

## ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

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HILLYARD, now a part of Spokane in Spokane County. It was platted as an independent town on October 25, 1892, by Leland D. and Kate C. Westfall. The name was in honor of James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, which built there the largest railroad shops west of St. Paul. (Postmaster of Hillyard, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 194.) On November 14, 1825, the place was referred to as "Horse Plains" by John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company. (T. C. Elliott, in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, July, 1914, page 180.)

HOCK SPUR, see Buckeye and Denison, Spokane County.

HOGUM BAY, a local name for the stretch of water from Nisqually Head to Johnson Point in the northwestern part of Thurston County. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was being built to Puget Sound it was thought that the line would go along the west side of the Nisqually River. A few people hastily bargained for all the land and were called "hogs" by the later would-be purchasers. Feeling ran high. The land was called "Hogum" and the water "Hogum Bay." (George N. Talcott, of Olympia, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 226.)

HOH RIVER, a stream rising on Mount Olympus and flowing westward into the Pacific, in the northwestern part of Jefferson County. In 1787, the Indians killed a boat's crew sent for fresh water by Captain C. W. Barkley, who thereupon called it Destruction River. From similar experience at the same place Bodega y Quadra had named the nearby island Isla de Dolores. Barkley's name for the river was later transferred to the island, which is still known as Destruction Island. See paragraph under that head. The river then obtained the Indian name of Hoh, appearing in various forms such as Hooch, Holes, Huch, Hooch and Ohahlat. The *Handbook of American Indians* (Vol. I., p. 556) says it is the name of a band of Quilayute Indians, living at the river's mouth. The name is also used for a postoffice two miles up the river; for a promontory, Hoh Head, two and a half miles north of the mouth of the river; and a mountain, Hoh Peak, five and a half miles west of Mount Olympus.

HOIPUS POINT, see Hoypus Point.

HOKO RIVER, a stream flowing into the Strait of Juan de Fuca about four miles west of Clallam Bay, in the northwestern part of Clallam County. It is shown as Okeho River on James Tilton's map of 1859. The name is evidently of Indian origin.

HOLLY, a postoffice on Hood Canal in the southwestern part of Kitsap County. It was named by Robert Wyatt in 1895 for a large holly tree near the newly established postoffice. (Fred Wyatt, postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 11.)

HOLMES HARBOR, a bay on the eastern shore of Whidbey Island, in Island County. Named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Silas Holmes, an assistant surgeon of the expedition. The Indian name is Ah-lus-duk, meaning go inside. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, of Tulalip, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

HOME, a colony of social reformers on Joes Bay, an arm of Carrs Inlet, in the western part of Pierce County. See Edmond S. Meany's *History of the State of Washington*, pages 321-322. It was established on February 10, 1896, by George H. Allen and named for the friendly attitude toward all. (Postmaster at Lake Bay, in *Names MSS.* Letter 186.)

HOME VALLEY, a postoffice and settlement in the southern part of Skamania County. A few Norwegians settled in the little valley surrounded by mountains, and John Kanekeberg gave it the name of Heim Dal in 1893. The same year he was appointed postmaster and the government translated the name into Home Valley. (Nellie E. Youcham, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 346.)

HOOD CANAL, an extensive arm of the sea in the western portion of the Puget Sound Basin. In May, 1792, the British discoverer and explorer, Captain George Vancouver, wrote in his journal: "Early on Sunday morning, the 13th, we again embarked [in his small boats]; directing our route down the inlet, which, after the Right Honorable Lord Hood, I called Hood's Channel." On his chart it was written canal instead of channel and the United States Geographic Board has removed the apostrophe and "s". Vancouver also honored the same Samuel, Lord Hood, of the British Navy, by naming the beautiful Oregon mountain for him. See Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, pages 109-113. A headland, Hood Head, north of Port Gamble in the eastern part of Jefferson County, takes its name from the canal and similarly a town, Hood, in Skamania County, takes its name from the mountain towering high on the opposite side of the Columbia River.

HOODSPORT, a town on Hood Canal, in Mason County, takes its name from the canal. J. A. Costello in *The Siwash* says the Indian name in the Twana language is Slal-atl-atl-tul-hu.

HOO ETZEN HARBOR, see Jackson's Cove.

HOOLHOOLSE RIVER, see Cave Creek.

HOOPER, a town in the southwestern part of Whitman County, named by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company about 1883, after Albert J. Hooper, one of the earliest settlers. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 559.)

HOPE ISLAND. Two islands in the Puget Sound Basin received this name from the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. One in the southeastern part of Mason County, west of Squaxin Island, has an uncharted but locally used name, John's Island, in honor of John Gilmore, an early settler. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 83.) The other Hope Island is in the western part of Skagit County, off the northeast shore of Whidbey Island. It is not clear why the names were originally given.

HOPEWELL, a village in the central part of Clarke County, was first named Good Hope, but the postoffice department said that name was then in use within this state, and so the same thought was put into another form. (Glenn N. Ranck, Yacolt, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 138.)

HOQUIAM, a river and a city in Grays Harbor (formerly Chehalis) County. Henry Gannett in *The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, says the name is from the Indian word Ho-qui-umpts, meaning hungry for wood, so called on account of the great amount of driftwood at the river's mouth.

HORLICK, a town in the central part of Kittitas County. H. R. Williams, vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, says it was named after a brand of malted milk. (In *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

HORNET HARBOR, see Guemes Island and Channel.

HORSE PLAINS, see Hillyard.

HORSESHOE. A number of geographic features have received this descriptive name: Horseshoe Basin, at the head of Stehekin River, in the northern portion of Chelan County; Horseshoe Falls, in the Columbia River, twelve miles above The Dalles; Horseshoe Lake, in the central part of Okanogan County; Horseshoe Mountain, a ridge in Ferry County, and another ridge near the Canadian boundary in Okanogan County, Horseshoe Bend, see Kiona, Horseshoe City, see Waitsburg.

HOYPUS POINT, the northern extremity of Whidbey Island, in Island County. The name appears in its present form on the United States Coast & Geodetic Chart, 6380. It first appeared on the chart

of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as Hoipus. It is shown on some county maps as Hoydus. The meaning of the name is not known.

**HUCKLEBERRY ISLAND**, off the southeast coast of Guemes Island. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as one of the "Porpoise Rocks."

**HULL'S ISLAND**, see Orcas Island.

**HUMPTULIPS RIVER**, a stream flowing from the Olympic mountains into Grays Harbor. The Indian word is said to mean "hard to pole." (Hilda E. Evans, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 230.) Another version is that it means "chilly region" (Henry Gannett in *Place Names*, and in *Handbook of American Indians*, Volume I., page 578). A town on the river, twenty-two miles north of Hoquiam, also bears the name of Humptulips.

**HUNGRY HARBOR**, a bay on the north bank of the Columbia River, east of Megler, in Pacific County. Fishermen claim that seven men drifted into the bay and starved to death. It is an ideal shelter for small boats and fishermen frequently anchor there to eat their meals, which may be another origin of the name. (H. B. Stettin, Knappton, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 93.)

**HUNTERS**, a town in Stevens County and a creek of the same name, flowing into the Columbia River, in Stevens County. The name is in honor of James Hunter, the first white settler at that place. (G. L. Martin, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 444.)

**HUNTERSVILLE**, see Benston.

**HUNT'S JUNCTION**, in Walla Walla County, named in honor of G. W. Hunt, of the old "Hunt Road." (Postmaster at Attalia, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 134.)

**HUNTSVILLE**, a town in the west central portion of Columbia County. During the winter of 1878-1879 members of the United Brethren Church raised a fund of \$10,000 to endow a university. B. J. Hunt was manager. With John Fudge, he donated ninety acres for a townsite, which on being platted received the name of Huntsville. School was begun there in the Washington Institute on November 4, 1879. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 374.)

**HURRICANE HILL**, near Elwha, in Clallam County. Probably named on account of the velocity of winds there at times. (H. B. Herrick, Elwha, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

**HUTCHINSON CREEK**, a tributary of the Nooksack River in Whatcom County, named by early settlers in honor of Widow Hutchinson,

who was first to settle there and who died before getting final proof to her homestead. (Charles F. Elsbee, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 195.)

HWOMISH BAY, the bay at Marysville, Snohomish County, mentioned in the Indian treaty made by Governor Stevens at Point Elliott on January 22, 1855.

HWULCH, see Puget Sound.

HYAK, the name of a lake and creek near the east portal of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway tunnel through the Cascade Range, in Kittitas County. The word is from the Chinook Jargon and means hurry.

HYDE POINT, the east cape of McNeil Island, in Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Hyde, a carpenter's mate with the expedition. Five years later the Inskip Chart (British) No. 1947, sought unsuccessfully to change it to "Dyke Point," an intended honor for Lieutenant Charles Dyke of the British ship *Fisgard*.

## I

ICEBERG POINT, the southwest cape of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. Captain George Davidson of that service says in *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 561: "On part of its southern cliff near Iceberg Point we discovered in 1854 remarkable deep and smooth marks of glacial action."

IDLEWILD. A map of Whatcom County shows a town by that name on the shore of Lake Whatcom. A real estate man named Hughes took up the land in 1889, beautified it, had a painting made and asked \$10,000 for the tract. Following a panic the receiver of a bank sold it at auction for \$450. It is now frequented by fishermen and picnic parties, but there is no town. (J. D. Custer, Park, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 209.) See Newhall's Point for use of the same name in San Juan County.

ILIA, on Snake River, two miles south of Almota, in Garfield County. E. L. Henningway secured fifty acres there in March, 1879, and erected a warehouse. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 548.)

ILLINOIS INLET, a narrow body of water extending into the north side of Cattle Point, San Juan Island. Named in honor of the State of Illinois being represented at the Puget Sound Marine Station. (Walter L. C. Muenscher, in *A Study of Algal Associations of San Juan Island*, page 81, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications*, Volume I.)

ILTHOYAPE, see Kettle Falls and Kettle River.

ILWACO, a town in Pacific County, near the mouth of the Columbia River. The petty Indian chief for whom the town was named told Isaac Whealdon that his name was El-wah-ko Jim. He was more than ordinarily intelligent and was very proud of his wife, who was a chief's daughter. (Mrs. L. D. Williams, daughter of Isaac Whealdon, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 173.) A former name of the place was Unity, founded by J. L. Stout. (*History of the Pacific Northwest*, Volume II., page 588.)

IMAGE, in Clarke County, five miles east of Vancouver. It was formerly known as Russel Landing. The name was given on account of an island in the river having received the name of Image Canoe Island, from Lewis and Clark in 1805. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

INDEX, a town in the southeastern part of Snohomish County and just north of Index Mountain. It is claimed that the mountain got its name from the sharp pinnacle at its summit, pointing upward like an index finger.

INDIAN OR GREAT PENINSULA, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to the land lying between Hood Canal and Puget Sound, now known as Kitsap County.

INDIAN COVE, on the southeast shore of Shaw Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859.

INDIAN CREEK, a branch of Hawk Creek, near Peach, in Lincoln County. There was an Indian settlement there in the old days. (Postmaster at Peach, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 159.)

INDIAN HENRY'S HUNTING GROUND, see Mount Rainier.

INDIAN POINT, the southwest cape of Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. On Kroll's Map of Island County it is shown as "Indian Head," probably because the neighboring cape is Skagit Head.

INDIAN RAPIDS, in the Columbia River, near Squally Hook. On August 2, 1811, David Thompson found many shells there and gave the name "Muscle Rapid." This was identified as the present Indian Rapids by T. C. Elliott. (The Champlain Society: *Thompson's Narrative*, note on page 520.)

INGLEWOOD, a town on the east shore of Lake Sammamish, in King County. In 1888, L. A. Wold platted the town on his preemption claim and gave it the present name. H. K. Hines: *An Illustrated History of the State of Washington*, page 773.)

INGRAHAM GLACIER, see Mount Rainier.

INLAND EMPIRE, a name frequently used for Eastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon and Northern Idaho, with Spokane as a sort of metropolis or capital. See Edmond S. Meany's *History of the State of Washington*, page 267.

INSKIP BANK, see Nisqually Flats.

INTERIOR, a town six miles southeast of Almota in Whitman County. It was named by the Interior Warehouse Company, who have a grain tramway and warehouse there. (John Knight, Wawawai, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 225.)

INTYCLOOK RIVER, see Entiat River.

IOWA ROCK, off the southwest coast of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. In 1909, Dr. R. B. Wylie, of the University of Iowa, was in charge of the botany work at the Puget Sound Marine Station and named this rocky island, Iowa Rock. See *Flora of Iowa Rock* in the *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, Volume XVI., pages 99-101. (T. C. Frye, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 192.)

IRBY, a town in the southwestern part of Lincoln County, named after John Irby, an old settler there, who later moved to Wenatchee. (A. H. Chase, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 464.)

IRONDALE, a town on Port Townsend Bay, in Jefferson County, so named because of proposed iron works there.

IRONSIDES INLET, see East Sound.

ISABELLA LAKE, a small body of water south of Shelton, in Mason County. The first settler in the vicinity of the lake was John Campbell, about 1852, who probably named the lake for some member of his family. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 83.)

ISLA DE AGUAYO, see Sinclair Island.

ISLAS DE AGUAYO, see Clark and Barnes Islands.

ISLA DE BONILLA, see Smith Island.

ISLA DE CARRASCO, see Protection Island.

ISLAS LOS DESEADOS, see Flattery Rocks.

ISLA DE DOLORES, see Destruction Island.

ISLA DE GUEMES, see Guemes Island.

ISLA DE MATA, see Matia Islands.

ISLA DE MORALES, a name given by the Spaniard Eliza in 1791 to Stuart and neighboring islands in San Juan County.

ISLAS MORROS, see Allan and Burrows Islands.

ISLA DE PACHECO, see Lummi Island.

ISLA DE PATOS, see Patos Island.

ISLA Y ARCHIPELAGO DE SAN JUAN. Under this name the Spanish captain, Eliza, in 1791, included what are now known as San Juan, Decatur, Blakely, Orcas and Shaw Islands. They are all shown as one large island. In the same way the Spaniards Galiano and Valdez, in 1792, used the briefer name of Isla de San Juan.

ISLA SUCIA, see Sucia Islands.

ISLA DE VICENTE, see Cypress Island.

ISLA DE FILUSI, see Tatoosh Island.

ISLA DE ZEPEDA, see Point Roberts.

ISLAND COUNTY, organized by the Oregon Territorial Legislature, by the act of January 6, 1853, before the creation of Washington Territory. The name came from the fact that the county is composed of Whidbey, Camano and other islands.

ISLAND OF SORROWS, see Destruction Island.

ILANDALE, a postoffice on the eastern shore of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. The name is descriptive.

ISLES DE PIERRES, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to several granite knolls, capped with basalt, and resembling islands in the northern portion of Grand Coulee, near the boundary of Grant and Douglas Counties. They were found to be 714 feet high. Lieutenant R. E. Johnson, of the expedition, called the southern one "Ram's Head."

ISSAQUAH, a town and creek near the southern end of Lake Sammamish, in King County. The name has appeared on early maps in various forms. Arthur A. Denny says: "The name of Squak, or Squawk, as I would spell it, is a corruption of the Indian name of Squowh, or, as some would think to hear the Indians speak it, might more properly be written Isquowh." (*Pioneer Days on Puget Sound*, page 62.) At one time the town was known as "Gilman," in honor of L. C. Gilman. See also Preston.

IT-KOW-CHUG, see Lake Washington.

ITSAMI SHOAL, off the entrance to Henderson Inlet, in the northern part of Thurston County. The name first appears on the chart of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. There is no hint as to its meaning. It is continued on the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey Chart 6460.

## J

JACK ISLAND, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to two islands, in the Puget Sound country. One of these names has been changed to the Indian name of Squaxin Island, in the southeastern part of Mason County. The other name has persisted. Jack Island is



northeast of Guemes Island, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The meaning of the name as applied by Wilkes has not been ascertained.

**JACKMAN CREEK**, a tributary of the Skagit River at Van Horn, in the northern part of Skagit County. It was named for Jack Jackman, who had a homestead and logged off the land near the mouth of the creek in the early '80s. (H. Clark Ely, Van Horn, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 71.)

**JACKSON**, a settlement in Cowlitz County, named for William Jackson, a member of a pioneer family, on whose donation land claim a postoffice was established in 1883. (Mrs. E. R. Huntington, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 158.)

**JACKSON**, a station on the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company's line in the northeastern part of Columbia County. It was named for an old resident there. (William Goodyear, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 43.)

**JACKSON'S COVE**, a small bay on the west side of Hood Canal, seven miles south of Quilcene, in the eastern part of Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave it the Indian name of Hoo Etzen Harbor.

**JACKSON ISLAND**, northeast of Puget Island, in the Columbia River, in the southeastern part of Wahkiakum County. By the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, it was charted as "Stutzi Island."

**JACKSON PRAIRIE**, a prairie four miles southeast of Napavine, in the central part of Lewis County, on which John R. Jackson settled in 1845. His cabin was on the main road from Puget Sound to the Cowlitz River. In it the first courts of Lewis County were held. The Daughters of the American Revolution have reconstructed the old cabin so intimately associated with the history of early days. It is mentioned by Theodore Winthrop in *The Canoe and the Saddle*.

**JAMES ISLAND**, a small island a little south of the mouth of the Quillayute River, in the southwestern part of Clallam County. It was named in honor of Chief Jimmy of the Quillayute Indians. (Fannie Taylor, Mora, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 307.)

**JAMES ISLAND**, in Prevost Harbor, on the north side of Stuart Island, in San Juan County. It was named by Captain Richards, H. M. S. *Plumper*, in 1859, in honor of Captain James Charles Prevost, H. M. S. *Satellite*, for whom the harbor had been named. See Charles Point, entrance to the harbor. For a biography of Prevost, see Captain John T. Walbran: *British Columbia Place Names*, p. 400.

**JAMES ISLAND**, in Rosario Strait, east of Decatur Island, in the

southeastern part of San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, which also named Decatur Island. It is possible that the name is in honor of Reuben James, an American sailor who saved Decatur's life by interposing his own body before the saber of a Turk, for which incident see E. S. Maclay: *History of the United States Navy*, consult index.

JAMESON, a town in the central part of Douglas County, named in honor of an old settler who lived near a lake, which was also given his name. (B. C. Ferguson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 77.)

JAMESTOWN, a Clallam Indian village five miles east of Dungeness, in Clallam County. It was named for Chief James of the Clallam tribe. (J. M. Ward, Port Williams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 206.) The *Handbook of American Indians*, Volume I., page 575, says the Indian name of the village was Huiaaulch.

JARED, a station on the branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in the central part of Pend Oreille County. Mr. R. P. Jared started a store there about 1908 and the name is in his honor. (C. B. Penfield, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 165.)

JEFFERSON COUNTY, created by the Oregon Legislature on December 22, 1852, and named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson.

JERICO, a town in the southern part of Grant County, named by the railroad officials after the famous city in Palestine. (H. R. Williams, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

JERRY, a town in the northeastern part of Asotin County, named by John Knight, on August 1, 1906, in honor of Jerry McGuire, a stock rancher who owned land there since 1875. The former name was Grand Junction, because Asotin and George Creeks joined there. (James Buchan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 317.)

JERUSALEM, a settlement in the southwestern part of Stevens County. The name arose from a joke. Some said there was an Egypt on one side of the Spokane River and there ought to be a Jerusalem on the other. In that way the name came into use. (Mrs. Anna J. Thompson, Postmistress at Fruitland, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 128.)

JIM CROW CREEK AND POINT, at Brookfield, on the Columbia River, Wahkiakum County. A tall tree grew on the point which could be seen far out at sea. Crows often made the tree quite alive while flying about it. The point got its name from this fact and the nearby creek received the same name. (Mrs. J. G. Megler, Brookfield, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 316.)

JOE BROWN'S POINT, see Sandy Point on Whidbey Island.

JOE'S BANK, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to a bank just within the entrance to Grays Harbor. It was probably an honor for a half-breed boy named by Wilkes as an interpreter on Puget Sound and elsewhere. The name does not seem to be in use at present.

JOE'S BAY, where the town of Home is located on the west shore of Carr Inlet, Pierce County. It was named for a man who was drowned in the bay. (Postmaster, Lake Bay, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 186.)

JOE HILL'S BAY, a local name for a bay on Camano Island, opposite Stanwood. The Indian name for the bay is Soh-gwahbt, the meaning of which is unknown. (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 155.)

JOHN DAY RAPIDS, in the Columbia River, in the south central part of Klickitat County. The Upper John Day Rapids are near the mouth of John Day River (Oregon), the Middle John Day Rapids one mile and another two miles below the mouth of the river. Lewis and Clark named the river "Lepage's" on October 21, 1805, after a member of their party. John Day was a Virginian or Kentuckian, who joined Hunt's Astoria expedition in the winter of 1811-1812 at his camp on the Missouri River. Like others in that party, he experienced terrible hardships, but reached Astoria alive. On returning up the Columbia River he went insane, and twice attempted suicide in July, 1812. He was sent back to Astoria with some Indians, and died there within a year. His name was given to "Lepage's" River, and was also applied to the rapids. (Elliott Coues: *The History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volume II., page 655 and note.)

JOHNS CREEK, in Mason County, see Johns Prairie.

JOHNS ISLAND, in Mason County, see Hope Island and Johns Prairie.

JOHNS ISLAND, east of Stuart Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. It is not known for whom the honor was intended. The British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860, shows the name of John's Pass for the waterway between Johns Island and Stuart Island.

JOHNS PRAIRIE, on Oakland Cove, Hammersley Inlet, Mason County. An old settler of about 1852, John Gilmore, was familiarly known as "Uncle John." His name was given to this prairie, to a creek and to an island. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 83.)

JOHNSON, a town in the southeastern part of Whitman County, named in honor of Jonathan Johnson, who purchased the site in 1877. A postoffice was established in October, 1888, and named Johnson.

(Julian Hawthorne: *History of Washington*, Volume I., pages 476-477.)

JOHNSON POINT, the eastern cape of Henderson Inlet, Thurston County. It was named Point Moody by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Moody, a quartermaster in one of the crews. In 1853 Ezra Meeker found J. R. Johnson, M. D., living in a cabin which he dignified by the name of "Johnson's Hospital." From that man and his cabin came the name of Johnson Point. (Ezra Meeker: *Pioneer Reminiscences of Puget Sound*, pages 44-45.)

JOHNSON POINT, the southeast cape of Sucia Islands, San Juan County. It was probably named for P. C. Johnson, Passed Midshipman with Lieutenant Alden in the steamer *Active* and schooner *Ewing*, while surveying in 1855. (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1855*, page 113.) The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

JOHNSON POINT, see Cape St. Mary on Lopez Island.

JONES ISLAND, southwest of Orcas Island, San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Captain Jacob Jones, United States Navy, who, while Master Commandant of the sloop-of-war *Wasp*, captured the British brig *Frolic* on October 18, 1812.

JOSEPH CREEK, in Asotin County, named in honor of the famous Nez Perce Chief Joseph, who before the war of 1877 lived for years on the creek. (Birdie Bly, of Bly, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 266.)

JUAN DE FUCA, see Strait of Juan de Fuca.

JUMBO, a mountain 5,606 feet high in the north central part of Snohomish County. It was named by Knute Nesta. (Charles E. Moore, of Darrington, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 193.)

JUNO, a former postoffice on the Satsop River, in Chehalis (now Grays Harbor) County. The postoffice is now discontinued. (W. F. Wagner, Satsop, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 218.)

JUNO, a station on the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company's line in the north central part of Whitman County. The name is of classical origin.

JUPITER HILLS, between the Olympic Mountains and Hood Canal. The name apparently originated with the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, whose report, Volume XXIII., page 325, says: "A mile to the north of Quatsop Point lies Tzusated Cove. Its position may be readily known by the Jupiter Hills, which lie just above it." Chart 78 accompanying that volume shows the spelling "Tzeesated." The cove is now known as Pleasant Harbor. It lies nearly opposite Seabeck.

Captain George Davidson in the *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 629, says: "These high flanking mountains of the Olympus Range are called the Jupiter Hills." He does not say who gave the name, but he named the higher peaks back of the Jupiter Hills — Mount Constance, Mount Ellinor and The Brothers.

## K

KACHESS LAKE, a body of water in the Cascade Range, Kittitas County. Captain (later General) George B. McClellan was at this lake in September, 1853, and refers to it as Kahchess. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Vol. I., pages 377-389.) The word is Indian and means many fish or more fish. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington McKinney, in *Names Mss.*, Letter 379.)

KAH-CHUG, see Lake Union.

KAH-LOO-CHEE RIVER, see Kettle River.

KAHLOTUS, a town in the western part of Franklin County. It was first called Hardersburg, but the postoffice department objected to the length of that word and the Indian name was chosen. It means Hole-in-the-ground. The first settlers built there in 1901. (E. B. Poe, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 410.) *The Washtucna Enterprise* is authority for the statement that when the Northern Pacific, Connell Branch, was built station sign boards were mixed, and the Kahlotus sign was left where the town of Washtucna was located. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 386.)

KA'BOUK LAKE, see Ozette Lake.

KAHTAI, see Port Townsend.

KALA POINT, on the western shore of Port Townsend Bay, Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. It is likely an Indian word.

KALAMA, a river and a town in the southern part of Cowlitz County. The town was named by General J. W. Sprague of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1871. To comply with the law twenty-five miles of road was built toward Puget Sound, and the place of beginning was then named Kalama. (Elwood Evans, in *History of the Pacific Northwest*, Vol. II., page 47.) Rev. Myron Eells thought the word came from the Indian word Calamet, meaning stone. See Cathlamet. Mrs. E. R. Huntington, of Castle Rock, says the name was spelled Calama in early days. She obtained from Norman Burbee when eighty years of age information that his father took up a claim

on that river in 1847, and that the Indians told him that Calama meant pretty maiden. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 158.)

KALAMUT ISLAND, northeast of Penn Cove, Whidbey Island, Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and the name is evidently of Indian origin.

KALEETAN, a mountain in the Cascade Range near Snoqualmie Pass. The name, Indian word for arrow, was suggested by the Mountaineers in 1916 and has been approved by the United States Geographic Board. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 580.)

KAMAS PRAIRIE CREEK, see Latah Creek.

KAMILCHIE, a town in Mason County. The name as spoken by the Nisqually, Squaxin and Puyallup Indians would be Ka-bel-chi. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*) It is the Indian word for valley. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 83.)

KAM-KAM-HO, see Point Wilson.

KANE, an obsolete town in the northwestern part of Skagit County, named in honor of D. J. Cain, who once operated a shingle mill there. (Noble G. Price, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 48.)

KANEM ISLAND, see Cottonwood Island.

KANSAS COVE, a large cove inside of Turn Island, on the eastern shore of San Juan Island, San Juan County. It was named by Walter L. C. Muenscher in honor of the State of Kansas, which was represented for many summers in marine studies near there. (*A Study of the Algal Associations of San Juan Island*, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications*, Vol. I., No. 9, pages 59-84.)

KAPOWSIN, the name of a lake and a town in the central part of Pierce County. It has been spelled Kipowsin and Kapousen. It is evidently of Indian origin.

KAP-Y-o CREEK, see Coppie Creek.

KARANIPS, see Curlew.

KATALAMET, see Cathlamet. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, used the spelling Katalamet.

KATHERINE CREEK, a tributary of Kettle River, in Ferry County. It was named for the wife of the Indian, Martin Alec. (Postmaster at Ferry, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 202.)

KATHLAMET, see Cathlamet.

KAUTZ RIVER, flowing from a glacier of the same name on Mt. Rainier in the eastern part of Pierce County. The name is an honor for Lieutenant (later General) A. V. Kautz, who attempted to ascend the

mountain in 1857. (*Washington Historical Quarterly*, for October, 1913, page 297.)

KEECHELUS, a lake in the Cascade Range, Kittitas County. The word has had various forms of spelling. It is said to be Indian for few fish or less fish, as Kachess, a neighboring lake, is said to have many fish or more fish. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington McKinney, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 379.) In the *History of Kittitas Valley*, by the Seventh Grade of the Ellensburg Normal School, 1915-1916, on page 3, it is said that the word means bad lake, and an Indian legend tells about a man on a tall horse in the center of the lake. One of the horses of a band of passing Indians swam out to the tall horse and they both disappeared. From that time it was to the Indian "Bad Lake." Captain (later General) George B. McClellan was at the lake in September, 1853, and calls it Lake Kitchelus. (*Pacific Railway Reports*, Vol. I., pages 377-389.)

KEEKWULEE FALLS, the lowest falls in Denny Creek, in the Snoqualmie Pass region of the Cascade Range. The word is Chinook Jargon for falling down. The name was suggested by The Mountaineers in 1916 and has been approved by the United States Geographic Board. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 580.)

KELLER, a town on the Sanpoil River, in the southern part of Ferry County. There was a miniature placer mining boom there, and J. C. Keller started a store in a tent in 1898. He also built one of the first stores in Republic. He packed his goods to both stores from Wilbur. While he was at Republic, J. K. Wood began calling the other place Keller, and the name has stuck. A mile up the river miners platted a townsite under the name of Keller. Then R. L. Boyle incorporated the older camp under the name of Harlinda. The postal authorities refused to move the postoffice to the new town or to authorize the change of the old town's name to Harlinda. (G. A. Samuels, newspaper clipping, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 408.)

KELLETT BLUFF, the south cape of Henry Island, San Juan County. Named by Lieutenant Commander Wood, H. M. S. *Pandora*, in 1847, in honor of Captain Henry Kellett of H. M. surveying vessel *Herald*.

KELLETT LEDGE, off Cape St. Mary, on the southeast coast of Lopez Island. It was named by the United States Coast Survey, in 1854, in honor of Captain Henry Kellett, of the British Navy. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 562, footnote.)

[To be continued]