ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

KELLIM LAKE, see Mason Lake.

KELLUM'S LAKE ISTHMUS, low land where Hood Canal approaches nearest to Case Inlet in Mason County. It is probably the "Wilkes Portage" of Indian Treaty by Governor Stevens. J. G. Kohl says: "It (Indian or Great Peninsula) is everywhere surrounded by water with the exception of one point, namely, at that narrow little isthmus upon which Kellum's Lake is situated and which we might call Killum's Lake Isthmus." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Part I., Page 287.)

KELLYVILLE, see Sedro-Woolley.

KELSO, a town in Cowlitz County. Peter W. Crawford, a surveyor, took up a donation land claim and on it platted a townsite which he named Kelso after his home town in Scotland. The original plat is dated October 1, 1884, and it was filed on the next day. (John L. Harris, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 473.)

KEL-UP-KWA, see Port Gamble.

KENMORE, a town at the north end of Lake Washington in King County. It was named by John McMaster, dean of the shingle industry, in January, 1901, in honor of his home town, Kenmore, Ontario, Canada. (Postmaster at Kenmore, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 461.)

KENNEBEC RIVER, see Nasel River.

KENNEWICK, a town in the southeastern part of Benton County, opposite Pasco, on the Columbia River. It was named in 1883 by H. S. Huson of the Northern Pacific Irrigation Company. The word is Indian and means "grassy place." (A. R. Gardner, editor of the Kennewick *Courier-Reporter*, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 6.)

KENOVA, a town in the northern part of Whitman County. The choice of the name was "a chance selection." (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

KENT, a town in King County, once known as Titusville because the donation land claim of James H. Titus was at that place. For a time the town was known as Yesler, an honor for Henry L. Yesler of Seattle. When hop culture was at its highest in that valley the name was changed to Kent in honor of England's hop center. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 44.)

KENT CREEK, a small tributary of the Pend Oreille River, near Dalkena, Pend Oreille County. It was named for Fred Kent who owned Kent Meadows where the creek rises. (Dalkena Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 143.)

KERRISTON, a town in the central part of King County. It is supposed to have been named for the Kerry Mill Company, A. S. Kerry, President, when that company established the town erecting a sawmill and operating logging camps. (Postmaster, Kerriston, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 50.)

KETRON ISLAND, in western Pierce County, near Steilacoom. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as an honor for William Kittson of the Hudson's Bay Company service. Old charts gave "Kittson Island" or "Kitson Island," but the incorrect spelling by the Wilkes Expedition persists on the present charts. (David Douglas, *Journal* 1823-1827, pages 63 and 176; *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Part I., Chapter XV.; *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 623.)

KETTLE FALLS, in the Columbia River two miles below the mouth of the Kettle River, in Ferry and Stevens Counties. They were named by David Thompson "Ilthkoyape Falls" in 1811. T. C. Elliott says the word is Salish from *Ilth-kape*, meaning "kettle" (basket tightly woven), and *Hoy-ape*, meaning "net." With such kettle-nets the Salishan Indians caught fabulous quantities of fish at those falls. (*David Thompson's Narrative*, page 466, note.) Gabriel Franchere and other early travelers called the falls *La Chaudiere* because the water boiled up not unlike the water in a huge cauldron or kettle. (*Franchere's Narrative in Early Western Travels*, Volume VI., page 398.) Both names were early translated into Kettle Falls. John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company service, used that name on August 31, 1825. (*Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume V., page 113.) Another Indian name for the falls was reported in 1853 as *Soinetkwu* or *Schwan-ate-koo* (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., pages 215 and 299.) A nearby town now bears the name of Kettle Falls.

KETTLE RIVER, rising in British Columbia, it flows through the northern part of Ferry County into the Columbia River at Marcus near Kettle Falls. David Thompson called it "Ilthkoyape Rivulet." An Indian name used by Tilton, Swan and others was *Ne-hei-at-pitqua*. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., pages 377-389.) The present name was taken from the name of Kettle Falls.

KEY CITY, a pet name for Port Townsend.

KEYPORT, a town on Liberty (Formerly Dog Fish) Bay, Kitsap County. O. A. Kuppler, H. B. Kuppler and Pete Hagen planned the first wharf. Farmers helped to haul the piles. When completed in 1896, the three named took an atlas and sought a name. They chose that of Keyport on the coast of New Jersey. (H. B. Kuppler, Port Ludlow, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 208.)

KEYSTONE, a town in the northeastern part of Adams County. It was named in 1900 or 1901 by the first postmaster, John W. Smith, in honor of his native state of Pennsylvania. (Postmaster, Keystone, in*Names MSS.,* Letter 351.) The *New Standard Dictionary* says Pennsylvania was called the Keystone "because it was the middle or seventh in geographical position of the original thirteen states."

KIKET ISLAND, at the entrance to Similk Bay, on the southern shore of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. On Kroll's map of Skagit County it is shown as Kicket Point.

KIERMAN, a town in Clarke County, named for Daniel Kierman, owner of rock quarries there. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 590.)

KILISUT HARBOR, opposite Port Townsend and connecting Port Townsend Bay with Oak Bay. Sandspits which impeded navigation have been removed. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

KING COUNTY was created by the Oregon Territorial Legislature by an act dated December 22, 1852, and named in honor of William R. King, of Alabama, who had been elected Vice President of the United States. He died before being inaugurated.

KIONA, a town in the central part of Benton County. The original name was Horseshoe Bend from a fancied resemblance of the bend in the Yakima River to a huge horseshoe four miles across. W. M. Scott who has lived there twenty years says he does not know how the name was changed but he has been told that Kiona is an Indian word meaning "brown hills." (In *Names MSS.,* Letter 586.)

KIRKLAND, a town on the eastern shore of Lake Washington, King County. It was named in honor of Peter Kirk, a millionaire iron maker of England, who founded the town in 1886 and hoped to establish there extensive steel works. Being disappointed he retired to a farm on San Juan Island and died on May 6, 1916.

KITSAP COUNTY was created by the Washington Territorial Legislature in an act approved January 16, 1857. It was then

named Slaughter County in honor of Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter, United States Army, who had been killed on December 4, 1855. The people of the county were given the privilege of choosing another name, if they wished, at the next general election. They chose the name of one of the hostile chiefs, whose tribe occupied part of the land in the new county. Seattle was a greater chief of the same tribe. He and most of his tribe remained friendly during the war. Kitsap, a war chief and medicine man, went over to the hostiles. When the war on Puget Sound went against the Indians, Kitsap, with Chief Leschi and others, went across the Cascades. In communications dated June 18 and October 4, 1856, Governor Stevens asked Colonel George Wright, commanding the Columbia River district, to deliver Chiefs Leschi, Nelson, Kitsap, Quiemuth and Stehi for trial by civil authorities. They had been indicted for several murders. On October 16, 1856, Colonel Wright ordered Major Garnett at Fort Simcoe to deliver the chiefs as requested. Chief Leschi was convicted and executed. Chief Kitsap was eventually acquitted. While in the guardhouse at Fort Steilacoom he had been taken ill and was given some medicine in the form of a red liquid. He got well and at once added red liquid to his equipment as a medicine man. After he had returned to his people, three of his warriors became ill. He mixed some of the red paint used for war decorations in water and gave the red medicine. The three men died and their relations were furious. They waited. On April 18, 1860, Chief Kitsap, while drunk, was enticed to a vacant cabin and shot. His body was cut to pieces. (Elwood Evans, in *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume I, pages 508-509.) Rev. Myron Eells says the word means "brave" and is accented heavily on the last syllable as if the "i" were omitted from the first syllable. (*American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.)

KITTSON ISLAND, see Ketron Island.

KITTITAS, the name of a county and town in the central part of the State. The county was established by the Legislature of Washington Territory on November 24, 1883. The name is an Indian word to which have been assigned various meanings. James Mooney is authority for the statement that a small tribe called themselves "K'tatas" and the Yakima name for them was "Pshwanapum." Lewis and Clark had alluded to them as "Shanwappoms." The words meant "shoal" and "shoal people," referring to a shoal in the Yakima River at Ellensburg. (Fourteenth Annual Report of the *Bureau of Ethnology,* Part II., page 736.) That origin and meaning are repeated in the *Handbook of American Indians,* (Vol-

ume II., page 527.) By another the meaning is said to be "white rock." (M. T. Simmons, Thrall, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 468.) Students in the State Normal School at Ellensburg, in a brief history of the valley, say it was called Kittitas by the Indians because it was their "land of bread," being a favorite region for collecting camas. Wilbur Spencer, an educated son of Chief Spencer, in a letter dated April 28, 1904, says: "In the summer of 1856 my father was sent from the upper Cascades on the Columbia into the country where Owhi and Kamiken lived. He found several lodges on the south side of the river near where Ellensburg now is. The place was called in the Indian language 'Kittatas' meaning 'clay gravel valley.'"

KITZMILLER, a town in the southeastern part of Whitman County, named for E. D. Kitzmiller, "a farmer across the road from the station." (Lou E. Wenham, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 115.)

KLAHOLAH ROCK, a name given to a rock in the Strait of Juan de Fuca east of Neah Bay on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847. After the name on the chart is the word "seals" in parentheses. On present American charts the name is Seal Rock and nearby is Sail Rock.

KLAHUM, a former historic name in the Okanogan country. "During Captain McClellan's examination of the Methow River, six of the bands, belonging in part to each tribe, agreed upon Ke-keh-tum-mouse, or Pierre, an Indian from Klahum, the site of Astor's old fort, at the mouth of the Okinakane, as their chief." (George Gibbs in the *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 413.)

KLANNET RANGE, see Cascade Mountains.

KLA-PE-AD-AM, see Tenino.

KLAS ROCK, off the shore of Mats Mats Bay, just north of Port Ludlow Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

KLASSET, see Cape Flattery.

KLATCHOPIS POINT, east of Neah Bay in the northwestern part of Clallam County. It was named "Scarborough Point" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, which name was repeated on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, but Klatchopis, evidently of Indian origin, is the name on present American charts.

KLEALLUM LAKE, see Cle Elum.

KLICKITAT, an Indian word used extensively, with various spellings, as geographic names in Washington. It is the name of a tribe. Lewis and Clark, 1803-1806, encountered them and on April

23, 1806, recorded the name as "Wahhowpun," which editor, Elliott Coues, identifies as the Klickitat tribe. (*History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume III., page 964.) On June 20, 1825, the botanist-explorer, David Douglas, mentions the tribe as "Clikitats." (*Journal* 1823-1827, page 129.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, recorded the name as "Klackatack." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 316.) General Hazard Stevens, using the work of his father and the railroad surveyors of 1853, said that the word means "robber." (*Life of General Isaac I. Stevens,* Volume II., page 22.) That definition was used by writers for many years. From 1902 to 1907, two United States Government publications were issued in which the meaning was given as "beyond." (*The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 177 in the second edition, and *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 713.) Another recent investigator confirms this definition by showing that it originated with Lower Chinooks who called the falls near the mouth of a river beyond the mountains and the Indians living at the falls "Hladachut." A corruption of that name, Klickitat, is now applied to the river and to a tribe of Indians. (E. S. Curtis, *The North American,* Volume VII., page 37.)

KLICKITAT, a town in the western part of Klickitat County. The place was settled in the fall of 1890 by L. C. Wright and was called for him, Wrights. The postoffice name was changed to Klickitat in 1910 and the railroad station's name was changed also to Klickitat in 1913. (N. J. Young, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 8.)

KLICKITAT COUNTY, established by the Legislature of Washington Territory on December 20, 1859. In the act the name was spelled "Clickitat." (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington,* Appendix I.)

KLICKITAT CREEK, three widely separated streams bear this name: a tributary of Klickitat River, in the central part of Klickitat County; a tributary of the Cowlitz River, in the central part of Lewis County, near Mayfield; a tributary of White River in the Central part of Pierce County. (Henry Landes, *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington,* page 175.)
graphic Dictionary of Washington, page 175.)

KLICKITAT GLACIER, on Mount Adams, in Yakima County, one of the sources of the Klickitat River.

KLICKITAT PASS, south of Goat Rocks, in the Cascade Range. Shown on the Map by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, 1857, and on James Tilton's Map of a Part of Washington Territory, 1859. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Nos. 877

KLICKITAT PRAIRIE, in Lewis County, see Mossy Rock. and 1026.)

KLICKITAT RIVER, the first reference to this stream was by Lewis and Clark, 1803-1806, who referred to it as "Cataract River." (Elliot Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volume II, page 676: "From the number of falls of which the Indians spoke;" and in Volume III, page 1255.) David Thompson, 1811-1812, called the river "Narmeneet." (*David Thompson's Narrative*, The Champlain Society edition, map.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Cathlatates," (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography*, or volume XXIII., Atlas, Map 67.) The railroad surveyors, 1853, called the upper portion of the river "Wahwuk-chic" and "Wa-wak-che." Captain (later General) George B. McClellan gave the last name to the Upper main branch, east of Mount Adams, on August 14, 1853. These surveyors charted the stream below the forks as "Klikatat River," though they make the error of joining to it the White Salmon River under the name of "Nik-e-pun." (Pacific Railroad Reports, Volume I., pages 208, 379, 380; Volume XI., Part II., Map No. 3.) The Surveyors General of Washington Territory extended the use of the present name in 1857 and 1859 though they spelled it "Klikatat River." (*United States Public Documents,,* Serial Nos. 877 and 1026.)

KLIPSAN BEACH, on the Pacific Ocean, in Pacific County. In 1912, the place was named by Captain Theodore Conick, of the Coast Guard Station there, and Captain A. T. Stream. The word is Indian and is said to mean "Sunset." (V. O. Stream, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 424.)

K'L-LOOT, see Lake Kitsap.

KLUCKULLUM, see Coquallum Creek.

KLUT-USE, see Mercer Island.

KNAPP COULEE, an old valley between Lake Chelan and the Columbia River. The first settler there was Frank Knapp. He established the first ferry across the Columbia River there before the days of Wenatchee. Wagon traffic from the East went by way of Waterville and Knapp's Ferry. Knapp's name was also given to the coulee. (C. J. Dunhamel, Maple Creek, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 318.)

KNAPPTON, a town on the Columbia River, in Pacific County. It was named for J. B. Knapp, who built a sawmill there. (H. B. Settem, Knappton, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 93.)

KNIGHT'S RIVER, an old name for a river flowing into the Columbia River at Baker Bay, Pacific County. It was mentioned

by the botanist Douglas in 1825. (David Douglas *Journal* 1823-1827, page 61.)

KOITLAH POINT, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca at the west entrance to Neah Bay, Clallam County. It was named "Point Hilcome" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, changed the name to "Koikla Point" and Americans have changed the spelling of that name to Koitlah Point. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 521.)

KOL-LUS-UM, said to be an Indian name for Port Blakely. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

KOSA POINT, a name charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on the mainland slightly southwest of Fox Island and north of Steilacoom, Pierce County. American charts carry no name for a point there. •

KOWLITCH RIVER, see Cowlitz River.

KUI-LA-TSU-KO, see Port Discovery.

K'U K'LULTS, see Puget Sound.

KULLYSPEL LAKE, see Calispell.

KULA KALA POINT, between Dungeness and Port Williams, in the southwestern part of Clallam County. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, p. 532.) Local tradition claims the spelling should be Kula Kula from the Chinook Jargon word meaning "travel." J. M. Ward, Port Williams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 206.)

KULSHAN, see Mount Baker.

KUMTUX, "Kumtux, Whitman County, is a Chinook Jargon word, meaning to know or understand. The Nootka word is *kommetak*, the Clayoquot word *kemitak*, and the Tokwaht word *numituks*." (Myron Eells in the *American Anthropologist*, January 1892.)

KUTZULE BAY, see Grays Bay.

KWAATZ POINT, at the eastern entrance to the mouth of the Nisqually River. The name was charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, but present charts show no name there.
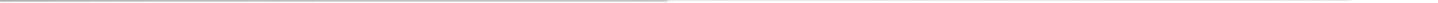
KWAY-KWILKS, see Skyne Point.

KYDAKA POINT, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, west of Clallam Bay, Clallam County.. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847.

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LAA POINT, see Nisqually Head.

LA CAMAS, see Camas.

LA CAMAS CREEK, two streams bear this name. One flows into

the Cowlitz River near Vader, Lewis County. The other flows into Muck Creek near Roy, Pierce County. Both get their name from the edible bulb which the Indians called "camas."

LA CAMAS LAKE, near Camas in Clarke County. For a discussion of the name, see Camas.

LACONIA, a station in Kittitas County at Snoqualmie Pass used before the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway tunnel was completed through the Cascade Range. It was named on the supposition that there was a town of that name in the Swiss Alps, but later Mr. Williams was unable to find it on the map of Switzerland. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

LA CONNER, a town in the western part of Skagit County and formerly the county seat. The site was first settled in May, 1867, by Alonzo Low and the postoffice there was called Swinomish. In 1869, J. S. Conner bought the trading post and the next year had the name changed to honor his wife, Mrs. Louisa Ann (Siegfried) Conner. The French-looking "La" was obtained by joining her initials. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 201-202.)

LADD, a town in the north central part of Lewis County, named in honor of W. M. Ladd, one of the principal owners of the coal mine there. (Postmaster, Ladd, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 396.)

LA GRAN MONTANA DEL CARMELO, see Mount Baker.

LAGUNA DEL GARZON, see Lake Terrell.

LAHTOO, see Latah Creek.

LAKE BALLINGER, in the southern part of Snohomish County. "The lake and creek that flows from it into Lake Washington were called McAleer after the patentee of the surrounding lands, Hugh McAleer. Some fourteen or fifteeen years ago I bought all the McAleer lands and from that time on the lake has beeen called Lake Ballinger after my father, Colonel R. H. Ballinger, who resided there until his death in 1905. The creek still retains the name of McAleer." (R. A. Ballinger, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 131, dated November 30, 1915.)

LAKE BAY, a town and bay on the western shore of Carr Inlet, Pierce County. It was named after Bay Lake through which a mill race empties into the bay. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 186.)

LAKE BLACKMAN, in Snohomish County. The Blackman Brothers of Snohomish had a logging camp on the lake in the

eighties. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., page 647.)

LAKE BONAPARTE, see Bonaparte.

LAKE CHELAN, extending from near the Columbia River northwestward into the Cascade Mountains. Captain (later General) George B. McClellan was at the lake on September 25, 1853, and refers to it as Lake Chelann. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) For a discussion of the name, see Chelan.

LAKE CRESCENT, in the northern part of Clallam County. Up to 1890, the lake was variously known as Lake Everett, Big Lake and Lake Crescent. In that year the Port Crescent Improvement Company was booming its townsite, which was but seven miles from the lake. M. J. Carrigan started the Port Crescent Leader and agitated the beauties and name of the lake. The name is now well established. The lake has become a great resort, reached mostly by way of Port Angeles. (D. A. Christopher, Piedmont, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 252.)

LAKE CURLEW, see Curlew.

LAKE CUSHMAN, in the Olympic Mountains, west of Hood Canal, Mason County. It was named in honor of Orvington Cushman, packer and interpreter with Governor Isaac I. Stevens when the treaties with the Indians were being made. Cushman advocated putting all the Indians on one big reservation on Hood Canal. He was known as "Devil Cush." A postoffice at the lake was established on June 6, 1893. The lake has long been famous as a resort. (W. Putnam, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 75.)

LAKE DE NEF, see Blake's Lake.

LAKE ERIE, a small body of water west of Mount Erie. As to the origin of the name, see Fidalgo Island.

LAKE EVERETT, see Lake Crescent.

LAKE GREEN, see Green Lake.

LAKE HOOKER, in the east central part of Jefferson County, at Leland. It was named in 1870 after Otis Hooker one of the oldest pioneers of the locality, who later moved to the State of Maine. (Robert E. Ryan, Sr., in *Names MSS.,* Letter 172.)

LAKE ISABELLA, see Isabella Lake.

LAKE KAHCHESS, see Kachess Lake.

LAKE KITSAP, a small body of water about one mile southwest of Dyes Inlet, Kitsap County. It is probably an honor for Chief Kitsap but who conferred it, or when, is not certain. (Captain W. B. Seymore, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 3.) In the Duwamish language the name was "K'l-loot." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

LAKE KLEALLUM, see Cle Elum.

LAKE MC ALEER, see Lake Ballinger.

LAKE McMURRAY, a small body of water in the southwestern part of Skagit County. It was named for a pioneer settler on its shores.

LAKE MERRILL, in the southeastern part of Cowlitz County. Old settlers claim that it was named in 1890 by James McBride and Frank Vandever in honor of Judge McBride's father-in-law. (John Beavers, Cougar, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 201.)

LAKE MOUNTAINS, on Cypress Island in the northwestern part of Skagit County. They have an elevation of 1525 feet. They were named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854, "among whose peaks we found two large sheets of fresh water." (George Davidson, in the *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 565.)

LAKE NAWATZEL, in the southwestern part of Mason County. Midshipman Henry Eld, of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, (see *Narrative*, Volume V., page 127) while exploring the "Sachap," which we know as the Satsop River, describes "Lake Nauvitz." It seems likely that it is the Lake Nawatzel of the present day maps.

LAKE NICHELESS, see Keechelus.

LAKE OF THE SUN, see Ozette.

LAKE PIERRE, in the northwestern part of Stevens County. It was named for Peter Pierre, a man of French and Indian extraction who settled there in early days. (Richard Nagle, Marcus, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 129.)

LAKE PILLWATTAS, see Little Kachess Lake.

LAKE PLEHNAM, see Bumping Lake.

LAKE RIVER, along the Columbia River at Bachelor's Island, Clarke County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows it as "Calipaya Inlet."

LAKE SAMISH, see Samish Lake.

LAKE SAMAMISH, see Sammamish Lake.

LAKESIDE, a town on the south shore of Lake Chelan, one mile west of its outlet, Chelan County.

LAKESIDE, a station on the electric railway three miles north of Cheney, Spokane County. It was named about 1906. (C. Selvidge, Four Lakes, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 168.)

LAKE SIL-KAT-KWU, see Colville Lake.

LAKE SUTHERLAND, east of Lake Crescent in the western part of Clallam County. It was named for John J. Sutherland, who camped there in 1856 and a little later built a cabin on its shores. It was first placed on the map by Shuecraft, surveyor, in 1886.

(D. A. Christopher, Piedmont, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 252.) Another says that Sutherland's name was Robert and that he was a hunter and trapper who is supposed to have discovered the lake. (H. B. Herrick, Elwha, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

LAKE TERRELL, a body of water lying west of Ferndale, Whatcom County, and named for an early settler. Eliza's Spanish chart of 1791 shows it as "Laguna del Garzon." (United States Public Documents, Serial No. 1557, Chart K.)

LAKE TOLMIE, see American Lake.

LAKE TUCKER, on San Juan Island, about half way between Friday Harbor and Roche Harbor, San Juan County. It was named in honor of J. E. Tucker, an early settler, who served as probate judge and later as a representative in the first State legislature.

LAKE UNION, a small body of water, now surrounded by the City of Seattle, King County. The Indian name is said to have been *Kah-chung* meaning "small lake." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*) At a pioneer picnic in 1854, Thomas Mercer proposed that the lake be called Union because it would one day connect the larger adjacent lake with Puget Sound. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington*, page 307.) For further discussion, see Lake Washington.

LAKE VANCOUVER, see Vancouver Lake.

LAKE VIEW, a town in Pierce County, named by Mr. Prosch in 1876 on account of a small lake being near the station. (G. M. Gunderson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 185.)

LAKE WASHINGTON, a large body of water lying east of Seattle, King County. Isaac N. Ebey visited the lake in the spring of 1851 and named it "Lake Geneva," after the beautiful lake of Switzerland. (Victor J. Farrar, *The Ebey Diary, Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume VII., pages 240-241.) That name did not endure. The railroad surveys under Governor Isaac I. Stevens, beginning in 1853, produced a map showing "Lake Dwamish." In the lower left hand corner of the same map is a supplementary sketch by A. W. Tinkham of a route through Snoqualmie Pass to Seattle. It is dated January, 1854, and the lake is shown as "At-sar-kal- Lake." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XI., Part II., Chart No. 3.) Those two names gave an honor for the Duwamish tribe and also sought to record the Indian name for the lake. In that same year, 1854, the pioneers of Seattle held a picnic, at which Thomas Mercer suggested that the large lake be given the name of Washington, after the father of his country, and the smaller one

Union because by it the waters of the large lake would one day be united with those of Puget Sound. One year before (March 2, 1853.) Congress had established and named Washington Territory. The suggested name for the lake was approved at the picnic but the pioneers published no map. Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains, dated 1856, shows "Dwamish Lake." The same name appears on the Map by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, dated 1857. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 877.) in 1858, George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, in his *Directory for the Pacific Coast of the United States*, mentions Lake Washington. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1005, page 446.) After that the name soon found its way on all maps and charts. Another Duwamish Indian name, "It-how-chug," said to mean "large lake," was published in 1895. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash*.)

LAKE WASHINGTON CANAL, connecting the waters of Lakes Washington and Union with Puget Sound and making a fresh water harbor for Seattle. It was suggested by the pioneers as early as 1854. In 1860, Harvey Pike began to dig it with pick and shovel. The next year, the Lake Washington Canal Company was incorporated and about fifteen years later a small canal was completed so that logs could be floated from one lake to the other. After years of agitation, surveys and legislation, the Federal Government undertook the work. Its completion was celebrated on July 4, 1917.

LAKE WHATCOM, near the City of Bellingham, Whatcom County. The first settlement on Bellingham Bay began in 1852 and the name of Whatcom for the creek and the lake it drained developed at once . The railroad surveys of 1853 show Lake Whatcom. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XI., Part II., Chart No. 3.) James Tilton's Map of a Part of *W*ashington Territory, dated September 1, 1859, shows it as Whatcom Lake. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1026.)

LALU ISLETS, a name used by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to designate several small islands in the Columbia River, opposite Sandy Island near Kalama. They are not shown on recent charts.

LAMOINE, a townsite and former postoffice about six miles northwest of Withrow, Douglas County. It was originally called "Arupp." When a postoffice was being secured, a permanent name was under discussion in a small store. A man named Bragg reached to the shelf and took down a can of sardines labelled "Lamoine," asking: "What is the matter with that as a name for the town?" The suggestion was approved. In 1909 or 1910, on the completion

of the Great Northern branch line across the Douglas County plateau, Lamoine was missed by about six miles and Withrow supplanted it. The old postoffice was discontinued. There remain two or three residences, a schoolhouse and a large public hall belonging to the Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union. Aside from these Lamoine is a memory. (W. H. Murray, publisher of the Withrow *Banner,* in *Names MSS.,* Letter 104.)

LAMONA, a town in the southern part of Lincoln County, named for J. H. Lamona, the first merchant there, in the winter of 1892-1893. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 250,)

LAMONT, a town in the northwestern part of Whitman County, named for Daniel Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 590.)

LA MONTE, see Almota.

LAMPOILE RIVER, see Sanpoil River.

LANGE, a postoffice near Spirit Lake, north of Mount St. Helens, Skamania County. The name was changed from "Spirit Lake" on October 27, 1910. It is an honor for R. C. Lange who was appointed postmaster there on October 28, 1908. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 561.)

LANGLEY, a town on the southeastern shore of Whidbey Island, Island County. Jacob Anthes, after nine years of logging and other enterprises in the vicinity platted a townsite in 1890 and organized a company which acquired title to the surrounding acreage. It was named in honor of Judge J .W. Langley, of Seattle, one of the members of the company. (*The Islander,* in *Names MSS.,* Letter 344.)

LANGLEY POINT, at the entrance of a bay bearing the same name on the southwestern shore of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it "Point Sares," an honor for Henry Sares, captain of the Top, during the cruise. The present name is probably for a pioneer settler on the bay.

LANTZ, a postoffice in the eastern part of Adams County. John O. Robinson was commissioned postmaster on May 28, 1904. The office, kept in his house, he had named for his son, Lantz Robinson. When the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad was built a siding was given the same name of Lantz. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 16.)

LA PUSH, a town at the mouth of the Quillayute River, in the southwestern part of Clallam County. It is a Chinook Jargon word meaning "mouth," and originated in the French *la boos.* (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.)

LA RIVIERRE MAUDITE ENRAGE EMAGER, see Snake River.

LA SIERRA SANTA ROSALIA, see Mount Olympus.

LATAH, a town in the southeastern corner of Spokane and a creek flowing northwesterly to the Spokane River near the City of Spokane. The railroad surveyors called it "Camas Prairie Creek" in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Chart No. 3; Volume XII., Book I., map.) In 1858, Colonel George Wright, while punishing the Indians for their defeat of Colonel Steptoe, killed about 800 Indian horses and hanged a number of Indians. The creek flowing near received the name of "Hangman Creek." Colonel Wright dated his dispatches "Camp on the Nedwhauld River." Others of his party wrote it "Neduald," "Nedwhuald" and some wrote it "Lahtoo." Father Eels said one Indian name was "sin-too-too-ooley" or "place where little fish are caught." Objecting to the gruesome word "Hangman," the legislature changed it to Latah, "a clumsy corruption of the more euphonious Indian word 'Lahtoo.' " (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 254.) Major R. H. Wimpy settled near the present town of Latah in the early seventies and the postoffice was named "Alpha" in 1875 but soon afterwards it was changed to Latah. Other early settlers were Benjamin F. Coplen and Lewis Coplen. The town was platted in 1886. (*History of Spokane County,* page 277.)

LA TETE, an eminence said to be 2798 feet high between Fort Nisqually and the Cascade Range received that name from Lieutenant Robert E. Johnson of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 422.) Theodore Winthrop applied the same name in that vicinity but probably not to the same peak. (J. H. Williams' edition of *The Canoe and the Saddle,* page 99, note.) Recent charts do not identify the peak.

LATONA, a former village on the north shore of Lake Union now included within the city limits of Seattle. The name for the place is said to be "Squaltz-quilth" in the Duwamish language. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

LAURIER, a town on the Columbia River, in the northeastern corner of Ferry County near the Canadian boundary. It was named by the Great Northern Railroad Company in 1902 for Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada. (C. H. Didwell, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 203.)

(*To be continued*)