

ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

[Continued from Volume XIV., Page 144.]

WHILIPAH RIVER, see Willapa River.

WHILL WETZ, an Indian village on Oak Point in 1810-1813. (Alexander Ross, *Oregon Settlers*, in "Early Western Travels," Volume VII., page 117.)

WHISKEY CREEK, a tributary of the Touchet River at Huntsville, Columbia County. The origin of the name may be inferred from the following: "At the crossing of Whiskey Creek lived William Bunter and with him were George Ives and 'Clubfoot' George, engaged in trading whiskey for Indian cayuses. These three sold out and went to Montana in the early sixties, where they were shortly after hung by the vigilantes." (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 284.)

WHITBEY, see Whidbey.

WHITCOMB, a town in the southwestern part of Benton County, was formerly known as Luzon. The change of name was suggested by James A. Moore and G. Henry Whitcomb, owners of land at that point. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

WHITE, a village in the northwestern part of King County, was named in honor of William H. White, a former United States District Attorney and later a Justice of the State Supreme Court. He practiced law in Seattle for more than forty years and was an ardent Democrat, being familiarly known as "War Horse Bill." (H. S. Reed, of Redmond, in *Names MSS.* Letter 222.)

WHITE BEACH BAY, an arm of West Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County, was first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859. The name is descriptive.

WHITE BLUFFS, a town in the northeastern part of Benton County, was named for the conspicuous bluffs nearby. An old building of logs and driftwood is still standing, in which the Hudson's Bay Company conducted a trading post in the early days. (E. J. O'Larry, in *Names MSS.* Letter 215.)

WHITE CLIFFS, on the west shore of Lopez Island, San Juan County, were first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859. The name is descriptive.

WHITE HORSE MOUNTAIN, in the central part of Snohomish County, was named by W. C. Hiles. (Charles E. Moore of Darrington, in *Names MSS.* Letter 193.)

WHITE RIVER, rising, with its east and west forks, from the glaciers on the north and northeastern shoulders of Mount Rainier, it flows westwardly forming part of the boundary between Pierce and King Counties. At the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation the river bends toward the north and flows northwardly through King County. At Black River Junction it is joined by the outlet of Lake Washington, known as Black River. From that junction the stream takes the name of Duwamish River, which flows into Seattle Harbor, formerly known as Elliott Bay. In the upper part of White River the most considerable tributary is Greenwater River. Both these streams were given the Indian name "Smalocho" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Narrative*, Volume IV., page 422.) The name of White River came from the glacial "milk" in its stream. This was noted in 1853 by Theodore Winthrop. (*The Canoe and the Saddle*, J. H. Williams edition, page 284.) The river was formerly charted as "Stkamish." (Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains, 1856.) This was from the Sekamish Indians who lived on the banks of the river. (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., page 498.) See also Duwamish River and Greenwater River. There is another White River, a tributary of the Wenatchee River in the central part of Chelan County.

WHITE ROCK, east of Blakely Island,, San Juan County was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 565.) See Black Rock. These two rocks were named "The Pointers" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

WHITE SALMON RIVER, a tributary of the Columbia River in the southeastern part of Klickitat County. The stream has many small tributaries, one of which flows from a glacier on Mount Adams, known as White Salmon Glacier. Lewis and Clark, in 1805, called the stream "Canoe Creek," on account of the number of Indians in canoes fishing in the stream. (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volume II., page 677.) The Lewis and Clark journals frequently mention white salmon

trout as one of the food fishes in the Columbia River. But Theodore Suksdorf, after a residence of forty years in that vicinity, gives a less attractive origin of the name as follows: "In early days in the fall, September and October, immense droves of sick salmon came into White Salmon River. Their meat had turned white and they had more or less sores over their bodies. These sores turned perfectly white, probably on account of a fungus and they died by the hundred. On account of these fish the river was called White Salmon and in 1872, or thereabouts, a postoffice was established near Bingen and called after the river, White Salmon. About 1886, that office was moved to the present town of White Salmon." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 101.) Another pioneer has given an attractive account of the White Salmon settlement. (Albert J. Thompson, "Memories of White Salmon and Its Pioneers," in *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume XIV., pages 108-126.)

WHITE SHEEP RIVER, see Big Sheep Creek.

WHITE STALLION RIVER, see Touchet River.

WHITE SWAN, a town on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Yakima County, was named for White Swan who was a famous chief of the Yakima tribe for sixty years. The town is on the site of his home. Mr. A. C. Coburn started the first store there about a year after the chief's death, August 21, 1907. (Postmaster at White Swan in *Names MSS.* Letter 544.) A special dispatch to the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* dated at North Yakima January 13, 1910, tells about the driving of stakes and laying out the townsite of White Swan.

WHITEHORN POINT, on the south shore of Birch Bay in the northwestern part of Whatcom County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Daniel Whitehorn, Quarter-Gunner on one of the ships of the squadron. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) In 1791, the Spanish explorer, Lieutenant Francisco Eliza, named it "Punta del Garzon." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1557, chart K.)

WHITEMAN'S COVE, on the east shore of Case Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County, was named in early days for a man named Reed, who married an Indian woman and settled there. He was the only white man in that vicinity at the

time. (E. Shellgun, Postmaster at Longbranch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 103.)

WHITES, a town in the southeastern part of Grays Harbor County, was named by Northern Pacific Railway officials in honor of Allen White who started a sawmill there about 1890. (O. M. McPherson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 492.)

WHITLOW, a town in the southeastern part of Whitman County, was named for M. W. Whitlow who built the warehouse and whose farm was nearby. (Lou E. Wenham, of Pullman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 115.)

WHITMAN, a small settlement and railroad station near the scene of the Indian massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his missionary colony, in the south central part of Walla Walla County. The station was named for the missionary. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 182.)

WHITMAN COUNTY was organized by act of the Territorial Legislature approved November 29, 1871, and named in honor of the missionary, Dr. Marcus Whitman.

WHITNEY, a town in the west central part of Skagit County, was named in honor of Rienzie E. Whitney, a pioneer who in 1882 founded the town of Padilla. When the railroad came in 1890 the town was moved and its name was changed to Whitney. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 245.)

WHITTIER, a station in the west central part of Kittitas County, was named for the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

WHOLLOCHET BAY, on the north side of Hale Passage, in the northwestern part of Pierce County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, "Vanderford's Harbor," in honor of Benjamin Vanderford, Pilot of the *Vincennes* in the squadron. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) Vanderford was promoted to the rank of Master's Mate before his death at sea on March 23, 1842. Captain Wilkes speaks highly of his services and adds: "As sometimes happens, he had a presentiment of his own death, and had long been impressed with the opinion that he would not survive to return to his own country." (*Narrative*.)

Volume V., page 418.) The origin of the name Whollochet has not been ascertained.

WHULGE, see Puget Sound.

WIELETPU, see Waiilatpu.

WILBUR, a town in the northwestern part of Lincoln County, was named for its founder, Samuel Wilbur Condit, in 1887. The town was incorporated in 1889. While out hunting, Mr. Condit mistook a settler's poultry and shot a fat gander. Ever after he was known as "Wild Goose Bill." He owned much land and live stock and traded with Indians and miners. Before he platted and named Wilbur, his trading place was known as "Goosetown." (R. J. Reeves, in *Names MSS.* Letter 251.)

WILCOX, a town in the southern part of Whitman County, was named for Robert Wilcox, the first postmaster about 1886. (C. M. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 87.)

WILD HORSE CREEK, see Mud Creek.

WILD ROSE, a settlement in the northern part of Spokane County, was named by a pioneer named Hazard because of the abundance of wild roses there. (L. C. Owen, of Denison, in *Names MSS.* Letter 190.)

WILDER CREEK, in the central part of Okanogan County, was named for H. A. Wilder who had a prospect there in 1890-1892. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putnam, of Tonasket, in *Names MSS.* Letter 345.)

WILDWOOD, a town in the southeastern part of Lewis County, was named by Thomas C. Naylor, the first postmaster on August 24, 1889, because it was appropriate to the locality. (Mrs. Ella Hildesheim, in *Names MSS.* Letter 488.)

WILEY, a town in the central part of Yakima County, was named by Wallace Wiley on July 6, 1910, in honor of his father, Hugh Wiley, the pioneer, on part of whose homestead the town is located. (John H. Lynch, of Yakima, in *Names MSS.* Letter 302.)

WILKE'S PORTAGE, see Kellum's Lake Isthmus.

WILLAPA, a bay, river and town in Pacific County, all bear this Indian name. The name was first applied to the Indians and

the river, on the banks of which they lived. Writing in 1853, James G. Swan recorded: "The Indians of Shoalwater Bay had no distinct language of their own, but used the Chinook or Chehalis promiscuously, with the exception of the tribe on the Whil-a-pah River, who spoke a language somewhat resembling the Cowlitz. There are two or three of the Whil-a-pah Indians still living at Shoalwater Bay, but the rest of the tribe is all extinct." (*The Northwest Coast*, page 211.) Captain George Davidson wrote: "The Whil-a-pah Indians are extinct. The true name is Ah-whil-a-pah, or Ah-whil-lapsh." (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 475.) The Bureau of American Ethnology calls these Indians a Cinookan tribe and says a single survivor who understood the language was known in 1910. (*Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., pages 955-956.) George Gibbs mentioned the stream as "Willpah" on March 1, 1854. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 465.) From that time on some variation of the name was used on maps and charts. The bay was discovered by Lieutenant John Meares, retired officer of the British Navy, on July 5, 1788. He was then in the fur trade. He called it Shoalwater Bay. (*Voyages Made in the Years 1788 and 1789*, Volume I., page 263.) Meares on the next day named Deception Bay and Cape Disappointment. He was looking for the "River San Roque" reported by the Spaniards. After the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray, the chart by Meares was deemed wholly inaccurate. "It was thrown aside altogether, and his account of Shoalwater Bay considered fabulous." (James G. Swan, *The Northwest Coast*, page 24.) The bay was explored and the name Shoalwater Bay was restored to the charts by Lieutenant James Alden, United States Navy, while working for the United States Coast Survey in 1853. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 704, chart 50.) The neglect of the bay between the dates mentioned, 1792 and 1853, was not complete. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows an exploration of the bay by Midshipman Eld. (*Narrative*, Volume V., page 133.) The Bureau of American Ethnology says the Chehalis Indian name for Shoalwater Bay is "Atsmitl." (*Handbook of American Indians*, Volume I., page 113.) The name of Shoalwater Bay proved a commercial handicap and was changed by extending the name of the river to the bay. On September 13, 1921, the *Seattle Times* published a special dispatch saying a new thirty-foot chan-

nel had been discovered at the entrance to the bay. The town of Willapa is three miles southeast of Raymond.

WILLIAM POINT, see Point William.

WILLIAMSON, a railroad crossing six miles west of Shelton, in Mason County, named for Frank Williamson, a pioneer logger. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 83.)

WILLIAMSON ROCKS, off the west shore of Fidalgo Island, in the west central part of Skagit County, were named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John G. Williamson, Gunner on one of the ships. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII. Atlas, chart 77.)

WILLOWS, a settlement south of Port Townsend in the eastern part of Jefferson County, was named by the Country Club on account of large weeping willow trees near the house where the club met on the donation land claim of a pioneer named Briggs. (Postmaster of Port Townsend in *Names MSS.* Letter 311.)

WIND RIVER, a tributary of the Columbia River, in the south central part of Skamania County, was named Crusatte's River by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1805, after one of the men in the party. (History, edited by Elliott Coues, Volume II., page 679.) The present descriptive name was mentioned by Governor Isaac I. Stevens in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Surveys*, Volume XII., Part I., page 138.)

WINESAP, a town in the east central part of Chelan County. Mr. W. J. Taylor and the Wenatchee Commercial Club secured a postoffice for the place in 1909. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole was the first postmistress. Coles View was objected to as a name because it comprised two words. A list of names was submitted and the United States Postoffice Department selected Winesap. (W. J. Taylor, in *Names MSS.* Letter 376.)

WINLOCK, a town in the south central part of Lewis County, was named in honor of General Winlock W. Miller, one of the first Federal officers in the Territory of Washington, an officer in the Indian wars of 1855-1856 and a close personal friend of Governor Isaac I. Stevens. He was a successful business man and owned land where the town now stands. General Miller died in Olympia on January 24, 1876, at the age of 54 years. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 118.)

WINNS, see Overlook.

WINSLOW, a town on Eagle Harbor, in the east central part of Kitsap County, was named by H. K. Hall for his brother who was one of the original owners of Hall Brothers Marine Railway & Shipbuilding Company. (Mrs. S. Woodman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 5.)

WINSOR, a town in the northwestern part of King County was named in honor of Judge Richard Winsor who writes about it as follows: "In 1888, in one of my early visits out here I bought a tract of land this side of Bothell and the river, as an investment for Mrs. Winsor. My boys had it platted and called it Winsor, and sold some lots out of it. On my removal here the next spring, I sold the tract to Abram Barker, then Vice President of the Merchants National Bank. He subsequently sold the tract out in lots and a remnant and thus came the name of Winsor, King County." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 375.)

WINSTON CREEK, a tributary of the Cowlitz River, at Mayfield, in the south central part of Lewis County, was named for William Winston. (Postmaster at Mayfield, in *Names MSS.* Letter 258.)

WINTERS LAKE, in Snohomish County, was named after an early settler. (J. F. Stretch, of Snohomish, in *Names MSS.* Letter 497.)

WINTHROP, a village in the west central part of Okanogan County, was named by the late Senator John L. Wilson, in 1890, when he was a Representative in Congress. In 1891, Guy Waring took the little postoffice into his log cabin and often asked Mr. Wilson why he chose the name. He could not remember but thought it was probably in honor of Theodore Winthrop, which is now believed to be the case in that locality. (Guy Waring, in *Names MSS.* Letter 291.)

WISER LAKE, near Ferndale in the northwestern part of Whatcom County, was named for Jack Wisser the first settler on the shores of the lake. (Phoebe Newton Judson in *Names MSS.* Letter 187.)

WISHRAM, an Indian village above The Dalles, on the Columbia River, was said by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to have been named for a chief "long since dead." (*Narrative* Volume

IV., page 388.) The name is often mentioned by Washington Irving in *Astoria*. James Mooney, for the Bureau of American Ethnology, says the name is for a tribe of Chinookan Indians, and the name in another language is Tlaqluít and both words refer to a species of louse or flea "abounding in that neighborhood." (*Fourteenth Annual Report*, Part II., page 740.)

WISHKAH RIVER, in the central part of Grays Harbor County, the name being a corruption of the Chehalis Indian words "hwish-kahl", meaning "stinking water." (Myron Eells, in the *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

WITHROW, a town in the central part of Douglas County, was named for J. J. Withrow, a rancher of prominence and influence who was growing wheat there before a town was even thought of. (W. H. Murray in *Names MSS.* Letter 104.)

WOODED ISLAND, see Skipjack Island.

WOODINVILLE, a town in the northwestern part of King County, was named by the early settlers about 1868 in honor of the pioneer Ira Woodin. (Clara Jacobsen Leegarden, in *Names MSS.* Letter 70.)

WOODLAWN, a town on Lake Whatcom, in the southwestern part of Whatcom County, was named on October 1, 1883, by Paul Woodard, on account of the beautiful woods. (Hugh Eldridge, in *Names MSS.* Letter 136.)

WOODMAN, a town on Port Discovery, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, was named for James O. Woodman, a native of Portsmouth, England, who lived near there for more than sixty years. (Postmaster at Port Discovery, in *Names MSS.* Letter 253.)

WOOD'S LAKE, in the east central part of Thurston County, was named for Isaac Wood, an early settler in that neighborhood. (H. B. McElroy, of Olympia, in *Names MSS.* Letter 46.)

WOOLLEY, see Sedro-Woolley.

WORKMAN CREEK, a tributary of the Chehalis River in the southeastern part of Grays Harbor County, was apparently known as Mason's Creek in early days. (Map of the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, 1857, in *United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 877.)

WO-WUM-CHEE RIVER, see Klickitat.

WRIGHTS, a railroad station in the southwestern part of Klickitat County, was named for L. C. Wright, owner of land and a resident at that place. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

WYADDA ISLAND, see Waaddah Island.

WYNOOCHEE RIVER, a tributary of the Chehalis River at Montesano, in the east central part of Grays Harbor County, was so named because of its varying course. The name is an Indian word meaning "shifting." (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, page 331.) George Gibbs referred to the stream by its present name on March 1, 1854. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 468.)

Y

YACOLT, a town in the northeastern part of Clarke County, was named for the prairie on which it is located. Glenn N. Ranck writes that forty years ago an old Indian gave him the following origin of the name: "Many years ago a small tribe of Indians went huckleberrying on the prairie and some of their children were mysteriously lost. Since they could not find the children they concluded that they had been stolen by evil spirits. Thereupon they called the prairie Yacolt, meaning 'haunted place'." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 138.)

YAHINSE RIVER, see Yakima.

YAKIMA, one of the most extensively used geographic terms in the State of Washington, is applied to a county, city, river, valley, pass in the Cascade Range, Indian tribe and Indian reservation. As in many other cases the name was first applied to the river and the natives who occupied the land drained by the river. Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806, give the name as "Tapteal," which they spell in several ways. Elliott Coues, the scholarly editor of their journals, gives a number of synonyms, such as "Eyakama." (*History of Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volume II., page 641 and Volume III., page 973.) John H. Lynch, of Yakima, quotes the pioneer Jack Splawn as authority for "lake water" as the meaning of Yakima. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 302.) Henry Gannett says the word means "black bear." (*Origin of*

Certain Place Names in the United States, page 332.) The Bureau of American Ethnology says the word means "runaway" and that the native name for the tribe was "Waptailmim" meaning "people of the narrow river." (*Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., pages 983-984.) David Thompson, of the North West Company of Montreal referred to the Indians on July 8, 1811, as "Skaemena." ("Journal," edited by T. C. Elliott, in *Oregon Historical Society Quarterly*, Volume XV., page 56.) Alexander Ross was with the Astorians, 1811, though his book *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River* was not published until 1849, in which he uses the name "Eyakema." ("Early Western Travels" edition, Volume VII., page 141.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, refers to the river by the name as now spelled. (*Narrative*, Volume IV., page 428.) The same is true of the railroad explorers in 1853, though they call the upper portion of the river "Yahinse." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., pages 377-389.) In framing the treaty of June 9, 1855, Governor Isaac I. Stevens referred to the river and tribe as "Yakama." (Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs*, Volume II., "Treaties," pages 698-702.) Yakima County was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature approved January 21, 1865. Hubert Howe Bancroft describes an interesting epoch as follows: "Yakima City was incorporated December 1, 1883. Twelve months later, when it had 400 inhabitants, the surveyors of the Northern Pacific railroad laid out the town of North Yakima, four miles distant from the old town, upon a broad and liberal scale, and proposed to the people of the latter that if they would consent to be removed to the new town they should be given as many lots there as they possessed in the old, and have besides their buildings moved upon them without cost to the owners. Such an agreement in writing was signed by a majority of the citizens, and in the winter and spring of 1884-1885 over 100 buildings were moved on trucks and rollers, hotels, a bank, and other business houses doing their usual business en route. This was a good stroke of policy on the part of the railroad, general land commissioner, and the company, as it definitely settled opposition, both to the new town and the corporation, which also received a year's growth for North Yakima in ninety days' time." (*Works*, Volume XXXI., pages 298-300.) By act of the State Legislature approved January 30, 1917, and to go into effect on January 1, 1918, the city was permitted to drop the word

"North" from its name. The same Legislature also changed the name of the older town of Yakima to Union Gap.

YAKIMA FALLS, see Prosser.

YALE, a town in the southeastern part of Cowlitz County, was formerly known by the Indian name "Spillei." The United States Postoffice Department selected the new name. (Anna Griffith, in *Names MSS.* Letter 414.) The honor was probably intended for the University.

YANNOINSE RIVER, see Teanaway River.

YELLEPIT, a town in the southeastern part of Benton County, was named for a great chief of the Walla Walla Indians, who was favorably mentioned by Lewis and Clark who gave him one of the famous Jefferson medals. The chief was praised by other early travelers. (*David Thompson's Narrative*, Champlain Society edition, page 490, note by T. C. Elliott.

YELLOWHAWK CREEK, in Walla Walla County, was named for a Cayuse Indian chief, whose name was Petumromusmus, meaning "yellow hawk or eagle." (Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

YELM, an Indian name for a town and prairie in the east central part of Thurston County. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company used the name at the same place to designate a farm-site and herdsman's station. The Nisqually Journal for May 17, 1849, says: "Rode to Yelm Ferry accompanied by Wm. Macneill and dispatched an Indian from there with the letters for Vancouver." (*Washington Historical Quarterly*, July, 1919, page 216.) The Longmire family settled on Yelm Prairie late in 1853. For many years Yelm was the outfitting and starting point for those who attempted to ascend Mount Rainier.

YEOMALT, a town in the east central part of Kitsap County, was changed in some way from the old spelling "Yemoalt." The origin and meaning of the word have not been ascertained. (Mrs. S. Wooman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 5.)

YEW, see Maltby.

YEE-WHALTZ, an Indian name for Muck Creek.

YOMAN POINT, on the northeast shore of Anderson Island, in the west central part of Pierce County, was first mapped by

the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

YOUNG ISLAND, at the eastern end of the passage between Allan and Burrows Islands, in the west central part of Skagit County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, probably in honor of Ewing Young, the Oregon pioneer whose farm had been visited by Captain Wilkes. (*Narrative*, Volume IV., pages 358-360.)

YUKON HARBOR, a small bay in the southeastern part of Kitsap County, has obtained this name since the gold rush days up the Yukon River. It was first mapped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as Barron's Bay, an honor for Commodore Samuel Barron, a comrade and friend of Captain William Bainbridge in the Tripolitan War, 1805. Captain Bainbridge was also honored in that same vicinity by the naming of the large island. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Z

ZELACHED POINT, on the southwest coast of Toandos Peninsula, in the eastern part of Jefferson County, was first mapped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

ZILLAH, a town in the east central part of Yakima County, was named by Walter N. Granger in honor of Miss Zillah Oakes, daughter of T. F. Oakes, then President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. (Postmaster at Zillah, in *Names MSS.* Letter 494.)

ZINDEL, a former postoffice, two miles from Rogersburg, in the southeastern part of Asotin County, was named in honor of the pioneer, M. W. Zindal. (C. D. Brown, of Rogersburg, in *Names MSS.* Letter 262.)

[The End.]