/03	64°14'00"	127°18'00"
<b>Nallok Point</b>	"The place where caribou are driven to the water for the big kill"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	107C08	69°25'29"	132°58'48"

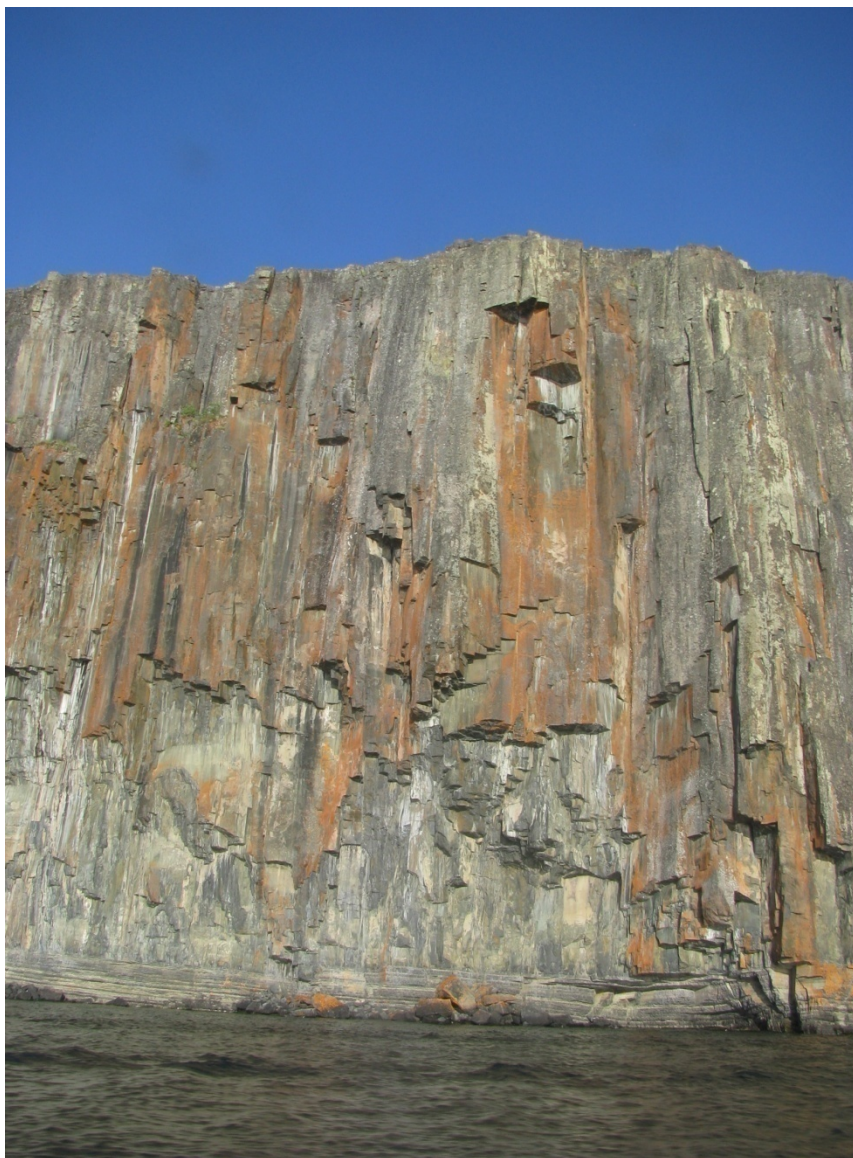
Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Nalluryuaq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"A big swimming place" ie: big caribou crossing place.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/09	71°39'34"	116°13'03"
<b>Nanaa'ih K'adh</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Bushman-fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106N04	67°07'34"	133°47'10"
<b>Nangayuk Creek</b>			97 B/16	68°55'00"	124°10'00"
<b>Nangmagvik Lake</b>	"Place of packing (carrying)"	Name came as a result of an experience of two local people with Judge William Morrow. To get to the lake to do some fishing, supplies had to be packed and at one creek crossing the Judge also packed one of the trappers. Thus, the suggested name for the lake.	98 E/01	74°09'00"	120°00'00"
<b>Nanook River</b>	"Polar bear"	Inuktitut word, named for the abundance of polar bears.	77 G/03	71°05'45"	110°00'00"
<b>Nant'ee Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"At the base of a big ridge – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°13'53"	132°30'59"
<b>Nant'ee Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"At the base of a big ridge – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/05	67°16'16"	131°54'16"
<b>Nanualuk</b> ( <i>Shore</i> )	"Where there is a polar bear"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°42'39"	117°39'17"
<b>Napaktolik River</b>		Recommended July 27, 1946 by Canon J. H. Webster, St. Andrews Anglican Mission, Coppermine.	86 G/09	65°40'00"	114°08'00"
<b>Napaktulik Lake</b>	"The place where there are trees"	Submitted by Topographical Survey, changed on March 30, 1981	86 I06	66°20'00"	113°00'00"
<b>Naparotalik Spit</b>	"Something [that is] standing up"	Traditional name. At this site a log was placed upright as a landmark in the low-lying Delta environment.	107 C07	69°23'20"	133°22'10"
<b>Napie Falls</b>	"Otter falls"	Cree word.	75 D/07	60°26'00"	110°59'00"
<b>Napirarvik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where they play 'napirak'" (game: one catches seal bones in the loop of a string).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°23'25"	117°23'10"
<b>Napirarvik</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Where they play 'napirak'" (game: one catches seal bones in the loop of a string).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°23'20"	117°23'15"
<b>Napoiak Channel</b>		Named after an Inuk who established a home here.	107 B/12	68°40'25"	135°14'00"
<b>Narakay Islands</b>			86 L/12	66°43'00"	120°03'00"
<b>Narcisse Lake</b>		Dene personal name.	85 J/09	62°45'00"	114°30'00"
<b>Nardin Lake</b>		Named after type of chronometer used in observing this area.	85 P/12	63°30'00"	113°50'00"
<b>Nares, Cape</b>		Named by George Meham in 1853 during the Franklin Search after George Nares mate of HMS <i>Resolute</i> , who became a captain and later Vice Admiral of the Royal Navy.	88 G/12	75°37'00"	119°25'00"
<b>Narrow Island</b>			85 I/01	62°14'00"	112°03'00"
<b>Narrow Lake</b>			85 P/04	63°09'00"	113°56'00"
<b>Narrows, The</b> ( <i>Narrows</i> )			85 J/08	62°28'00"	114°21'00"
<b>Narwhal Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Narwhal</i> (Lt.Cdr. R. J. Burch, RN, DSO), lost with all hands 23 July 1940.	75 B/14	60°59'00"	107°28'00"
<b>Naskethey Lakes</b>			75 F/06	61°19'00"	109°26'00"
<b>Nasogaluak River</b>		Named after David Nasogaluak, whose trapline crosses its mouth. David Nasogaluak claims that Nasogaluak River should be further north, flowing into Storkerson Bay, just south of the Storkerson River.	98 B/09	72°39'25"	124°40'00"
<b>Natael Bay</b>			75 C/12	60°35'00"	109°58'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Natainlaili</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Water flowing from all directions"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°19'56"	134°19'55"
<b>Natainlaili Chi'</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	"Water flowing from all directions – its' hill"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°20'06"	134°51'59"
<b>Natainlaili Gwint'ii Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Water flowing from all directions – behind – lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°20'08"	134°51'03"
<b>Natalkai Falls</b>	"Double falls"	Derived from Chipewyan word.	75 D/07	60°27'00"	110°42'00"
<b>Natkusiak Peninsula</b>		Proposed by Thorsteinsson after Natkusiak, the well known travelling companion of Vilhjamur Stefansson. Natkusiak lived the latter part of his life on Victoria Island. His grave is in the Ulukhaktok Cemetery.	78 B/14	72°45'00"	109°45'00"
<b>Natkusiam kugaa</b> ( <i>River</i> )	"Natkusiak's (a person's name) River"		87 F/14	70°49'45"	118°07'51"
<b>Natla Lake</b>		Submitted by W. James Crawford - geologist, Welcome North Mines Ltd., Vancouver.	105 P/01	63°03'15"	128°25'10"
<b>Natla Rapids</b>			75 D/12	60°32'00"	111°38'00"
<b>Natla River</b>	"To go quickly"	Derived from Shúhtagot'ine traditional name.	95 M/05	63°34'00"	128°05'00"
<b>Naullan</b> ( <i>Shore</i> )	"Arrow head"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°32'40"	117°17'50"
<b>Nautawa Lake</b>		Named after a Dene family resident here.	75 D/03	60°12'00"	111°13'00"
<b>Nautilus Lake</b>		A local name.	86 B/06	64°26'00"	115°12'00"
<b>Nauyaan</b> ( <i>Bluffs</i> )	"Gulls" (nesting place)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°09'58"	117°46'45"
<b>Nauyaan ikirahaa</b> ( <i>Channel</i> ) <i>See also Caution Channel</i>	"Seagull Channel"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°34'47"	117°20'06"
<b>Nauyaan tahia</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Gull Lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°10'09"	117°39'13"
<b>Nauyaat</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> ) <i>See also Bold Bluff</i>	"Gulls" (nesting place)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/07	70°35'34"	117°22'26"
<b>Nauyaat</b> ( <i>Cliffs</i> )	"Gulls" (nesting place)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 C/10	69°50'23"	117°18'00"
<b>Nauyahuin</b> ( <i>Cliffs</i> )	"Little nesting place for gulls"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/01	70°11'00"	116°25'00"
<b>Nauyahuin</b> ( <i>Shore</i> )	"Little nesting place for gulls"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°12'38"	117°19'15"
<b>Naylor Creek</b>		Named after Capt. Dan Naylor, who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company from 1919 to 1959, and who was Captain on the Hudson's Bay Company SS <i>Distributor</i> for approximately twenty years.	75 D/12	60°41'00"	111°35'00"
<b>Naylor Island</b>		Named after Captain Dan Naylor, who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company from 1919 to 1959, and who was Captain on the Hudson's Bay Company SS <i>Distributor</i> for approximately twenty years.	85 F/02	61°04'00"	116°34'00"
<b>Naylor Lakes</b>		Named after Captain Don Naylor, who, in 1933, had a shack on the shore of the lake. <i>See Naylor Creek and Island.</i>	75 D/11	60°34'00"	111°27'00"
<b>Nazon Lake</b>			106 N/06	67°23'30"	133°24'45"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ndu Tah Deh</b> ( <i>River</i> )	"Among the islands – river"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A06	60°26'13"	121°12'48"
<b>Ndu Tah Ehda</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Among the islands – point"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A11	60°27'16"	121°14'22"
<b>Nduchjɛlá</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"The-end-of-a-patch-of-tree"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A11	60°33'55"	121°10'33"
<b>Ne'eedilee</b> ( <i>Fishing Hole</i> )	"(Fish) spawning place"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	116 P/16	67°46'32"	136°18'53"
<b>Ne'dinii'ee Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Cross over – its' lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°23'08"	134°44'17"
<b>Ne'nàatsak</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Pounding poles (across the creek)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°54'41"	132°04'32"
<b>Nec Lake</b>			85 N/07	63°17'00"	116°53'00"
<b>Neck Lake</b>		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as the English version of the Dene name.	85 J/16	62°48'00"	114°08'00"
<b>Needle Lake</b>			85 B/08	60°18'45"	114°25'30"
<b>Neeghaii Zhoo Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Frog – hairy – at the mouth of"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°37'54"	134°39'53"
<b>Negus Point</b>		Named after Negus mining property.	85 J/08	62°25'40"	114°20'50"
<b>Neil Lake</b>		Named after Neil McLeod, a Hudson's Bay Company servant accompanied William Pullen in the search for the missing Franklin party in 1850 from Fort Good Hope down to Cape Bathurst and back up the Mackenzie to Fort Simpson.	107 E/08	70°22'47"	128°02'45"
<b>Neiland Bay</b>		Named for Bert Neiland who was shipwrecked near an island at Leith Point and later lost his life on Great Slave Lake.	86 E/12	65°42'00"	119°40'00"
<b>Neklek Channel</b>			107 B/14	69°00'00"	134°41'00"
<b>Nelligan Lake</b>		Taken from James W. Tyrrell's map, 1900.	75 P /05	63°20'00"	105°46'00"
<b>Nelms Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Sergeant Edward James Nelms, R/85152, 19 OTU, RCAF, who died on June 15, 1942.	65 D/02	60°00'03"	102°41'02"
<b>Nelson Creek</b>		Named after a local trapper.	75 D/13	60°58'00"	112°00'00"
<b>Nelson Head</b>		Named after Lord Nelson (1758-1805), the hero of Trafalgar.	97H03	71°05'36"	122°48'15"
<b>Nelson Lake</b>		After a prospector who staked claims in the area.	85 J/16	62°54'00"	114°21'00"
<b>Nelson Lake</b>		Named by R. A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named L. Nelson in the Reliance district.	75 K/01	62°12'00"	108°07'00"
<b>Nelson Lake</b>		Named after a local trapper.	75 D/13	60°53'00"	111°38'00"
<b>Nelson River</b>		Proposed April 23, 1953 by T. H. Manning because the river flows out near Nelson Head.	97H03	71°13'16"	122°26'59"
<b>Nende Rapids</b>			75 D/12	60°38'00"	111°44'00"
<b>Nerejo Lake</b>			106 M/08	67°18'25"	134°08'00"
<b>Nesbit Lake</b>		Proposed by Supt. T. C. Douglas and Chief Herder Pulk, as a name in local use, December 2, 1959, by people travelling on Richards Island.	107C06	69°22'40"	134°04'10"
<b>Net Point</b>		Recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/11	68°42'00"	134°09'00"
<b>Netla River</b>			95 B/14	60°56'00"	123°18'00"
<b>Netteli Falls</b>	"Musket falls"	Derived from a Chipewyan word.	75 D/07	60°24'00"	110°30'00"
<b>Neufeld Lake</b>		Commemorates Private John P. Neufeld, H/17816, Lake Superior Regiment (Motor), RCIC, who died on October 1, 1944.	75 A/03	60°02'00"	105°29'00"
<b>New Lake</b>			75 K/11	62°41'00"	109°28'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Newbigging Lake</b>		Named after Aircraftsman Newbigging, RCAF. Submitted in 1940 by the Air section, Topographical Survey.	86 A/08	64°26'00"	112°14'00"
<b>Neyele Lake</b>		Named for a family who hunted and trapped in the area for many years.	96 F/11	65°40'00"	125°10'00"
<b>Neyuk River</b> <i>See also Philips Channel</i>		Named for a man who lived in the vicinity. Ehdiitat Gwich'in place name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Name Proposal.	106 M/14	68°00'28"	135°03'43"
<b>Nez Croche, Lac</b>		Named by Warburton Pike in <i>Barren Ground of Northern Canada</i> . Submitted July 2, 1940 by Air Section, Topographical Survey, in location supplied by the Dene at Snowdrift [Łutselk'e].	75 M/06	63°15'00"	111°25'00"
<b>Nè'dinii'ee (Lake)</b>	"Something (wood) sticking into something else (the water)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°52'38"	132°09'53"
<b>Nèhtrùh Chi' (Site)</b>	"Wolverine—inside a rock"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Name from a giant that was in the area.	106 K/14	66°48'02"	133°03'41"
<b>Niaqualuk (Lake)</b>	Niaqualuk—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°38'42"	116°01'37"
<b>Niaquqtalik (River Mouth)</b>	"Where the head (shape) is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/10	70°43'00"	113°57'00"
<b>Niaquqtuq (Island)</b>	"Where the head (shape) is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°31'27"	115°32'01"
<b>Niaquqtuq (Island)</b> <i>See also Ramsay Island</i>	"Where the head (shape) is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/12	71°33'39"	119°09'21"
<b>Niaquqtuq (Island)</b>	"Where the head (shape) is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	78 B/12	72°41'33"	111°08'24"
<b>Niaqurnaaryugak (Lake)</b>	"It is the shape of a tiny head"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°10'18"	116°41'51"
<b>Niaqurnaaryugak (Point)</b>	"It is the shape of a tiny head"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°28'27"	116°33'02"
<b>Niaqurnaaryuk (Point)</b>	"It is the shape of a head" (medium-sized; bigger than Niaqumahuk, qv.).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°26'40"	116°52'53"
<b>Niaqurnaaryuk (Bluff)</b>	"Shape of a head" (medium-sized; bigger than Niaqurnahuk, qv.).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	087G	71°10'40"	116°33'10"
<b>Niaqurnaaryuk (Point)</b>	"Shape of a head" (medium-sized; bigger than Niaqurnahuk, qv.).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	087G	71°00'04"	118°24'04"
<b>Niaqurnahuk (Hill)</b>	"Shape of a very small head" (smaller than Niaqurnaaryuk, qv.).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°11'54"	117°26'12"
<b>Niaqurnak (Hill)</b>	"Shape of a head"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°35'25"	115°45'59"
<b>Niaqurnak (Bluff)</b>	"Shape of a head"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°36'40"	116°52'34"
<b>Niaqurnaryuaq (Bluff)</b>	"It is the shape of a big head"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°16'47"	116°47'29"
<b>Niarkrok Harbour</b>	Niaquq, meaning "head".	Corruption of traditional name, named after a pingo near southeast end of Qikiqtaryuuaq/Nicholson Island.	107D16	69°49'53"	128°56'18"





Near Utsigni Point S.Bannon / GNWT



The Ramparts Dept. of Public Works and Services/NWT Archives/G-1995-001:0422



Husky Channel with Richardson Mountains R. Knights/NWT Archives/N-1993-002: 0488





Snowdrift River NWT Dept. Public Works and Services/NWT Archives/G-1995-001: 8201

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Nias Point</b>		Named after Joseph Nias, Midshipman in the HMS <i>Alexander</i> , John Ross' 1st expedition, 1818, and in the HMS <i>Hecla</i> , Parry's 1st voyage, 1819-20; Lieutenant in the HMS <i>Fury</i> , Parry's 2nd voyage, 1821-23.	78 G/11	75°35'00"	110°26'00"
<b>Nich'itkat Jàl K'it</b> ( <i>Fishing pool</i> )	"Girls – jiggling – their place"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Where women stayed to fish when men went hunting in the mountains.	106 M/14	67°45'44"	135°08'07"
<b>Nichih Sree Tthòò'</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	"Rosehips – ripened by the sun"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°22'23"	133°44'24"
<b>Nichiitsii Diniinlee</b> ( <i>Site</i> )	Ts'iidejji word – "rock – iron – many lined up"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°04'26"	133°50'39"
<b>Nicholas Lake</b>			85 P/05	63°15'00"	113°45'00"
<b>Nicholson Channel</b>		Name submitted by Tom Barry, Canadian Wildlife Service.	107D16	69°44'01"	129°01'03"
<b>Nicholson Island</b>		Named by John Richardson, 1826, for a friend, William Nicholson, of The Rochester, Kent, England. Named on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	107D16	69°54'00"	128°59'00"
<b>Nicholson Lake</b>		Named after A. H. Nicholson, formerly Professor of Natural History in Toronto University and, later, of the University of Aberdeen.	65 L/10	62°41'00"	102°40'00"
<b>Nicholson Point</b>		A storm break-through in 1964 severed 'Nicholson Peninsula' from the mainland. Decisions of November 25, 1982 changed Nicholson Peninsula to Nicholson Island and approved Nicholson Point for the new mainland extremity.	107D15	69°50'18"	129°09'47"
<b>Nicholson River</b>		After J. D. Nicholson of Yellowknife and Edmonton, a pioneer of the NWT; former member of RNWMP.	85 P/03	62°48'00"	114°12'00"
<b>Nicol Lake</b>			65 E/11	61°37'00"	103°28'00"
<b>Nidhe Brook</b>	"Tamarack Brook"	Derived from Shúhtagot'ine traditional name.	96 D/04	64°01'00"	128°00'00"
<b>Nieznany Lake</b>		Commemorates Sergeant Alexander Nieznany, A/38211, Highland Light Infantry of Canada, RCIC, who died on October 16, 1944.	75 I/06	62°23'24"	105°10'33"
<b>Nightwind Lake</b>			95 E/13	61°49'00"	127°32'00"
<b>Niglintgak Island</b>	"Bird"	Inuktitut name.	107C05	69°21'00"	135°20'10"
<b>Nihdaa Thidyee</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Curved shoreline (point)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°38'53"	131°53'21"
<b>Nihts'at Tr'eedlajj</b> ( <i>River Segment</i> )	"To each other – flowing"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°02'53"	133°53'33"
<b>Nikavik</b> ( <i>River</i> )	"The mourning place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°25'06"	117°09'04"
<b>Nikuluk Channel</b>			107 B/05	68°18'00"	135°07'00"
<b>Nilak</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Where the water always runs so the ice gets very thick / Where the ice piles up, freezes high". "Freezes top-down".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°36'25"	116°51'33"
<b>Nilak</b> ( <i>Reach</i> )	"Where the water always runs so the ice gets very thick / Where the ice piles up, freezes high". "Freezes top-down".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°39'42"	118°08'06"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Nilak</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Where the water always runs so the ice gets very thick / Where the ice piles up, freezes high". "Freezes top-down".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°38'38"	117°40'08"
<b>Nine Lakes, The</b>		Taken from John Franklin's sketch of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	85 O/08	63°27'00"	114°03'00"
<b>Nipalaariyuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Nipalakiuk—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°04'24"	117°08'25"
<b>Nipalaariyuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Nipalakiuk—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°40'14"	117°28'51"
<b>Nipalaariyum tahia</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Nipalakiuk's—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°49'47"	117°51'56"
<b>Niriunak</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Niriunak—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°39'14"	116°25'08"
<b>Niriyuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Niriyuq—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°47'38"	117°27'25"
<b>Nirliq</b> ( <i>Island</i> )	Nirliq—Canada Goose—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°37'31"	118°25'52"
<b>Nisbet Point</b>		Probably named after Charles Nisbet, one of George Meham's sledge crew, 1853. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 G/16	75°54'00"	116°45'00"
<b>Nisheh Nji'ee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Sand—spreading out (around the lake)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°48'12"	132°14'10"
<b>Nithidye Nji'ee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Curved shoreline (point)—sticking out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°48'31"	132°25'17"
<b>Niutungiak Peninsula</b>	"(Big) leg"	Provided as 'Nyutungiak' by Emmanuel Felix and Old Felix at Tuktoyaktuk.	107C09	69°40'00"	132°25'40"
<b>Niven Lake</b>		Geological Survey reports there is a John "Jock" McNiven, manager of the Negus mines in Yellowknife and it is assumed that the feature is named after him.	85 J/08	62°28'00"	114°22'00"
<b>Niviktuuyuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Fish entrails"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°50'21"	117°06'19"
<b>Niviktuuyuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Fish entrails"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°39'24"	117°35'28"
<b>Niwelin Lake</b>			96 N/13	67°53'00"	125°55'00"
<b>Nixon Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Robert William Nixon, DFC, J/17729, 35 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 24, 1943.	65 E/12	61°34'01"	103°39'15"
<b>Nizone Creek</b>	"Good"	Supplied by Gus Kraus of Nahanni Butte as a name in local use. There are differences of opinion as to the derivation of the name and although it might appear that the reference is to the navigability of the stream in flood water, there is the possibility that it may refer to a good quality fish taken there at one time or another or to the fact that many fish could be taken. Also there is the possibility that the name was to remind all that it was a good creek in general.	95 G/15	61°45'00"	122°47'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Njaa Njii'ee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Cache – (a long pole) standing up"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°52'51"	132°28'32"
<b>Njeh Niizhit Gwichoo</b> ( <i>Bend</i> )	"Long shore – bigger one"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/16	67°52'01"	134°00'16"
<b>Njeh Niizhit Gwitsal</b> ( <i>Bend</i> )	"Long shore – smaller one"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°01'15"	133°53'43"
<b>Nji'haii Chii</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	"Upper – rock"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°24'00"	134°55'48"
<b>Nji'haii Chii Enùugwat</b> ( <i>Bank</i> )	"Upper – rock – sloping – down"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°00'58"	134°56'03"
<b>Njoh Ndji'ee</b> ( <i>Site</i> )	"A lobster – it stands"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°43'35"	134°59'14"
<b>Njoh Ndji'ee</b> ( <i>Site</i> )	"A lobster – it stands"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°36'19"	134°50'02"
<b>Njoh Njii'ee</b> ( <i>Site</i> )	"A lobster – it stands"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°10'47"	133°47'48"
<b>Njuu Alaa</b> ( <i>Island</i> )	"Island – floating"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°06'40"	134°58'00"
<b>Njuu Diniinlee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Island – many are lined up"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/13	67°55'48"	131°32'33"
<b>Noday Creek</b>	"Lynx Creek"	Submitted in 1971 by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT.	95 N/16	63°58'00"	124°17'00"
<b>Nodinka Narrows</b>			75 M/14	63°56'00"	111°10'00"
<b>Nodwell Lake</b>			106 M/06	67°27'15"	135°22'00"
<b>Noell Lake</b>		Named after Noell Koaksuk (also spelled Ekaoksuk), a Delta Inuk who fished here years ago.	107 B/10	68°32'00"	133°34'00"
<b>Nokaluk River</b>	"Big hill on either side" (of the river).		97 H09	71°41'42"	120°22'17"
<b>Nolan Falls</b>		Named after a local trapper.	75 D/09	60°30'00"	110°19'00"
<b>Nolan River</b>		Drains Nolan Lake.	75 C/03	60°00'00"	109°06'00"
<b>Noman Lake</b>		Translation of Dene name "Danaola-toa" which means "No man's lake".	75 K/07	62°15'00"	108°55'00"
<b>Nonacho Lake</b>		Known as Nonachoh or Big Point Lake by the Dene.	75 F/14	61°59'00"	109°28'00"
<b>Norem, Cape</b>			79 C/09	77°28'00"	110°23'00"
<b>Norman Range</b>		Named by William E. Parry, 1821, 'after my friend, Mr. George Norman, Jun., of Bath.'	96 F/04	65°20'00"	127°00'00"
<b>Norrie Bay</b>			86 K/05	66°28'00"	117°34'00"
<b>Norris Creek</b>			107 B/08	68°25'05"	132°49'45"
<b>Norris Lake</b>		Local name appearing on a mining claim blueprint.	86 B/05	64°25'00"	115°47'00"
<b>North Arm</b>		Suggested by G. H. Blanchet for this portion of Great Slave Lake.	85 J/11	62°30'00"	115°20'00"
<b>North Caribou Lake</b>			107 B/01	68°06'00"	132°43'00"
<b>North Channel</b>			85 F/05	61°10'00"	116°50'00"
<b>North Cranberry Island</b>			85 G/05	61°24'00"	115°46'00"
<b>North Hanna Island</b>			106 H/15	65°45'00"	128°43'00"
<b>North Head</b>			85 G/11	61°44'00"	115°02'00"
<b>North Head</b>			107 C11	69°43'00"	134°26'10"
<b>North Hill</b>			78 F/14	74°49'00"	110°45'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
North Moraine Hill Glacier		Proposed for two glaciers separated by a large and long moraine.	105 I/05	62°12'00"	128°03'00"
North Nahanni River		This is a tributary to Mackenzie river; after the Nahanni ('people of the West') an Athapaskan division, occupying the Rocky Mountain region.	95 J/06	62°15'00"	123°20'00"
North Peak			107 C09	69°35'51"	132°55'34"
North Point		Submitted by Dr. J. Ross Mackay, geologist from University of British Columbia.	107 C11	69°36'00"	134°20'10"
North Rapids		Name proposed by Hydrographic Service as "...the northernmost of the rapids in the Sans Sault area and it is suggested that the name North Rapids be applied."	106 H/15	65°47'00"	128°48'00"
North Star Harbour		The ship <i>North Star</i> (Canadian Arctic Expedition) wintered here, 1915-1917.	98 B/15	72°51'10"	125°06'30"
North Star Harbour		Probably named for fishing schooner <i>North Star</i> , used in the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1915-16; owned from 1917 by Natkusiak, who moored south of Cape Prince Alfred, Banks Island 1917-21. <i>North Star</i> was wrecked ca. 1932. A second <i>North Star</i> , 57-ft. sloop, was owned by Fred Carpenter from 1935-1967.	97 F/05	70°15'00"	127°40'00"
North Storm Hills		Local name recommended by Tom Barry, Canadian Wildlife Service. A very easily identified line of hills where it is always cold and windy, North Storm Hills.	107 B/14	68°52'00"	134°02'00"
North Superstition Island			86 E/15	65°56'00"	118°32'00"
Northeast Hill			78 F/14	74°49'00"	110°33'00"
Northwest Point			85 G/12	61°42'00"	115°30'00"
Norway Island		Named by Robert McClure, 1851. Probably after Lt. Nevell Norway, RN, who was brutally murdered in 1840.	98 C09	73°41'52"	124°48'58"
Norwest Lake		Suggestion arises from location in northwest corner of Province of Saskatchewan.	75 B/04	60°00'00"	107°43'00"
Nota Creek			96 E/01	65°05'20"	126°08'45"
Notawohka Lake			95 H/01	61°08'35"	120°17'30"
Nothaykay Lake	"Lean Lake"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT, 1971.	95 O/10	63°36'15"	122°43'00"
Notseglee Lake	"Something that is on the end of a line and is towed back"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT, 1971.	95 O/15	63°58'00"	122°37'30"
Noyes Lake		After trapper Bob Noyes, who trapped from Beaverhill Lake.	75 I/12	62°32'00"	105°54'00"
Number Four Lake		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Shaped like a number four.	106 M/10	67°41'56"	134°47'43"
Nunangiyaaq (Islands)	"Part of the land"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°22'34"	117°03'26"
Nunangiyaaq (Islets) See also Horizon Islets	"Part of the land"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/07	70°21'40"	117°21'30"
Nunangiyaaq (Island) See also Princess Royal Islands	"A part of the land" (island far from the coast).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 B/14	72°45'56"	118°04'54"
Nunangiyaaq (Islet)	"Some part of the land"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	78 B/11	72°42'38"	110°40'05"
Nurraliktun (Bluff)	"Where the caribou calves are"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/09	71°36'07"	116°41'47"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Nuudlajj Gugwidiit'it</b> ( <i>River Segment</i> )	"Water turning around – flowing in a big loop"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/05	67°34'16"	131°30'27"
<b>Nuvorak Point</b>	"Little[?] point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	107 E/03	70°09'00"	130°23'00"
<b>Nuvuk</b> ( <i>Point</i> ) <i>See also Page Point</i>	"Cape, point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/10	70°39'50"	113°32'10"
<b>Nuvuk</b> ( <i>Point</i> ) <i>See also Berkeley Point</i>	"Cape, point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°35'19"	118°52'60"
<b>Nuvuk</b> ( <i>Cape</i> ) <i>See also Ptarmigan, Cape</i>	"Cape, point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/14	70°58'48"	118°24'44"
<b>Nuvukhigak</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Small point"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°33'13"	117°20'34"
<b>Nuvukhii</b> ( <i>Point</i> ) <i>See also Woodward Point</i>	"Pointed"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/09	70°33'10"	112°48'10"
<b>Nyarling River</b>	"To disappear"	Submitted by E. Thompson Seton in 1908. The river flows intermittently on and below the surface.	85 A/11	60°41'25"	113°23'05"
<b>Nystrom Lakes</b>		Commemorates Private Olof Edmund Nystrom, K/50199, Canadian Scottish Regiment, RCIC, who died on August 25, 1944.	75 C/02	60°01'00"	108°31'00"
<b>O</b>					
<b>Obre Lake</b>		Commemorates Bombardier David E. Obre, MiD, C/34961, 5 Anti-Tank Regt., Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on November 3, 1944.	65 D/06	60°22'00"	103°03'00"
<b>Observation Point</b>			107 E/09	70°39'00"	128°15'00"
<b>Obstruction Rapids</b>		From John Franklin's map of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/16	64°57'00"	112°19'00"
<b>Ochre River</b>			95 O/05	63°28'00"	123°41'50"
<b>O'Connor Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Sergeant, E. F. O'Connor, RCAF, who was killed when two planes collided in mid-air over the RCAF base at Trenton, Ontario, 18 October 1937.	75 E/05	61°18'00"	111°52'00"
<b>Octopus Lake</b>		Suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS as used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°22'30"	114°27'00"
<b>Odin Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Odin</i> (Lt. Cdr. K. Woods, RN), sunk in the Gulf of Taranto in position 39.30N, 17.30E by the Italian destroyers <i>Strale</i> and <i>Baleno</i> on 14 June 1940.	75 B/09	60°38'00"	106°23'00"
<b>Odizen Lake</b>			106 N/15	67°45'30"	132°43'30"
<b>Odjick Lake</b>		Named after Odjick, from Kitigan Zibi (Maniwaki), Quebec, the Anishnaabe (Algonquin) cook of Dr. C. H. Stockwell's GSC field party 1929-31 to the Coppermine River.	86 H/12	65°31'00"	113°52'00"
<b>Ogilvie Island</b>		Named after William Ogilvie, DTS, Commissioner, Yukon territory.	96 E/06	65°25'10"	127°27'00"
<b>Ogilvie Lake</b>			116 P/09	67°42'50"	136°25'45"
<b>Ogilvie Lake</b>		Suggested by M. G. Cameron after a member of Dr. Stockwell's Geological Survey of Canada party.	75 L/07	62°17'00"	110°52'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
O'Grady Lake		Named after Donald O'Grady, CPA engineer of the aircraft with the survey party. Supplied by B.J. Woodruff, Geodetic Survey.	105 I/14	62°59'00"	129°03'00"
Ok Choo ( <i>Eddy</i> )	"Eddy – big"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°00'23"	135°21'04"
Okak Island	"Tongue"	Derived from an Inuktitut word.	97 F/01	70°10'00"	124°32'00"
Old Baldy ( <i>Hill</i> )		Old Baldy is a local name so called from the fact that the side of the hill, in full view of the settlement, is completely void of vegetation.	106 I/07	66°16'45"	128°34'45"
Old Canoe Lake			75 M/05	63°28'00"	111°30'00"
Old Fort Island			95 J/14	62°59'00"	123°14'00"
Old Fort Island		Suggested by G. H. Blanchet who states, "Records a very ancient establishment here, name historically interesting."	85 J/06	62°21'00"	115°16'00"
Old Fort Point			96 C/10	64°41'10"	124°53'15"
Old Grass Lake		It is a local name but background information is not available.	106 J/09	66°36'00"	130°27'00"
Old Horton Channel		The Horton River used to empty into Harrowby Bay rather than Franklin Bay. It still (2008) has some shallow water in it.	97 F/04	70°14'00"	127°33'00"
Old Horton Creek		The Horton River used to empty into Harrowby Bay rather than Franklin Bay. It still (2008) has some shallow water in it.	97 C/14	69°58'00"	126°52'00"
Old Lady's Ghost Creek		Frank S. Bailey, Game Officer, January 10, 1961, gave the translation of the South Slavey name as 'Grandmother's Mother' or perhaps more suitably as 'Old Lady.'	95 O/12	63°30'45"	123°54'20"
Old Man Lake			107 B/16	68°58'00"	132°17'00"
Old Robert Creek		Submitted by Dr. J. T. Ritter.	106 M/03	67°00'00"	135°18'05"
Old Smith Vavàn ( <i>Lake</i> )	Old Smith – "his lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°33'45"	134°36'28"
Old Stanton Lake		Proposed by E. O. Hohn, Associate Prof. of Physiology, Edmonton, March 28, 1957, for a lake just inland from "Old Stanton" and named after it.	107D09	69°43'38"	128°52'41"
Old Steamboat Channel			85 H/04	61°14'25"	113°43'25"
Old Trout Lake		A 42 year old trout was taken from this lake.	107C05	69°17'00"	135°09'10"
Olivier Islands		Named after Canadian Louis Olivier, member of John Rae's boat crew during his search for the missing Franklin party, 1847-49.	117 D/01	69°07'00"	136°09'00"
Olson Lake		After one of two men, Emil Bodie and Gene Olson who were found murdered in their cabin on the Upper Thelon River, 1931. The murder was never solved and was of great debate. The RCMP suspected an Inuk named Telaruk, but never had any evidence.	75 I/14	62°55'00"	105°17'00"
Oman Lake		Submitted July 12, 1946 by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General.	65 L/06	62°17'00"	103°15'00"
Omstead Creek		Named after a trapper who for many years lived near the mouth of this creek.	96 J/09	66°35'00"	122°25'00"
One Arm Lake		Presumably from claims maps. Submitted January 21, 1965, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queens University.	85 J/09	62°33'00"	114°20'00"
Onhda Lake	"Jackfish" or "elder"	Derived from a Dene word.	106 P/03	67°08'00"	129°16'00"
Oniak Channel			107 B/06	68°29'00"	134°04'50"
Ontadek Lake			106 I/08	66°18'00"	128°23'00"
Ontaratue River			106 J/16	66°45'00"	130°02'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Oo'in ( <i>Hill</i> )	"Look – out site"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/01	68°08'20"	132°49'08"
Ooligbuck Point		Named for the Inuk interpreter with John Richardson on John Franklin's Second Voyage, 1825-27.	97 F/01	70°11'00"	124°30'00"
Opescal Lake		After Bishop Opescal, who came originally from Prince Albert, Sask.	75 A/02	60°01'30"	104°55'05"
Oracha Falls		Submitted November 17, 1938 by W. H. Boyd from GSC map 186 A, 1917 ed.	85 H/02	61°04'40"	112°34'55"
Origin Lake		Submitted December 5, 1949 by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, because the number 1 station of the traverse controlling this general area was located on the southwest shore of the lake.	86 B/11	64°32'00"	115°22'00"
Orkney Lake		Named by John Franklin, 1820, presumably after the Orkney islands, Scotland; many employees of the Hudson's Bay Company came from the Orkneys.	86 A/02	64°08'00"	113°10'00"
Oro Lake		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. A group of claims in the vicinity of this lake was given the name, 'Oro group.'	85 J/09	62°37'45"	114°20'00"
Orpheus Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Orpheus</i> (Lt.Cdr. J. A. S. Wise, RN), which was sunk by an Italian destroyer on 19 June 1940 while on patrol north of Tobruk.	75 B/15	60°58'00"	106°32'00"
Orthogonal River ( <i>Lake</i> )		Submitted by Mr. J. D. Aitken, Calgary, Alberta.	106 G/03	65°09'00"	131°12'00"
Ortona Lake		Named after the extremely fierce Battle of Ortona, Italy. Extensive combat between German and Canadian forces, December 20-28, 1943.	86 D/14	64°46'00"	119°13'00"
Oscar Creek		Named for a local trapper, Oscar Granath, of Swedish descent. Name is associated with Oscar Lake, Oscar Creek Gap.	96 E/06	65°26'00"	127°27'15"
Oscar Creek Gap		Named in association with Oscar Creek and Oscar Lake.	96 E/06	65°28'00"	127°21'00"
Oscar Lake		Presumed to be named in association with Oscar Creek, after Oscar Granath, trapper.	96 E/06	65°28'45"	127°05'00"
Oswald Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Oswald</i> (Lt.Cdr. D.A. Fraser, RN), rammed and sunk off Cap Spartivento by an Italian destroyer on 1 August 1940. 3 dead, 52 survivors.	75 C/09	60°30'00"	108°09'00"
Othikethe Falls		Derived from Chipewyan for 'side of the head.' Submitted 1961 by Chief Cartographer as a contentious name, meaning 'Between high rocks.'	75 D/07	60°26'00"	110°44'00"
Otter Lake			106 N/16	67°55'00"	132°27'20"
Otto Lake			85 I/11	62°39'00"	113°26'00"
Oulton Lake		Named after a local trapper.	75 D/14	60°47'00"	111°20'00"
Outer Whaleback Rocks			85 H/13	61°53'00"	113°59'00"
Outpost Islands			85 H/11	61°43'00"	113°29'00"
Outram Lakes			76 C/03	64°02'00"	109°25'00"
Outwash River		This stream has cut its valley through extensive sheets of glacial outwash sands and gravels.	97 D/09	69°33'00"	120°41'00"
Overflow Creek			95 G/04	61°09'00"	123°38'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ovis Ridge</b>		Name suggested by the common occurrence of Dall sheep on this ridge.	106 G/08	65°23'00"	130°14'00"
<b>Owen Lakes</b>			107 B/08	68°27'00"	132°12'00"
<b>Owl Creek</b>			85 L/10	62°32'00"	118°32'00"
<b>Oyster Creek</b>		There are many fossil oysters in the vicinity of the creek.	79 F/06	78°20'00"	110°55'00"
<b>Ôk Choo</b> ( <i>Eddy</i> )	"Eddy – big"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°18'34"	134°52'59"
<b>P</b>					
<b>Paaraluk Bay</b>	"Old entrance, (door)"	Provided as 'Paraluk', by Emmanuel Felix and Old Felix at Tuktoyaktuk.	107 C09	69°37'15"	132°42'10"
<b>Paenfee Lake</b>	"Wooden Spear Lake"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT, 1972.	95 O/02	63°13'00"	122°57'00"
<b>Page Point</b>		After Joseph Page, Gunner's Mate on the HMS <i>Enterprise</i> .	87 E/10	70°39'50"	113°32'10"
<i>See also Nuvuk</i>					
<b>Paige Mountain</b>			96 E/12	65°36'40"	127°43'20"
<b>Painted Mountains</b>		Submitted January 18, 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas. Proposed by D. K. Norris as a descriptive.	95 K/12	62°45'00"	125°30'00"
<b>Palgrave River</b>		Named by John Richardson, 1826, after Francis Palgrave (1788-1861), English historian. Named during Franklin's Second Overland Journey.	97 D10	69°41'03"	121°06'30"
<b>Papanakies Lake</b>		Named after Paulette Papanakies, an Ojibewan steersman for James Anderson's expedition, 1855.	75 M/01	63°14'00"	110°19'00"
<b>Papilluum tahia</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Papidlok's (a person's name) Lake	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal	87 F/10	70°38'13"	117°36'50"
<b>Paradis Lake</b>		Name commemorates Lance Sergeant Marc Joseph Paradis, L/154271, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, RCIC, who died on March 3, 1945.	75 C/01	60°01'00"	108°09'00"
<b>Parallel Creek</b>		Named because it parallels Lukas Creek and both valleys cut decidedly parallel.	95 M/10	63°37'00"	126°44'00"
<b>Parc national Nahanni, Site du patrimoine mondial du</b>		See Nahanni National Park World Heritage Site	96 F/12	61°36'00"	125°41'00"
<i>See also Nahanni National Park World Heritage Site</i>					
<b>Parc national Wood Buffalo, Site du patrimoine mondial du</b>		See also Wood Buffalo National Park World Heritage Site	85 B/08	60°16'00"	114°10'00"
<i>See also Wood Buffalo National Park World Heritage Site</i>					
<b>Parent Lake</b>		Named for Jean Baptiste Parent, voyageur with John Franklin's First Overland voyage 1819-21.	86 G/08	65°15'00"	114°22'00"
<b>Parent River</b>		Named for Jean Baptiste Parent, voyageur with John Franklin's First Overland voyage 1819-21.	86 G/08	65°28'00"	114°28'00"
<b>Parker Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Louis Holmes Parker, DFC, J/10987, 175 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on April 13, 1945.	86 B/06	64°16'00"	115°16'00"
<b>Parker Point</b>		Named by Robert McClure, 1851, probably after Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker (1784-1854) or Admiral Sir William Parker.	88 D/12	73°40'00"	115°35'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Parker River</b>			88 D/12	73°40'00"	115°35'00"
<b>Parkes Bluff</b>		Named after Murray T. Parkes, Lieutenant with Sir Richard Collinson, 1850-1855, in command of the sledge <i>Resolution</i> .	87 G/11	71°36'09"	118°15'39"
<b>Parkhurst Peninsula</b>	<i>See also Kin'ngahuin</i>	Commemorates Private Allan Edward Parkhurst, L/2885, 1 <sup>st</sup> Infantry Division Support Battalion, Saskatoon Light Infantry (MG), RCIC, who died on July 26, 1943.	75 A/01	60°00'00"	104°24'00"
<b>Parr Lake</b>		This name first came into use in the spring of 1947. It is derived from the old Parr and Par Value claims in the immediate vicinity of the lake.	85 I/12	62°44'00"	113°32'00"
<b>Parry Channel</b>		This is an inclusive term for the individual features: Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait, Viscount Melville Sound, M'Clure Strait. These names are still in good standing. Proposed by Y. O. Fortier as "Parry's Channel", "because Captain William E. Parry discovered the very major part of it and was its most illustrious navigator".	88 F/07	74°30'00"	117°00'00"
<b>Parry Falls</b>		Named by George Back, after William E. Parry (1790-1855), arctic explorer. Locally known as 'The Old Lady Sitting in the Falls.'	75 K/15	62°53'00"	108°40'00"
<b>Parry Islands</b>		Named after William E. Parry (1790-1855) and includes Melville, Byam, Martin, Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands.	78 H/07	75°30'00"	106°00'00"
<b>Parry Peninsula</b>		Presumed to be named for William E. Parry (1790-1855), arctic explorer.	97 C/16	69°45'00"	124°45'00"
<b>Parry Point</b>		William E. Parry (1790-1855), arctic explorer, wintered here during his 1819-20 voyage.	78 F/14	74°47'00"	110°38'00"
<b>Parry, Cape</b>		Named by John Richardson, 1826, after William E. Parry (1790-1855), arctic explorer. Named during Franklin's Second Overland Journey.	97 F/01	70°12'00"	124°31'00"
<b>Parry's Rock</b>		William E. Parry (1790-1855) wintered here during his 1819-1820 voyage. Commemorative tablet was erected on "Parry's Rock" by Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier at Winter Harbour on 1 July 1909. An important historical site from the Age of Exploration: Parry overwintered here in 1819 with his ships HMS <i>Hecla</i> and HMS <i>Griper</i> . In 1852 McClure arrived overland after being stranded in the ice off Banks Island. The following year Kellet discovered his message and rescued McClure's starving crew. The plaque erected by Bernier 1908 states Canada's claim to the Arctic and its waters, reading "This memorial is erected today to commemorate the taking possession for the Dominion of Canada the whole of the Arctic Archipelago." Rock is surmounted by a plaque and a beaver above from Bernier's ship HMCS <i>Arctic</i> .	78 F/14	74°46'00"	110°38'00"
<b>Parsons Lake</b>		Named after John A. Parsons, General Reindeer Foreman, 1936-1944.	107 B/15	68°57'00"	133°38'45"
<b>Pass Brook</b>		Used as a descriptive name by T. H. Manning.	97 H/07	71°29'56"	121°49'03"
<b>Pass Creek</b>			95 E/11	61°38'00"	127°23'00"
<b>Passage Point</b>			88 D/05	73°29'00"	115°17'00"
<b>Pastel Creek</b>		Proposed by A. W. Morris as descriptive name.	95 K/14	62°54'00"	125°12'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Pate Lake</b>		Named after Sergeant Pate, RCAF transport pilot. Submitted 1940 by Topographical Survey.	86 B/08	64°25'00"	114°15'00"
<b>Paterson Lake</b>		After J. A. H. Paterson, Assistant General Manager of the Mining Corporation of Canada.	85 I/14	62°52'00"	113°04'00"
<b>Patricia Island</b>			96 E/12	65°32'15"	127°47'00"
<b>Patterson Lake</b>		Named after William John Patterson, MLA, Premier and Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan from 1921-1949.	65 D/01	60°00'03"	102°16'01"
<b>Paul Lake</b>		Appeared on map to accompany <i>Barren Ground of Northern Canada</i> by Warburton Pike. Possibly named after Paul Beaulieu.	76 D/09	64°41'00"	110°24'00"
<b>Paula Lake</b>			86 F/13	65°52'00"	117°36'00"
<b>Paulette Island</b>		Old chief Paulette had a cabin on this island.	85 B/16	60°58'40"	114°01'00"
<b>Pauline Lake</b>			85 I/03	62°05'00"	113°13'00"
<b>Paynaychee Mountain</b>	"Scared mountain (impossible to climb it)"	Submitted 1972 by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley NWT, 1971.	95 J/12	62°35'00"	123°38'00"
<b>Payne Creek</b>			106 I/13	66°47'15"	129°58'50"
<b>Payne Lake</b>		Named after a prospector.	85 I/16	62°49'00"	112°04'00"
<b>Peaceful Lake</b>			85 I/14	63°00'00"	113°30'00"
<b>Peanut Lake</b>		Named by S. C. Robinson in 1959, while mapping in the area. Name is based on its shape.	86 J/07	66°16'00"	114°47'00"
<b>Pearce Point</b>		Named by Edward N. Kendall, hydrographer on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827. Named after a particular friend of his.	97 D/14	69°49'00"	122°44'00"
<b>Pearce Point Harbour</b>		Proposed by Hydrographic Service in 1959.	97 D/14	69°49'00"	122°41'00"
<b>Pearson Point</b>		Named by G. H. Blanchet after H. E. Pearson, DLS.	75 L/10	62°32'00"	110°40'00"
<b>Pedaytayshe Mountain</b>	"Almost across from the Big Redstone River"	Submitted by Chief Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT, 1971. He adds that in the old days when there was a fog over this mountain the people knew there was a change in the weather coming.	96 B/04	64°07'00"	123°50'00"
<b>Pedder Point</b>		Named Petoural (or Pitoural) point by George Mechem, after one of his sledge crew. Name 'Pedder' probably substituted by Admiralty. May be a draughtsman's error for 'Petoural.' Mechem was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> in the search for the missing Franklin party 1850-54.	88 G/11	75°30'00"	118°34'00"
<b>Peddie Point</b>		Named after John S. Peddie, Surgeon in the HMS <i>Terror</i> in John Franklin's ill-fated voyage, 1845.	88 E/14	74°47'00"	114°05'00"
<b>Pederson Channel</b>		Named for early whalers or trapper's families.	107 B/11	68°30'00"	134°16'00"
<b>Peekaya Lake</b>	"Fence Lake"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty, Wrigley, NWT, 1972.	95 J/15	62°49'00"	122°57'00"
<b>Peel Channel</b>		It is believed that this channel got the name of Peel from an explorer that travelled it in 1897.	107 B/04	68°12'55"	135°00'00"
<b>Peel Point</b>		Named after Robert Peel (1788-1850); Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1811; Secretary for Ireland, 1812-18; Home Secretary, 1822-27 and 1827-34; British Prime Minister, 1834-35 and 1841-46.	88 D/06	73°22'00"	114°30'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Peel River</b>		Named after Robert Peel (1788-1850); Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1811; Secretary for Ireland, 1812-18; Home Secretary, 1822-27 and 1827-34; British Prime Minister, 1834-35 and 1841-46; named by John Franklin on his Second Overland Expedition, 1826.	106 M/10	67°41'50"	134°31'50"
<b>Peg Lake</b>		Peg MacEwan worked for J. E. MacNiven, manager of Negus Mine.	85 J/08	62°23'25"	114°24'15"
<b>Pekanatui Point</b>		Submitted by G. H. Blanchet as 'Peckanatchuwi point,' a Dene name referring to 'the woman driving the caribou out to the point where the man shot them.'	75 L/04	62°08'00"	111°39'00"
<b>Pellatt Lake</b>		After Sir Henry Pellatt, noted Canadian, who died in Toronto in 1939.	76 C/13	65°04'00"	109°42'00"
<b>Pelly Island</b>		Named by John Franklin on his Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827, after Sir John Henry Pelly (1777-1852); Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, 1822-1852.	107C12	69°36'00"	135°30'10"
<b>Pelonquin Lake</b>		After Mathew Pelonquin, voyageur with John Franklin on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	76 E/06	65°19'00"	111°13'00"
<b>Peltier Lake</b>		After Joseph Peltier, voyageur with John Franklin on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 K/02	66°07'00"	116°35'00"
<b>Pemmican Point</b>			87 G/11	71°35'00"	118°25'00"
<b>Peninsula Lake</b>		Named for the numerous peninsulas in the lake.	85 I/11	62°31'00"	113°22'00"
<b>Peninsula Point</b>		A prominent headland with a high dark coloured siding facing seaward.	107C07	69°24'23"	133°09'23"
<b>Pennell Point</b>		Named by Robert L. McClure, 1851, after C. H. Pennell, Senior Clerk, Admiralty.	98C16	73°52'58"	124°11'30"
<b>Penny Bay</b>		Named by John Rae, 1851, after Captain William Penny, who commanded a Franklin search expedition to Cornwallis Island and shores of Wellington Channel, 1850-51.	87 C/09	69°38'00"	116°53'00"
<b>Pensive Lake</b>			85 I/11	62°43'00"	113°20'00"
<b>Penylan Lake</b>			75 G/16	61°50'00"	106°20'00"
<b>Penzance Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy sloop HMS <i>Penzance</i> (Commander A. J. Wavish, RN), torpedoed and sunk on 24 August 1940 in the North Atlantic, south west of Iceland. 90 men went down with the ship, there were only 7 survivors.	75 B/06	60°29'00"	107°20'00"
<b>Perlson Lake</b>		Named after Inspector E. H. Perlson, RCMP, who was sub-mining recorder at Yellowknife for some time.	75 M/04	63°08'00"	111°55'00"
<b>Perrault Lake</b>		After Ignace Perrault, a member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 K/09	66°36'00"	116°07'00"
<b>Perry Island</b>		Named from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 E/05	65°29'00"	127°42'45"
<b>Perseverance Point</b>		Named after George Meham's sledge, <i>Perseverance</i> , 1853. Meham participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	98H14	75°54'17"	122°39'44"
<b>Person Lake</b>			75 F/16	61°46'00"	108°17'00"
<b>Pete Lake</b>			86 B/03	64°07'00"	115°11'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Pete's Creek</b>		Named for Pete Petersen, former whaler and local trapper, who had a cabin there.	107C03	69°12'16"	134°10'56"
<b>Peter Alexie Viteetshik (Creek)</b>	Peter Alexie – "his creek"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°46'58"	135°09'49"
<b>Peter Baker Bay</b>		Commemorates Peter Baker, a well known resident and former Territorial councillor who died in November, 1973. The full name is proposed since there are already several features named Baker in the area of Rae [Behchokq] where Peter Baker lived for many years.	85 K/16	62°50'00"	116°10'00"
<b>Peter Bank</b>		Named after Peter Pond, North West Company trader who first mapped Great Slave Lake.	85 G/01	61°01'00"	114°11'00"
<b>Peter Lake</b>		Named after Peter Kaglik, a herder who was the first to fish the lake.	107 B/14	68°46'20"	134°08'50"
<b>Peter Richards, Cape</b>			87 G/06	71°28'00"	118°18'00"
<b>Peterson Creek</b>			96 D/05	64°28'00"	127°37'00"
<b>Peterson Lake</b>		Named after two trappers, M. Peterson and E. Peterson, by R. A. Gibson, Director, Dept. of Mines and Resources.	75 K/01	62°05'00"	108°08'00"
<b>Pethei Peninsula</b>		Formerly an island, now a peninsula. The name 'pethey' belongs to a language no longer spoken here. It is easy to say and has historical significance for the lake.	75 L/11	62°40'00"	111°00'00"
<b>Petitot Islands</b>		Submitted in 1936 from a map by J. MacIntosh Bell.	85 H/10	61°35'45"	112°45'00"
<b>Petitot River</b>		Named after Émile Petitot, missionary, Mackenzie District.	95 B/03	60°14'00"	123°29'00"
<b>Pettit Lake</b>		Commemorates Squadron Leader Wilmot Reginald Pettit OBE, DFC; J/15517, RCAF, 620 (RAF) Sqdn., who died on D-Day, June 6, 1944.	75 E/11	61°40'00"	111°15'00"
<b>Phayre, Mount (Pingo)</b> <i>See also Pinguyuaq</i>			87 G/06	71°28'19"	118°16'23"
<b>Philips Creek</b>		After a Mr. Philips of the Northern Traders Company.	95 O/05	63°20'40"	123°40'40"
<b>Phillips Channel</b> <i>See also Neyuk River</i>		Named after Inspector J. W. Phillips, RNWMP, first police officer at Herschel Island.	107B04	68°00'28"	135°03'43"
<b>Phillips Island</b>		Named after Captain Charles Phillips, of the Royal Navy, to whom the nautical world is indebted for the double-capstan, and many other important inventions; named by John Richardson, 1826 on Franklin's Second Overland Journey.	107 E/03	70°07'00"	130°53'00"
<b>Phillips Island</b>			98 F/01	74°05'17"	124°34'30"
<b>Phillips Strait</b>		After George Phillips, Naval Store Officer at Esquimalt, 1913-16. Accompanied Canadian Arctic Expedition as far as Nome. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.	89 E/07	78°20'00"	113°20'00"
<b>Phipps, Cape</b>		Probably after Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby.	78 F/11	74°39'00"	110°54'00"
<b>Phoenix Lake</b>		After a French naval vessel lost in the China Sea in 1839.	85 P/14	63°45'00"	113°20'00"
<b>Pickrel Lake</b>		Name submitted by John Pharand as it appears on a highway sign.	85 I/12	62°30'00"	113°30'00"
<b>Picnic Lake</b>		Locally used summer picnic spot - used by Sachs Harbour residents.	98 B/02	72°01'05"	125°14'20"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Piers Lake</b>			75 D/06	60°20'00"	111°09'00"
<b>Pikes Portage Route</b> ( <i>Portage</i> )		Warburton Pike travelled here in 1888. This was the best route by which to enter the barrenlands. The portage was used in Back's time (shown to Back by Beaulieu). Submitted by G.H. Blanchet, December 18, 1922.	75 K/15	62°45'00"	108°40'00"
<b>Pikiulik Lake</b>	"Getting eggs [from a nest]"	Derived from Inuvialuktun word "Pikiulik".	107 C08	69°27'10"	132°54'40"
<b>Pikiulik</b> ( <i>Islet</i> )	"Nesting place"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/08	70°19'00"	112°38'00"
<b>Piloski Lake</b>			85 O/01	63°09'00"	114°00'00"
<b>Pilot Islands</b>		Named by Officer-in-Charge, Hydrographic Service Survey Party, 1957, after Department of Transport boat <i>Pilot</i> this is the buoy and light tender for this district.	85 J/01	62°13'45"	114°07'00"
<b>Pilot Lake</b>		A well known land mark for air traffic in the vicinity of Fort Smith.	75 D/06	60°17'00"	111°00'00"
<b>Pilot Reef</b>		The name of a dangerous reef first located by the surveying schooner <i>Pilot I.</i>	85 G/01	61°03'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Pim Ravine</b>		Lieutenant B. T. C. Pim appears to have reached Banks Island in the vicinity of this ravine or a little to the east of it. (From HMS <i>Resolute</i> at Dealy Island to Capt. Robert McClure, HMS <i>Investigator</i> ).	88 F/07	74°15'00"	117°38'00"
<b>Pine Creek</b>			85 L/11	62°36'00"	119°05'00"
<b>Pine Junction</b> ( <i>Railway Point</i> )		It is the junction of the rail line to Pine Point Branch.	85 B/12	60°45'00"	115°52'00"
<b>Pine Point</b>			85 G/01	61°01'00"	114°15'00"
<b>Pines, Isle of</b>			75 E	61°29'00"	111°48'00"
<b>Pingualuuk</b> ( <i>Bluffs</i> )	"Two mountains, pingos"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/04	70°12'00"	115°20'00"
<b>Pingugyuaq</b> ( <i>Pingo</i> ) <i>See also Phayre, Mount</i>	"Big pingo", "mountain"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/06	71°28'19"	118°16'23"
<b>Pingulahain</b> ( <i>Hills</i> )	"Pingos" (sometimes several of them)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/14	70°56'48"	118°11'23"
<b>Pingulahain</b> ( <i>Pingos</i> )	"Pingos" (sometimes several of them).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/14	71°48'05"	118°23'33"
<b>Pink Lake</b>		Named after the colour of the rocks on the shore of the lake.	85 I/01	62°40'00"	113°00'00"
<b>Piper Bay</b>		Named after the Piper aircraft used by the survey party.	79 F/05	78°20'00"	111°03'00"
<b>Pirin'ngayuhuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"A small (one) crooked"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°29'20"	117°19'25"
<b>Pirin'ngayulik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where it is crooked / the crooked one"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°45'51"	117°35'21"
<b>Pirin'ngayuaq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Crooked"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°39'23"	116°04'11"
<b>Pirin'ngyuaq</b> ( <i>Bend</i> )	"A big (one) crooked"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°03'00"	116°04'00"
<b>Pistol Lake</b>		Supplied by M. S. Stanton, geologist.	86 B/06	64°19'00"	115°10'00"
<b>Pitt Island</b>		Named by John Franklin, 1826, during his Second Overland Expedition. Probably after a director of the Hudson's Bay Company.	117 D/01	69°10'00"	136°10'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Pituutaaq</b> ( <i>Isthmus</i> )	"Narrow strip of land / land bridge"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°37'31"	117°24'00"
<b>Piuze Lake</b>		Commemorates Sergeant Yvon Piuze, MM, E/5741, Royal 22e Regiment (Vandoos), RCIC, who died on September 15, 1944.	86 A/05	64°28'00"	113°47'00"
<b>Placer Creek</b>			105 I/06	62°22'50"	129°01'00"
<b>Plateau Creek</b>		Name submitted by Inland Waters Directorate for application to a stream gauging station.	85 L/08	62°24'50"	118°14'00"
<b>Plex Lake</b>		Local name proposed by F. A. McCall, Mining Recorder.	75 M/02	63°07'00"	110°47'00"
<b>Point Cut Lake</b>			106 N/11	67°31'45"	133°23'00"
<b>Point Island</b>			86 F/13	65°59'15"	117°49'00"
<b>Point Lake</b>		Name first mentioned by Samuel Hearne. It is a translation of the Dene name which, probably, is after the long points between the long, deep arms of the lake. This lake was reached by John Franklin's party on 1 September 1820.	86 H/06	65°15'00"	113°04'00"
<b>Point Lake</b>		Submitted by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 F/13	65°59'00"	117°50'00"
<b>Pointed Mountain</b>		Named in association with the Pointed Mountain gas fields in the surrounding area.	95 B/05	60°22'00"	123°55'00"
<b>Poisson-Bleu, Rivière</b> <i>See also Porcupine River</i>		Rivière Poisson-Bleu originally approved on December 21, 1944, but O. F. Eliason, Game Officer, Fort Norman [Tulita], says this name is not used and completely unknown in the region. Porcupine River is the name that has always been used.	96 G/04	65°03'00"	123°42'00"
<b>Pokiak and Esau Forks</b>		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for the two channels that come together here.	107 B/03	68°07'43"	134°45'46"
<b>Pokiak Channel</b>		A hunter and trapper named Pokiak lived in this region for years before Aklavik was developed.	107 B/03	68°12'50"	134°59'45"
<b>Police Flat</b>		Proposed by Hydrographic Service because the RCMP hut was originally situated on this feature.	97 D/14	69°49'00"	122°41'00"
<b>Police Island</b>		Proposed by R. C. Timmins, Warden, as a name in local use.	96 C /14	64°51'00"	125°11'00"
<b>Police Point</b>		Adopted for entire promontory.	97 F/01	70°11'00"	124°45'00"
<b>Pollock Lake</b>		Commemorates Sergeant Clifford Samuel Pollock, G/43048, Carleton and York Regiment, RCIC, who died on December 31, 1943.	85 O/05	63°19'00"	115°48'00"
<b>Polynia Islands</b>		Russian name for openings in the Arctic ice, caused by rapid tides; name given by Francis McClintock, probably because he found similar openings in the vicinity.	89 D12	77°42'42"	115°54'29"
<b>Pontoon Lake</b>		A ski equipped deHavilland Otter aircraft broke through the ice and pontoons had to be flown out to enable the plane to take off once the ice had melted. The pontoons were landed at this lake and carried overland to the Otter on the next lake.	85 J/09	62°32'30"	114°00'25"
<b>Poplar River</b>			95 H/07	61°21'50"	120°52'15"
<b>Porcupine River</b> <i>See also Poisson-Blue, Rivière</i>		"This river has always been called Porcupine River and the French name of Poisson-Bleu meaning 'bluish river' is not used and completely unknown in the region." (O. F. Eliason, Game Officer, Fort Norman [Tulita], December 17, 1958).	96 G/04	65°02'35"	123°43'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Porphyry Lake</b>		Named by John Franklin, 1820 on his First Overland Expedition, presumably because he found some porphyry rock in its shores.	86 A/03	64°03'00"	113°24'00"
<b>Porsild Pingo</b>		Named in honour of A. E. Porsild, who had a picture of the site in his 1938 paper "Earth Mounds in Unglaciaded Arctic Northwestern America."	107C03	69°09'29"	134°06'42"
<b>Portage Bay</b>			75 M/14	63°48'00"	111°02'00"
<b>Portage Inlet</b>		Named by H. E. Pearson. This feature is large enough to be named. The name will suggest to the traveller that he can use the short cut by portaging.	75 L/10	62°30'00"	110°30'00"
<b>Portage Point</b>		This name was in use by personnel at the Reindeer Station in 1957.	107B15	68°47'00"	133°16'00"
<b>Porter Creek</b>		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor General from US Engineers #1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route.	096D06	64°28'00"	127°29'00"
<b>Porter Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Officer C. H. Porter, RCAF, killed in a plane crash in northern Manitoba, August 1937.	075F09	61°40'36"	108°02'33"
<b>Portman Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Herbert Gordon Portman, MM, C/1088, RCAF, who died on February 17, 1944.	075C03	60°02'00"	109°13'00"
<b>Post Island</b>		There is an old survey monument on this island.	085J08	62°17'00"	114°15'00"
<b>Powder Lake</b>		This name was in use by personnel at the Reindeer Station in 1957.	075F03	61°05'00"	109°15'00"
<b>Powell Creek</b>		Named by John M. Parker, Imperial Oil Ltd., as part of the Canol Project (1943). He named it in memory of John W. Powell who was the first man to successfully navigate the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.	106 H/07	65°18'00"	128°43'00"
<b>Powell Creek</b>		Named by Frank Conibear after his wife Cecilia Powell, the first American woman on these waters.	75 D/04	60°13'00"	111°32'00"
<b>Prairie Basin</b>		Probably named for Prairie Creek	95 F/10	61°43'00"	124°53'00"
<b>Prairie Creek</b>		Taken from 1934 Preliminary Map of a portion of the South Nahanni River, Bureau of Geology and Topography.	95 F/08	61°15'00"	124°27'00"
<b>Prairie Lake</b>		Taken from report of diamond drill company. Presumably descriptive.	85 G/05	61°29'00"	115°58'00"
<b>Prang Lake</b>		Prang is slang for a crash or crash landing, one of which happened on this lake.	85 P/15	63°53'00"	112°30'00"
<b>Preble Bay</b>			96 H/06	65°29'00"	121°11'00"
<b>Preble Creek</b>			85 A/03	60°13'50"	113°11'55"
<b>Preble Island</b>		Named after the naturalist of that name who accompanied Seton.	85 H/09	61°39'00"	112°28'00"
<b>Preg Lake</b>		Used in Geological Survey notes 1935-40.	85 J/08	62°27'10"	114°04'45"
<b>Prelude Lake</b>			85 I/12	62°34'00"	113°55'00"
<b>Prescott Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Howard R. Prescott, L/15535, Algonquin Regiment, RCIC, who died on November 1, 1944.	75 C/03	60°01'00"	109°07'00"
<b>Presqu'ile Cove</b>			85 B/15	60°56'50"	114°34'15"
<b>Presqu'ile Point</b>			85 B/15	60°56'50"	114°34'30"
<b>Prestige Lake</b>		Used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/13	62°57'00"	113°39'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Price Cove		Commemorates Squadron Leader Lyall Basil Burman Price, DFC, C/920, 408 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on July 29, 1942.	85 J/03	62°05'40"	115°02'00"
Price Lake		After a trapper named L. Price in the Reliance district.	75 K/01	62°02'00"	108°09'00"
Price Point		Commemorates Squadron Leader Lyall Basil Burman Price, DFC, C/920, 408 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on July 29, 1942.	85 J/02	62°05'10"	114°59'50"
Prince Albert Peninsula		Named after Prince Albert (1819-61); married Queen Victoria, 1840.	88 B/08	72°30'00"	117°00'00"
Prince Albert Sound <i>See also Kangiryuaq</i>		This body of water was named after Prince Albert (1819-61), married Queen Victoria, 1840; named by Richard Collinson, 1852.	87 E/05	70°27'00"	115°00'00"
Prince Alfred, Cape		Named by Robert McClure, 1852 on his search for the missing Franklin Party.	98 F/08	74°20'00"	124°46'00"
Prince Gustaf Adolf Sea		Named by Harald Sverdrup after the Crown Prince of Sweden, born 1882; married Margaret, daughter of HRH Prince Arthur the Duke of Connaught, 1905	79 F/11	78°30'55"	110°30'00"
Prince of Wales Strait <i>See also Ikirahak</i>		Named after HRH Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (1841-1910), later King Edward VII.	88 B/06	72°21'12"	118°46'48"
Prince Patrick Island		Named after HRH Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (1850-1942), Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; Governor General of Canada.	89 B/13	76°45'00"	119°30'00"
Princess Royal Islands <i>See also Nunangiyaaq</i>		Named by Robert McClure, 1851, after HRH Princess Victoria, Princess Royal (1840-1901). She married Frederick III., German Emperor and King of Prussia, 1858.	88 B/14	72°45'56"	118°04'54"
Prise, Lac la		Named after a Dene guide on George Back's expedition, 1834.	75 N/02	63°04'00"	108°44'00"
Prohibition Creek			96 E/01	65°08'10"	126°19'20"
Promontory Peak			95 E/13	61°51'00"	127°33'00"
Prospect Island		"It meant to us the beginning of the work along the shores of Great Bear Lake and those prospects were good." (letter from Anne Marie Kroger d. 17-11-59)	86 L/13	66°57'00"	119°37'00"
Prosperous Lake			85 J/09	62°36'00"	114°12'00"
Proudlock Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Thomas Harold Proudlock, J/19063, 426 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on March 26, 1944.	75 C/01	60°00'00"	108°24'00"
Providence Island			85 F/05	61°21'46"	117°39'42"
Providence Narrows		The Providence Narrows are contained between the southeastern extremity of Meridian Island and a point one-half mile above Providence Island.	85 F/05	61°19'00"	117°37'00"
Providence Point		Named by Robert McClure, 1851; he narrowly escaped shipwreck near this point.	88 F/04	74°07'00"	119°01'00"
Providence Rapids			85 F/05	61°18'00"	117°36'00"
Providence, Cape		Named by William E. Parry in gratitude for the safe return of some of his men who had lost their way while hunting on Melville Island.	88 E/08	74°26'00"	112°17'00"
Providence, Lake			76 D/12	64°42'00"	111°55'00"
Ptarmigan Lake		Translation of a Dene name.	75 O/11	63°36'00"	107°26'00"
Ptarmigan Point			107C07	69°26'39"	133°00'19"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ptarmigan Point</b>		Name in local use. The Kucher Bros. fish packing plant located here packed fish for the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.	85 J/07	62°21'00"	114°42'00"
<b>Ptarmigan, Cape</b> <i>See also Nuvuk</i>		Submitted by Marine Sciences because a large number of ptarmigan were seen in this area.	87 F/14	70°58'48"	118°24'44"
<b>Pualuirvik (Lake)</b>	"Where somebody left his mittens"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°50'58"	117°55'13"
<b>Publahirvik (Lake)</b>	"Where the air comes out" (by the holes made for fishing under the ice).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°50'50"	117°57'44"
<b>Pud Lake</b>		Pud Lake is a local name that was submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, on March 27, 1941.	85 J/08	62°25'50"	114°22'52"
<b>Pullen Island</b>		Pullen Island is named after Lt. William John Samuel Pullen, 1813-1887.	107C14	69°46'20"	134°23'10"
<b>Pullen Lake</b>		This name was supplied on February 26, 1959 by T. C. Douglas.	107C11	69°15'00"	134°41'10"
<b>Pulpit Rock (Cliff)</b>		Descriptive - below 700' vertical cliffs. Used by R. M. Patterson in "The Dangerous River." (Rayburn, November 25, 1977).	95 F/07	61°24'27"	124°56'00"
<b>Pulsating Pingo</b>		Submitted by Dr. J. Ross Mackay September 7, 1976. According to him "this unique pingo pulsates, and I have a paper accepted on the topic".	107D15	69°57'00"	129°47'00"
<b>Purchase Bay</b>		Purchase Bay was named after Thomas Purchase, Engineer of the HMS <i>Intrepid</i> , Belcher expedition, 1852-1854.	88 G/09	75°35'00"	116°00'00"
<b>Putuitaam hingia (Point)</b> <i>See also Coast Point</i>	A person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/14	70°51'14"	118°11'42"
<b>Puzzle Lake</b>			106 N/11	67°35'00"	133°10'00"
<b>Pyramid Mountain</b>		This name was submitted September 14, 1944, by the Surveyor General from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 D/11	64°36'00"	127°05'00"

## Q

<b>Qaglugyuaq (Pool)</b>	"A big 'kagluk'" (big river pool)	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 F/05	70°17'00"	111°14'30"
<b>Qahinguktarvik (Cliffs)</b>	"A stopping place"? "Place where people stop when they travel"? [Hard to translate].	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/06	71°23'03"	118°08'40"
<b>Qajauvik Lake</b>	"Place where boat (canoe) grounded" ... "someone drowned, a long time ago"	Provided by Emmanuel Felix of Tuktoyaktuk in August 1977.	107C08	69°28'25"	132°42'10"
<b>Qakiumannak (Beach)</b>	"Where there is never any snow". The land is always free of snow.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/03	71°03'25"	118°14'36"
<b>Qakpik (Inlet)</b>	"Where the 'ugjuk' (bearded seals) go on shore in summer, because the water is deep very close to the shore."	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°27'53"	117°20'34"
<b>Qakuqtuaryuk (Bluff)</b>	"Where the white rocks are"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/06	71°23'00"	118°03'13"
<b>Qalgiliamaniq (Lakes)</b>	"It is almost like a dancing house, a 'kalgi'"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 G/12	71°37'00"	111°05'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Qalii</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"On top"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/01	70°15'00"	112°05'00"
<b>Qaniqhiurvik</b> ( <i>Bay</i> )	"Where water appears under the ice" (in Spring).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal. One of the first lakes to melt at depth in the spring.	87 F/15	70°45'03"	117°22'47"
<b>Qariaq</b> ( <i>Bay</i> )	"It is part of something bigger, but separated".	Here, refers to part of Tatiik, separated from the main lake by a shallow area. Could refer to 2 separate igloos sharing the same corridor. From 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names Project.	87 G/01	71°11'33"	116°27'45"
<b>Qarksaugtau Lake</b>	"There are lots of loons"	Provided as Krarksaogtaok, by Robert LeMeur, OMI at Tuktoyaktuk, August, 1977.	107C08	69°29'30"	132°49'10"
<b>Qarliik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Pants / trousers"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°55'15"	117°46'19"
<b>Qauluaq</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	Qauluaq—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	77 F/05	70°19'00"	111°38'00"
<b>Qaumaugaktuq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Clear water"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°08'48"	116°42'58"
<b>Qayalihuk</b> ( <i>Bay-River-Lake</i> )	"Where the kayak is"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°37'50"	116°32'30"
<b>Qiguuhuin</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"(Two?) Little cliffs"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°39'19"	118°35'02"
<b>Qiguuhuuk</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> ) <i>See also Skead Bluff</i>	"Small cliffs"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°37'59"	117°54'48"
<b>Qiguukhalliq</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"The cliff further down / the only bluff further down"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°53'54"	117°35'19"
<b>Qikiqtaaluk</b> ( <i>Island</i> )	"Big Island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/09	70°20'00"	112°10'00"
<b>Qikiqtaaluk</b> ( <i>Island</i> ) <i>See also George Island</i>	"Big Island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/08	70°18'45"	112°01'00"
<b>Qikiqtahuin</b> ( <i>Islets</i> )	"Small islands"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°30'16"	115°40'05"
<b>Qikiqtahuk</b> ( <i>Island</i> )	"Small island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°33'22"	117°49'18"
<b>Qikiqtahuk</b> ( <i>Island</i> )	"Small island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/14	70°58'24"	118°25'38"
<b>Qikiqtalik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"With an island / Where there is an island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°34'27"	117°32'09"
<b>Qikiqtalik</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"With an island / Where there is an island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/11	71°33'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Qikiqtalik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"With an island / Where there is an island".	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/06	71°18'00"	114°30'00"
<b>Qikiqtalik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"With an island / Where there is an island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/15	71°47'42"	117°11'06"
<b>Qikiqtalik</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"With an island / Where there is an island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°31'45"	117°39'32"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Qikiqtalik (Lake)</b>	"With an island / Where there is an island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°55'09"	117°54'05"
<b>Qikiqtalik (Lake)</b>	"With an island / Where there is an island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°41'52"	117°32'26"
<b>Qikiqtalik (Lake)</b>	"With an island / Where there is an island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°38'48"	116°45'20"
<b>Qikiqtaqtuuq (Lake)</b>	"With many islands"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/15	71°54'01"	117°33'59"
<b>Qikiqtaraluin (Island)</b>	"Small islands"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°43'08"	117°45'06"
<b>Qikiqtaryuaq (Island)</b> <i>See also Holman Island</i>	"Big Island"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°39'04"	117°43'25"
<b>Qiliqtingualik (Bluff)</b>	"It is tied around"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°25'46"	117°13'21"
<b>Qilukum qikiqtaa (Island)</b>	(A person's name) Island.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°35'22"	117°18'06"
<b>Qinngua (Bay)</b>	"Far inside"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/05	71°28'54"	115°19'44"
<b>Qinnguk (Bay)</b>	"The far end (bottom part)" (as of a tent).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/06	71°27'00"	114°38'00"
<b>Qiqittiivik (Lake)</b>	"The freezer"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/05	71°17'44"	115°34'13"
<b>Qitak (Island)</b>	A dog's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°27'42"	117°33'47"
<b>Qiyuktarvik (River)</b>	"Where there is wood"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/10	70°43'00"	113°52'00"
<b>Qiyuktarvik (Bay)</b>	"Where there is wood"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°33'42"	115°36'51"
<b>Qiyuktukam kugaa (River)</b>	"Wood River that has small willows at its mouth" (ie. "Qiyuktarvik River").	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°34'03"	115°35'44"
<b>Qiyuktuluq (River)</b>	"With many big willows"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/12	71°32'43"	115°25'57"
<b>Quaraukkat (Cliffs)</b>	From "qarak"—ice with no snow on it.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°36'12"	117°32'13"
<b>Queen Elizabeth Islands</b> <i>See also Reine-Élisabeth, Îles de la</i>		Approved by Her Majesty the Queen on January 31, 1954. Name of Pan-Canadian Significance.	089A06	76°20'00"	114°30'00"
<b>Queens Bay</b>		Queens Bay was proposed by Marine Sciences, May 4, 1965 from a Report on Holman Settlement December, 1963 by Haddin, Davis and Brown Co. Ltd., consulting Engineers.	87 F/10	70°43'45"	117°46'30"
<b>Queenston, Cape</b>		Cape Queenston was submitted by Marine Sciences Branch, May 29, 1964, suggested after the battle of Queenston Heights in the war of 1812.	97H04	71°13'10"	123°25'33"
<b>Quest Lake</b>		This name came into use in 1951.	85 I/07	62°25'00"	112°47'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Quinn Lake		Name commemorates Lieutenant Murray Francis Quinn, MiD, North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, RCIC, who died on October 12, 1944 during the battle for the Scheldt Estuary.	75 G/04	61°04'00"	107°57'00"
Quinnell Lake		Name commemorates Trooper Clarence Leonard Quinnell, L/54869, 29th Armoured Reconnaissance Regt., South Alberta Regt, RCAC, who died on August 10, 1944.	75 C/04	60°01'00"	109°39'00"
Qulliq ( <i>Lake</i> )	"On top" Lit. "the highest", as the soapstone lamp.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°07'24"	116°20'15"
Qurluq ( <i>Falls</i> )	"(Water) Falls"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°38'32"	116°17'07"
Qutaituq ( <i>Hill</i> )	"The one that is high and mighty"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/09	70°32'00"	112°05'00"
Qutuirvik ( <i>Raised beach</i> )	"Where someone broke his collar bone" (or "where there is a collar bone broken")	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°36'26"	117°17'50"
Quunnguq Lake	"The Narrows"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 D/16	69°55'00"	112°35'00"
Quyta Lake		At the end of the summer of 1933 prospectors Herb Dixon and Johnny Baker staked claims around gold showings at the south end of Quyta Lake - named for Dixon's exclamation "this is quite a lake".	85 J/09	62°46'40"	114°18'00"

## R

Rabbit Creek			95 B/06	60°28'00"	123°27'00"
Rabbit Island		Local name.	98 B/10	72°36'47"	125°08'57"
Rabbit Island			97 F/02	70°05'00"	125°06'00"
Rabbit Lake		From a sketch by RCMP.	85 N/07	63°28'00"	116°51'00"
Rabbit Lake		Rabbit Lake was submitted April 22, 1958 by R. J. W. Douglas who stated, "descriptive, the similarities most evident from the aerial photographs. "	85 D/15	60°58'00"	118°46'00"
Rabbitkettle Hotsprings		Rabbitkettle is a Dene name; has been in use locally for some time, name supplied by G.C. F. Dalziel of Dease Lake BC. Dudley W. Bolyard, Yale Logan Expedition states that the name was first given because of peculiar kettle-shaped basins in the lower part of the valley.	95 E/14	61°56'00"	127°10'00"
Rabbitkettle Lake		Rabbitkettle is a Dene name and has been in use locally for some time. Dudley W. Bolyard, Yale Logan Expedition states that the name was first given because of peculiar kettle-shaped basins in the lower part of the valley.	95 E/14	61°57'00"	127°13'00"
Rabbitkettle River		Rabbitkettle is a Dene name and has been in use locally for some time. Dudley W. Bolyard, Yale Logan Expedition states that the name was first given because of peculiar kettle-shaped basins in the lower part of the valley.	95 E/14	61°57'00"	127°09'00"
Rabbitskin River			95 H/15	61°46'55"	120°41'40"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Raccoon Lake		Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy armed yacht HMS <i>Raccoon</i> (Lt.Cdr. J.N. Smith, RCNR), torpedoed and sunk on 7 Sep, 1942 by the German submarine U-165 while escorting convoy QS-33 in the St. Lawrence River. The crew of 37 went down with the ship; there were no survivors.	85 K/13	62°52'00"	117°43'00"
Racing Island		Racing Island near Letty Harbour is locally known by this name, as dog-sled racing was carried on in the Christmas season between here and Letty Harbour.	97 C/16	69°54'00"	124°25'00"
Raddi Lake		A well known Tuktoyaktuk man of this name once had a fishing camp at this lake. It is probable that he was the first of the Mackenzie Inuit to discover it as a fish lake. It is still regularly visited.	97H12	71°41'29"	123°43'16"
Rader Island		Rader Island was named after an independent trapper and trader, Slim Rader, he was an American citizen and a white trapper and River Boat man.	96 E/06	65°18'30"	127°07'00"
Radford Lake		Radford Lake was named after H. V. Radford who passed through this area in 1911, he was later killed by Inuk at Bathurst Inlet.	75 P/05	63°24'00"	105°34'00"
Radford River		This river was named after H. V. Radford, who passed through this area in 1911 and was later killed at Bathurst Inlet.	75 P/10	63°39'00"	104°42'00"
Rae Falls		Rae Falls was named by Chief Factor James Anderson who describes it as a fine fall fifty feet in height passing through a door like cut in the rocks.	75 M/08	63°17'00"	110°02'00"
Rae Island		Named after Dr. John Rae (1813-93), Arctic explorer; explored shores of gulf of Boothia, 1846-47; explored south coast of Victoria island in search of John Franklin, 1848-49.	107C12	69°32'15"	135°06'25"
Rae Lake			86 C/03	64°10'00"	117°20'00"
Rae Point		G. H. Blanchet, in 1924 wrote; "The old location of Fort Rae, abandoned some twenty years ago." Abandoned by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1905-1909.	85 J/12	62°39'20"	115°49'00"
Ragged Range			95 E/11	61°44'00"	127°15'00"
Raglan Range		Named after Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, 1 <sup>st</sup> Baron Raglan (1788-1855), British General; commanded British forces in the Crimea, 1854-55.	88 H/16	75°58'00"	112°30'00"
Rainbow Arch			106 H/08	65°27'00"	128°13'00"
Rainy Lake		Submitted by R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, as a name in local use.	85 I/08	62°16'00"	112°17'00"
Rainy Lake			86 E/09	65°35'00"	118°01'00"
Ram Creek		Submitted March 14, 1945 by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General from 1934 preliminary map of portion of the South Nahanni River.	95 F/01	61°14'00"	124°23'00"
Ram Head Lake		This name was submitted, 1969, by Stan Burrell, Sundre, Alta., as a local name for a lake usable for float planes.	95 M/13	63°56'00"	127°32'00"
Ram Plateau		Local usage from Frank S. Bailey, Game Officer, October 27, 1958.	95 G/12	61°41'00"	123°53'00"
Ram River		Ram River appears on map dated 1934, Dominion Lands Administration.	95 J/04	62°01'00"	123°41'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ramey Lake</b>		Named after Rami (Ramey) Tsac from Tsiighehtchic, provided by Father Leveque ca. 1959.	106 N/04	67°10'15"	133°46'00"
<b>Rampart Island</b>		One of six islands, (Rayuka, Rampart, Dehcho, Ekwe, Iteh Kee and Little Bear), built by Esso Resources Canada in the Mackenzie River at Norman Wells (1983). A contest was held among school children in local communities to determine names.	96 E/07	65°16'20"	126°51'05"
<b>Ramparts Plateau</b>		The name was taken from Sheet 1 Canol Plans in the Norman-Carajou Basin, received by map compilation 27/6/44.	106 I/10	66°37'00"	128°59'00"
<b>Ramparts River</b>			106 I/03	66°10'55"	129°02'15"
<b>Ramparts, The</b>			106 I	66°13'00"	128°52'00"
<b>Ramsay Island</b> <i>See also Niaquqtuq</i>		Named by Richard Collinson, 1851, probably after Fox Maule Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie (1801-74); Secretary of War, 1846-52 and 1855-58.	87 G/12	71°33'39"	119°09'21"
<b>Ramsdell Creek</b>		Commemorates Corporal Ronald F. Ramsdell, L/84133, Lake Superior Regiment (Motor), RCIC, who died on August 9, 1944.	75 B/04	60°00'00"	107°37'00"
<b>Range Island</b>		Range Island at one time had the ranges on its point marking the steamboat channel.	85 F/02	61°04'00"	116°48'00"
<b>Range Lake</b>			85 J/08	62°26'50"	114°25'10"
<b>Range Lake</b>		This lake is near the old radio range for the Yellowknife airport.	85 J/08	62°26'50"	114°25'10"
<b>Ranger Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Sergeant Raymond Ranger, R/115530, 427 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 4, 1943.	75 C/03	60°00'00"	109°19'00"
<b>Ranji Lake</b>		From report by David E. Wheeler, 1912-13. Submitted September 26, 1940, by Topographical Survey.	86 B/03	64°06'00"	115°06'00"
<b>Rankin Creek</b>			96 E/04	65°13'00"	127°38'10"
<b>Ranney Hill</b>			85 J/09	62°33'00"	114°23'00"
<b>Raquette Lake</b>	"Snowshoe"	From Y. O. Fortier and Eric Fry after the shape of the lake.	85 I/11	62°42'00"	113°05'00"
<b>Raspberry Point</b>		Submitted August 29, 1973 by J. D. Fecht, Settlement manager Fort Providence, NWT, no information except that it must have been previously covered in raspberries.	85 E/09	61°33'00"	118°08'00"
<b>Rat Lake</b>		Local name. Submitted March 27, 1941, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°27'00"	114°22'00"
<b>Rat Lake (Reservoir)</b>		Locally known by this name, after the trapping of several muskrat in the lake. Muskrat are not common in this area so this was an outstanding occurrence.	97 D/05	69°19'00"	123°51'00"
<b>Rat River</b>		Name reported as in local use by C. A. R. Lawrence, DLS in 1944.	85 H/02	61°07'00"	112°36'40"
<b>Rat River</b>		Named after the "Rat Indians" [Gwich'in], so named after the numerous muskrats found in their hunting territory.	106 M/10	67°37'10"	134°52'15"
<b>Rater Lake</b>		Rater Lake taken originally from PRW Mineral Claims map, surveyed by John J. A. Buchanan, DLS of Edmonton, AB, May 30, 1951.	85 J/09	62°33'00"	114°22'00"
<b>Ration Bay</b>		The inlet was named Ration Bay as the aircraft left rations for the trappers at the end of the inlet.	107 B/15	68°45'20"	133°11'00"
<b>Ration Creek</b>		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 D/09	64°35'00"	126°17'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Ration Lake			106 H/09	65°39'00"	128°30'00"
Rauta Lake		Commemorates Lance Corporal Norman Rauta, MM, B/149305, Royal Canadian Regiment, who died on December 5, 1944.	75 H/13	61°49'24"	105°33'02"
Raven Lake		Locally used name submitted June 19, 1973 by INA.	106 P/16	67°49'00"	128°22'00"
Ravens Throat River		This name was supplied by Dr. Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist in consultation with Messrs Andrew, Yakalaya, Mendo and Etchinelle of Fort Norman [Tulita]. The name is in local use and has been for many years, named after ravens that used to take meat from Dall Sheep killed in snares that were set on the south shore of the river west-north-west of Dal Lake.	95 N/06	63°31'00"	125°50'00"
Rawalpindi Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy armed merchant cruiser HMS <i>Rawalpindi</i> (Capt E.C. Kennedy, RN), shelled and sunk 23 Nov. 1939 by the German battle cruiser <i>Scharnhorst</i> southeast of Iceland - 275 dead and 37 survivors.	86 G/02	65°02'00"	114°37'00"
Ray Creek			96 E/06	65°17'05"	127°09'50"
Raymond Channel		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service; named for early whalers or trappers in the area.	107 B/06	68°17'45"	134°25'30"
Raymond Lake		Named after a Mr. Raymond, an old-time prospector who did considerable prospecting in the region of Horton Lake.	96 O/04	67°07'00"	123°55'00"
Rayuka Island	"Northern Lights"	One of six islands (Rayuka, Rampart, Dehcho, Ekwe, Itch Kee and Little Bear) built by Esso Resources Canada in the Mackenzie River at Norman Well (1983). A contest was held among school children in local communities to determine names (Hammond, July, 1983).	96 E/07	65°16'35"	126°52'05"
Rebesca Lake		Named after a Tjichq chief of the same name living in this locality, recorded by Frank Russell in Explorations in the Far North.	86 C/09	64°32'00"	116°22'00"
Recluse Lake		The lake lies in a wooded area on the edge of the barrens. It is irregular in shape and difficult to pinpoint from a distance.	86 J/01	66°04'00"	114°01'00"
Red Cliffs		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service, memo dated November 6, 1963.	107 D08	69°16'00"	128°14'10"
Red Creek		This name is from a blueprint map at Reindeer Station.	107 B/14	68°50'00"	134°26'00"
Red Creek			85 L /10	62°34'00"	118°55'00"
Red Dog Creek		Translation of the Shúhtagot'ine name.	96 C/04	64°11'00"	125°40'20"
Red Dog Mountain		Translation of the Shúhtagot'ine name.	96 C/04	64°12'00"	125°39'00"
Red Lake		Submitted September 20, 1939 by Chief Topographical Engineer from mining claim blueprints.	85 P/06	63°16'00"	113°07'00"
Red Rock Creek			96 E/03	65°11'35"	127°27'55"
Redcliff Island		This island is remarkable in having cliffs on both sides and exhibits some interesting geological structure.	75 L/06	62°22'00"	111°15'00"
Redknife Hills		Submitted April 22, 1958, by R.J.W. Douglas for "low hills drained by headwaters of Redknife River."	95 A/09	60°33'00"	120°00'00"
Redknife Lakes			85 D/13	60°59'00"	119°43'00"
Redknife River			85 E/03	61°13'00"	119°22'00"
Redoubt, The (Hill)			89 B	76°36'00"	116°34'00"
Redout Lake		Proposed in 1936 by M. G. Cameron, Dominion Lands Survey.	85 I/11	62°44'00"	113°00'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Redrock Lake</b>		Named by John Franklin and on his map of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822. Recommended July 27, 1946, by Canon J. H. Webster, St. Andrews Anglican Mission, Coppermine [Kugluktuk].	86 G/08	65°28'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Redrock Point</b>		G. H. Blanchet suggested Red Rock Point in 1924: a very important sailing landmark.	85 J/03	62°10'25"	115°01'40"
<b>Redstone Plateau</b>		Proposed August 20, 1968 by Dr. H. Gabrielse. The name is derived from the main rivers (north Redstone, Redstone and South Redstone) that drain the area.	95 M/05	63°30'00"	127°35'00"
<b>Redstone Range</b>		Proposed by R. J. W. Douglas, Geological Survey, February 5, 1962, "from name of river; first main range of mountains ascending Redstone River; core of range formed of red rocks."	95 N/13	63°45'00"	125°55'00"
<b>Redstone River</b>			96 C/07	64°17'10"	124°32'40"
<b>Reef Lake</b>		Reef Lake is a descriptive name suggested by Air Section, Topographical Survey.	85 P/03	63°09'00"	113°20'00"
<b>Reef Point</b>			78 F/14	74°47'00"	110°35'00"
<b>Refuge Cove</b>		Submitted May 29, 1964, by Marine Sciences. The CSS <i>Richardson</i> found good shelter here in 1963.	87 F/09	70°35'10"	116°04'00"
<b>Regina Bay</b>		Mr. Barnes states, "named by H. R. Wilson co-discoverer of the Rex. The reason for the name is obvious. Rex-Regina."	75 L/08	62°26'00"	110°20'00"
<b>Reid Lake</b>		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Mr. Reid (first name unknown).	85 I/06	62°28'00"	113°23'00"
<b>Reid Lake</b>		After W. Reid, Orkney-man with James Stewart and James Anderson expedition, 1855.	75 M/16	63°45'00"	110°00'00"
<b>Reindeer Channel</b>			107 B/13	68°53'25"	135°40'00"
<b>Reindeer Islands</b>		From blueprint map at Reindeer Station. Submitted January 10, 1962 by Dr. J. Ross Mackay.	107 C11	69°41'00"	134°14'10"
<b>Reindeer Lake</b>		John Franklin's First Overland Expedition (1819-22) reached and named Rein-Deer Lake, August 12, 1820.	85 P/13	63°53'00"	113°35'00"
<b>Reindeer Point</b>		Name suggested because at this point the reindeer are driven across the harbour for better grazing.	107 C08	69°24'08"	132°58'46"
<b>Reine-Élisabeth, îles de la</b> <i>See also Queen Elisabeth Islands</i>		Name of Pan-Canadian Significance, French name adopted 1984.	098 A06	76°20'00"	114°30'00"
<b>Relfe River</b>		Named in honour of Samuel Relfe, crew member of the HMS <i>Investigator</i> , 1850-1854.	98 F01	74°09'09"	124°24'47"
<b>Relief Islet</b>		Proposed by Marine Sciences. Suggested from the feeling of mariners when the ship's radar picks up the definite target of this islet in foggy weather May 29, 1964.	107 E/03	70°09'00"	130°48'00"
<b>Renaud Lake</b>		Commemorates Rifleman Leo Eugene Renaud, L/86771, 1 <sup>st</sup> Royal Winnipeg Rifles, who died on October 18, 1944.	75 B/03	60°01'00"	107°04'00"
<b>Rendez-vous, Lac</b>			97 B	68°53'00"	126°57'00"
<b>René Point</b>			85 G/05	61°28'00"	115°44'00"
<b>Rengleng Lake</b>			106 N/10	67°42'30"	132°35'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Rennie Lake</b>		Name commemorates Pilot Officer Henry Thompson Rennie, DFC (USA), J/17126, (83rd Bomb. Sqdn, USAAF) RCAF, who died on March 22, 1943.	75 H/12	61°32'00"	105°35'00"
<b>Resdelta Channel</b>		Name stemmed from 1942-1943 when the American Army was there.	85 H/05	61°20'20"	113°37'15"
<b>Resolution Bay</b>			85 H/04	61°06'00"	113°52'00"
<b>Rete Lake</b>			96 E/05	65°23'30"	127°57'00"
<b>Retort Lake</b>		Named because its shape resembles a chemical laboratory retort. Because of its shape it was used as a landmark and check point on flights.	65 M/16	63°56'34"	102°02'29"
<b>Reuben Lake</b>		Named after the Inuvialuit family, Reuben, of Paulatuk. Of the 68 residents of Darnby Bay in 1951, 37 were blood relatives of the patriarch Reuben, and 6 were related by marriage.	97 C/08	69°17'00"	124°17'00"
<b>Rex Lake</b>		This name has been in use since 1944 and was derived from the first mineral claims staked on its south shore.	85 I/15	62°45'00"	112°38'00"
<b>Reynolds Point</b>		Named by Robert McClure, 1851, possibly after Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds (1786-1861).	78 B/11	72°34'00"	110°42'00"
<b>Rhondda Lake</b>		Submitted November 14, 1934, by W. W. Amos, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, Regina, after Lord Rhondda, former promoter in northern territories as Rhondda Lake.	75 A/02	60°00'00"	104°48'00"
<b>Rib Lake</b>		Submitted February 28, 1938, by A. C. T. Shepperd, as supplied by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/08	62°20'40"	114°10'30"
<b>Richard Collinson Inlet</b> <i>See also Tununiq</i>		Named for Richard Collinson (1811-1883) commanded HMS <i>Enterprise</i> , 1850-1855 in the search for John Franklin, entering the North-West Passage through the Bering Strait.	88 A/15	72°54'42"	113°38'04"
<b>Richard, Mount</b>			96 E	65°33'05"	127°18'00"
<b>Richards Island</b>		Named by John Richardson, 1826, on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition 'in honour of the Governor of the Bank of England.'	107 C06	69°20'00"	134°30'10"
<b>Richards Point</b>		Named after Com. George Henry Richards (1820-1900), Commander of <i>Assistance</i> , and second in command, Belcher expedition, 1852-54.	99 A/10	76°34'00"	121°20'00"
<b>Richardson Island</b>		Named after John Richardson (1787-1865), arctic explorer; Surgeon and Naturalist in Franklin's land expeditions, 1819-20 and 1825-27; commanded boat expedition in search of John Franklin, 1848.	86 E/16	65°45'00"	118°21'00"
<b>Richardson Mountains</b>		Named after John Richardson (1787-1865), arctic explorer; Surgeon and Naturalist in Franklin's land expeditions, 1819-20 and 1825-27; commanded boat expedition in search of John Franklin, 1848.	107 B/04	68°20'00"	135°45'00"
<b>Rick Lake</b>			85 P/07	63°16'00"	112°54'00"
<b>Ridgers Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Cyril Frederick Ridgers, DFC, J/14577, 408 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 26, 1944.	65 E/03	61°07'00"	103°10'00"
<b>Ring Lake</b>			85 H/03	61°13'00"	113°07'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Risky Peak		Proposed by J. D. Aitken (GSC), 1984. Suggests dangerous character of the rocks forming the peak; huge blocks in the pass to the north attest to fairly recent, large-scale rock-falls.	105 P/08	63°23'23"	128°24'25"
Riss Lake		Proposed June 22, 1953 by chief cartographer as a local name.	86 B/06	64°25'00"	115°15'00"
Ritch Island		There was a John Ritch, boat builder who was with the Dease and Simpson Expedition of 1837-39. Possibly Ritch Island was named for him.	86 L/14	66°52'00"	119°18'00"
River Lake		English translation of the Dene name. Proposed by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/09	62°35'55"	114°05'00"
Rivett Lake		From map by Flight Lieutenant Rutledge, RCAF.	75 M/05	63°18'00"	111°50'00"
Robb Lake		After Group Commander J. M. Robb, RAF, of the Air Commission.	86 F/08	65°22'00"	116°02'00"
Robb River		Submitted December 29, 1938 by Chief Topographical Engineer after Group Captain J. M. Robb, RAF of the Air Commission.	86 F/01	65°13'00"	116°25'00"
Robert Lake		Robert Kuptana, Sachs Harbour resident, had a trapline here.	97 H/13	71°55'50"	123°07'25"
Robert Lake			75 K/06	62°23'00"	109°21'25"
Robillard Island		Named by Robert McClure 1851 probably for Lt. John Robilliard.	98 C/16	73°54'00"	124°28'00"
Robin Lake			75 K/06	62°28'00"	109°15'00"
Robinson Creek			75 D/11	60°43'00"	111°07'00"
Robinson Lake			75 D/15	60°48'00"	110°55'00"
Roche, Pointe de			85 C/16	60°53'00"	116°07'00"
Roche-qui-trempe-à-l'eau (Cliff)	"Rock by the river side"	Roughly translated from French, its base dipping almost perpendicular into the water.	95 O/05	63°18'20"	123°36'50"
Rocher Rouge Island		Descriptive of the rock formation colouring. Submitted by M. G. Cameron, chief cartographer, February 2, 1951.	86 K/05	66°23'00"	117°53'00"
Rocher, Lac du		Named 1889 by Warburton Pike.	75 M/06	63°27'00"	111°25'00"
Rochon Lake		Commemorates Major Robert Lionel Rochon, MC, Le Regiment de la Chaudière, RCIC, who died on April 25, 1945.	65 D/16	60°49'44"	102°01'21"
Rock Channel			107 B/12	68°42'00"	135°59'00"
Rock Cove			106 N/05	67°18'45"	133°41'20"
Rock Island		A peninsula on the south east corner of Latham Island.	85 J/08	62°28'00"	114°20'00"
Rock, Lake of the			85 H	61°30'20"	112°15'00"
Rocknest Bay		Submitted by Air Section, Topographical Survey, 1941. Named in 1924 by M. G. Cameron on account of a very prominent rock with a large nest on it.	76 C/01	64°10'00"	108°11'00"
Rocknest Lake		Named by John Franklin during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822. Recommended July 27, 1946 by Canon J. H. Webster, St. Andrew's Anglican mission, Coppermine [Kugluktuk].	86 G/09	65°39'00"	114°23'00"
Rockpoint Lake			75 C/08	60°16'00"	108°20'00"
Rockslide Pass		Proposed by Dr. H. Gabrielse who states, "This east-west pass is marked by a spectacular rockslide near its west end."	95 M/05	63°20'00"	127°40'00"
Rocky Island		Island in Mackenzie River downstream from mouth of Wrigley River.	95 O/05	63°15'10"	123°34'30"
Rocky Lake		From John Franklin's map of First Overland Expedition, 1819-22. Reached by Franklin August 5, 1820.	85 J/16	63°00'00"	114°20'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Rodd Head		Named by Robert McClure, 1851 during the search for the missing Franklin party.	88 F/02	74°13'00"	117°20'00"
Rodrigues Lake		Commemorates Signalman George Rodrigues, D/116199, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, who died on May 26, 1945.	86 B/13	64°47'00"	115°38'00"
Rogers Lake		Named by J. M. Bell, 1899, after Dr. R. V. Rogers, Kingston, Ont.	86 K/05	66°23'00"	117°30'00"
Rolfe Lake		From map by Flight Lieutenant Rutledge, RCAF.	75 M/04	63°05'00"	111°45'00"
Rome Lake		Name commemorates Rome, Italy, where the Battle for Rome occurred in the spring of 1944. Canadian troops fought with Allied forces as the US/Cdn Unit - 1st Special Service Force to liberate the city of Rome.	86 D/08	64°19'00"	118°20'00"
Rond Lake			106 P/02	67°05'00"	128°30'00"
Root River			95 J/06	62°26'00"	123°18'00"
Rorey Lake			106 I/16	66°55'00"	128°24'00"
Rosalie Creek		Submitted March 19, 1932, by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, as supplied by H. E. Pearson, DLS, 1923-1924.	96 G/04	65°01'20"	123°50'35"
Roscoe River		Named by John Richardson, 1826, 'after the eloquent historian of the Medici' - William Roscoe (1753-1831), an English historian. Named during Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	97 D/09	69°40'00"	120°57'00"
Rose Lake		After M. E. Rose, of London, England, a director of mining corp. of Canada. Submitted September 20, 1939, by Chief Topographical Engineer.	85 P/06	63°18'00"	113°23'00"
Ross Lake		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Jack (John) Ross.	85 I/11	62°41'00"	113°15'00"
Ross River		From Y. O. Fortier's discharge of Ross Lake which was named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, after a member of his 1935 field party.	85 I/11	62°38'00"	113°12'00"
Rotten Creek		Fred Carpenter and Angus Elias built a snow house in this area; the snow proved to be rotten and consequently they spent an uncomfortable night.	98B07	72°28'08"	125°07'03"
Rouge Mountain		Submitted September 14, 1944 by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 D/11	64°32'00"	127°04'00"
Rouge Mountain River		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada. Possibly named in association with Rouge Mountain.	96 D/10	64°42'00"	126°50'00"
Rouge Range			95 N/05	63°15'00"	125°50'00"
Roulante Lake		After a Dene woman who accompanied John Franklin during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 A/12	64°34'00"	113°45'00"
Round Island		Named by Joe Lafferty, a long time resident of Fort Simpson, February 1, 1974.	95 J/06	62°22'00"	123°21'00"
Round Island			85 H/04	61°09'00"	113°46'45"
Roundrock Lake		Reached August 20, 1820, by John Franklin's First Overland Expedition; to west of where they built Fort Enterprise: 'Round-rock Lake' in Franklin's text.	86 A/06	64°23'00"	113°25'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Rowley Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Colonel John William Horsley Rowley, DSO, North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, RCIC, who died on March 26, 1945.	75 A/09	60°30'00"	104°25'00"
Roy's Eddy		Teetl'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after Roy Wright.	106 M/16	67°52'44"	134°28'15"
Roy Creek		Teetl'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°27'32"	134°53'18"
Rudd Channel		The name apparently was adopted from one John Rudd, who was a local fisherman and built on the west bank of this channel. John Rudd was a resident of Hay River in 1949-50, however, it's understood he was a long time resident of Yellowknife and used the above cabin as a summer outpost camp when the commercial fishing industry opened in Hay River. This would appear to be the only name ever given to this branch of the West Channel and was adopted as 'Rudd's Channel,' as he was the only resident on it.	85 B/13	60°51'00"	115°48'00"
Rufus Lake		Named for Charles (Kitli) Rufus, manager of native Reindeer Herd no. 1, near Anderson River. Drowned in wreck of <i>Cally</i> off Liverpool Bay.	107 D10	69°35'00"	129°59'10"
Rufus River		Name commemorates Charlie (Kitli) Rufus, who, along with his father, Rufus Kalialuk, managed the first Anderson River reindeer herd. The two men tragically died when their boat, <i>Cally</i> , sank in 1944.	97 H05	71°24'53"	123°34'08"
Rumbly Creek		Submitted by H. F. Nicholson, Inland Waters, April 3, 1974.	106 G/06	65°25'00"	131°09'00"
Rummy Creek		A good sized creek draining Rummy Lake east of the Horneday River. Locally known by this name. (Probably named in association with Rummy Lake.)	97 D/04	69°11'00"	123°23'00"
Rummy Lake		Locally known by this name after a forced stay by the lake for several days when the Inuit played rummy to while away the time.	97 D/04	69°05'00"	123°38'00"
Runa Lake			75 E/05	61°26'00"	111°58'00"
Rupp Lake		Submitted March 2, 1951 by M. G. Cameron, chief cartographer, as applied by the field geologist after a trapper who has spent most of his life in the area.	85 P/16	63°50'00"	112°15'00"
Russel Bay		Named by J. Mackintosh Bell, 1899, after Dr. Colin K. Russel, a Montreal physician.	96 G/07	65°28'30"	122°53'25"
Russell Channel			85 J/13	62°52'00"	116°00'00"
Russell Inlet		Named after the distinguished Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh - James Russell (1754-1836); named by John Richardson, 1826 on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	107 E/03	70°08'00"	130°00'00"
Russell Lake		The name was proposed in 1924 by Dominion Surveyor G.H. Blanchet who wrote: "Joined to Lake Marian by channel quarter mile long about two chains wide and having a slight current. Local names are Bearshoulder and Corbeau; suggested name Russell Lake after J. Russell for two years my assistant on the survey of Great Slave Lake."	85 O/04	63°00'00"	115°47'00"





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Rat River in the Richardson Mountains Curtis Merrill /NWT Archives/N-1992-192:0037

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Russell Point</b>		Named after John, 1st Earl Russell (1792-1878), known as Lord John Russell till 1861; an English statesman, orator and author; became leader of the Whig party in 1834; Home Secretary, 1835-39; Secretary for war and the Colonies, 1839-41, and British Prime Minister, 1846-52, 1865-66; Foreign Secretary, and, later, President of the Council, 1852-55; named by Robert McClure, 1853.	88 D/12	73°32'00"	115°18'00"
<b>Russell, Cape</b>		Named by George Meham, 1853, after 'my first Captain, to whom I am indebted for much kindness during my first cruise at sea.' Meham entered the navy in the HMS <i>Ardent</i> under Capt. Russell in 1841 and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> in the search for the missing Franklin party 1850-54.	88 G/07	75°15'00"	117°40'00"
<b>Rusty Creek</b>			96 E/12	65°37'57"	127°40'10"
<b>Rusty Lake</b>			96 C/12	64°32'30"	125°32'20"
<b>Ruth Island</b>		Submitted July 29, 1941 by A. L. Cumming for D. L. McKeand, member of Geographic Board, NWT, as used in Geological Survey notes 1935-40.	85 J/08	62°18'15"	114°14'30"
<b>Rutledge Lake</b>		After Flight Officer H. H. C. Rutledge, RCAF, who was engaged in photography over this area. Proposed by M. G. Cameron, DLS.	75 E/10	61°33'00"	110°47'00"
<b>Rutledge River</b>		After Flight Officer H. H. C. Rutledge, RCAF, who was engaged in photography over this area. Proposed by M. G. Cameron, DLS, submitted November 17, 1937.	85 H/01	61°03'35"	112°01'00"
<b>Rutley Creek</b>			65 M/01	63°01'00"	102°07'00"
<b>Ruttledge Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Alfred John de Laune Ruttledge, DFC, Flying Cross (Netherlands), J/15160, 168 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on December 15, 1944.	75 A/12	60°35'00"	105°52'00"
<b>Ryan Lake</b>		Submitted January 6, 1944, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as a name in common use locally.	85 J/09	62°35'15"	114°22'25"
<b>Rymer Islet</b>		Named for Dr. Rymer, English philanthropist and medical missionary at Fort Resolution 1908-12.	85 H/04	61°12'00"	113°42'00"
<b>S</b>					
<b>Sabine Bay</b>		Named after Maj.-General Sir Edward Sabine, R.A. (1788-1883). Astronomer to the John Ross expedition, 1818, and to the William Parry expedition, 1819-20.	78 G11	75°39'00"	109°30'00"
<b>Sabine Peninsula</b>		Named by William E. Parry, 1820, probably after Maj.-General Sir Edward Sabine, R.A. (1788-1883). Astronomer to the John Ross expedition, 1818, and to the Parry expedition, 1819-20.	79 B/06	76°20'00"	109°30'00"
<b>Sabourin Bay</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Joseph Jean Paul Sabourin, DFC, J/3519, 145 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 16, 1942.	85 J/02	62°01'40"	114°52'00"
<b>Sabourin Point</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Joseph Jean Paul Sabourin, DFC, J/3519, 145 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 16, 1942.	85 J/02	62°01'35"	114°50'20"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Sachowia Point		Proposed by G. H. Blanchet, December 18, 1922 as 'Shachowia Point'-a massive headland, one of the most prominent features on this shore, used as a sailing direction.	75 L/05	62°22'00"	111°44'00"
Sachs Harbour		Named after the schooner <i>Mary Sachs</i> , of the Canadian Arctic Expedition which was beached here in 1914. The <i>Mary Sachs</i> was bought at Nome in 1913 to carry provisions for the expedition.	97 G/15	71°58'25"	125°15'00"
Sachs River		Proposed by T. H. Manning, April 23, 1953, because the river flows into Sachs Harbour.	97G15	71°58'50"	125°11'54"
Saddle Lake			85 N/16	63°56'00"	116°29'00"
Saddleback Point		Named for its appearance.	97 D/14	69°50'00"	122°42'00"
Sadene Lake			97 B/14	68°52'00"	126°37'00"
Safety Channel		Submitted by Marine Sciences, May 29, 1964, for the deep water in this channel and the protection given in adverse weather.	87 F/09	70°35'00"	116°44'00"
Sahndaa Creek	Possibly "Bear Den Creek"	Slavey name supplied from Fort Simpson.	95 J/01	62°04'20"	122°11'20"
Sahu Lake			95 E/08	61°19'00"	126°01'00"
Sakvalunat Point	"Strong current"	Provided with translation by Emmanuel Felix and Old Felix at Tuktoyaktuk, to Helen Kerfoot, August, 1977.	107C09	69°41'55"	132°15'08"
Salatreil River		Submitted March 19, 1932 by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, from J. MacIntosh Bell's report 1900.	96 G/10	65°32'55"	122°47'10"
Saline Island		In the Mackenzie River downstream from confluence of Redstone River.	96 C/07	64°19'00"	124°42'00"
Saline River			96 C/07	64°17'20"	124°31'10"
Salkeld Lake		Submitted March 24, 1938 by Topo Survey after Constable H. Salkeld Lake who patrolled this area in 1925.	75 F/05	61°25'00"	109°50'00"
Salmon Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Salmon</i> (Commander E. O. Bickford, RN, DSO), presumed mined 9 July 1940 off the south west coast of Norway.	75 C/13	60°47'00"	109°49'00"
Salmon Point		Named after John Salmon, sledge crew; accompanied McClintock "in all three journeys."	89B11	76°30'18"	118°34'13"
Salt Lake		Salt Lake was formerly approved on September 7, 1950.	85 A/13	60°56'30"	113°46'00"
Salt Mountain			85 A/01	60°02'00"	112°26'00"
Salt River		Submitted April 20, 1929 by F. H. Peters as shown on 1902 maps by Camsell.	85 A/01	60°06'40"	112°13'50"
Sam McRae Lake		It is known locally by this name, especially by aviators, and has appeared under this name on the reports of consulting geologists. The origin of the name is not known.	96 E/14	65°56'25"	127°08'00"
Sam River		Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°57'51"	134°46'20"
Samandre Lake		Named by John Franklin after Francois Samandrè, one of the Canadian Voyageurs on his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	86 G/14	65°58'00"	115°16'00"
Sambaa Ehda (Point)	"Trout point"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A06	60°27'34"	121°13'49"
Sambaa K'e (Lake)	"Place of trout"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band. The lake was created when Godéhle lay down to rest on the muskeg. Formerly Trout Lake.	095A11	60°33'02"	121°14'26"
Sambaaljah (Outlet)	"Water flowing out from Sambaa K'e"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A11	60°45'19"	121°07'50"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Sambaaljah Tláh (Bay)</b>	"Water flowing out from Sambaak'e-bay"	Slavey name from Sambaak'e Dene Band.	095A11	60°43'51"	121°08'47"
<b>Sammon Lake</b>		Commemorates Sergeant Richard Sammon, MM, B/55534, Algonquin Regiment, RCIC, who died on April 8, 1945.	75 H/14	61°55'00"	105°20'00"
<b>Sammon's Creek</b>			106 H/08	65°27'00"	128°13'00"
<b>Samuel Point</b>		Named by George H. Richards, 1853.	88 G/11	75°32'00"	118°28'00"
<b>Sand Hills</b>		This is a local name for a line of sand bluffs very conspicuous from seaward and generally free from snow the year round. Submitted by Department of NA&NR, August 24, 1965.	97G09	71°42'03"	124°01'38"
<b>Sanders Creek</b>		Name submitted by Dr. J. MacKay, geologist from the University of British Columbia. Name used by trappers in the area.	107D11	69°33'54"	130°27'33"
<b>Sanderson Lake</b>		Name commemorates Flying Officer Stephen Andrew Sanderson, AFM, J/21297, RCAF, who died on October 20, 1943.	75 H/07	61°20'00"	104°55'00"
<b>Sandhill Bay</b>		Named Sandy Bay, by George Back, from the conspicuous sand-ridges that here form the divide between the lake and the Great Fish River during his Arctic Land Expedition, 1833-1835.	76 C/08	64°24'00"	108°27'00"
<b>Sandhill Lake</b>		Proposed by Mr. Barnes because of the high sand banks on parts of the lake and on the island.	75 L/08	62°17'00"	110°08'00"
<b>Sandhill River</b>		Submitted October 22, 1954, by chief cartographer as a descriptive name used by T. H. Manning on notes on Banks Island.	97H07	71°27'11"	121°47'00"
<b>Sandy Creek</b>			85 L/11	62°37'00"	119°13'00"
<b>Sandy Lake</b>		From John Franklin's map of his First Overland Expedition, reached August 15, 1820.	86 A/03	64°09'00"	113°05'00"
<b>Sandy Lake</b>		Name proposed by Army Survey Party, Fort Norman [Tulita] and Fort Franklin [Déljé] Dene of November 7, 1958.	96 C/14	64°57'00"	125°18'00"
<b>Sandy Lake</b>			85 B/10	60°31'30"	114°35'00"
<b>Sandy Lake</b>			75 J/13	62°50'00"	107°30'00"
<b>Sandy Lake</b>			75 A/13	60°52'00"	105°30'00"
<b>Sandy Point</b>			75 C/05	60°26'00"	109°51'00"
<b>Sandy Point</b>		Site of Panarctic's second proposal, 1969.	89A05	76°27'24"	115°27'48"
<b>Sandy Portage</b>		From John Franklin's sketch map of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822.	85 O/08	63°17'00"	114°13'00"
<b>Sandy River</b>			85 B/13	60°50'00"	115°37'20"
<b>Saneraun Hills</b>		Saneraun Hills submitted under a list of names from Father Henri Tardy, OMI, verified by Jimmy (Inuk) to Captain Matheson who sent it to Mr. Arnold at the conclusion of his field operation 1959.	87 H/07	71°25'00"	113°25'00"
<b>Sangro, Cape</b>		Name commemorates the World War II battle at Sangro River, Italy, where Canadians fought, 1943.	107D16	69°52'19"	128°35'49"
<b>Saningayualuk River</b>	"Crooked" or "comes in at an angle"	Sannigayualok River sent in by George Hobson, PCSP. Wrong direction to follow for the Kellett River and Sachs Harbour when returning from trapping.	98 B/08	72°17'40"	124°00'30"
<b>Sans Sault Rapids</b>			106 H/10	65°42'00"	128°48'00"
<b>Sans-disant, Lac</b>		Submitted July 2, 1940 by Air Section, Topographical Survey.	75 M	63°20'00"	111°37'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Santy Lake		Commemorates Warrant Officer Class II Samuel Ferrier Santy, R/70915, 200 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 16, 1942.	75 A/01	60°00'00"	104°09'00"
Sapper Ranges		In honour of "The Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers." This area was surveyed by the Army Engineers. Sapper is the rank or title which a man first holds on joining the Engineers and is derived from the sapping or mining duties as carried out in earlier days by military Engineers. All ranks of the Corps take pride in being called 'Sappers' and it has become the familiar name by which members of the Corps are known.	105 I/10	62°40'00"	128°30'00"
Sarah Lake			85 N/14	63°45'00"	117°10'00"
Sardine Creek		Name obtained by S. L. Blusson, Geological Survey of Canada from employees at Tungsten while in field & supplied 16/10/67 to D. Kines.	105 H/16	61°58'00"	128°14'00"
Sardlat Island		Suggested July 7, 1961 by Dominion Hydrographer as applied to the larger island.	97 F/01	70°11'00"	124°23'00"
Sarka Lake		Commemorates Trooper Kenneth Frank Sarka, L/58770, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, who died on July 2, 1942.	65 D/01	60°00'24"	102°24'26"
Sarristo, Point		Name in local use after someone who lives in the locality (1947).	85 F/03	61°10'00"	117°12'00"
Sass River		Submitted by E. Thompson Seton in 1908.	85 A/07	60°17'40"	112°53'40"
Satah River			106 M/02	67°03'40"	134°50'30"
Satchik River		Name used on G. Hobson's map, 1981.	98 C01	73°10'30"	124°36'42"
Satellite Bay		Named by Francis McClintock, after the 'satellite' sledge used in his sledge journeys, 1853; sledge probably named after HMS <i>Satellite</i> , one of the ships on the Brazilian station when McClintock was serving in 1843 in the Gorgon, another vessel of the same fleet; name possibly also suggested as it was a tender - satellite - to the other and larger sledge.	89 C/07	77°23'00"	117°18'00"
Satin Lake		Submitted July 9, 1937 by Surveyor General from map of Great Slave Lake (Eastern Sheet) 1932.	75 K/02	62°13'00"	108°30'00"
Saunders Lake		From Y. O. Fortier and Eric Fry after a well-known cook of the region who was with GSC party working in the Ross Lake area in 1943.	85 I/11	62°37'00"	113°12'00"
Sauvage, Lac du		Named on GSC map. Mackenzie River Basin, 1921. Submitted September 14, 1940 by K. G. Chipman, Acting Chief Topographical Engineer, Topographical Survey.	76 D/09	64°37'00"	109°58'00"
Savage Head		Probably named after William Savage, one of George Nares' sledge crew, 1853.	88 H/02	75°11'00"	113°53'00"
Savannah Lake		Named after Savannah sparrows observed here by John Carroll in 1938.	76 C/07	64°27'00"	108°54'00"
Savevrak Channel	"Little knife"	Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/11	68°34'20"	134°28'25"
Saviktok Point	"Large"	Derived from the Inuvialuktun word 'saviktok', this point is quite prominent.	107 C08	69°25'47"	132°58'02"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Savoy Lake		Commemorates Major Paul Richard Savoy, MiD, les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, RCIC, who died on August 19, 1942.	86 B/06	64°26'00"	115°26'00"
Sawmill Bay			86 E/10	65°43'00"	118°49'00"
Sawmill Channel			85 H/04	61°12'15"	113°42'20"
Sawmill Island		Locally known as Sawmill Island in 1958, because there was a saw mill on the island dating back before 1923. During Canol days the American army had a saw mill on the island.	85 A/01	60°03'00"	112°11'00"
Sawmill Mountain		The mountain received its name from a saw mill which was at its base during 1929-30.	95 B /13	60°48'00"	123°40'00"
Sayunei Range	"Rocks of the bighorn"	Derived from traditional Shúhtagot'ine name.	106 P/15	64°00'00"	128°50'00"
Scented Grass Hills		Translation of traditional North Slavey name. Name used by Dr. John Richardson from Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827. Map in report shows Gai-et-Thella Hill.	96 J/01	66°08'00"	122°30'00"
Schaefer Lakes			75 D/03	60°05'00"	111°23'00"
Scheelar Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Andrew Frank Scheelar, J/13449, 408 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on January 5, 1945.	75 I/02	62°04'03"	104°43'41"
Schist Lakes			75 K/05	62°22'00"	109°55'00"
School Draw		A school was located in this draw (valley) which was half-way between Con Mine and Old Town but is now completely within the City of Yellowknife.	85 J/08	62°27'05"	114°21'20"
Schooner Channel		This channel came into use as it provided a short cut for small crafts across the Mackenzie Delta to the East Channel.	107 B/06	68°16'00"	134°47'00"
Schooner Creek			96 E/07	65°18'15"	126°40'50"
Schuyter Point		Named by Robert McClure, 1851 during his search for the missing Franklin party.	97 H16	71°53'03"	120°23'05"
Schwandt River		Commemorates Lieutenant Edward Gustav Schwandt, Canadian Scottish Regiment, RCIC, who died on August 27, 1944.	64 D/01	60°07'24"	102°12'42"
Schwerdt Lake		Submitted June 13, 1947, by Chief Topographical Engineer as supplied by C. M. Duncan after a well known prospector and developer in the area.	86 B/06	64°23'00"	115°16'00"
Scissor Lakes		Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/11	68°42'00"	134°01'00"
Scotstoun Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy armed merchant cruiser HMS <i>Scotstoun</i> , sunk on 13 Jun, 1940 by German submarine U-25.	86 G/11	65°37'00"	115°06'00"
Scott Lake			85 I/12	62°39'00"	113°34'00"
Scott Lake		Submitted November 19, 1934, by W. W. Amos, Dept Minineral and Natural Resources, Regina, after Walter Scott, first Premier of Saskatchewan 1905 to 1916.	75 B/01	60°02'00"	106°04'00"
Scott, Cape		Probably named after Robert C. Scott, Asst.-Surgeon of HMS <i>Resolute</i> , 1852-54, in search for the Franklin expedition.	89 A11	76°30'53"	114°42'03"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Scotty Creek		Named after Scotty Crombie, a World War I veteran and former fire ranger in the 1920s. For his exploit in the war of cleaning out a machine gun nest he was awarded the military medal. He camped on this creek and one year was held up for six weeks by high water and driftwood conditions. He was found dead in his cabin on Flint Rapids by the RCMP patrol in the winter of 1934 or 1935. Everything that would burn had been chopped up and gone into the stove including the cellar door. He was buried in the cellar of his cabin and the cabin destroyed.	95 H/05	61°26'10"	121°33'30"
Scotty Lake		After Scotty McLeod, a prospector with the Karl Springer Exploration Co. Submitted September 20, 1939, by Chief Topographical Engineer.	85 P/07	63°28'00"	112°59'00"
Scraper Lake		Several scrapers of Dene origin found nearby at an old campsite. Submitted August 21, 1963, by J. V. Ross, Geological Survey.	86 B/14	64°56'00"	115°26'00"
Sea Otter Harbour		So called by the Banks Island Inuit after one of their schooners, the <i>Sea Otter</i> , which is believed to have wintered there.	98B10	72°36'37"	125°59'50"
Sea Otter Island		So named by the Inuit after one of their schooners, the <i>Sea Otter</i> , which, it is believed, at one time sheltered from the ice there.	98 B/10	72°33'00"	125°10'15"
Sea Otter River		Derived from the fact that its mouth is at Sea Otter Harbour. Submitted September 16, 1965 by G. W. Rowley.	98B09	72°37'05"	124°57'20"
Seagull Island		Translation of Dene name.	96 C/11	64°44'40"	125°05'40"
Seahorse Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Seahorse</i> , lost to either depth charges or ramming off Helgoland between 29 December 1939 and 7 January 1940.	76 D/06	64°18'00"	111°15'00"
Seal Bay		Local name used from the settlement of Tuktoyaktuk.	107 E/03	70°09'00"	130°41'00"
Seal Camp Beach		Where William Kuptana and Peter Esau of Sachs Harbour went ice fishing in the mid 1960s.	97 G/16	71°46'40"	124°27'00"
Seal Island		Name supplied February 26, 1959, by T. C. Douglas, superintendent, Reindeer Range Station, as in local use.	107C06	69°24'30"	134°51'40"
Seal Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Seal</i> , captured by the Germans May 5, 1940.	76 C/10	64°40'00"	108°58'00"
Seal Lake		Local name supplied by G. W. Rowley, February 11, 1974.	107C03	69°12'00"	134°43'10"
Seaplane Lake		Named because the lake is suitable for pontoon equipped planes.	95 E/07	61°25'00"	126°48'00"
Second Canyon		Submitted September 16, 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas, Geological Survey. Local usage.	95 F/07	61°19'00"	124°40'00"
Second Carp Portage		From John Franklin's sketch map of First Overland Expedition. August 11, 1820, crossed the Upper Carp Portage, and embarked on the lake of that name.	85 P/12	63°39'00"	113°45'00"
Second Creek		Proposed March 13, 1952 by Geographical Branch for the stream draining the second valley from the coast west to the Hornaday River.	97 D/04	69°13'00"	123°29'00"
Second Lake			85 K/03	62°06'00"	117°26'00"
Seepage Lake			96 E/07	65°18'00"	126°49'00"
Séguin, Lac		Named by Émile Petitot after Jean Séguin, OMI.	86 C/06	64°23'00"	117°23'00"
Sekwi Brook	"My Boy"	Dene word.	105 P/07	63°26'00"	128°35'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Sekwi Canyon	"My Boy"	Dene word.	105 P/05	63°27'00"	129°35'00"
Sekwi Mountain	"My Boy"	Dene word.	105 P/07	63°28'00"	128°39'00"
Sekwi Range	"My Boy"	Dene word.	105 P/10	63°35'00"	128°54'00"
Self Lake		After A. H. Self, Second Deputy of the Under Secretary of the Air Ministry, member of the Air Commission.	86 F/06	65°18'00"	117°15'00"
Sellwood Bay		Named by John Richardson, 1826, after Henry Sellwood, brother-in-law of Franklin (married his sister, Sarah). Named on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	97 C/15	69°55'00"	125°00'00"
Selwyn Lake		Named after Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn (1824-90), then (1893) Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.	75 A/01	60°05'00"	104°25'00"
Selwyn Mountains			106 D/14	65°00'00"	135°00'00"
Sentinel Point		Named by Mr. Pearson DLS, because it is a commanding feature in sight from Kluziai Island to the entrance of Charlton Bay.	75 K/13	62°49'50"	109°57'50"
Senton Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Claude Senton, J/9686, 422 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on May 24, 1944.	75 C/01	60°00'00"	108°02'00"
Separation, Point		Named by John Franklin, 1826, at this point the Second Overland Expedition divided; Franklin to explore the coast westward and John Richardson to explore it eastward.	106 M/09	67°36'30"	134°05'00"
Servant Lake		Submitted February 9, 1936, by Surveyor General as L. Servant, a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°04'00"	117°57'00"
Seton Creek			85 A/02	60°10'55"	112°42'40"
Seton Island		Supplied by G. H. Blanchet, December 18, 1922, from Earnest Thompson Seton, author.	85 I/01	62°00'20"	112°05'00"
Seven Islands Lake		Proposed March 13, 1952, by Geographical Branch: "one of the larger lakes between the lower courses of the Hornaday and Brock rivers." Known locally by this name from the numerous small islands in the lake.	97 D/05	69°17'00"	123°00'00"
Shadow Lake		Presumably from claims maps. Submitted January 21, 1965, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queen's University.	85 J/09	62°34'00"	114°21'00"
Shagory Lake		Submitted January 5, 1950, by M. G. Cameron, Chief cartographer, after an employee of Mercury Gold Mines Limited.	86 B/12	64°36'00"	115°32'00"
Shale Lake			106 A/05	64°28'00"	129°36'50"
Shaler Mountains		Named by Vilhjalmur Stefansson in memory of an unexcelled teacher and charming gentleman, Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University.	77 G/13	71°55'00"	111°30'00"
Shallow Bay		Name supplied by Dr. L. E. Robinson, October, 1945. Application considered as from Olivier Islands to point near end of West Channel.	107 B/13	68°50'00"	135°40'00"
Shamrock Lake			86 B/14	64°47'00"	115°00'00"
Shark Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Shark</i> , lost July 6, 1940. Submitted February 24, 1941, by Topo Survey.	75 C/05	60°28'00"	109°32'00"
Sharples Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer James David Sharples, DFC, J/19986, 418 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 16, 1945.	85 P/15	63°53'00"	112°59'00"
Sharrie Lake		This name has been in use since the spring of 1946.	85 I/10	62°36'00"	112°58'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Sharun Lake		Submitted March 7, 1951, by F. A. McCall and 23 residents of Fort Smith after M. R. Sharun who died June 22, 1950, at Taltheilei Narrows; served overseas in RCAF, won DFC, northern pilot who did much to assist in opening up the NWT and to make possible development of its resources.	85 K/04	62°05'00"	117°33'00"
Shattered Range		Descriptive - geological peculiarities - ancient faults.	106 A/13	64°49'00"	129°45'00"
Shaw Lake		Commemorates Sergeant Robert Shaw, MM, B/73142, 48th Highlanders of Canada, who died on October 14, 1944.	86 A/10	64°37'00"	112°46'00"
Shea Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Edward Lees Shea, J/4521, 144 Sqdn, RCAF, of Netherhill, Saskatchewan, who died November 5, 1941.	75 C/02	60°00'00"	108°33'00"
Sheaf Creek		Name indicated on map by Frank S. Bailey, Game Officer at Fort Simpson, October 5, 1960, no origin was given.	95 F/08	61°15'00"	124°28'00"
Shearpin Creek		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service memo dated, November 6, 1963.	107D15	69°47'23"	129°09'17"
Sheep Falls		This area has an abundance of limestone deposits which sheep love to eat and there are always sheep at the bottom of these falls which are approximately 80 ft high. The name is in use among sportsmen in the area.	95 K/07	62°28'00"	124°36'00"
Sheep Lick Creek			106 A/15	64°59'15"	128°54'10"
Sheep Mountain		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor General from Canol #1 Reconnaissance map of NWT from Mackenzie River to Ross River by Lt. Col. Rogers, US Army.	96 D/14	64°52'00"	127°01'00"
Sheepbed Creek		There are sheep dig beds near the head waters of this creek.	95 L/15	62°46'00"	126°46'00"
Shegonla Hills	"Jack Pine Hills"	Name supplied by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT, 1972.	95 P/12	63°40'00"	121°30'00"
Sheh Nèekàì' (Lake)	"Grizzly bear – wounded"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/10	67°38'44"	132°37'10"
Sheldon Lake			85 N/07	63°18'00"	116°48'00"
Shelf Lake			105 I/01	62°08'00"	128°09'00"
Shellabear Point		Named after W. B. Shellabear, Second Master on the HMS <i>Assistance</i> in Horatio Thomas Austin's expedition, 1850.	88 E/15	74°53'00"	113°18'00"
Shelter Bay		Referred to locally by this name.	75 L/15	62°49'00"	110°31'00"
Shelter Creek			107 B/10	68°40'45"	133°04'30"
Shelter Island		Shelter from ice and weather may be obtained behind this island.	98F08	74°23'48"	124°12'10"
Shepley Island		Commemorates Rifleman Robert A. Shepley, L/27568, Regina Rifle Regiment, who died on August 13, 1944.	75 A/01	60°00'00"	104°19'00"
Sherman Lake			85 N/07	63°27'00"	116°31'00"
Sherwood Lake		Sherwood Lake is named for a former Norman Wells resident, Angus Sherwood. He operated a saw mill in Fort Simpson and moved to Norman Wells in 1948 or 1949. Before he died in the late 1960s, he had worked for Imperial Oil, and had run the post office and the liquor store in the settlement.	96 E/07	65°16'00"	126°45'00"
Sherwood Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Donald Joseph Sherwood, MiD, 22nd Armoured Regt., Canadian Grenadier Guards, who died on September 20, 1944.	65 D/14	60°52'00"	103°22'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Shethko Falls</b>	"Mountain falls"	Derived from a Chipewyan word.	75 D/12	60°39'00"	111°59'00"
<b>Shezal Canyon</b>	"Crooked"	Derived from Shúhtagot'ine traditional name.	95 M/12	63°44'00"	127°51'00"
<b>Shih Han (Creek)</b>	"Grizzly bear-river"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M12	67°43'03"	135°53'06"
<b>Shihndáákaá (Ridge)</b>	"Straight-up Ridge"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	085 D12	60°36'43"	119°56'31"
<b>Shihndáákaá Tselaa (Ridge)</b>	"Little Straight-up Ridge"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095 A09	60°39'52"	120°15'29"
<b>Shim Lake</b>		From trappers in the area.	107 A/15	68°47'00"	129°02'00"
<b>Shingle Point</b>			75 J/05	62°16'50"	107°38'24"
<b>Ship Island</b>		Named for its similarity to a ship when seen at a distance.	97 D/14	69°51'00"	122°41'00"
<b>Shildii (Rock)</b>	"Sitting down"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. A well known Gwich'in story is related to this location.	106 M/07	67°17'19"	134°54'37"
<b>Shildii Njùu' (Island)</b>	Shildii – "its' island"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°17'35"	134°53'00"
<b>Shoal Bay</b>		Submitted because shoals were found across the entire entrance to this bay.	87 F/10	70°36'45"	117°21'00"
<b>Shoal Point</b>			85 G/12	61°35'00"	115°41'00"
<b>Shoemaker Lake</b>		Commemorates Pilot Officer Wilbert Andrews Shoemaker, DFC, J/7035, 15 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on July 26, 1942.	75 I/08	62°24'00"	104°18'24"
<b>Shoh K'adh (Lake)</b>	"Black bear – fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/11	67°30'46"	133°16'32"
<b>Shona Lake</b>		Submitted July 20, 1951, by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as local use.	85 P/04	63°11'00"	113°59'00"
<b>Shoran Lake</b>			98 D/09	73°31'32"	120°18'07"
<b>Shore Pingo</b>		Proposed February 21, 1967, by Marine Sciences because the term pingo has been officially accepted.	107 C09	69°31'11"	132°58'14"
<b>Short Point Lake</b>			85 J/16	62°45'30"	114°13'00"
<b>Shot Lake</b>		Presumably from claims map. Submitted January 21, 1965, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Queen's University.	85 J/09	62°32'00"	114°20'00"
<b>Shoti Lake</b>		An Anglicised, shortened form of the Tłjchq name, Behcho Ti. A reference to an old man who used to live there. John Russell journal 1925, July 22, mentions Bay-sho-ti.	85 N/01	63°07'00"	116°26'00"
<b>Shotserhdie Lake</b>	"One who went to sleep" lake.	Altered Dene name, properly spelt Shots'erehdie.	96 M/06	67°22'00"	127°01'00"
<b>Shuh Ehnjuu Njik (Creek)</b>	"Drum – timbered area – creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	116 P/09	67°43'28"	136°24'42"
<b>Sibbeston Lake</b>		Name proposed by Field Officer in 1949, after George Sibbeston who trapped the area for many years. Known by that name now.	95 G/15	61°45'00"	122°44'10"
<b>Sibbeston River</b>		Name derived from Sibbeston Lake, proposed by Field Officer in 1949 "after George Sibbeston who trapped the area for many years. Known by that name now".	95 G/14	61°52'00"	123°28'00"
<b>Sid Lake</b>		This name was first applied on the RCMP sketch map of a patrol from Stony Rapids to Dubaunt Lake. Submitted July 12, 1946, by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General.	65 L/05	62°16'00"	104°04'00"
<b>Sidney Dobson, Mount</b>		Submitted July 11, 1938, by H. F. Lambart after Sidney Dobson, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada.	95 L/04	62°01'00"	127°37'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Sifton Lake		Named June 26, 1900, by J. W. Tyrell, "in honour of the Minister of the Interior."	75 O/15	63°45'00"	106°33'00"
Siksik Hill		Siksik named after a former special constable for the RCMP.	98 B07	72°23'39"	125°12'53"
Siksik Island		On map from George Hobson, PCSP, 1981.	98 B07	72°29'34"	125°20'10"
Siksik Lake		This is a local name derived from the lake's proximity to Siksik Hill and Siksik Point. Named after a former special constable for the RCMP.	98 B/07	72°23'00"	125°05'00"
Siksik Point		Siksik named after a former special constable for the RCMP.	98 B07	72°25'15"	125°25'20"
Silas Bay		Named after Silas Palayok, a member of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's party of 1909-1912.	97 F/02	70°02'00"	125°09'00"
Silent Hills		Submitted by R. J. W. Douglas, November 14, 1958, for low hills north of South Nahanni River lying between the Nahanni Range and Ram plateau, and including Bluefish Mountain and The Twisted Mountain.	95 G/12	61°33'00"	123°38'00"
Silt Lake			85 D/02	60°04'00"	118°48'00"
Siltaza Lake			75 K/04	62°13'00"	109°38'00"
Silvan Plateau		Named as a descriptive, wooded highland between Dahadinni and Redstone rivers.	95 N/14	63°45'00"	125°25'00"
Silverberry River		Supplied by Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist in consultation with Messrs. Andrew Yakeleya, Mendo, and Etchinelle of Fort Norman [Tulita]. Named for the silverberry plant, <i>Eleagnus commutata</i> , which is allegedly found along the river. Name in local use and has been for many years.	95 M/08	63°16'00"	126°22'00"
Simon Lake		Supplied June 3, 1974, by L.A.C.O. Hunt as a name used by the local people and refers to a Dene family of that name who used to trap in the area.	86 F/11	65°33'00"	117°18'00"
Simon Snowshoe Fish Lake		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°42'02"	134°48'30"
Simons Island		After Del Simons of the Mallet Expedition in 1926, to explore the Kazan River, Mallet refers to Del Simons as one of the best white men he knew when it came to travel in the north.	65 D/09	60°33'00"	102°24'00"
Simpson Islands		Named after Sir George Simpson (1792-1860); Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada, 1822-60; knighted, 1839; made a journey round the world in 1841-42; it was said that, under him the North West was 'ruled with a rod of iron.'	85 H/16	61°50'00"	112°28'00"
Simpson Lake		Named after Sir George Simpson (1792-1860); Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada, 1822-60; knighted, 1839; made a journey round the world in 1841-42; it was said that, under him, the North West was 'ruled with a rod of iron.'	97 B/03	68°08'00"	126°35'00"
Simpson Lake		Name proposed by Army Survey Party, Fort Norman [Tulita] and Fort Franklin [Déljine] Dene on November 7, 1958. No origin information available.	96 C/14	64°57'30"	125°08'25"
Sinclair Island		Named after a Hudson's Bay Company district inspector.	85 F/02	61°04'00"	116°38'00"
Sinclair Lake		Name commemorates Captain George Graham Sinclair, Royal Regiment of Canada, who died on August 19, 1942.	75 H/15	61°54'00"	104°40'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Singigyuk Hill</b>	"Big Point"	It stands out towards the traveller journeying up the Kellett River from Sachs Harbour.	97 G/16	71°59'00"	124°27'30"
<b>Singing Lake</b>		Named after an incident mentioned in Franklin's journal of his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822, wherein the crew, which had been rather sulky, showed by their singing that their good humour had returned.	86 A/07	64°19'00"	112°56'00"
<b>Siogak River</b>	"Gravel"	Siorak River submitted by J.S. Vincent in 1976, meaning 'gravel,' which well expenses the gravelly outwash material on which the river is flowing.	98A15	72°49'31"	121°40'25"
<b>Siolik Lake</b>	"Jackfish"	Proposed March 13, 1952, by Geographical Branch. Known locally by this name, meaning 'Jackfish,' from a fishing expedition by the Inuit.	97 D/11	69°30'00"	12°246'00"
<b>Sir James MacBrien, Mount</b>		Named after the late Commissioner James Howden MacBrien, RCMP Served in the Army as Major General Sir James Howden MacBrien. Commissioner of RCMP from 1931-1938. Died in office.	95 L/04	62°07'00"	12°741'00"
<b>Sitidgi Creek</b>		Drains Sitidgi Lake. Name submitted by W.J. Cody, Plant Research Institute, for use in a publication, 1965. Named in association with Sitidgi Lake.	107 B/09	68°40'40"	13°255'00"
<b>Sitidgi Lake</b>		Sitidgi Lake shown on Émile Petitot's map, 1875, (Sitidgi-Vann) Setidgi on Count de Sainville's map.	107 B/09	68°33'00"	13°242'00"
<b>Sito Lake</b>		Submitted June 9, 1939, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as being in local usage.	85 J/16	62°52'30"	11°416'00"
<b>Siveezhòo Ehchēqējiltyin (Lake)</b>	Ts'iidejji word – "it sits in the shelter"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/04	67°01'42"	131°54'49"
<b>Six Mile Island</b>			96 E/02	65°14'00"	126°41'20"
<b>Skead Bluff</b>			87 G/10	71°37'59"	117°54'48"
<i>See also Qiguuahuuk</i>					
<b>Skeeter Lake</b>		This name was first used in the summer of 1951.	85 I/07	62°21'00"	112°44'00"
<b>Skiff Point</b>		From blueprint map at Reindeer Station. Apparently at one time a skiff drifted away from the herders and landed at this location.	107C07	69°24'35"	133°53'35"
<b>Skillet Lake</b>		Submitted August 18, 1959, by G. W. Rowley presumably from its shape.	85 B/01	60°06'30"	114°16'00"
<b>Skinboat Lakes</b>			95 E/02	61°09'00"	126°41'00"
<b>Skull Creek</b>		Name proposed by Chief Cazon of Fort Simpson, July 5, 1971. The site of what was probably the last war on the Mackenzie River was at this creek.	85 E/03	61°12'00"	119°27'00"
<b>Slater River</b>		Named for the late George Slater, a former member of Northern Traders Ltd.	96 D/16	64°58'00"	126°05'00"
<b>Slave Bay</b>			85 G/04	61°13'00"	115°57'00"
<b>Slave Point</b>			85 G/04	61°11'00"	115°56'00"
<b>Slave Point Shoals</b>			85 G/04	61°10'00"	115°52'00"
<b>Slave River</b>		Named after the Slavey by either Peter Pond or Alexander Mackenzie of the North West Company between 1785 and 1790.	85 H/05	61°18'00"	113°40'00"
<b>Sled Creek</b>			75 J/03	62°12'58"	107°24'23"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Sled Lake		Submitted by the Acting District Administrator at Fort Smith, October 23, 1956, who states "this name may stand as there appear to be no other local names."	75 J/02	62°08'00"	106°50'00"
Sleeping Kitten Lake		Submitted June 13, 1947, by Chief Topographical Engineer as supplied by C. M. Duncan. So named on account of its shape. A landmark for aircraft pilots in that area.	86 B/06	64°24'00"	115°20'00"
Sleepy Dragon Lake		This name has been in use since 1946. Submitted in 1961, by A.S.E. as Sleepy Dragon Lake.	85 I/15	62°55'00"	112°54'00"
Slemon Lake		Recommended by RCAF after a pilot who located a cache on the east side of the lake.	85 O/04	63°13'00"	116°02'00"
Slim Lake		Descriptive name.	95 N/07	63°29'00"	124°51'00"
Slip Lake		Proposed June 22, 1953, by Chief cartographer as a local name.	86 B/06	64°25'00"	115°12'00"
Sloan River		Submitted May 27, 1932, by M. G. Cameron, DLS from 2 mile map.	86 K/06	66°28'00"	117°28'00"
Slugh Lake		Name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 F/13	65°59'00"	117°45'00"
Small Axe Creek		Name proposed by Chief Cazon of Fort Simpson, July 5, 1971. This name has been used locally for some time.	85 E/02	61°14'00"	118°55'00"
Small Frog Lake			106 M/08	67°22'20"	134°11'25"
Smalltree Lake			75 A/14	61°00'00"	105°00'00"
Smart Lake		Named in June, 1900, by J. W. Tyrell.	75 O/10	63°30'00"	106°49'00"
Smith Arm		Named by John Franklin during his Second Overland Expedition, 1826, after Edward Smith, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company.	96 K/08	66°15'00"	124°00'00"
Smith Creek			95 O/03	63°10'05"	123°20'10"
Smith Island			85 J/12	62°41'00"	115°47'30"
Smith Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Leland Archibald Smith, MiD, Cape Breton Highlanders, RCIC, who died on May 26, 1944.	106 N/13	67°45'40"	133°38'10"
Smith Ridge		Named in relation to Smith Creek which rises in this ridge.	95 O/03	63°08'00"	123°07'00"
Smoke River		Names submitted by Dr. J. R. Mackay, geologist from the University of British Columbia.	107 D/06	69°28'39"	130°38'53"
Smoking Hills			97 C/11	69°31'00"	126°33'00"
Smoky Lake		Submitted September 20, 1939, by Chief Topographical Engineer from mining claim blueprint.	85 P/03	63°14'00"	113°18'00"
Smoky Lake		Name obtained from R. C. McDonald's traverse.	86 F/15	65°54'00"	116°30'00"
Smyth, Cape		Named probably after Capt. William Henry Smyth (1788-1865), President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1849-50.	88 E/13	74°58'00"	115°40'00"
Snafu Creek		Submitted April 14, 1945, by Surveyor General from Detail Sheet, Norman-Carajou Basin, US Army Northwest Service Command. Often translated as "Situation Normal -- All Fouled Up."	106 H/14	65°55'00"	129°02'00"
Snail Spring		"Snails are active all year in large numbers in the warm waters in winter and on land in summer. The soil around the spring is partly composed of their shells." (Hammond, November, 1975).	106 A/01	64°08'35"	128°24'25"
Snake Creek		Descriptive name which suits the feature. Known locally as Snake Creek for a very long time.	85 B/11	60°31'20"	115°03'20"
Snake Lake		Local usage as reported by C. S. Lord, geologist.	76 D/02	64°04'00"	110°37'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Snake River		"A narrow, shallow, miserable stream to line down with a freighter canoe. Inasmuch as snakes have a reputation for being wriggly and treacherous, the river would be appropriately named." Prof. R. E. Folinsbee, Dept. of Geology; U. of Alberta, suggest that possibly Fen Henderson or Bell Denton first used this name.	76 D/01	64°02'00"	110°25'00"
Snap Lake			75 M/10	63°35'00"	110°51'00"
Snare Lake		Submitted September 26, 1940, by Topographical Survey as used on Mackenzie River Basin.	86 B/01	64°11'00"	114°22'00"
Snare River			85 O/04	63°07'00"	115°53'00"
Snelgrove Lake		Commemorates Captain Lawrence Edwin Earl Snelgrove, MiD, 1st Battalion, Lincoln and Welland Regiment, RCIC, who died on August 28, 1944.	75 I/05	62°20'00"	105°37'00"
Snively Lake		Commemorates Lieutenant Douglas Schuyler Snively, MiD, 48th Highlanders of Canada, who died on May 23, 1944.	85 N/16	63°49'00"	116°17'00"
Snow Goose Creek		Snow Goose Creek submitted by E. O. Hohn because nests of the Snow Geese were found in this vicinity.	107D10	69°41'06"	129°07'53"
Snow Goose Knoll			107D10	69°42'00"	129°03'00"
Snow Hill		Named in 1853, by Francis McClintock.	89B09	76°35'05"	116°32'30"
Snow River		Name from map of <i>Doobarent and Kazan Rivers and northwest coast of Hudson Bay</i> by J. B. Tyrrell, 1897.	65 L/16	62°48'28"	102°21'42"
Snowbird Lake			65 D/10	60°41'00"	102°56'00"
Snowdrift River		Name used by Samuel Hearne. This is the only real river flowing into Christie Bay. Émile Petitot identifies Clouey River (from Clouey Lake) as T'ezus-desse or Poudrerie (Snowdrift) river of Hearne.	75 L/07	62°21'00"	110°37'00"
Snowgoose Passage		Proposed by Marine Sciences because a large number of these birds were seen in this area in the fall of the year.	107 E/09	70°32'00"	128°07'00"
Snowpatch Point		Named in 1853, by Francis McClintock.	89B06	76°27'25"	118°40'14"
Snowshoe Creek			96 E/07	65°16'25"	126°30'50"
Snuff Channel			85 H/07	61°24'25"	112°44'15"
Soaking Creek			96 E/03	65°11'15"	127°26'00"
Sombre Mountains		Descriptive name.	95 K/04	62°15'00"	125°45'00"
Sophia Lake		Submitted March 22, 1938, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as the English version of the Dene name.	85 J/16	62°55'40"	114°08'45"
Sorenson Lake		Submitted February 24, 1941, by Topo Survey, after Pilot Officer Sorenson, RCAF, engaged in photographing map 75 C.	75 C/16	60°50'00"	108°10'00"
Sosan Island		Local name, interesting denoting the presence of swallows here. Supplied by G. H. Blanchet, December 18, 1922.	75 L/14	62°47'00"	111°11'00"
Sosan Lake		From map by Flight Lieutenant H. H. C. Rutledge, RCAF.	75 M/04	63°14'00"	111°58'00"
Soto Creek		Soto is the name of an active trapping family. They had established a settlement of 4 or 5 homes in 1962.	95 J/03	62°10'00"	123°02'00"
Soulier Lake			75 D/09	60°41'00"	110°08'00"
Source Peaks			106 B/07	64°28'00"	130°46'00"
South Channel		Used in Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River Pilot, 1958.	85 F/02	61°03'00"	116°40'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
South Cranberry Island			85 G/05	61°21'00"	115°50'00"
South Dillon Creek			96 E/10	65°35'50"	126°39'15"
South Lened Creek			105 I/07	62°27'05"	128°45'25"
South Moraine Hill Glacier		Proposed February 19, 1961, by Howell C. Martyn, Yale-Logan Expedition, 1952, for the southern of two glaciers separated by a large and long moraine. The Yale-Logan Expedition was a mountaineering expedition by the Yale Mountaineering Club to ascend Mount Logan in 1952.	105 I/05	62°11'00"	128°05'00"
South Nahanni River		Named after the Nahanni ('people of the West').	95 F/01	61°03'00"	123°21'00"
South Storm Hills		On map submitted by Regional Administrator who states "A very easily identified line of hills where it is always cold and windy, hence: South Storm Hills."	107 B/10	68°35'00"	133°11'00"
South Superstition Island			86 E/15	65°53'00"	118°33'00"
Southbound Ridge		Descriptive from the geological formation of this area. Submitted by J. D. Aitken, GSC	106 G/08	65°23'00"	130°05'00"
Southby Lake		Commemorates Major Francis Edward Southby, MC, Irish Regiment of Canada, RCIC, who died on October 7, 1944.	75 A/11	60°38'00"	105°19'00"
Southwest Arm		Submitted July 25, 1932, by F. H. Peters as South West Arm, from mining claim sketches.	86 K/04	66°01'00"	117°55'00"
Sovereign Lake			75 A/04	60°00'00"	105°32'00"
Spanner Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Frederick Gordon Spanner, DFC, J/15722, 207 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 3, 1943.	86 B/06	64°27'00"	115°04'00"
Sparkplug Lake		Local name in 1932. Used on mining claim location plan.	86 K/04	66°07'00"	117°52'00"
Sparks Lake			75 F/04	61°12'00"	109°40'00"
Sparks River			75 F/04	61°04'00"	109°57'00"
Sparling Bay			75 A/01	60°00'00"	104°11'00"
Sparrow Bay			75 K/04	62°02'00"	109°34'00"
Sparrow Lake		Named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Jack Sparrow.	85 I/12	62°37'00"	113°38'00"
Spawn Lake			85 D/01	60°00'00"	118°27'00"
Spearfish Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Spearfish</i> (Lt.Cdr. J. H. Forbes, RN, DSO), sunk on 1 August 1940 by a torpedo. There was only one survivor.	75 B/13	60°46'00"	107°37'00"
Spence Lake		Submitted May 27, 1932, by M. G. Cameron named after Bill Spence, airman.	86 K/10	66°41'00"	116°41'00"
Spence River			95 H/10	61°34'40"	120°40'50"
Spencer Lake		Submitted September 20, 1939, by Chief Topographical Engineer from F/L Rutledge's map of names from various sources.	85 P/01	63°10'00"	112°27'00"
Sperry Creek			106 H/11	65°31'00"	129°11'00"
Sphinx Lake		Descriptive name.	86 B/06	64°28'00"	115°22'00"
Spider Lake		Named on account of shape.	86 B/11	64°31'00"	115°08'00"
Spitfire Lake		After a type of British fighter plane used by RAF Submitted February 26, 1948, by M. G. Cameron, chief cartographer.	75 B/13	60°53'00"	107°41'00"
Split Pingo		Proposed February 21, 1967 by Marine Sciences because the term pingo has been officially accepted.	107 C07	69°24'31"	133°05'28"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Splits, The</b> ( <i>Channels</i> )		Heavily braided section of South Nahanni River, at and below Park entrance. Information from Eric Hiscock, Park Supervisor.	95 G/04	61°10'00"	123°40'00"
<b>Sproule Lake</b>		From Y. O. Fortier and Eric Fry after a well-known cook of the region who was with GSC party working in the Ross Lake area in 1943.	85 I/14	62°45'00"	113°28'00"
<b>Sproule Peninsula</b>		Named after Dr. John Campbell Sproule, Arctic pioneer geologist. Dr. Sproule died of a heart attack on May 21, 1970, while presenting a paper on the geology and prospects of the Canadian Arctic before the Western Congress of Engineering meeting at Jasper Park, Alta.	89 A/06	76°22'00"	114°55'00"
<b>Spruce Creek</b>			95 H/13	61°58'50"	121°46'30"
<b>Spruce Island</b>			106 I/03	66°09'25"	129°03'30"
<b>Spruce Island</b>		From blueprint map at Reindeer Station.	107 B/14	68°54'00"	134°33'00"
<b>Spruce Island Lake</b>		Translation of Dene name given to the lake because of the tall spruce trees on the island.	75 L/08	62°24'00"	110°25'00"
<b>Spruce Point</b>			75 J/04	62°14'41"	107°32'31"
<b>Spruce Point</b>		Suggested in 1924 by G. H. Blanchet as a local descriptive name for a sailing landmark.	85 J/03	62°14'45"	115°09'30"
<b>Spud Bay</b>		Submitted February 7, 1936, by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in that area.	86 L/01	66°01'00"	118°05'00"
<b>Spud Lake</b>		Named after 'Spud' Arsenault, prospector in the area for Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.	85 P/03	63°04'00"	113°23'00"
<b>Spur Islands</b>		Named by a Dene who lives on Sun Hill Island because the islands have the shape of spurs.	75 L/08	62°23'00"	110°17'00"
<b>Squalus Lake</b>		Commemorating loss of American submarine <i>Squalus</i> . Submitted September 20, 1939, by Chief Topographical Engineer. The U.S. submarine <i>Squalus</i> sank May 23, 1939, off Portsmouth, N.H..	85 P/14	63°54'00"	113°12'00"
<b>Squirrel Lakes</b>		Translation of Tłıchǫ name, <i>Gliits'e Ti</i> , 'sounds like a squirrel making noise.'	85 N/10	63°38'00"	116°58'00"
<b>Sree Chijj Vii'edeh</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Sun" – Ts'iidejǫ word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/15	67°51'17"	133°41'10"
<b>Srehtadhadlajj</b> ( <i>Fork</i> )	"Water separates"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/09	67°37'11"	134°08'54"
<b>Sreih Nitsik</b> ( <i>Mount</i> )	"Sun – it's coloured red"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°08'35"	135°28'04"
<b>Srehtadhādlaai</b> ( <i>Fork</i> )	"Water separates"	Teetł'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°36'32"	134°50'47"
<b>Sriijaa Chuy</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Bluefish – water"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/01	68°05'53"	132°43'08"
<b>Srit</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Ts'iidejǫ word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/13	67°30'16"	131°38'20"
<b>Sruh Niinlii Gwichoo</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Coney – fish comes up – big"	Teetł'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/14	67°45'33"	135°08'18"
<b>Sryuh Chihvyah K'it</b> ( <i>Bay</i> )	"Cony – underwater snare (fishnet) – place"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/10	67°25'04"	133°33'54"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Sryuh Chihvyàh Nàn' (Hil)</b>	"Coney – underwater snare (fishnet) – its' hill"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°22'50"	133°37'20"
<b>Sryuh Niinlii Gwitsal (River Mouth)</b>	"Big coney – fish comes up – small"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/11	67°44'51"	135°05'35"
<b>St. Charles Creek</b>		Probably named for its association with Mount St. Charles and St. Charles Rapids (see entry for these names).	96 C/15	64°58'55"	124°53'45"
<b>St. Charles Rapids</b>		Named for Charles Camsell, by James MacIntosh Bell (GSC). "Bell in his notes named the two features [mountain and rapids] as Mount Charles and Charles Rapids. These have since been canonized, for what reason I don't know, but they are now known as St. Charles Mountain and Rapids."	96 F/02	65°03'00"	124°37'00"
<b>St. Charles, Mount</b>		Named Mount Charles, for Charles Camsell, by James MacIntosh Bell (GSC). "Bell in his notes named the two features [mountain and rapids] as Mount Charles and Charles Rapids. These have since been canonized, for what reason I don't know, but they are now known as St. Charles Mountain and Rapids."	96 F/02	65°03'00"	124°41'00"
<b>St. Germain Lake</b>		A member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1819-22, Pierre St. Germain, Interpreter.	86 K/09	66°40'00"	116°07'00"
<b>St. Paul Point</b>		Proposed 6 Nov/33, by Geological Survey after E. C. St. Paul, associate of Gilbert Labine, assisted in mineral discovery.	86 E/16	65°51'00"	118°17'00"
<b>St. Roch Island</b>		After the RCMP vessel <i>St. Roch</i> . Captain Larson took shelter here from the icefield in September, 1944.	107 C08	69°27'12"	132°59'10"
<b>Stagg Lake</b>		After the English meteorologist. Suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, December 4, 1936. Submitted December 9, 1936, by Surveyor General.	85 J/14	62°53'00"	115°28'00"
<b>Stagg River</b>		Named after the lake near the source of this river. The lake was named after the English meteorologist. Suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, December 4, 1936.	85 J/12	62°44'05"	115°42'30"
<b>Stairs Bay</b>			86 D/16	64°47'00"	118°12'00"
<b>Stanley Creek</b>		Stanley Mason, trapper around this creek in 1930s.	107 B/15	68°45'36"	133°22'57"
<b>Stanley Island</b>		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 E/05	65°29'45"	127°40'45"
<b>Stanley Point</b>			107 B/16	68°51'20"	132°47'30"
<b>Stanton Channel</b>		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 D09	69°43'54"	128°58'03"
<b>Staple Lake</b>		Named because of the shape.	85 J/09	62°43'30"	114°02'00"
<b>Star Lake</b>			75 D/07	60°18'00"	110°48'00"
<b>Star Lake</b>		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°56'31"	134°40'46"
<b>Starfish Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Starfish</i> (Lt. T.A. Turner, RN), scuttled after being depth-charged on 9 January 1940. Her entire crew was taken prisoner.	76 D/05	64°20'00"	111°35'00"
<b>Stark Lake</b>		Probably for pioneer Euro-Canadian trapper, Jack Stark, 1913.	75 L/09	62°28'00"	110°20'00"
<b>Stark River</b>		Probably for pioneer Euro-Canadian trapper, Jack Stark, 1913.	75 L/07	62°25'00"	110°42'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Starvation Lake		Commemorating the tragedy the John Franklin party met a few miles from this lake during his First Overland Expedition, 1819-1822. Submitted by Air Section, Topo Survey.	86 A/15	64°54'00"	112°45'00"
Starvation River		Named because it is the river draining the lake of the same name.	86 A/16	65°00'00"	112°22'00"
Station Creek		Local usage. Submitted January 19, 1962, by Dr. R. Thorsteinssen and Dr. T. Tozer.	89B04	76°14'21"	119°21'52"
Ste. Croix, Lac		Named by Émile Petitot, because he visited it on the festival of the 'Holy Cross.'	86 C/06	64°18'00"	117°14'00"
Ste. Thérèse, Lac		Named by Émile Petitot: "I gave the beautiful lake Kotcha-troue the name of Ste-Therese in honour of my good mother."	96 A/12	64°38'00"	121°35'00"
Steel Creek			105 I/07	62°23'10"	128°53'05"
Steel Lake		Local name from expedition by Col. Steel and Col. Snyder to investigate the musk ox.	75 P/10	63°43'00"	104°35'00"
Steeves Lake		Commemorates Flying Officer Chesley Borden Steeves, M.i.D., J/16802, 422 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on October 17, 1943.	86 B/06	64°24'00"	115°06'00"
Stefansson Creek		Drains Stefansson Lake. Named by an Inuk guide who travelled down the Horton River with Vilhjalmur Stefansson in 1910-11. The Inuit referred to the creek as Stefansson Creek after the explorer had left the area.	97 B/15	68°49'00"	12517'00"
Stefansson Lake		Named by an Inuk guide (Paliyak) who travelled down the Horton River with Vilhjalmur Stefansson in 1910-11.	97 B/16	68°55'00"	124°59'00"
Steiner, Mount		Named by Commissioner of the NWT, Stuart M. Hodgson for R. A. Steiner, a well known citizen of the NWT who died in 1976.	95 J/14	62°53'05"	123°01'31"
Stelfox Creek		Name submitted, 15/2/69, by Stan Burrell, Sundre, Alta., who named the mountain and creek after a prospector, who, about the turn of the century, prospected in this area, backpacking in from the Mackenzie and going out in the fall by raft. This pioneer has now passed on.	95 M/05	63°30'00"	127°55'00"
Stelfox Mountain		Name submitted, 15/2/69, by Stan Burrell, Sundre, AB, who named the mountain and creek after a prospector, who about the turn of the century, prospected in this area, backpacking in from the Mackenzie and going out in the fall by raft.	95 D/12	64°35'00"	127°53'00"
Stephenson Lake		Name commemorates Sgt. Wesley Charles Stephenson, MM, B79353, Irish Regiment of Canada, RCIC, who died on January 4, 1945.	75 H/12	61°44'00"	105°50'00"
Sterlet Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Sterlet</i> (Lt. Cdr. G. H. S. Haward, RN), possibly sunk 18 April 1940 in the Skaggerak. She might also have been mined while returning to base.	76 C/11	64°44'00"	109°28'00"
Stevens Head		Named by George Meham, 1853, after my old friend, Capt. Stevens, RN. Meham participated in the searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 G/10	75°35'00"	117°12'00"
Stevens Island			86 K/05	66°15'00"	117°47'00"
Stewart Creek			96 E/02	65°11'55"	126°39'10"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Stewart Lake		Named by Mr. R. A. Gibson, 1937, after a trapper named Allan Stewart in the Reliance district.	75 K/03	62°00'00"	109°08'00"
Stewart Lake			96 C/06	64°23'45"	125°16'00"
Stewart Point		Named by Robert McClure, probably after Rear Admiral Houston Stewart, Lord of the Admiralty, 1850-52.	88 B/05	72°22'00"	119°17'00"
Stick Creek		Supplied by H. E. Pearson, DLS, 1923-24.	96 F/01	65°01'00"	124°04'00"
Stick Pingo		Proposed February 21, 1967 by Marine Sciences because the term pingo has been officially accepted.	107 C09	69°30'06"	132°52'58"
Stivens, Point			97 C/10	69°34'25"	125°30'25"
Stockall Lake		Named after Ken Stockall, a northern aircraft pilot, killed in a crash in Nahanni Valley in September, 1962, who knew the lake well. Name suggested by Anne A. Pask, Public Health Nurse at Yellowknife.	75 L/05	62°29'00"	111°35'00"
Stone Knife River		Dene used to make knives from local shale.	106 A/14	64°51'20"	129°09'10"
Stonemarten Lakes		Stonemarten proposed because of the objection taken to Marten by NWT Branch. Stonemarten would overcome the difficulty without too greatly changing the name as now known.	95 E/01	61°04'00"	126°07'00"
Stony Creek		Submitted, 14 September 1944, by Surveyor General from US Engineers #1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route.	96 D/11	64°44'00"	127°18'00"
Stony Island		Name comes "from a naked mass of granite, rising fifty or sixty feet above the water." Named by John Richardson on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827. Supplied by G. H. Blanchet, December 18, 1922.	85 H/06	61°26'25"	113°24'50"
Stony Pass			78 G/04	75°01'00"	111°35'00"
Stony Plateau		Submitted by J. D. Aitken, GSC. Associated with Stony Creek.	106 A/16	64°52'00"	128°10'00"
Stopover Lake		The 1951 Geographical Branch party spent a week at this lake in July, because the ice conditions prevented the aircraft landing at Paulatuk. Stopover Lake suggested.	96 O/11	67°38'00"	123°10'00"
Storkerson Bay		Proposed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson for Storker Storkerson. "I have named it Storkerson Bay in [honour] of the man who did more than any other member of the expedition towards the success of its geographical work."	98 B/16	72°56'00"	124°50'00"
Storkerson Lake		This name is in local use and is derived from Storkerson River.	98 A14	72°49'16"	122°49'18"
Storkerson River		Supplied by T. H. Manning; so named by the Inuit because it flows into Storkerson Bay.	98 A/13	72°56'00"	124°29'00"
Storm Dome			95 E/11	61°45'00"	127°17'00"
Storm Lake		Proposed because stormy weather was encountered by D. F. Kidd, geologist, in April, 1932.	86 K/06	66°22'00"	117°07'00"
Strachan Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant William Watson Strachan, DFC, J/9863, 432 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 16, 1944.	86 B/07	64°23'00"	114°40'00"
Stratigrapher Cliffs		Prominent land mark visited by hundreds of stratigraphers, as the maximum development of the Ramparts Formation is found here. Submitted by J. D. Aitken, GSC.	106 H/07	65°28'00"	128°47'30"
Street Lake		After T. G. Street, who accompanied Radford in 1911.	75 P/06	63°25'00"	105°18'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Striding Lake		Submitted November 14, 1934, by W. W. Amos, Dept. Minerals and Natural Resources, Regina, as suggested by E. C. Coursier - "astride the northern boundary of Saskatchewan".	65 D/04	60°00'00"	104°02'00"
Striding River		Submitted November 14, 1934, by W. W. Amos, Department of Minerals and Natural Resources, Regina, because it drains Striding Lake.	75 A/01	60°00'00"	104°00'00"
Strong Point			95 H/15	61°48'55"	120°47'25"
Strutt Lake		Commemorates Pilot Officer Gordon James Strutt, DFM, J/15635, 58 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 6, 1942.	85 N/08	63°20'00"	116°14'00"
Stuart Lake		Major McKeand, July 31, 1941, recommended change to Stuart Lake after the first manager of Negus Mines.	85 J/08	62°27'40"	114°10'15"
Stuck Channel		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service memo dated November 6, 1963.	107D10	69°42'12"	129°03'33"
Sub Islands		These features look like a row of submarines, complete with conning towers. Submitted March 27, 1941, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/08	62°22'00"	114°22'15"
Sugar Creek		Information provided by Sachs Harbour residents "Sugar snow" when crystalline in fall.	98A05	72°17'36"	123°56'45"
Sugar Loaf Mountain		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor General from U.S. Engineers. Canol no. 1 Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route, January, 1944.	96 E/14	65°51'00"	127°11'00"
Suggitt Lake		Commemorates Squadron Leader William Reid Suggitt, DFC, J/15131, 617 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on February 15, 1944.	65 D/11	60°38'00"	103°16'00"
Sulky Lake		Name "due to the sulky weather conditions."	86 M/03	67°01'00"	119°25'00"
Sullivan Creek		"Named after an old trapper who was in the area many years ago" - noted in memo from 1963 by G. W. Rowley.	95 J/06	62°18'00"	123°21'00"
Sully Creek		Proposed by D. F. Stott from name of triangulation monument in vicinity.	95 C/09	60°39'00"	124°03'00"
Sulphur Islet			85 B/15	60°56'00"	114°49'00"
Sulphur Bay			85 F/08	61°24'00"	115°57'00"
Sulphur Cove			85 B/15	60°55'55"	114°49'25"
Sulphur Point		From the sulphur springs.	85 B/15	60°55'55"	114°48'00"
Summer Island		From blue print map at Reindeer Station. Proposed by Dr. J. R. Mackay, January 10, 1962. Used in New Plant Records of Northwestern Mackenzie District, NWT by W. J. Cody, Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, ON.	107C10	69°35'00"	133°54'10"
Summer's Harbour			97 F/02	70°08'00"	125°03'00"
Summit Creek		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor General from maps from the office of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 C/04	64°13'20"	125°49'00"
Summit Lake			75 J/13	62°56'22"	107°35'54"
Summit Lake		Submitted February 7, 1936, by Surveyor General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°00'00"	117°52'00"
Sun Hill Island		Named by a Dene resident on the island because the sun sets behind a hill 1 1/2 miles west of his cabin.	75 L/08	62°23'00"	110°21'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Sunblood Mountain</b>		Submitted by D. R. Kingston, Department of Geology, University of Wisconsin, December 18, 1950, because the rocks of this mountain contain much primary pyrite which weathers to a red ferric oxide. When the yellow rays of the setting sun fall upon the mountain it looks as though the mountain had been dipped in blood.	95 F/12	61°38'00"	125°44'00"
<b>Sunblood Range</b>		Name taken from that of the mountain proposed by Kingston.	95 F/12	61°43'00"	125°52'00"
<b>Sundog Creek</b>		Submitted September 16, 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas, Geological Survey. No origin given.	95 F/16	61°49'00"	124°14'00"
<b>Sungukpagaluk River</b>		Various spellings (including Saningayaluk River and Singningayaluk River) Sonngogpagalok River sent in by G. Hobson, PCSP, 1981.	98A05	72°27'25"	123°49'20"
<b>Sungukpaluk Hill</b>	"Big knoll"	Name provided by Sachs Harbour residents to Helen Kerfoot, summer 1977.	98A11	72°30'38"	122°56'46"
<b>Sunken Lake</b>		Name suggested as the high features surrounding it make the lake appear to be sunken.	75 L/01	62°59'00"	110°14'00"
<b>Sunset Lake</b>			85 I/16	62°51'00"	112°22'00"
<b>Sunset Peak</b>			95 E/13	61°50'00"	127°31'00"
<b>Surprise Lake</b>		Local name in 1932. Used on mining claim location plan.	86 K/04	66°02'00"	117°43'00"
<b>Surprise Reef</b>			107 C/08	69°26'00"	132°59'00"
<b>Surprise River</b>		Submitted March 2, 1951, as applied by J. C. G. Moore, field geologist, who was impressed by the unexpected number and character of the rapids he encountered in ascending the stream.	85 P/10	63°46'00"	113°35'00"
<b>Survey Lake</b>		Background information on the name is sketchy but a letter from the Settlement Manager at Sachs Harbour states, "I have no idea of the origin of the name however, some local people have suggested that some survey and general 'junk' was left there by an Army crew a few years ago. The explanation seems plausible."	97H13	71°56'32"	123°13'43"
<b>Survey Reef</b>			107 C/08	69°26'00"	132°59'00"
<b>Suse Lake</b>		This lake was named in 1947, by William Rossing, the first person to stake mineral claims in the vicinity.	85 P/02	63°09'00"	112°58'00"
<b>Sussex Lake</b>		Named by George Back, 1833, "after HRH Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), sixth son of George III."	76 C/08	64°26'00"	108°21'00"
<b>Sven Lake</b>		Named after Sven Johanson, one-time local inhabitant and owner of the Arctic Red River Lodge on Arctic Red River just below the lake. Mr. Johanson managed the reindeer herd near Inuvik for some years, ending his association in 1973. Submitted by Jesse Jasper, Senior Hydrologist, Indian and Northern Affairs, Yellowknife, NWT.	106 G/06	65°23'50"	131°10'25"
<b>Svenson Shoal</b>		After Brinkie Svenson, Captain with NTCL from 1947 to 1967.	106 H/09	65°37'00"	128°06'00"
<b>Swalm Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Earl Conrad Swalm, L/154150, North Nova Scotia Highlanders, RCIC, who died on September 22, 1944.	75 C/03	60°00'00"	109°29'00"
<b>Swampy Lakes</b>			85 B/09	60°44'30"	114°22'00"
<b>Swan Bay</b>			85 G/10	61°46'00"	114°52'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Swan Channel		Name supplied February 26, 1959, by T. C. Douglas superintendent, Reindeer Station, as in local use.	107C06	69°27'14"	134°38'18"
Swan Lagoon			107 D/09	69°44'00"	128°58'00"
Swan Lake			85 C/02	60°01'00"	116°44'00"
Swan Lake		Swans are commonly found here in the summer.	97 H/12	71°43'20"	123°26'15"
Swan Point			85 G/15	61°45'35"	114°51'07"
Swan Point			95 G/03	61°05'00"	123°10'00"
Swede Creek			85 C/07	60°17'00"	116°33'00"
Swimming Point		Place where reindeer were herded from mainland to Richard's Island for fawning in summer.	107C03	69°06'03"	134°23'25"
Sylvan Lake		Commemorates the Royal Navy armed merchant cruiser HMS <i>Transylvania</i> , sunk on 10 Aug, 1940 by U-56. (The name was shortened to <i>Sylvan</i> ).	75 B/15	60°55'00"	106°42'00"
Symmetry Mountain			116 P/06	67°42'20"	136°13'45"
<b>T</b>					
Tabasco Lake		The waters of this lake are reddish-brown in colour. Submitted by J. D. Aitken, GSC on March 12, 1974.	106 G/06	65°17'00"	131°07'00"
Table Hills		Named 1820 by Lt. William E. Parry as Table Hill.	78 F/13	74°48'00"	111°20'00"
Table Mountain			95 O/11	63°38'05"	123°28'45"
Table Rock Rapids			85 E/04	61°14'00"	119°55'00"
Taché, Lac		Named after Rt. Rev. Alexandre Antonin Taché, Archbishop of St. Boniface, by J. Fabre OMI, 1864.	95 A/01	64°02'00"	120°00'00"
Tachithàtroo (Lake)	"Water (lake) that dries out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°11'52"	132°33'01"
Tachithàtroo (Lake)	"Water (lake) that dries out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/08	67°28'54"	132°26'07"
Tachithàtroo (Lake)	"Water (lake) that dries out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°14'05"	132°37'03"
Tachithàtroo (Lake)	"Water (lake) that dries out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°07'12"	133°33'37"
Tachithàtroo (Lake)	"Water (lake) that dries out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°03'34"	133°45'01"
Tadek Lake			96 M/03	67°02'00"	127°23'00"
Tadenet Lake			97 B/11	68°38'00"	126°05'00"
Tadiitr'ahkhaa Njik (River)	"They are killing each other in the water – along the course of"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. An old time battle location.	106 M/10	67°35'45"	134°50'36"
Tadiitr'ahkhaa Tshik (River Mouth)	"They are killing each other in the water – at the mouth of"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°35'45"	134°50'36"
Tadiitr'ahkahaa Van (Lake)	"They are killing each other in the water – its' lake"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°34'34"	134°47'45"
Tagatui, Lake		Proposed on November 7, 1956, by R. C. Timmins, Warden, as a Dene name in local use.	96 C/14	64°57'20"	125°13'50"
Taglu Island	"Snowshoe"	An Inuktitut word.	107C06	69°25'00"	134°56'10"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tahialuuk</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Two big (?) lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°41'33"	117°08'54"
<b>Tahialuum kuugaa</b> ( <i>River</i> )	"Two Big Lakes River"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°34'31"	117°39'19"
<b>Tahiapiik River</b>	"Lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	86 N/03	67°16'20"	116°40'35"
<b>Tahiaryuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Small lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/11	71°41'09"	118°45'39"
<b>Tahihuin</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Small lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°13'40"	117°03'03"
<b>Tahihuin</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Small lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/14	70°53'35"	118°12'10"
<b>Tahihuin</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Small lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/02	71°06'10"	117°59'24"
<b>Tahihuin</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Small lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/09	71°32'23"	116°53'02"
<b>Tahihuinnalan</b> ( <i>River</i> )	"In front of the little lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/03	71°06'53"	118°03'04"
<b>Tahihuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Little lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°18'36"	116°34'26"
<b>Tahiluak</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"The real lake / THE lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°11'57"	116°37'55"
<b>Tahiqpaaluk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Great Big Lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°58'00"	117°19'35"
<b>Tahiraluk</b> ( <i>Pond</i> )	"Big pond"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/10	71°30'12"	117°42'03"
<b>Tahiryuaq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Big Lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/16	70°56'00"	112°15'00"
<b>Tahiryuaq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Big lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/06	71°27'00"	114°45'00"
<b>Tahiryuhuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Little lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/12	70°37'15"	115°57'32"
<b>Tahiryuhuk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Small lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/08	71°18'59"	116°02'45"
<b>Tahiuyaq</b> ( <i>Channel</i> )	"It is like a lake"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°35'25"	116°40'54"
<b>Tahshaa Choo Goonlii</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Ts'iidejji word-big-there are many"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names proposal.	106 O15	67°51'40"	134°40'30"
<b>Taitna Lake</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )		Named after Taitna, wife of Kakermik. The most independent Inuit known to Captain Thierry Mallet of the 1926 Kazan River expedition. Mallet claims they had travelled as far south as Brochet on Reindeer Lake and as far north as Boothia Peninsula and west of Great Bear Lake.	65 E/08	61°19'00"	102°20'00"
<b>Tajh Zhit Tajj'ee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Hill – inside – pointing out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names proposal.	106 M/08	67°28'55"	134°24'53"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tajh Zhit Tajj'ee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Hill – inside – (a) bay"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names proposal.	106 M/08	67°16'54"	134°22'54"
<b>Tajilgq̃q̃</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Islands facing each other"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°23'46"	133°59'03"
<b>Taka Lake</b>		Émile Petitot's spelling of the Tl̃jchq̃ name Dah ka ti, meaning 'high lake.'	86 C/04	64°14'00"	117°31'00"
<b>Takaatcho River</b>		Named on Émile Petitot's map 1862-78.	86 L/05	66°22'00"	119°37'00"
<b>Takiyuaqattak</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Extremely long"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/04	71°05'44"	115°46'43"
<b>Takiyuq</b> ( <i>Cliffs</i> )	"Long"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°32'22"	117°07'32"
<b>Takiyuq</b> ( <i>Bay</i> ) <i>See also Grassy Bay</i>	"Long"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°24'36"	117°42'44"
<b>Takpaluk</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Takpaluk—a person's name.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°53'37"	117°37'19"
<b>Taltheilei Narrows</b>		A Dene name, Taltheile Narrows (tal-thei-lay). Émile Petitot, 1875 used Talthele. This is one of the important landmarks on the lake and the name is well established by use and on Back's 1833 map.	75 L/12	62°35'00"	111°31'00"
<b>Taltson Bay</b>			85 H/07	61°26'00"	112°44'00"
<b>Taltson Lake</b>		Lake is on course of Taltson River.	75 E/09	61°30'00"	110°15'00"
<b>Taltson River</b>		In Richard King's map, published in 1835, the Taltson river is called the Copper Indian river, suggesting that it flowed through a region inhabited by the Copper Dene or Yellow Knives. The name 'Taltson' is a variation of 'Tatsan' which means 'scum of water' and is a figurative expression for 'copper'. The Indian name of the Yellow Knife Dene [Yellowknives] is Tatsanottine." – Charles Camsell	85 H/07	61°24'00"	112°45'00"
<b>Tanaka Lake</b>		Commemorates Trooper Minoru Tanaka, L/36951, 'A' Squadron, 10th Armoured Regiment, Fort Garry Horse, RCAC, who died on February 20, 1945.	65 D/04	60°00'23"	103°51'34"
<b>Tanco Lake</b>		This name has been in local use since 1946. Submitted in 1961, by GSC	85 I/08	62°25'00"	112°14'00"
<b>Tarantula Lake</b>		Named in 1938, by John Carroll after a spider resembling this species was seen here.	76 B/12	64°32'00"	107°58'00"
<b>Tareoknitok Lagoon</b>	"Salt water" or "salt lake"	An Inuktitut word.	107C07	69°26'18"	133°01'34"
<b>Tarpon Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Tarpon</i> which sunk 10 April 1940 by a German "Q-ship".	76 C/15	64°45'00"	109°00'00"
<b>Tarpon River</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Tarpon</i> which sunk 10 April 1940 by a German "Q-ship".	76 C/15	64°54'00"	108°30'00"
<b>Tarsque Lake</b>		After a Dene trapper who has a cabin there.	75 D/15	60°57'00"	110°42'00"
<b>Tartan Rapids</b>			85 J/09	62°33'00"	114°13'00"
<b>Tasseriuk Lake</b>	"Big"	Locally known by this name.	97 C/08	69°24'00"	124°42'00"
<b>Tassiriuk Lake</b>	"Good lake"	Provided as 'Tasseriuk' by Robert LeMour OMI.	107C09	69°37'25"	132°11'55"
<b>Tatchini Lake</b>		Named on Émile Petitot's map, 1875.	96 N/03	67°01'00"	125°15'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tate Lake</b>			96 C/11	64°30'30"	125°21'00"
<b>Tateihsheii</b> ( <i>Flat</i> )	"It's drying up (place)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/11	66°39'10"	133°06'14"
<b>Tateihsheii</b> ( <i>Beach</i> )	"It's drying up (place)"	Teetl'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°29'04"	134°51'31"
<b>Tateihsheii</b> ( <i>Channel</i> )	"It's drying up (place)"	Teetl'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°36'20"	134°44'07"
<b>Tateihsheii Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"It's drying up (place) – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/11	66°39'51"	133°06'36"
<b>Tathlina Lake</b>	"River flowing out of a corner of a lake"	Submitted December 27, 1922, by B. W. Waugh DLS, traditional Slavey name recorded by Émile Petitot.	85 C/12	60°33'00"	117°32'00"
<b>Tatiik</b> ( <i>Part of a lake</i> )	"Two lakes"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°12'15"	116°34'16"
<b>Tatse Lake</b>			75 C/04	60°12'00"	109°46'00"
<b>Tatthanŋjĭ'ee</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"A line of (caribou) fence running"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/09	67°38'45"	134°22'58"
<b>Tatthanŋjĭ'ee</b> ( <i>Site</i> )	"A line of (caribou) fence running"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/09	67°37'34"	134°16'24"
<b>Tatthanŋjĭ'ee Choo</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"A line of (caribou) fence running (from lake to lake) – big"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/03	67°13'23"	131°12'56"
<b>Tatthanŋjĭ'ee Tsal</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"A line of (caribou) fence running (from lake to lake) – small"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/03	67°05'34"	131°16'31"
<b>Tatti Lake</b>		Name proposed by Army Survey Party, November 7, 1958.	96 C/14	64°56'20"	125°10'15"
<b>Tatti Lake</b>		Named for a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/15	65°46'00"	124°47'00"
<b>Tatui Lake</b>	"Blue fish"	Name supplied December 17, 1958, by O. F. Eliason as Ta Tui.	96 G/14	65°57'50"	123°04'20"
<b>Tawu Creek</b>		In association with Tawu Range. Castanea Creek proposed by J. D. Aitken, GSC for fossil shells 'Castanea,' common at base of Hare Dene Formation in this vicinity.	106 G/08	65°27'15"	130°16'50"
<b>Tawu Range</b>			106 G/02	65°05'00"	130°45'00"
<b>Taylor Channel</b>		Named after Taylor Pokiak, who trapped in this area.	107 B/06	68°16'00"	134°49'00"
<b>Taylor Lake</b>		Name commemorates Lance Corporal Ernest Raymond Taylor, G/53254, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, who died on April 27, 1945.	75 C/12	60°38'00"	109°46'00"
<b>Taylor Lake</b>		Named after Peter Taylor, steersman in Dease and Simpson expedition, 1837, and with the George Back expedition.	75 N/15	63°47'00"	108°42'00"
<b>Tayonton Lake</b>			85 N/02	63°14'00"	116°31'00"
<b>Tazin River</b>	"Black"	Dene word	75 D/07	60°26'00"	110°45'00"
<b>Tàjh Zhìt Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Hill – inside – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names proposal.	106 O/04	67°07'07"	131°39'29"
<b>Tànahjil</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Ts'iidejĭ word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names proposal.	106 N/16	67°46'13"	132°02'07"
<b>Tànahjil</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	Ts'iidejĭ word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names proposal.	106 N/15	67°45'35"	132°38'32"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tchaneta Lake</b>		Expansion of Tchaneta. Name submitted June 22, 1973, by I. and N.A.	96 L/12	66°42'00"	127°49'00"
<b>Tchaneta River</b>		From Émile Petitot's map of 1875.	106 I/09	66°37'50"	128°14'00"
<b>Tchendferi Lake</b>		Letter of September 4, 1946, Palmer to Executive Committee submitting the name.	96 M/03	67°14'00"	127°16'00"
<b>Teapot Lake</b>		Submitted February 7, 1936, by Surveyor-General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°05'00"	117°55'00"
<b>Tedji Lake</b>		From Émile Petitot's map 1875.	96 M/10	67°42'00"	126°32'00"
<b>Teed Falls</b>		Submitted September 10, 1973, by Dorothy Teed, after her late husband who owned a Tourist Fishing Lodge: Ralph Brian Teed died September 12, 1971, after his boat overturned on Duncan Lake.	85 I/13	62°59'00"	113°54'00"
<b>Teedaghao (Lake)</b>	"Deep water"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°39'60"	132°15'33"
<b>Teeddhaa (Outlet)</b>	"It's open all winter"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°37'22"	131°51'35"
<b>Teelajj (River Mouth)</b>	"Fish splashing out of the water"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°44'21"	131°49'25"
<b>Teenjir Nan (Hill)</b>	"Halfway – ground"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°02'58"	133°57'35"
<b>Teenjir Nan Van (Lake)</b>	"Halfway – ground – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°01'30"	133°56'14"
<b>Teetshik Goghaa (Creeks)</b>	"Creeks – bundle of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/12	67°31'49"	133°50'07"
<b>Teetshik Gwichoo (Creek)</b>	"Creek – bigger one"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/07	66°24'22"	132°42'58"
<b>Teetshik Gwichoo (Creek)</b>	"Creek – big"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/04	67°20'58"	135°29'17"
<b>Teevee Nit'aowil (Lake)</b>	"Around the shore – something swimming (like a mirage)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°39'31"	132°24'34"
<b>Tejean Lake</b>			75 F/10	61°37'00"	108°36'00"
<b>Telklini Lake</b>	"Green"	Dene name supplied by Mr. McNeil, a resident of Fort Smith and a trapper.	75 D/03	60°02'00"	111°15'00"
<b>Telluride Lake</b>		This name has been in use since 1948. Submitted in 1961, by A.S.E.	85 I/08	62°22'00"	112°16'00"
<b>Tempier, Lac</b>			85 M/09	63°34'00"	118°27'00"
<b>Ten Mile Island</b>		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor-General from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada. Possibly named because of its distance from Norman Wells; approximately ten miles.	96 E/02	65°11'00"	126°32'00"
<b>Ten Stone Mountain</b>			106 A/07	64°21'40"	128°38'00"
<b>Ten Stone Range</b>			106 A/11	64°32'00"	129°05'00"
<b>Tent Lake</b>			75 J/05	62°25'00"	107°54'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tern Island</b>		After the Canadian Hydrographic Launch <i>Tern</i> which made the voyage from Yellowknife to Tuktoyaktuk and returned and was used on this survey during the summer of 1956.	107C08	69°24'59"	132°59'52"
<b>Terra Ridge</b>		Name submitted by R. S. Hildebrand, GSC, who originally suggested the feature be called Terra Peninsula, but agreed to change the generic to Ridge.	86 E/09	65°36'22"	118°07'25"
<b>Terrace, Cape</b>			88 G/11	75°45'00"	117°00'00"
<b>Terribles, Les Îles</b>			85 H/10	61°33'15"	112°54'30"
<b>Territories Lake</b>		Suggested by E.C. Coursier, SLS, arising from position on 60th parallel.	75 B/02	60°00'00"	106°36'00"
<b>Terror Island</b>			98B15	72°50'23"	125°12'32"
<b>Terry Lake</b>			85 I/11	62°30'00"	113°20'00"
<b>Tertiary Creek</b>		Submitted September 14, 1944, by Surveyor-General from maps from the office of the special commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 C/06	64°15'05"	125°21'00"
<b>Tetcela River</b>			95 J/04	62°02'00"	123°32'00"
<b>Tetcho Lake</b>		Proposed by field officer, 1949, after Charlie Tetcho, Head Man of Fort Liard band, who trapped in the area for many years.	95 A/07	60°25'00"	120°45'00"
<b>Tête d'Ours, Lac</b>		Named by Warburton Pike in <i>Barren Ground of Northern Canada</i> .	75 M/07	63°22'00"	110°35'00"
<b>Tethul River</b>			85 A/09	60°34'45"	112°12'40"
<b>Tetso Lake</b>		Named for a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/10	65°43'00"	124°44'00"
<b>Thad Lake</b>			106 N/03	67°13'30"	133°16'45"
<b>Thanakoie Narrows</b>	"Sand-hill"	Dene name used by George Back, 1833.	76 B/04	64°04'00"	107°59'00"
<b>Theetoh Aaghadh Tshik (River Mouth)</b>	"A portage – running scared – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/03	67°04'60"	133°26'09"
<b>Thekulthili Lake</b>	"Flowing out over flat rocks"	Dene name.	75 E/01	61°00'00"	110°06'00"
<b>Thekulthili River</b>	"Flowing out over flat rocks"	Dene name.	75 D/16	60°51'00"	110°29'00"
<b>Thelon Game Sanctuary</b>		Created by Order in Council PCII46 in 1927 to conserve wildlife, especially musk-oxen.	66 D/01	64°10'00"	102°15'00"
<b>Thelon River</b>	"Fish" or "whitefish"	Dene word.	66 A/08	64°15'05"	102°00'00"
<b>Thesiger Bay</b>		Named by Robert McClure, 1851, after Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Thesiger (1794-1878), Chancellor of Great Britain; Midshipman, 1807, and was present at (second) bombardment of Copenhagen; Solicitor General, 1844; Attorney General, 1845-46 and 1852; Lord Chancellor, 1858; cr. Baron Chelmsford, 1858.	97 G/09	71°30'00"	124°05'00"
<b>Thetis Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Thetis</i> , lost 1 June 1939 during a trial dive in Liverpool Bay. Of the 103 men aboard 99 died and only 4 survived. Thetis was salvaged, repaired, and commissioned as HMS <i>Thunderbolt</i> on 26 October 1940. On 14 March 1943 HMS <i>Thunderbolt</i> was sunk off Messina.	85 P/11	63°43'00"	113°15'00"
<b>Thidyee Choo (Point)</b>	"Curved shoreline (point) – big"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°27'41"	133°38'00"
<b>Third Canyon</b>		Submitted September 16, 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas, Geological Survey from local usage.	95 F/07	61°24'00"	124°58'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Thistlethwaite Lake		Named after an assistant to John Carroll, surveyor. Bob Thistlethwaite was Surveyor-General in 1960s.	85 P/04	63°10'00"	113°34'00"
Thoa River		From geological map 1917 ed.	75 C/12	60°31'00"	109°47'00"
Thomas Lake		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant William Evans Thomas, J/14456, 3 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 12, 1945.	86 E/03	65°07'00"	119°11'00"
Thomas Lake		Named for Roderick Thomas who was engaged by J. B. Tyrrell as a canoe man, 1893 and 1894.	75 A/03	60°07'00"	105°12'00"
Thomas, Mount			96 E/12	65°32'30"	127°35'15"
Thompson Lake			85 I/12	62°37'00"	113°30'00"
Thompson Lake			86 E/16	65°59'00"	118°00'00"
Thompson River		Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/15	67°49'31"	134°30'05"
Thomsen River		Suggested by Vilhjamur Stefansson after Karl Thompsen sailor on the Canadian Arctic Expedition ship <i>Mary Sachs</i> who died of starvation on Banks Island in 1916.	88 F/04	74°08'00"	119°45'00"
Thonokied Lake	"Sand-hill"	Correspondence from G. H. Blanchet discusses his "discovery" of this lake in 1924, and his identification of it with Samuel Heame's lake of this name (1795). Spelling varied from Thoyenoyekyed and Thoy-noy-kyed, both used by Hearne, to Theyneykyed originally submitted by Blanchet. The name is suggested by the conspicuous lines of sand hills.	76 C/05	64°22'00"	109°40'00"
Thonokied River			76 C/02	64°07'00"	108°53'00"
Thoollezzeh Lake		Named after one of John Franklin's Dene guides. He also accompanied George Back and Mr. Willard-Ferdinand Wentzel on a trip beginning October 18, 1820, from Fort Enterprise to Fort Providence.	86 A/03	64°03'00"	113°04'00"
Thrasher Channel		This is an Inuit family name taken from the whaling ship <i>Thrasher</i> which hunted in this area.	107 B/06	68°27'40"	134°09'00"
Thrasher Lake		Named after Billy Thrasher, a Portuguese-Inuk who operated at Hudson's Bay Company store at Letty Harbour in the 1930s.	97 C/08	69°16'00"	124°10'00"
Three Bears ( <i>Portage</i> )		Named by old Dene according to Mr. Rowley.	75 D/11	60°30'00"	111°14'00"
Three Cabin Creek			106 M/02	67°00'00"	134°44'00"
Three Day Lake			96 E/02	65°08'30"	126°46'00"
Three Finger Creek			95 N/16	63°48'00"	124°00'00"
Three Wives Lake		Commemorating the marital status of Thierry Mallet's Inuk guide Kakoot on his 1926 Kazan River Expedition.	65 E/02	61°08'00"	102°47'00"
Thubun Lakes		Submitted January 19, 1938, by R. A. Gibson to correspond with the river of the same name.	75 E/12	61°32'00"	111°55'00"
Thubun River		Name had been submitted by Charles Camsell, December 10, 1914.	85 H/07	61°29'10"	112°33'55"
Thumb Island		Name submitted by Dr. J. R. Mackey of U.B.C.	107 D06	69°27'00"	130°52'10"
Thumb Point		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/15	68°56'50"	133°41'50"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Thunder River</b> <i>See also Vihtr'ii Njik</i>		Name in local use in 1940, according to Inspector S. Bullard RCMP, as trading post permit issued for post at mouth of this river.	106 O/07	67°28'34"	130°54'33"
<b>Thundercloud Creek</b>		Proposed by Dr. H. Gabrielse, Geological Survey, August 20, 1968. "This is a very large creek draining a large area between Thundercloud Range, from which it derived its name, and Redstone Plateau."	95 L/15	62°49'00"	126°37'00"
<b>Thundercloud Range</b>		Proposed by D. K. Norris as a descriptive name.	95 L/09	62°35'00"	126°00'00"
<b>Thye Lake</b>	"Sand ridge"	Derived from Chipewyan, probably applied because of an esker in the area.	75 A/07	60°16'00"	104°33'00"
<b>Tibbitt Lake</b>		Tibbitt Lake was named by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, for Jack Tibbitt, field assistant, 1935.	85 I/11	62°32'00"	113°21'00"
<b>Tibjak Point</b>	"Driftwood" or "Something drifted ashore"	From "tibyaq". Felix Nuyaviak said that the word had been misspelled and should have been "itibyaq", referring to the land being flooded with high waves.	107C10	69°34'31"	133°00'37"
<b>Tieda River</b>			106 I/11	66°37'50"	129°19'15"
<b>Tigonankweine Range</b>		Derived from Shúhtagoí'ine traditional name. Local name for this feature is Dark Rock Mountain because of the colourful, and in places, dark rock of which it consists. Submitted 1909, by Joseph Keele, Geological Survey; used on Émile Petitot's map 1875.	95 M/10	64°04'00"	127°45'00"
<b>Tikhirvik (Lake)</b>	"Where someone floats (floated) away"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/13	71°45'57"	115°44'48"
<b>Tikiraaryuhuk (Hill)</b>	"Tiny finger" (tiny index pointing). Translator said, "Like a little thimble"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/06	70°18'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Tikiraryuaq (Hill)</b>	"Big/long finger" / "big/long index pointing"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/09	70°35'00"	112°46'00"
<b>Tiktalik Channel</b>	"The place where loche live"	Derived from an Inuvialuktun word. Spelling adopted was given by Archdeacon Webster of Aklavik.	107 B/13	68°50'20"	135°56'30"
<b>Tilchuse River</b>	"Mink"	Derived from a Chipewyan word, supplied in 1932, by M. G. Cameron.	86 F/13	65°52'00"	117°38'00"
<b>Timber Bay</b>		On James W. Tyrrell's map, 1900.	75 K/16	62°57'00"	108°16'00"
<b>Timberhill Lake</b>		Submitted from Fort Smith, October 23, 1956, as a local name designating a small growth of spruce timber.	75 J/08	62°22'00"	106°39'00"
<b>Tin Can Hill</b>		This hill was named for the tin cans that could be found there when it was Yellowknife's garbage dump.	85 J/08	62°26'45"	114°21'15"
<b>Tingmiak Channel</b>	"Bird"	Inuktitut word, recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/12	68°32'10"	135°12'25"
<b>Tingmiak Lake</b>	"Bird"	Inuktitut word for White-fronted Goose, although also used to mean bird in general and even applied to airplanes. Tingmiak Lake submitted as an alternate name for White-fronted Lake.	107D10	69°39'00"	129°00'10"
<b>Tininerk Bay</b>			107C09	69°37'04"	132°57'28"
<b>Tininjak Lake</b>		Provided as 'Tininyak,' by Emmanuel Felix means something to do with low tide.	107C09	69°33'20"	132°39'30"
<b>Tite Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant Joseph Tite, DFC, J/28523, 405 Sqdn, RCAF, who died on December 22, 1944.	75 B/11	60°32'00"	107°18'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tithegeh Chi' (Cliff)</b>	"Seagull – their rock"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°10'53"	133°27'44"
<b>Tithegeh Chi' Niilajj (River)</b>	"Seagull – their rock – (a) stream (that flows out)"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°08'12"	133°48'00"
<b>Tithegeh Chi' Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Seagull-their-rock-lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name for the southern end of Campbell Lake. The Elders describe Campbell Lake as two separate lakes. Named because of the many seagulls that nest along the cliff on the east shore.	107 B/02	68°09'43"	133°29'49"
<b>Ti'oo Kak Niinlaji (Creek)</b>	"Grass – on – (water) – flowing"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/06	67°20'58"	135°18'04"
<b>Tla Bay</b>	"Bay"	Tijchq word.	86 E/09	65°40'00"	118°21'00"
<b>Tlogotsho Range</b>			95 C/15	61°00'00"	124°35'00"
<b>Ti'oo Geeghanh (Ridge)</b>	"Grassy – ridge"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/06	67°15'07"	135°11'49"
<b>Ti'oo Nàdhàdlajj (Lake)</b>	"Grass – water flowing over"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°35'17"	131°51'51"
<b>Ti'oo Nàdhàdlajj Vidie' Chuudlajj (Outlet)</b>	"Grass – water flowing over – at the outflow – flowing out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°34'60"	131°48'13"
<b>Ti'oo Vàn Choo (Lake)</b>	"Grass – lake – big"	Ehdiitat Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°37'20"	134°35'52"
<b>Ti'oo Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Grass – its' lake"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°22'09"	134°46'57"
<b>Ti'oo Vàn Choo (Lake)</b>	"Grass – lake – big"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°15'43"	134°56'42"
<b>Ti'oo Vàn Choo (Lake)</b>	"Grass – lake – big"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°20'12"	134°48'57"
<b>Ti'oondih (Hill)</b>	"Grass hanging down over the hill"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/03	67°11'55"	135°01'19"
<b>Toad Lake</b>			75 L/12	62°43'00"	111°45'00"
<b>Tochatwi Bay</b>	"The far end of the lake"	Dene word.	75 L/09	62°37'00"	110°10'00"
<b>Tochatwi Lake</b>		Proposed by Dept. of Mines in 1936.	75 K/12	62°38'00"	109°37'00"
<b>Toker Pingo</b>		Proposed February 21, 1967 by Marine Sciences because the term pingo has been officially accepted.	107C09	69°37'57"	132°54'31"
<b>Toker Point</b>		Named by John Richardson, 1826, 'out of respect to Captain Toker, of the Royal Navy, under whom I had once the honour to serve.'	107C09	69°39'11"	132°49'47"
<b>Tom Cod Bay</b>		The name is derived from the form 'Tom Cod,' which was used as the name of a now abandoned locality in the area.	97 C/10	69°34'00"	125°25'00"
<b>Tom Lake</b>		Submitted by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer, as first shown on a plan prepared by the mining engineer who developed mineral claims in this area.	86 B/12	64°31'00"	115°32'00"
<b>Tom Lake</b>		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, on January 6, 1944, as a name in common use locally.	85 J/09	62°31'45"	114°11'30"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tom's Channel</b>		Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named for Tom Tron, a trapper who lived along here in the 1930s.	106 M/16	67°57'21"	134°02'10"
<b>Tonaenlee Lake</b>	"Water running off a paddle lake"	Submitted by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT, 1971.	95 O/10	63°43'15"	122°43'00"
<b>Tonggot Lake</b>		Submitted September 8, 1944, by Surveyor-General as a Dene name.	85 M/13	63°58'00"	119°38'00"
<b>Toochingkla River</b>	"Backwater"	Dene word.	96 D/02	64°09'00"	126°45'00"
<b>Toopon Lake</b>	"Round"	Tłjchq word.	75 L/08	62°21'00"	110°26'00"
<b>Toothbrush Island</b>		The name was used by shippers on the tugs, etc. because of the small windswept trees on the island which look like toothbrushes.	95 J/01	62°08'00"	122°20'00"
<b>Top Lake</b>		Submitted July 27, 1961, by ASE from mining maps G. W. Rowley supplied. This lake was named by a M. J. Michelson who staked mineral claims for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in the area.	85 P/08	63°16'00"	112°12'00"
<b>Topkak Point</b>	"Sandspit"	Inuvialuktun word.	107C10	69°30'28"	133°00'32"
<b>Topkak Shoal</b>	"Sandspit"	Inuvialuktun word.	107C10	69°30'20"	133°03'30"
<b>Torrie Lake</b>		After Horace Torrie; airman. Torrie was a Canadian Airways mechanic and was killed in July, 1932.	86 K/03	66°14'00"	117°00'00"
<b>Tortuous Lake</b>			75 D/13	60°49'00"	111°42'00"
<b>Toura Lake</b>		Named by James W. Tyrrell, 1900, after a Chipewyan Dene known as 'Toura,' who acted as a canoe man on the expedition.	75 K/15	62°50'00"	108°34'00"
<b>Tourangeau Creek</b>			85 B/03	60°07'05"	115°25'00"
<b>Tourangeau Lake</b>			75 D/07	60°19'00"	110°32'00"
<b>Tóochoo (Lake)</b>	"Big water"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band	095B01	60°11'52"	122°20'14"
<b>Tr'ih Choo Gwat'aataii (Site)</b>	"Boat - big (steamboat) - went off from river (scraped the bank)"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°39'11"	134°35'48"
<b>Tr'ih Choo Iintyin (Site)</b>	"Boat - big - was - left - here"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/09	67°38'25"	134°18'12"
<b>Tr'iinjoo Choo K'adh (Lake)</b>	"Woman - big fishtrap"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/06	67°23'34"	133°19'04"
<b>Tr'ineedadlaih Ch' (Hill)</b>	"Water - flowing - out - its' hill"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°04'31"	134°51'08"
<b>Tr'ineht'ieet'iee (River Mouth)</b>	Ts'iidejji word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/07	67°17'33"	132°31'46"
<b>Tr'iinjòo Ezhah Njù' (Island)</b>	"Woman - ts'iidejji word (echo?) - her island"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/14	66°52'40"	133°05'42"
<b>Tr'oochit Chii (Hill)</b>	"First - rock"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°25'27"	134°55'22"
<b>Tr'oochit Njuu (Island)</b>	"First - island"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°24'37"	134°54'41"
<b>Trail Creek</b>			106 H/09	65°30'00"	128°14'00"
<b>Trail River</b>			95 J/01	62°05'00"	122°12'00"





Virginia Falls, South Nahanni River Dept. of Public Works and Services/NWT Archives/G-1995-001:8444





Community of Ulukhaktok looking toward Ulukhaqtuuraluk S.Bannon 2011/GNWT

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Trail Valley Creek		Mikkel Pulk, who herded reindeer in the area for 42 years along with his son Mels and Otto Binder, always referred to the stream as Trail Valley Creek. It forms part of a transportation route from East Channel (Mackenzie River) to Eskimo Lakes.	107 B/15	68°46'20"	133°24'35"
Trail Point		Named by John Richardson, 1826, after Dr. Thomas Stuart Traill (1781-1862), of Liverpool, later Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Edinburgh.	97 F/05	70°19'00"	127°19'00"
Trapp Hills		Name supplied February 26, 1959, by T. C. Douglas, superintendent Reindeer Ranger Station, as in local use. Shown as Swan Hills on blue print map at Reindeer Station.	107C06	69°16'00"	134°38'32"
Trapper Creek			96 E/12	65°32'50"	127°53'00"
Trapper Lake			85 J/09	62°32'00"	114°22'00"
Travaillant River <i>see also Khaii Luk Njik</i>		Named after a French Canadian employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Travaillant is locally pronounced "TRA-vee-are".	106 O/05	67°27'51"	131°29'35"
Treadwell, Cape		Submitted by Marine Sciences May 29, 1964, in acknowledgement of the service of Commander T. K. Treadwell, USHO, Chief of Operations of Hydrographic surveys for the establishment of the DEW Line, 1955-57.	97H09	71°42'09"	120°22'50"
Treasure Island		Submitted June 13, 1947, by Chief Topographical Engineer as used on 1946 ed. of maps.	86 B/11	64°30'00"	115°08'00"
Treasure Lake			85 N/10	63°30'00"	116°36'00"
Tree Lake		Submitted February 7, 1936, by Surveyor-General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°01'00"	117°50'00"
Treeadaaghaa (Lake)	"(A woman) crying while clubbing fish with a stick"	Gwich'ya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/13	67°48'45"	131°39'26"
Trench Creek		Proposed by B. R. Pelletier, for the lake and creek lying in a deep linear valley.	95 K/10	62°35'00"	124°45'00"
Trench Lake		Descriptive in origin. There are three long narrow trenches in this lake.	107C05	69°16'00"	135°06'10"
Trench Lake		Proposed by B. R. Pelletier for a lake and creek lying in a deep linear valley.	95 K/07	62°29'00"	124°43'00"
Triangle Island		Submitted March 28, 1957, by E. O. Hohn, Associate Professor of Physiology, Edmonton; from its shape.	107D10	69°41'40"	129°05'08"
Triangular Lake		Descriptive of its shape.	75 J/12	62°42'49"	107°41'33"
Triple Pingo		Proposed February 21, 1967 by Marine Sciences because the term pingo has been officially accepted.	107C09	69°32'03"	132°54'42"
Trìnzhòh (Mountain)	Ts'iidaaii word	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/05	67°29'16"	135°51'53"
Trìnzhòh Njik (River)	Ts'iidaaii word – "creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/12	67°40'04"	135°39'59"
Trìnzhòh Tsal (Mountain)	Ts'iidaaii word – "small"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/05	67°22'37"	135°44'09"
Tronka Chua Lake			75 F/12	61°30'00"	109°56'00"
Troo Zah (Site)	"Wood - lots of"	Gwich'ya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/09	67°42'06"	134°09'50"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Troo Zhah</b> ( <i>Lakes</i> )	"Wood – hollow sound"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°33'25"	134°56'45"
<b>Tropic Lake</b>		Submitted August 21, 1963, by J. V. Ross, Geological Survey. Local usage; name appeared on claim sheet.	86 B/14	64°46'52"	115°20'03"
<b>Trough Lake</b>		From Y. O. Fortier and Eric Fry, OBE, after geological and topographical features; the axis of a large syndine runs in the centre of the lake and the lake has steep sides.	85 I/11	62°32'00"	113°12'00"
<b>Trout Creek</b>			106 A/01	64°11'00"	128°13'00"
<b>Trout Creek</b>		Submitted August 3, 1938, by W. H. Boyd as shown on James W. Tyrrell's map, 1900.	75 O/04	63°05'46"	107°49'31"
<b>Trout Lake</b>		Submitted by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as the English version of the Dene name, March 23, 1938.	85 J/16	62°48'00"	114°22'00"
<b>Trout Lake</b>			85 I/06	62°24'00"	113°03'00"
<b>Trout River</b>			85 E/05	61°19'00"	119°51'00"
<b>Trout Rock</b>		Topographical Survey states "a conspicuous landmark on the east side."	85 J/11	62°33'00"	115°14'00"
<b>Truce Lake</b>			86 B/10	64°32'00"	114°55'00"
<b>Trudel Creek</b>			75 D/06	60°25'00"	111°25'00"
<b>Trudel Lake</b>			75 D/06	60°21'00"	111°19'00"
<b>Truesdell Island</b>		Proposed by Hydrographic Service, February 26, 1946, after Dr. W. Truesdell, Doctor and Indian Agent at Fort Simpson.	95 H/14	61°50'30"	121°18'30"
<b>Trumper Lake</b>		Commemorates Bombardier Douglas Gordon Trumper, MiD, A/58856, 23rd Field Regt., Royal Canadian Artillery, who died on March 2, 1945.	85 N/12	63°36'00"	117°34'00"
<b>Ts'ida Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Man's name (porcupine?) – his lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 F/15	65°15'29"	132°32'34"
<b>Ts'oh Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Bluefly eggs – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'06"	133°45'56"
<b>Ts'oh Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Bluefly eggs – it's lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°25'06"	133°41'55"
<b>Ts'u Ehda</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Spruce point"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A07	60°26'15"	120°45'15"
<b>Ts'úᑦ Ndu Gúiljǰ</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where there is a muskeg island"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A03	60°04'18"	121°13'45"
<b>Ts'ulóocháah Dehé</b> ( <i>River</i> )	Flowing-out-at-the-end-of-spruce-trees River"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A11	60°34'11"	121°24'13"
<b>Tsan Lake</b>		Submitted July 3, 1940, by Air Section, Topographical Survey; after the wife of Thoolezzeh who accompanied John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, 1918-1822.	86 A/02	64°01'00"	112°55'00"
<b>Tsáchegee Déli</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Beaver-putting-up-its-tail Flowing-out"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A13	60°49'35"	121°43'17"
<b>Tsáchegee Shih</b> ( <i>Ridge</i> )	"Beaver-putting-up-its-tail Ridge"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A12	60°40'03"	121°45'19"
<b>Tsátł̨eh</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Where there is a lot of beaver"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A07	60°23'23"	120°51'43"
<b>Tsátł̨ehgotsee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Little Where there is a lot of beaver"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A02	60°07'08"	120°58'10"
<b>Tseepantee Lake</b>	"Spruce Lake"	Name supplied in 1972 by Chief Edward Hardisty of Wrigley, NWT.	95 P/06	63°24'00"	121°28'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tsetso Lake</b>		Name proposed by Field Officer in 1949, who states "suggested name Tsetso (Tsee-tso) Lake after an old resident in that area for many years, and very well and favourably known along the river."	95 G/14	61°51'00"	123°01'00"
<b>Tsezotene Range</b>		Proposed, 1968, by Dr. H. Gabrielse. The name is derived from 'Indians of Canada' by D. Jenness and means 'mountain people.'	95 B/06	68°20'00"	126°39'00"
<b>Tsè' Van (Lake)</b>	"Beaver – lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/11	67°37'54"	133°23'56"
<b>Tsèe Tshik Gwichoo (River)</b>	"Beaver – at the mouth of – bigger one"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/11	66°38'18"	133°05'26"
<b>Tsèe Tshik Gwitsal (River)</b>	"Beaver – at the mouth of – smaller one"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/11	66°41'30"	133°05'46"
<b>Tsèe Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Beaver – it's lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/11	66°41'14"	133°13'47"
<b>Tsichu River</b>	"Big boat"	Tulita Dene name.	105 P/06	63°18'27"	129°12'49"
<b>Tsiiehnjik (River)</b> <i>See also Arctic Red River</i>	"Iron River"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'49"	133°44'52"
<b>Tsiiehtshik (River Mouth)</b>	"At the mouth of iron river"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'48"	133°44'52"
<b>Tsintu Lake</b>		Submitted June 22, 1973, by IAND.	96 L/04	66°13'09"	127°53'58"
<b>Tsintu River</b>		Submitted by F. H. Peters, Surveyor-General, January 25, 1945, from Émile Petitot's map, 1873	106 I/03	66°08'00"	129°02'15"
<b>Tso Creek</b>			106 N/05	67°26'05"	133°45'30"
<b>Tsoko Lake</b>			97 B/07	68°23'00"	125°32'00"
<b>Tsu Lake</b>	"Pine"	Dene name.	75 D/12	60°40'00"	111°52'00"
<b>Tsuk Tshi' Dachan (Creek)</b>	"Marten – tail – wood"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°33'57"	131°53'22"
<b>Tsull Lake</b>	"Small"	Gwich'in name.	106 N/05	67°27'00"	133°44'00"
<b>Tthadieh (Lake)</b>	"Groundhog – Ts'dejj word"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/08	67°25'03"	132°18'05"
<b>Tthaj Njik (Creek)</b>	"Caribou fence – creek"	Teet'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/12	67°44'01"	135°57'57"
<b>Tuapaluin (Beach)</b>	"Where there is gravel"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/01	71°12'26"	116°43'51"
<b>Tuchay Lake</b>			86 E/06	65°15'00"	119°10'00"
<b>Tuche Lake</b>	"Ragged lake"	Tijchq word. Suffix 'tu' means lake.	86 C/06	64°20'00"	117°19'00"
<b>Tuer, Point a</b>	"To kill"	The caribou formerly passed this point in great numbers in the winter. Name of interest in recording this fact as they no longer pass here.	75 L	62°07'00"	111°45'00"
<b>Tuft Point</b>		Proposed by Marine Sciences 'from the description of the area which has tufts of grass in the sand dunes.'	107C09	69°43'14"	132°34'15"
<b>Tuholata Creek</b>	"Tu" (water), "ho" (big), "lata" (narrows).	Dene name.	96 M/10	67°34'00"	126°50'00"
<b>Tui Ta Tui Lake</b>			96 G/14	65°47'00"	123°17'00"
<b>Tuktoyaktuk Harbour</b>			107C08	69°26'00"	132°58'10"
<b>Tuktoyaktuk Island</b>			107C07	69°27'12"	133°00'44"
<b>Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula</b>		Name submitted by Dr. J. R. Mackay, geologist from the University of British Columbia.	107D13	69°45'00"	131°20'10"
<b>Tuktu River</b>	"Caribou".	Inuvialuktun word.	77 F/11	70°44'15"	110°00'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tuktut Nogait, Parc national du Canada</b> <i>See also Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada</i>	"Caribou calves".	French name adopted in 2001. See Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada.	97 D/02	69°15'00"	122°00'00"
<b>Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada</b> <i>See also Tuktut Nogait, Parc national du Canada</i>	"Caribou calves".	Park created as Tuktut Nogait National Park on 28 June 1996, name changed to current form in 2001. Inuvialuktun name.	97 D/02	69°15'00"	122°00'00"
<b>Tukweye Lake</b>			106 I/04	66°07'00"	129°33'00"
<b>Tullett Point</b>		Named after the captain of George Mechem's sledge, James Tullett, boatswain's mate of the <i>Assistance</i> , Austin expedition. Presumably named by George Mechem.	99 A/10	76°44'00"	121°12'00"
<b>Tumi Lake</b>			85 N/07	63°27'00"	116°48'00"
<b>Tumma Channel</b>		It is believed to have been named after Amog Tumma, a retired trapper now living in Inuvik.	107 B/11	68°35'50"	134°11'00"
<b>Tumpline Lake</b>		Submitted December 9, 1936, by Surveyor-General as suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, as used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/10	62°37'00"	112°45'00"
<b>Tunago Creek</b>		Creek is named after the lake.	96 L/08	66°19'00"	126°01'57"
<b>Tunago Lake</b>		Submitted September 26, 1944, by F. H. Peters, Surveyor-General, from Émile Petitot's map of 1875. Submission notes that this is a contracted form.	96 K/05	66°19'00"	125°50'00"
<b>Tunago Ridge</b>		Proposed February 10, 1969, by Geological Survey for "a linear ridge joined to the Jacques Range, and running NNW past the west end of Tunago Lake to die out eight miles further north."	96L/08	66°15'00"	126°15'00"
<b>Tundra Creek</b>			116P/09	67°44'00"	136°15'00"
<b>Tundra Lake</b>			106 N/12	67°38'25"	133°40'30"
<b>Tundra Ridge</b>			95 F/15	61°51'00"	124°54'00"
<b>Tungsten Mountain</b>		Tungsten Mountain is a very prominent peak of the Flat River Valley, and is very outstanding from the Tungsten town site and surrounding area.	105 H/16	61°59'00"	128°11'00"
<b>Tuniqtalik (Island)</b>	"The little people"	Refers to legendary beings. From 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names Project.	87 G/01	71°08'17"	116°23'00"
<b>Tununiq (Inlet)</b>	"The other side of the land". "Behind" / "The back of the land, of the world"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 A/15	72°54'42"	113°38'04"
<b>Tunun'ngum kuugaa (River)</b>	"The river that goes to Tununiq" (to the other side of the land / behind).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	88 A/11	72°35'00"	114°35'00"
<b>Tununuk Point</b>		Proposed September 14, 1959, by Dominion Hydrographer for the most southerly point on Richards Island, in association with the campsite, Tununuk, on an island to the south of the point.	107C03	69°00'03"	134°40'25"
<b>Tuqhuuk (Channel)</b>	"Porch / corridor (of an igloo)"	Kangiryuarmit word. Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87F/10	70°33'19"	117°15'49"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Tuqhuukatak</b> ( <i>Inlet</i> )	"Small porch/ corridor (of an igloo)"	Kangiryuarmit word. Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87F/09	70°32'32"	116°42'00"
<b>Turmoil Lake</b>		Descriptive name.	86 F/01	65°06'00"	116°15'00"
<b>Turnabout Creek</b>		Descriptive - change of flow direction between headwaters and lower reaches. Submitted by J. D. Aitken, GSC.	106 H/06	65°19'50"	129°21'45"
<b>Turnabout Point</b>		Proposed by Marine Sciences, May 29, 1964. The deepest point of penetration by the CSS <i>Richardson</i> while exploring Liverpool Bay.	107D11	69°40'38"	130°20'44"
<b>Turnback, Lake</b>		Suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, as used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/10	62°42'00"	112°41'00"
<b>Turner Lake</b>		Commemorates Flight Lieutenant G. Turner, DFC, J/7326, 75 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on September 23, 1943.	75 A/02	60°05'00"	104°45'00"
<b>Turnpike Lake</b>		Proposed June 22, 1953, by Chief Cartographer as a local name.	86 B/06	64°24'00"	115°13'00"
<b>Turton Lake</b>		Named after Captain Charles M. Turton, ADC to General Keller, commander of the Canadian Third Division.	96 E/15	65°48'25"	126°57'00"
<b>Tustowich Lake</b>		Suggested by A. I. Bereskin, May 10, 1949, Cree for north-east and between.	65 D/01	60°00'21"	102°21'42"
<b>Tut Lake</b>		Submitted February 7, 1936, by Surveyor-General as a name shown on recorded mining claims in the area.	86 K/04	66°08'00"	117°57'00"
<b>Tutsieta Lake</b>			106 O/08	67°16'00"	130°00'00"
<b>Tweed Lake</b>		Submitted September 26, 1944, by F. H. Peters, Surveyor-General, from observations by Mr. Donnelly, 1943. Named for Air Engineer, visited in 1943, in connection with a program of astronomical observations for map control required for preparation of Air Navigation Charts, by C. B. C. Donnelly, Geodetic Service.	96 K/13	66°47'00"	125°53'00"
<b>Twelve Mile Island</b>		Proposed November 27, 1967, by Mr. Goodall, retired member of NWT council. This is a local name for an island which is 12 miles up the Laird River from Fort Simpson.	95 H/11	61°42'30"	121°16'30"
<b>Twentyfive Mile Creek</b>			96 E/03	65°02'20"	127°17'10"
<b>Twentyfive Mile Lake</b>			96 E/02	65°00'30"	126°59'15"
<b>Twenty-Five Minute Lake</b>		Twenty-five minutes from Sachs Harbour by snow mobile.	97 G/16	71°54'50"	124°56'15"
<b>Twin Buttes</b>		Submitted August 3, 1938, by W. H. Boyd as used on 1928 and 1922 eight mile maps.	75 O/04	63°09'00"	107°45'00"
<b>Twin Buttes Point</b>		Added in 1963, by Toponymy Division from James W. Tyrrell's map, 1900.	75 O/04	63°08'38"	107°46'00"
<b>Twin Falls Creek</b>		Twin Falls Creek; tributary of Hay River. This is not a large stream but forms spectacular falls near its junction with Hay River. Named from the point of view of descriptive geology.	85 C/09	60°31'00"	116°12'00"
<b>Twin Falls Territorial Park</b> <i>See also Chutes Twin, Parc territorial des</i>		Named for Alexandra and Louise Falls, the two waterfalls that go through the park on the Hay River.	85 C/09	60°31'12"	116°13'12"
<b>Twin Fish Lake</b>		Supplied June 3, 1974, by L.A.C.O. Hunt as a name in local use.	96 B/05	64°18'00"	123°39'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Twin Gorges</b>		Taltson River divides around a small island and drops 75 ft. through gorges on both sides of the island. Northern Canada Power Commission has a dam at this site for hydro-electric development.	75 D/06	60°25'00"	111°24'00"
<b>Twin Lakes</b>		Submitted on a sketch map by E. O. Hohn, Associate Professor of Physiology, Edmonton, March 28, 1957.	116 P/09	67°43'35"	136°24'00"
<b>Twin Lakes</b>			107 D/09	69°41'20"	128°55'37"
<b>Twin Peaks</b>			96 B/04	64°05'00"	123°32'00"
<b>Twisted Mountain, The</b>		Submitted November 20, 1944, by F. H. Peters, Surveyor-General, from a 1934 map of South Nahanni River, issued as a preliminary guide to prospectors. On a 1928 map (blueprint) by Fenley Hunter as "Twisted Mountains."	95 G/04	61°13'00"	123°37'00"
<b>Twisty Creek</b>		Submitted by H. F. Nicholson, Inland Waters, April 3, 1974.	106 G/06	65°25'00"	131°13'00"
<b>Twitya Hotspring</b>			105 P/13	63°48'20"	129°52'15"
<b>Twitya River</b>		Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist, Fort Smith, states "the word Twitya means stinking water. The river is named after a smelly hot spring that was used as a medicine bath in the old days. May also mean river of flowing lakes."	106 A/01	64°10'25"	128°10'55"
<b>Two Cones Mountain</b>		Submitted by Norman Simmons, Wildlife Biologist from Fort Smith. Two cone shaped peaks on a high area are referred to in Patterson's book "Dangerous River." The name is probably derived from the book reference.	95 E/07	61°24'00"	126°35'00"
<b>Two Island Lake</b>		Descriptive name, the similarities most evident from the aerial photographs.	85 D/16	60°56'00"	118°00'00"
<b>Two Islands</b>		Field Officer in 1959, stated, "the features that do carry a well known name are the Two Islands against the Mackenzie's right limit on this sheet and are well known to all local people and to all travellers on the river."	95 H/13	61°59'35"	121°45'20"
<b>Two Ocean Creek</b>			116 P/06	67°42'40"	136°25'30"
<b>Tyne Bay</b>		Submitted January 11, 1960, by Dominion Hydrographer for the river which is near where Richard Collinson grew up.	97 F/01	70°09'00"	124°44'00"
<b>Tyrrell Falls</b>		Name suggested by Mr. Lynch to commemorate James W. Tyrrell's activities along this part of Lockhart River.	75 K/15	62°49'00"	108°51'00"
<b>Tyrrell Lake</b>		Named about August 16, 1900, by James W. Tyrrell, after himself.	75 P/03	63°07'00"	105°27'00"
<b>Tyrrell Point</b>		Shown on map pg. 207, "The Arctic Prairies" by Ernest Thompson Seton: "On the afternoon of August 9 we passed the important headland that I have called 'Tyrrell Point.' Here we jumped off his map into the unknown."	75 O/14	63°46'07"	107°14'53"
<b>Tysoe Point</b>		Named after Royal Marine Shadrach Tysoe, one of the crew of 5 men who served aboard John Richardson's boat <i>Dolphin</i> on the Eastward Detachment of John Franklin's Second Overland Expedition, 1825-1827.	97 D/09	69°36'00"	120°45'00"

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Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Ualiraaluk</b> ( <i>Island</i> )	"Further down" / "Further west"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 E/07	70°18'20"	113°02'45"
<b>Uhlman Lake</b>		Proposed November 6, 1933, by Geological Survey after Flight Officer J. Uhlman, ex-RCAF, in charge of transport detachment, 1931.	86 K/02	66°08'00"	116°47'00"
<b>Ukalikpialuk Hills</b>	"Where they hunt rabbits"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	97H13	71°52'50"	123°39'39"
<b>Ukkutitaaq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Pocket knife"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°50'12"	117°51'47"
<b>Ukpillik River</b>	"The place of willows"	Derived from Inuktitut.	87 F/10	70°44'25"	117°48'30"
<b>Ulukhaqtuuq</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"Where people find rocks to make ulus"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°44'00"	117°47'39"
<b>Ulukhaqtuuraluk</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"Where people find rocks to make ulus" Ulukhaqtuuq twin, but smaller.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°43'42"	117°45'51"
<b>Umiak Lake</b>		Proposed by Superindendant T. C. Douglas and Chief Herder Pulk as a name in local use, December 2, 1959, by people travelling on Richards Island.	107C06	69°24'16"	134°23'29"
<b>Umingmagyuk</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Small musk-ox"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°32'40"	117°14'57"
<b>Umingmagyuuq</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	"Several small musk-ox"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°23'16"	117°30'41"
<b>Undecided Creek</b>		Stream sometimes flows to Doris Lake and then to Virgin Creek, and at other times to Florence Lake and then tributary to Imperial River. Proposed by J. D. Aitken, GSC.	106 H/01	65°10'00"	128°11'50"
<b>Underwater Lake</b>		Supplied June 3, 1974, by L.A.C.O. Hunt as a name in local use; no origin information available.	86 E/04	65°09'00"	119°31'00"
<b>Undine Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Undine</i> (Lt.Cdr. A. S. Jackson, RN), sunk 7 January 1940 off Heligoland. The crew was taken prisoner.	76 D/04	64°06'00"	111°40'00"
<b>Ungirun</b> ( <i>Bluff</i> )	"Tied just below the top" (ie. the cliff looks as if it is tied just below the top); "ungirun" is the lace used to tie kamiks at the top, just under the knee.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°28'56"	117°27'47"
<b>Union Island</b>		Here several channels unite.	75 E/13	61°56'00"	111°56'00"
<b>Upland Lake</b>		Submitted December 9, 1936, by Surveyor-General as suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, as used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/05	62°27'00"	113°43'00"
<b>Upper Canyon</b>			107 B/04	68°02'30"	135°33'50"
<b>Upper Carp Lake</b>		Reached and named by John Franklin's First Overland Expedition, August 11, 1820.	85 P/12	63°44'00"	113°45'00"
<b>Upper Overflow Lake</b>			106 N/10	67°44'15"	132°32'15"
<b>Upper Pensive Lake</b>		Name appears on claim maps used by people of the region.	85 I/11	62°43'00"	113°24'00"
<b>Upper Ross Lake</b>		Separated from Ross Lake by a short, shallow, narrow pass.	85 I/11	62°43'00"	113°08'00"
<b>Upper Terry Lake</b>		Separated from Terry Lake by a shallow and narrow pass.	85 I/11	62°33'00"	113°16'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Uqaaq (Point)</b>	"Tongue"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°37'12"	117°25'41"
<b>Uqhuqhirkvik (Islet)</b>	"Where people make 'okhok'—oil" (for lamp (or dip) from seal blubber).	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal. Where they store blubber - in summer time.	87 F/10	70°34'57"	117°18'04"
<b>Uqpilik (Lake)</b>	"With willows"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/15	70°46'27"	117°44'05"
<b>Uqqinap tahia (Lake)</b>	A person's name - lake.	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/03	71°01'22"	118°09'15"
<b>Urquhart Lake</b>		Proposed Jan. 20, 1945 for Dr. J. A. Urquhart's interest in the reindeer business.	107C01	69°06'00"	132°03'00"
<b>Ursula Lake</b>		Name commemorates the Royal Navy submarine HMS <i>Ursula</i> , victorious over the German cruiser <i>Leipzig</i> on 14 Dec, 1939 in the Elbe estuary.	76 D/16	64°49'00"	110°27'00"
<b>Utkuhilik (Lake)</b>	"Place with cooking pot"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/15	71°47'00"	113°35'00"
<b>Utkuhiuyaq (Bluff)</b>	"Shaped like a cooking pot"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°38'19"	116°33'49"
<b>Utsingi Point</b>			75 L/05	62°21'00"	111°40'00"
<b>Uumannaq (Island)</b>	"Shape of a heart"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°28'17"	117°30'42"
<b>Uumannaq (Island)</b>	"Shape of a heart"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°37'39"	116°19'36"
<b>Uumannaq (Island)</b>	"Shape of a heart"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°24'25"	117°15'24"
<b>Uumannaq (Island)</b>	"Shape of a heart"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/09	70°31'35"	116°37'32"
<b>Uumannaq (Island)</b>	"Shape of a heart"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/05	71°28'43"	115°23'28"
<b>Uumannaq (Lake)</b>	"Shape of a heart"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/14	70°55'03"	118°00'37"
<b>Uvayualuk (Hill)</b>	"Big slanted / slanted on one side only"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 H/05	71°26'56"	115°20'20"
<b>Uvingayuq (Raised Beach)</b>	"Slanted"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 G/07	71°22'47"	117°44'53"
<b>Uyarahugyulik (Lake)</b>	"With a big rock"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°39'17"	117°02'40"
<b>Uyaraktuq (Lake &amp; River)</b>	"The rocky place / place with rocks"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	87 F/10	70°42'10"	117°24'42"
<b>Uyarukaluk Rock</b>	"Little rock"	Documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey 1991/1992, part of the 2006 Ulukhaktok Place Names proposal.	97 F/01	70°11'00"	124°29'00"
<b>Úlji (Lake)</b>	"River flowing through"	Slavey name from Sambaa K'e Dene Band.	095A14	60°52'16"	121°28'01"
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Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Vadzaih Van Njik</b> ( <i>Creek</i> )	"Caribou – lake – river"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°08'29"	133°30'36"
<b>Vadzaih Van Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Caribou – lake – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/02	68°08'29"	133°30'39"
<b>Vaghàk Dach'èjji</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Its fin – ts'iidejji word"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/16	66°59'13"	132°26'38"
<b>Vaillant Lake</b>		After Registe Vaillant, member of John Franklin's First Overland Expedition of 1819-1822.	86 J/01	66°13'00"	114°31'00"
<b>Vakak Njuu</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"On it – islands"	2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°24'53"	133°52'21"
<b>Vakak Njuu Echeejiltyin</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"On it – islands – it sits in the shelter"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'26"	133°55'09"
<b>Vakak Tànithin'ee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"On it – somebody drowned"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/01	68°06'47"	132°25'01"
<b>Vale Island</b>			85 B/13	60°51'00"	115°46'00"
<b>Vale Point</b>			85 B/13	60°52'00"	115°44'50"
<b>Vampire Peaks</b>		Named by Dr Kingston, Department of Geology, University of Wisconsin, December 18, 1950, because these mountains are very high and look very mysterious when swirling snow clouds come down from the peaks. One of the boys suggested that they looked so weird he could almost expect to see vampire bats flying around up there.	95 L/05	62°20'00"	127°50'00"
<b>Van Choo</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Lake – big"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	107 B/04	68°11'50"	135°00'16"
<b>Van Kaa</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Lake – round"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°24'29"	133°57'22"
<b>Van Kaa</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Lake – round"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/10	67°43'02"	132°46'19"
<b>Van Lake</b>		After A. Van Raatte, Engineer, Camlaren Mines. Submitted September 20, 1939, by Chief Topographical Engineer.	85 P/06	63°22'00"	113°04'00"
<b>Van Tsal</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Lake – small"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/02	67°13'47"	132°34'12"
<b>Van Tsal</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Lake – small"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'42"	133°44'32"
<b>Vanadhadlajji</b> ( <i>Ridge</i> )	"Water flowing around it"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 G/12	65°41'13"	131°35'54"
<b>Vanadhadlajji</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Water flowing around it"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/16	67°48'54"	132°01'11"
<b>Vanase Point</b>			78 F/14	74°45'00"	110°35'00"
<b>Vance Peninsula</b>		After J. Vance, pilot, killed in a crash at Hunter Bay in 1931.	86 K/04	66°11'00"	117°45'00"
<b>Vandyck Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy auxiliary vessel HMS <i>Vandyck</i> , sunk by aircraft off Norway, 11 June 1940.	75 C/03	60°13'00"	109°28'00"
<b>Vanishing Ram Creek</b>		Name submitted February 15, 1969, by Stan Burrell as a local name. "On three different occasions in three different years, rams eluded them on this creek. They vanished, and hunt as we might we couldn't locate them."	95 M/13	63°58'00"	127°52'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Vanvee Nadhadlajj</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Around the lake – water flowing in and out"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/09	67°35'59"	132°29'59"
<b>Vavee Tàgwàtlèe</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Around its' edge (referring to the shore) – falling in on the side"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/11	66°43'32"	133°18'16"
<b>Vaveq Tàjh Juudlee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Around it – hill – many are around here and there"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/12	67°59'51"	132°26'15"
<b>Vàdzaih Van</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Caribou lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/14	67°59'34"	132°51'13"
<b>Vee Lake</b>		Named because it is the shape of a 'v'. Submitted January 6, 1944, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 J/09	62°33'10"	114°21'00"
<b>Veira Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Basil Vernon Lancelot Veira, DFC, J/10677, 12 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, of St. Kitts, BVI (enlisted Montreal), who died on April 29, 1943.	75 H/02	61°08'23"	104°33'23"
<b>Vera Creek</b>		Named after Vera Turner, wife of Dick Turner, who operates a trading post near Nahanni Butte. See "Nahanni" by Frison Roche. Submitted September 16, 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas, Geological Survey.	95 F/11	61°32'00"	125°17'00"
<b>Vermette Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Ernest Joseph August Vermette, MM, A/22809, Royal Regiment of Canada, who died on February 24, 1945.	75 H/05	61°22'00"	105°38'00"
<b>Vermilion Creek</b>		Submitted September 14, 1944, by F. H. Peters, Surveyor-General, from U.S. Engineers Canol and Mackenzie River Oil Basin and Pipe Line Route, January, 1944.	96 E/01	65°04'50"	126°12'00"
<b>Vermilion Ridge</b>			96 E/01	65°10'00"	126°09'00"
<b>Vesey Hamilton, Cape</b>			88 F/06	74°17'00"	118°08'00"
<b>Vicheqjiltin</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"It sits in the shelter"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/11	67°37'55"	133°27'52"
<b>Victoria Island</b>		Includes the insular tract, portions of which are known as Victoria land, Wollaston land and Prince Albert land.	87 H/07	71°00'00"	110°00'00"
<b>Victoria, Cape</b>			88 G/01	75°04'00"	116°15'00"
<b>Victory Lake</b>		Submitted December 9, 1936, by Surveyor-General as suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS, as used by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/11	62°40'00"	113°05'00"
<b>Vidi Chu'</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Trout – its' water"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/14	67°50'47"	131°24'18"
<b>Vihk'aa'uu'ee</b> ( <i>Bank</i> )	"Steep hill that slopes into the water"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/12	67°40'23"	131°39'44"
<b>Vihtr'ii Njik</b> ( <i>River</i> ) <i>See also Thunder River</i>	"Flint-River"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. A quarry site for flint on this river was shared by the Gwich'in, Inuvialuit and the K'asho Got'ine.	106 O/07	67°28'34"	130°54'32"
<b>Vihtr'ii Tshik</b> ( <i>River Mouth</i> )	"Flint – at the mouth of"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/07	67°28'33"	130°54'32"
<b>Vihtr'ii Vàn</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Flint – its' lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/10	67°42'13"	130°33'44"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Vijūhahii Chii Enūugwat</b> ( <i>Bank</i> )	"Lower – rock – sloping down"	Teetl'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/02	67°02'54"	134°50'52"
<b>Vik'ooyendik</b> ( <i>Hill</i> )	Ts'iidejji word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/05	67°26'35"	133°44'48"
<b>Village Point</b>		Submitted March 27, 1941, by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada, as a descriptive.	85 J/08	62°24'00"	114°19'00"
<b>Vindëe Gwajät Han</b> ( <i>Channel</i> )	"His/her eye – rotten – river"	Teetl'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°38'44"	134°39'17"
<b>Vinëhchoo Juudlee</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"Big timber – around here and there"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/09	66°41'53"	132°10'06"
<b>Vinihk'yūq</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"From one spot one can see a long ways and in all directions"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 K/09	66°49'47"	132°40'43"
<b>Vinjidhik'in</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"A cache on the end of a stick got burned"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/12	67°31'54"	133°33'30"
<b>Virgin Creek</b>			106 H/07	65°17'00"	128°43'00"
<b>Virginia Falls</b>		Falls charted and measured in 1928 by Fenley Hunter, FRGS and GSC. He named them after his daughter, Virginia. The falls are approximately twice as high as Niagara, 316 ft.	95 F/12	61°36'00"	125°44'00"
<b>Viscount Melville Sound</b>		Named by William E. Parry after 2nd Viscount Melville (1771-1851).	78 F/01	74°10'00"	108°00'00"
<b>Vital Lake</b>		Submitted March 17, 1938, by A.C.T. Sheppard as proposed by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. Name is the English version of the Dene name.	85 J/09	62°36'00"	114°26'00"
<b>Vital Lake</b>	.		75 F/09	61°33'00"	108°06'00"
<b>Vitrèekwaa Vithidi'</b> ( <i>Point</i> )	Vitrèekwaa – "his point"	Teetl'it Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal. Named after George Vittrekwa.	106 M/10	67°41'28"	134°35'58"
<b>Vits'atagyit</b> ( <i>Lake</i> )	"There's overflow from it"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106N/16	67°46'06"	132°29'51"
<b>Vittrekwa River</b>		Family name in Fort McPherson area.	106 M/03	67°10'00"	135°00'50"
<b>Votour Lake</b>		Commemorates Private Everett John Votour, G/23550, MiD, Cape Breton Highlanders, RCIC, who died on May 1, 1945.	85 O/02	63°11'00"	114°53'00"
<b>W</b>					
<b>Wagenitz Lake</b>		Submitted March 2, 1951, by M. G. Cameron, Chief Cartographer; as a local name, significance is not known.	85 P/04	63°03'00"	113°52'00"
<b>Waite Island</b>		G. H. Blanchet, in 1924, suggested name Lucas Island from the Anglican Bishop, Mackenzie District. List changed to read Waite Island.	85 J/12	62°34'30"	115°36'00"
<b>Waite Lake</b>		Suggested in 1939, by Topographical Survey (Air Section) after J. H. C. Waite, President, Camlaren Mines and the Mining Corporation of Canada.	85 I/14	62°50'00"	113°20'00"
<b>Wakeham Point</b>		Named June 28, 1820, by William E. Parry after Mr. Wakeham, clerk of the HMS <i>Griper</i> .	78 F/14	74°48'00"	110°16'00"
<b>Waldron River</b>		Commemorates Major Norris Alton Waldron, MiD, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, who died on August 19, 1942.	75 L/15	62°55'00"	110°35'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Walker Bay		Possibly named by Captain F. W. Beechey, RN "I named it Walker's Bay, after Mr. Walker of the Hydrographical Office."	87 G/11	71°35'00"	118°10'00"
Walker Creek			96 E/05	65°22'05"	127°57'00"
Walker Inlet		Named by George Mechem, 1853, after Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker (1802-76); Surveyor of the Navy, 1848-60. Mechem participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	99 A/01	76°00'00"	120°47'00"
Walker Lake		Submitted March 24, 1938, by Topographical Survey of Canada after G. F. Walker, mechanic on RCAF photographic detachment	75 F/13	61°52'00"	109°57'00"
Wallace Bay		From blueprint map at Reindeer Station.	107C11	69°37'00"	134°12'10"
Wallace Creek		Named after a DPW Resident Engineer who died in Edmonton in 1966.	85 E/05	61°13'00"	119°15'00"
Wallace Point			88 D/05	73°25'00"	115°26'00"
Wallie Lake		After local mining claims from 1944.	85 P/04	63°08'00"	113°57'00"
Walmsley Lake		After the Rev. Dr. Walmsley, of Hanwell, England; named by George Back, 1833.	75 N/07	63°25'00"	108°32'00"
Walsh Lake			85 J/09	62°35'00"	114°16'00"
Warburton Bay		After Warburton Pike who named Mackay Lake and first visited it.	75 M/13	63°50'00"	111°30'00"
Warren Point		After Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Warren, 1769-1839.	107C16	69°45'23"	132°17'39"
Warrington Bay		Named by George Mechem, 1853, after a friend. Mechem participated in searches for the missing Franklin party, 1850-54, and was appointed captain of the sledge <i>Discovery</i> .	88 G/01	75°10'00"	116°28'00"
Washington Islands		Named after Captain Washington, the hydrographer, a steadfast supporter of this final search for the missing Franklin expedition. He compiled the very useful Inuktitut vocabularies supplied to the Arctic expeditions; named by Francis McClintock, 1859.	78 B/12	72°30'00"	111°12'00"
Water Lily Lake		Supplied June 3, 1974, by L.A.C.O. Hunt as a name in local use.	96 B/07	64°29'00"	122°49'00"
Watta Lake		A name used in the field by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/06	62°15'00"	113°04'00"
Web Island			85 G/04	61°13'00"	115°55'00"
Webb Lake		This lake has been known by the same name since 1946.	85 I/14	62°51'00"	113°06'00"
Wecho Lake		After Matt Berry, bush pilot, changed because this lake is the headwaters of the Wecho River.	85 P/13	63°58'00"	113°50'00"
Wecho River		The name of an important local chief.	85 O/4	63°06'55"	115°35'45"
Wedge Lake		Name used in field work by Dr. A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/13	62°52'00"	113°41'00"
Wells Lake		Submitted by John D. Godfrey in 1957 after a distinguished, deceased geologist.	75 D/01	60°00'00"	110°12'00"
Wentzel Lake		After Frederick Wentzel, clerk in the North West Company; accompanied Franklin expedition, 1820, from Fort Providence.	86 J/04	66°09'00"	115°50'00"
West Bay		Local name in use since operations started at Camlaren mines.	85 P/03	63°00'00"	113°18'00"
West Channel			117 A/16	68°52'03"	136°09'39"
West Channel		Described in various editions of the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River Pilot since 1958.	85 B/13	60°50'00"	115°47'00"
West Hans Lake		Local name.	107 B/15	68°51'45"	133°45'30"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
West Hill			78 F/14	74°46'00"	110°45'00"
West Mirage Islands		A heavy mirage often covers this island.	85 J/08	62°16'30"	114°29'00"
West Mountain			106 H/10	65°38'00"	128°52'00"
West Point		From a blueprint map at Reindeer Station.	107C06	69°30'00"	134°34'10"
West Pond		Named because it lies on the west boundary of a particular mineral group.	86 B/12	64°31'00"	115°34'00"
West River			97 C/03	69°06'00"	126°18'00"
West Round Lake		Name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/10	68°42'00"	133°56'00"
Western Channel			86 K/05	66°24'00"	117°45'00"
Western Entrance			107C07	69°27'05"	133°01'46"
Westhead Islands			85 H/15	61°57'45"	112°57'00"
Weyburn Lake		Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy Flower-Class corvette HMCS <i>Weyburn</i> (Lt. Cdr. T. M. W. Golby, RCNR), which sank with the loss of 9 crew off Cape Espartel east of Gibraltar after hitting a mine on 22 February 1943.	85 K/13	63°00'00"	117°59'00"
Whale Bluffs			97 F/05	70°23'00"	127°28'00"
Whale Point		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/15	68°45'30"	133°20'00"
Whalemen River			97 B/16	68°46'00"	123°25'00"
Wheeler Lake		After David E. Wheeler, author of the "The Dog-Rib Indian and his Home," 1914.	85 O/07	63°20'00"	114°52'00"
Whirlwind Lake		Name commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Whirlwind</i> , which was torpedoed and sunk on 5 July 1940 120 miles west of Lands End, England.	75 C/07	60°15'00"	108°40'00"
Whirlwind River		See Whirlwind Lake.	75 C/02	60°04'00"	108°36'00"
White Eagle Falls		Submitted December 29, 1938, by Chief Topographical Engineer.	86 F/12	65°36'00"	117°50'00"
White Fox River		Submitted November 25, 1976, by J. S. Vincent, Terrain Sciences Division, GSC, noting "In honour of the very important local trapping industry centered in this area."	98 B/08	72°27'35"	124°03'55"
White Losh Lake			96 G/14	65°49'00"	123°26'00"
White Man's Point		A group of prospectors wintered at this point during the Yukon Gold Rush. The name has been in use from that time.	85 E/03	61°14'00"	119°14'00"
White Partridge Island		White Partridge, Ptarmigan, is the English translation of the Chipewyan word 'Kasba.' The area is apparently well known for these birds.	65 D/01	60°07'00"	102°07'00"
White Quartz Lake		Local name.	75 K/09	62°41'05"	108°24'00"
White Sand Creek			95 O/12	63°32'00"	123°44'15"
White Sand River			88 C/05	73°25'20"	119°38'45"
White Sandy River			86 J/01	66°07'00"	114°15'00"
White Water Lily Lake		Probably descriptive.	96 F/16	65°46'00"	124°07'00"
Whitebeach Point		No white sand here, limestone beaches.	85 J/06	62°28'00"	115°15'20"
Whitefish Lake			75 J/10	62°41'00"	106°48'00"
Whitefish Pingo			107C07	69°23'32"	133°31'56"
Whitefish River			96 F/15	65°55'00"	124°48'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Whiteman Lake		A name used in the field by A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada.	85 I/02	62°08'00"	112°45'00"
Whitesand River			85 B/04	60°10'30"	115°45'00"
Whitewolf Lake			86 A/13	64°58'00"	114°00'00"
Whitlock Island		After a former Game Officer, Charles Joseph Whitlock, who worked from Fort Simpson.	85 F/05	61°23'00"	117°46'00"
Whitney Rock		Proposed by Hydrographic Survey, February 26, 1946, after A. W. Whitney, assistant, Public Works Survey, 1945. The rock islet is used by masters of vessels as a water level reference, during low water stages.	95 H/14	61°50'00"	121°08'00"
Whittaker Falls		Named for the late E. J. Whittaker, who first surveyed the geology and geography of the area.	85 E/04	61°09'00"	119°50'00"
Whittaker Range		Submitted on January 18, 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas in honour of E. J. Whittaker, pioneer geologist in the Mackenzie River region.	95 K/15	62°45'00"	124°50'00"
Whittington Island		Named after Andy Whittington, an old trader and hotel keeper who lived 30 years in the north. Letter from DIAND, November 17, 1969: Whittington Island was washed out by an ice jam in 1963. Retain the name as some remains of the island may still be visible even if only at low water.	95 H/13	61°55'10"	121°33'45"
Wholdaia Lake	"Icefish"	According to Arsène Turquetil, OMI in 1921, this is a Chipewyan name meaning Icefish.	75 A/09	60°43'00"	104°10'00"
Wignes Lake		Commemorates Private Robert A. Wignes, B/67003, Royal Regiment of Canada, RCIC, who died on April 17, 1943. Private Wignes was killed while escaping from Stalag VIII B, Lamsdorf, Poland.	75 A/04	60°10'00"	105°55'00"
Wijinnedi Lake		From bulletin by David E. Wheeler, author of "The Dog-Rib Indian and his Home", 1914.	85 O/14	63°58'00"	115°18'00"
Wildbread Bay		Named by Mr. Pearson from an incident happening on the survey. Supplied by G. H. Blanchet, December 18, 1922.	75 L/16	62°45'00"	110°05'00"
Wildmint Hotsprings		Name used in Nahanni literature.	95 E/07	61°25'00"	126°35'00"
Wilkie Point		Named after the captain of Francis McClintock's sledge, 1850-51.	89 B07	76°15'44"	117°18'36"
Wilkins Bay		Supplied by T. H. Manning, for George H. Wilkins after whom the Bernard River had been originally named to tie the old name into the immediate vicinity.	98 C09	73°37'49"	124°09'02"
Wilkins Strait		Named for George H. Wilkins in charge of the <i>North Star</i> and <i>Mary Sachs</i> . Officially the photographer of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.	79 F/04	78°10'00"	112°00'00"
Willard Island			96 E/12	65°31'25"	127°43'00"
William Point			85 H/07	61°26'30"	112°53'45"
Williams Island		Named by John Franklin during his Second Overland Expedition, 1826, "after William Williams, Esq., late Governor of Prince Rupert's Land".	107 B/11	68°41'00"	134°12'00"
Williams Lake		Named for a trapper who had his cabin near there and who was drowned some years ago.	107 B/09	68°33'00"	132°16'00"



Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Williams Lake		After Corporal R. A. Williams, RCMP, patrol to Thelon River with inspector Trundle in connection with the Hornby tragedy in 1929. Submitted on August 3, 1958, as suggested by Air Survey Section.	75 O/01	63°08'00"	106°10'00"
Williams Peak		Submitted on November 20, 1958, by R. J. W. Douglas after M. Y. Williams, early explorer and geologist in the Franklin mountains.	95 O/06	63°22'35"	123°16'30"
Williamson Island		Named after David Williamson, an artilleryman with George Back's Arctic Land expedition of 1833-35.	76 C/02	64°06'00"	108°42'00"
Willoughby Point		Named by Robert L. McClure, 1851.	88 A/15	72°46'00"	113°36'00"
Willow River		A tributary of the Mackenzie River.	95 J/11	62°42'00"	123°08'00"
Willow Creek		English translation of Slavey name: Goutay, meaning twisted willow or more accurately, willow screw. Submitted by Father F. LeCoat of Wrigley.	95 O/05	63°26'00"	123°58'25"
Willow Handle Lake		Large willows were used by the Dene for handles and bows and arrows.	106 A/04	64°06'40"	129°49'55"
Willow Lake		A name in local use.	107 C/06	69°20'28"	134°16'47"
Willow Lake			85 L/03	62°10'00"	119°08'00"
Willow Lake		Submitted on February 28, 1938, by A. C. T. Sheppard as supplied by A. W. (Fred) Jolliffe, Geological Survey of Canada. English translation of the Dene name.	85 J/08	62°21'40"	114°13'00"
Willow Point			85 H/07	61°26'00"	112°57'00"
Willow Point			85 F/03	61°09'00"	117°02'00"
Willow Ridge			95 J/15	62°55'00"	122°49'00"
Willow River			107 B/04	68°08'20"	135°14'55"
Wilson Island		Named after the discoverer of gold bearing areas on the island that drowned in 1914.	85 H/15	61°49'00"	112°50'00"
Wilson Lake			75 L/08	62°28'00"	110°00'00"
Wilson, Mount		Joseph Keele, GSC, named this peak in 1907. Charles Wilson, whom most people called 'Old Man' Wilson, came to the Yukon with The Klondike rush. He soon gravitated to this section of the territory where he remained. Keele appreciated his wide knowledge of the country from here to the Mackenzie Valley. This is a place of spiritual importance to the Shúhtagot'ine.	105 I/13	62°53'00"	129°42'00"
Windbreaker Peak			95 E/13	61°51'00"	127°31'00"
Windflower Lake		Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy Flower Class corvette HMCS <i>Windflower</i> , sunk in collision with the Dutch freighter SS <i>Zydenberg</i> while escorting convoy SC-58 on the Grand Banks off St. John's, NL on December 7, 1941. Lost were 4 officers and 19 ratings.	85 L/15	62°52'00"	118°30'00"
Windrum Lagoon		Named for W. Windrum, Superintendent of Yellowknife Division of Canadian Pacific Airlines, who landed there in 1943.	97 H/07	71°28'00"	121°45'00"
Windy Bay			85 G/05	61°21'00"	115°57'00"
Windy Creek		A local name; from inquiries in the field.	95 G/05	61°15'00"	123°59'00"
Windy Creek			96 E/05	65°27'05"	127°41'45"
Windy Island		Name from maps from the office of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.	96 C/13	64°53'10"	125°41'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Windy Lake		This name was in use prior to 1946.	85 I/06	62°18'00"	113°06'00"
Windy Lake		Named in 1942, because of a lack of protection from winds. The lake is situated on a high plateau.	86 B/12	64°35'00"	115°32'00"
Windy Lake		Named by Eric Fry in 1938, on account of a storm experienced here while observing.	76 C/13	64°57'00"	109°57'00"
Windy Point			85 G/05	61°18'00"	115°50'00"
Winny Lake		After H. J. Winney, OBE, Chief Pilot of the Edmonton division of Canadian Airways Ltd., and formerly with Territories Exploration Company and the RCAF.	85 P/06	63°28'00"	113°23'00"
Winter Cove			87 G/10	71°34'00"	117°45'00"
Winter Harbour		Name given by William E. Parry, to the harbour that he wintered in, 1819-20.	78 F/14	74°46'00"	110°32'00"
Winter Lake		From Preliminary Geological map 50-18A	85 P/04	63°10'00"	113°55'00"
Winter Lake		Named by John Franklin, 1820, as the First Overland Expedition wintered, 1820-21, on its shores.	86 A/07	64°29'00"	112°55'00"
Winter River		From John Franklin's map of his First Overland Expedition. Fort Enterprise built near a rapid on Winter River.	86 A/11	64°30'00"	113°00'00"
Wise Bay		Named for Acting Mate W. N. Wise, HMS <i>Enterprise</i> ; Richard Collinson expedition, 1850-1854.	97 F/01	70°06'00"	124°42'00"
Woe, Lake of			75 J/14	62°52'18"	107°27'19"
Wolf Creek			75 K/09	62°37'00"	108°15'00"
Wolf Creek		On map from George Hobson, PCSP, 1981.	98 D/06	73°28'50"	122°57'00"
Wolf Lake		A reindeer herder saw a wolf on this lake.	107 C03	69°13'00"	134°27'10"
Wolki, Cape		Named after the Frank (Fritz) Wolki family. Died 1922. Frank ran a trading post at Horton River prior to his death. Apparently from Germany, he was a former whaler.	107 E/01	70°07'00"	128°21'00"
Wollaston Peninsula		Named after William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), the noted English chemist and physicist; discovered palladium and rhodium; made important investigations in optics and electricity; invented the camera lucida and the goniometer.	87 D/13	69°45'00"	115°00'00"
Wollaston, Cape		Named after William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), the noted English chemist and physicist; discovered palladium and rhodium; made important investigations in optics and electricity; invented the camera lucida and the goniometer; named by John Franklin, 1821.	87 G/03	71°07'00"	118°04'00"
Wolley Bay			98 H/15	75°57'00"	121°05'00"
Wolley Point		Named by Robert McClure, 1851, after Henry and Thomas Wolley, Senior Clerks, Admiralty.	98 C01	73°02'48"	124°48'58"
Wolverine Creek			96 F/01	65°02'00"	124°14'00"
Wolverine Lake		From Warburton Pike's book <i>Barren Ground of Northern Canada</i> .	75 M/03	63°12'00"	111°22'00"
Wolverine Lakes			107 B/14	68°53'00"	134°12'00"
Wolverine River			107 A/07	68°23'00"	129°07'00"
Wonnacott Lake			85 N/10	63°43'00"	116°41'00"
Wood Bay			107 D16	69°46'00"	128°55'10"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Wood Buffalo, Parc national du Canada</b> <i>See also Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada</i>		French name adopted 2001. See Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada.	85 B/08	60°16'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada</b> <i>See also Wood Buffalo, Parc national du Canada</i>		Wood Buffalo National Park was established 31 December 1922, name changed to current form in 2001. One of 10 Canadian sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List	85 B/08	60°16'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Wood Buffalo National Park World Heritage Site</b> <i>See also Parc national Wood Buffalo, Site du patrimoine mondial du</i>		Wood Buffalo is Canada's largest national park. Buffalo National Park was added to the World Heritage List because it contains: one of the world's finest inland deltas, the best examples of gypsum karst terrain in North America, extensive salt plains, and large tracts of boreal ecosystems in their wilderness state. The park also protects several rare or endangered species of wildlife including bison, whooping cranes and peregrine falcons. The Park protects the largest free-roaming and self-regulating herd of bison in existence. The park is also the last natural breeding habitat of whooping cranes summered in the park.	85 B/08	60°16'00"	114°10'00"
<b>Woodman Head</b>		Commemorates Leading Aircraftman William Daniel Holloway Woodman, R/130601, 433 Sqdn RCAF, who died on August 8, 1944.	95 O/14	63°54'50"	123°15'00"
<b>Woodman Lake</b>		Commemorates Captain Edward George Woodman, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, who died on December 7, 1944.	75 A/04	60°00'00"	105°35'00"
<b>Woodruff Lake</b>		Named after B. J. Woodruff, of the Geodetic Survey.	75 A/12	60°42'00"	105°40'00"
<b>Woodward Point</b>		Named after James Woodward, Boatswain on the HMS <i>Enterprise</i> .	87 E/09	70°33'10"	112°48'10"
<b>Wool Bay</b>			85 J/08	62°18'00"	114°11'00"
<b>Woon River</b>		Named for John Woon, Sergeant of Marine on the HMS <i>Investigator</i> .	98 E08	74°23'27"	120°41'01"
<b>Wop Lake</b>		A name shown on recorded mining claims in this area.	86 K/04	66°07'00"	117°58'00"
<b>Wopmay Lake</b>		After Wilfred R. "Wop" May; famous Northern bush pilot and Canadian pilot in WW1.	86 F/02	65°07'00"	116°40'00"
<b>Wopmay River</b>		After Wilfred R. "Wop" May; famous Northern bush pilot and Canadian pilot in WW1.	86 C/11	64°32'00"	117°27'00"
<b>Workman Island</b>			86 K/04	66°14'00"	117°56'00"
<b>Workop Point</b>		Named probably after Workop Manor, Nottingham, England.	78 B/13	72°53'00"	111°58'00"
<b>Worth Point</b>		Named by Robert McClure, 1851	98 B07	72°15'49"	125°38'39"
<b>Woyna Lake</b>			85 I/07	62°28'00"	112°59'00"
<b>Wren Lake</b>		Commemorates the Royal Navy destroyer HMS <i>Wren</i> (Lt. Cdr. F.W.G. Harker, RN) which was bombed and sunk by German aircraft in the English Channel off Aldeburgh on 27 July 1940.	75 C/07	60°20'00"	108°42'00"
<b>Wrenshall Lake</b>		Commemorates Flying Officer Bernard Hartley Wrenshall, J/9687, 15 (RAF) Sqdn, RCAF, who died on August 8, 1944.	75 A/03	60°00'00"	105°26'00"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
Wright Bay		Named after the Reverend Richard Wright, who married Henrietta, youngest sister of John Franklin; named by John Richardson, 1826, on Franklin's Second Overland Expedition.	97 C/10	69°43'00"	125°12'00"
Wright Lake		Commemorates Lance Corporal Max Munger Wright, A/116480, Essex Scottish Regiment, RCIC (enlisted Windsor, Ont.) who died on April 14, 1945.	75 A/10	60°42'00"	104°43'00"
Wright Lakes		Named for a family who hunted and trapped for many years in the area.	96 F/13	65°51'00"	125°46'00"
Wrigley Creek		From 1934 Map of South Nahanni River, Liard River-Virginia Falls, Flat River and vicinity. On 1928 blueprint map by Fenley Hunter.	95 F/11	61°34'00"	125°28'00"
Wrigley Harbour		Applies to northwest corner of Brabant Island, South Channel, and Great Slave Lake. Probably after Commissioner Joseph Wrigley, Hudson's Bay Company.	85 F/02	61°05'00"	116°35'00"
Wrigley Lake			95 M/16	63°51'00"	126°10'00"
Wrigley Plateau		Name suggested February 5, 1962, for the Geological Survey by R. J. W. Douglas, applies to the high ground between Wrigley and Johnson River.	95 O/05	63°15'00"	124°00'00"
Wrigley Point		Named as the arm that was much travelled formerly by the old Hudson's Bay Company ship <i>Wrigley</i> .	85 J/06	62°19'00"	115°14'00"
Wrigley River			95 O/04	63°14'40"	123°34'55"
Wrottesley, Cape		Named after Lord Wrottesley, Baron Wrottesley (1798-1867), President of the Royal Society, 1854-57. The most northerly point of Banks Island named by Robert McClure, 1851.	98 E/10	74°33'00"	121°32'00"
Wylie Lake		After Walter Wylie, member of A. O. Gorman's traverse party for the DLS.	86 F/11	65°40'00"	117°00'00"
Wynniatt Bay			78 B/13	72°45'00"	111°00'00"
<b>Y</b>					
Yadek Lake		Local name. Submitted by J. D. Aitken, GSC	106 G/08	65°30'00"	130°05'00"
Yakeleya Lake		Name is used locally, but no other information is available.	96 F/04	65°09'00"	125°48'00"
Yamba Lake		Suggested by Air Survey Section, Topographical Survey, in September, 1940. The name came from a report by Frank Russell in the book, "Explorations in the Far North, 1894."	76 D/14	64°58'00"	111°20'00"
Yanik Lake		Named after a Mr. Yanik, who built the first Government Recording Office at Cameron Bay in 1932.	86 E/07	65°22'00"	118°38'00"
Yatage Lakes		Headwaters of Yatage River and named after the river. Two small lakes.	106 P/11	67°39'00"	129°10'00"
Yatage River			106 P/14	67°59'00"	129°10'00"
Yates River		Named by M. G. Cameron, DLS, after Constable R. N. Yates, RCMP.	85 B/04	60°09'50"	115°50'55"
Yatsore Lake			75 D/16	60°46'00"	110°16'00"
Yaya River		Named after a reindeer herder, who became lost in a fog and thought he was on this river.	107 C03	69°10'49"	135°00'19"
Yellow Cliffs		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 D08	69°23'56"	128°08'34"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Yellow Hills</b>		This yellow colour is caused by the growth of yellow lichens on rock outcrops.	106 G/10	65°38'00"	130°50'00"
<b>Yellow Lake</b>		A name in local use translated from the Dene name.	96 C/12	64°38'40"	125°37'50"
<b>Yellowhills Creek</b>		Runs through the Yellow Hills.	106 G/16	65°50'00"	130°22'00"
<b>Yellowknife Bay</b>		Origin unknown, probably named in association with Yellowknife River.	85 J/08	62°22'00"	114°20'00"
<b>Yellowknife River</b>		Origin unknown. Earliest recorded use by John Franklin in 1821 during his First Overland Expedition.	85 J/09	62°31'05"	114°19'00"
<b>Yellowlegs Creek</b>		Name submitted by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 D16	69°52'54"	128°15'02"
<b>Yeltea Lake</b>			106 I/14	66°55'00"	129°22'00"
<b>Yen Lake</b>			86 E/10	65°35'00"	118°30'00"
<b>Yeta Lake</b>			86 E/10	65°37'00"	118°48'00"
<b>Yi'dàhndàii Viteetshik (Creek)</b>	Yi'dàhndàii – "his creek"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/10	67°40'19"	134°36'05"
<b>Yidi Chu' (Lake)</b>	Ts'dejj word	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/08	67°27'15"	132°00'01"
<b>Yidi Chu' Tsal (Lake)</b>	Ts'iidejj word – "small"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 N/08	67°25'37"	132°02'24"
<b>Yohin Lake</b>		Named after Old Jimmy Yohin who was the grandfather of the South Nahanni Dene Settlement, and trapped there for most of his life.	95 G04	61°12'00"	123°47'00"
<b>Yohin Ridge</b>		Named in conjunction with the lake of the same name.	95 G/04	61°10'00"	123°53'00"
<b>Yukon Lake</b>		A locally used name of an unknown origin.	96 F/01	65°06'00"	124°25'00"
<b>Z</b>					
<b>Zebulon Lake</b>			86 F/04	65°03'00"	117°50'00"
<b>Zebulon River</b>		Flows into Zebulon Lake.	86 D/16	64°58'00"	118°17'00"
<b>Zed Creek</b>		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Resembles the letter Z.	107 B/15	68°56'40"	133°33'00"
<b>Zed Lake</b>		Local name recommended by Tom Barry of the Canadian Wildlife Service.	107 B/15	68°58'20"	133°17'00"
<b>Zenchuk Creek</b>			105 I/01	62°06'00"	128°27'00"
<b>Zenchuk Lake</b>			105 I/01	62°05'00"	128°09'00"
<b>Zenith Island</b>		Six Zenith Mining claims are on this island; they form part of Camlaren Mines Property.	85 I/14	62°58'00"	113°14'00"
<b>Zhagwinii'ee (Hill)</b>	"A hill that was turned over"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/15	67°52'44"	130°33'28"
<b>Zheh Gwajàt Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Fort – rotten (fallen down) – its' lake"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°23'08"	134°54'04"
<b>Zheh Gwich'ii Teetshik (Creek)</b>	"Fort – across – creek"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°26'18"	134°54'30"
<b>Zheh Teetshik (Creek)</b>	"Town – creek"	Teet'tit Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 M/07	67°26'35"	134°53'12"
<b>Zhòh Vàn (Lake)</b>	"Wolf – its' lake"	Gwichya Gwich'in name from 2013 Gwich'in Place Names Proposal.	106 O/15	67°45'03"	130°34'39"

Official Name	Translation	Origin / History	NTS Map	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Zigzag Lake</b>			85 I/06	62°20'00"	113°02'00"
<b>Zinto Lake</b>		Named after a prominent chief of the Yellowknives Dene.	86 C/01	64°06'00"	116°25'00"
<b>Zipper Lake</b>		Name is from mining maps; in use since 1947.	85 P/10	63°43'00"	112°32'00"
<b>Zipporah Point</b>		Named after an Inuk girl who died on Prince Patrick Island in 1954 at the age of five. She, along with her parents, brother and sister, accompanied Dr. Tozer and the GSC party to Prince Patrick Island. She was sick when they left Resolute Bay and died from "cold" symptoms on the island.	89 B/05	76°15'00"	119°25'00"
<b>Zucker Lake</b>			75 J/15	62°55'00"	106°48'00"
<b>Zyena Lake</b>		Named after a Yellowknife Chief mentioned by early explorers.	75 N/13	63°50'00"	109°42'00"



**Mount Wilson, also known as Nááts'j'choh (meaning 'stands like a porcupine') to the Mountain Dene.** T. Andrews 2012/GNWT