

## ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

[Continued from Volume XI., page 135]

MENTOR, a former town three miles from Pataha in Garfield County. It was at one time a candidate for the county seat. Known first as Rafferty's Ranch, the town was later named Belfast and in 1881 the name was changed to Mentor in honor of President Garfield's home town in Ohio. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, pages 504-505 and 549.)

MENZIES ISLAND, a former name of the island in the Columbia River opposite Fort Vancouver, and on the Oregon side of the present boundry. The name was an honor for Archibald Menzies, surgeon and naturalist with the Vancouver Expedition, 1792. On May 2, 1825, the botanist Douglas wrote: "Made a visit to Menzies Island, in the Columbia River opposite the Hudson Bay Company's establishment at Point Vancouver, seventy-five miles from Cape Disappointment." (*Journal of David Douglas, 1823-1827*, page 115.) Wilkes in 1841 charted it as "Barclay Island" (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 72). The United States Government now uses the name Hayden Island (*Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 6154*.)

MERCER ISLAND, along the Eastern shore of Lake Washington, in King County. It was named in honor of Asa Shinn Mercer who once owned land there. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, June 30, 1909). By the Duwamish Indians the place was called "Klut-use." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash*.)

MEREDITH, a station three miles south of Kent, in King County. It was named for some noted man or place in West Virginia by the Puget Sound Electric Railway officials in 1905. (Postmaster at Christopher, in *Names MSS*. Letter 73.)

MERRIFIELD COVE, in Griffin Bay, San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name is in honor of Stafford Merrifield, an early settler.

MESA, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the central part of Franklin County. The word in Spanish means "table-land."

MESKILL, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the west central part of Lewis County. It was formerly called "Donahue" or "Donahue Spur" in honor of Francis Donahue, of Chehalis, who owned the land.

METALINE FALLS, a town on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the south central part of Pend Oreille County. The original town was across the Pend Oreille River and was named by miners in the golden days of 1849 because they thought the entire district was covered with minerals. The noise of the falls in the river can be heard in the town which is some distance south of the falls. (E. O. Dressel, in *Names MSS.* Letter 51.)

METHOW, the name of a town in Okanogan County, of a river flowing through that county into the Columbia River, and of rapids in the latter river below the mouth of Methow River. The tribe of Indians known as Methow formerly living on lands between that river and Lake Chelan now has some survivors on the Colville Reservation. (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians*, Volume I., page 850.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave the name "Barrier River." (Hydrography, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.) Alexander Ross says the Indian name for the river was "Buttle-mule-emauch." (*Oregon Settlers*, page 150.) As early as July 6, 1811, David Thompson wrote the name "Smeetheowe" for the tribe he met there. (*Oregon Historical Society Quarterly*, Volume XV., page 51.) In 1853, George Gibbs called the stream Methow or Barrier River. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 412.) The name as now used has passed through many forms of spelling.

MEYERS FALLS, a town on the Great Northern Railway in the west central part of Stevens County. It was named for Louthur Walden Meyers, the pioneer who took possession in June 1866, having leased the Hudson's Bay Company mill property. The name was applied to the vicinity about 1880 and to the townsite in 1890. David Thompson in 1811 called it "Root Rivulet" on account of the camas root lands at the head of the river. Later the name was "Falls on Mill Creek," or "Hudson's Bay Mills." The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Mill River." Mr. Meyers died in 1909. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, March 31, 1909.) His family still live in the old home at Meyers Falls. (Jacob A. Meyers, in *Names MSS.* Letter 86.)

MICHEL RIVER, see Mashel Creek.

MIDCHANNEL BANK, in Admiralty Inlet, probably the same as Allen's Bank.

MIDDLE BANK. One feature by this name is a shoal in the Columbia River named by Belcher in 1839 (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey*, 1858, appendix 44, page

394). Another is in the Strait of Juan de Fuca near the entrance to the Canal de Haro. (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey*, 1862, page 96.)

MIDDLE CHANNEL, see San Juan Channel.

MIDDLE OREGON, a name used by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, for the Okanogan country. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Narrative*, Volume IV., page 433.)

MIDDLE POINT, on Quimper Peninsula between Cape George and Point Wilson, near Port Townsend, Jefferson County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. *United States Public Documents* Serial No. 784, chart 51.)

MIDVALE, a town in the southeastern part of Yakima County, named by the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation officials. (Postmaster at Sunnyside in *Names MSS.* Letter 402.)

MIDWAY, a town north of Cheney in Spokane County named by the electric railway about 1906. (C. Selvidge, of Four Lakes, in *Names MSS.* Letter 168.)

MILES, a town in the north central part of Lincoln County named in honor of General Nelson A. Miles who located Fort Spokane at the junction of the Spokane and Columbia Rivers. (A. E. Lewis in *Names MSS.* Letter 237.)

MILL CREEK, eleven counties in the State of Washington have streams bearing this name. The most historic one is the tributary of the Walla Walla River. Rev. Myron Eells says that the missionary, Dr. Marcus Whitman, rebuilt his flowing mill in 1844 and the next year went up the stream twenty miles to the Blue Mountains and there built a sawmill which caused the stream to be called Mill Creek. (Myron Eells: *Marcus Whitman*, page 135.) The Mill Creek in Skagit County was named by B. D. Minkler in 1878 when he built on that stream the first sawmill in what is now Skagit County. (Postmaster at Birdsvew, in *Names MSS.* Letter 130.)

MILL RIVER, see Meyers Falls.

MILLER POINT, see Point Polnell.

MILLERTON, a town in the northern part of Whatcom County, named for W. L. Miller, a veteran of the Civil War, who came to Whatcom County from Nebraska and engaged in the lumber and real estate business. He was mayor of New Whatcom in 1892 and owned the townsite of Millerton.

MILLS CREEK, near Branham in Thurston County named for Charles Mills who proved up on a homestead at the mouth of the stream. (Noble G. Rice, in *Names MSS.* Letter 48.)

MILTON MILLS, see Longs.

MINA, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the southwestern part of Thurston County. In that locality there are a prairie and a creek with the same name. The name is said to be an Indian word meaning "a little further along." (Dora E. Webb, in *Names MSS.* Letter 35.)

MINERAL, a town, creek and lake in the northeastern part of Lewis County. The town is on the south shore from the lake from which it derived its name. (Postmaster at Mineral, in *Names MSS.* Letter 397.) The Surveyor General of Washington Territory in 1857 charted the lake as "Goldsboro Lake." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 877.)

MINKLER, a town in the western part of Skagit County. It was named in 1897 in honor of the pioneer B. D. Minkler by members of his family. (Matie F. Penedue, in *Names MSS.* Letter 34.)

Minnesota Reef, a ledge of rocks partly uncovered at low tide on the eastern extremity of Madrona Peninsula, opposite Turn Island, on San Juan Island, San Juan County. The name was given in 1898 by Professor Josephine E. Tilden of the University of Minnesota. (Walter L. C. Muenscher, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications*, Volume I., Number 9, pages 59-84.)

MINOR ISLAND, "a very small, low islet called Minor exists one mile northeast of Smith's Island and at low tides is connected with it by a narrow ridge of boulders and rocks." (George Davidson in *Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey*, 1858, page 429.)

MINTER, see Elgin.

MINTER RIVER, see Owl Creek.

MIS CHIN ROCKS. "There are two large rocks near the south head of Long Island in the Bay [Willapa Harbor], called Mis chin, or Louse Rocks, and the legend is that they were formerly a chief and his wife, who were very bad people, and by their magic first introduced lice among the Indians; and one day, while bathing, they were, by a superior medicine man, turned into stones as a punishment." (James G. Swain. *Northwest Coast*, page 174.)

MISSION, a town in the central part of Okanogan County. A Catholic mission was established there in 1887. The town now supports a high school. (Postmaster at Mission, in *Names MSS.* Letter 299.) Cashmere in Chelan County was formerly called "Mission" and a small stream in that locality is still known as Mission Creek. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, placed four missions on the map—one at Fort Vancouver, one on Cowlitz Prairie, a Methodist mission at Fort Nisqually and a Presbyterian mission at

Walla Walla. (United States Exploring Expedition. *Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.)

MITCHELL, see Arrowsmith.

MITCHELL'S PEAK, in Cowlitz County, named for a member of the party which climbed the peak in 1887. During the Indian war the government maintained a station on the summit, signalling to Davis Peak near Woodland and thence to Vancouver. (John Beavers, of Congar, in *Names MSS.* Letter 201.)

MNAS-A-TAS, see Manastash Creek.

MOCK, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway in the southwestern part of Spokane County. It was named for W. C. Mock, chief draftsman in the Principal Assistant Engineer's office. (L. C. Gilman in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

MOCLIPS, a town near the mouth of a creek bearing the same name, on the sea coast in the west central part of Grays Harbor County. The word in the Quinault Indian language means a place where girls were sent as they were approaching puberty.

MOH-HA-NA-SHE, see Palouse River.

MOLD, a town in the eastern part of Douglas County. On April 11, 1899, the postmaster Marshall McLean, chose that name as being different from any other in the State and as being descriptive of the rich soil in that vicinity. (Marshall McLean, in *Names MSS.* Letter 107.)

MONAGHAN RAPIDS, in the Columbia River near the mouth of Nespelem River. The name was given in 1881 by Lieutenant Thomas William Symons of the United States Army, while surveying the Columbia River, in honor of James Monaghan, pioneer of Eastern Washington and prominent business man of Spokane. (Clinton A. Snowden: *History of Washington*, Volume V., page 145.)

MONEY CREEK, a tributary of the Skykomish River, in the northwestern part of King County. It was named because of a large sum of money sent by eastern stockholders to develop a mine and other resources of the stream. (Postmaster at Berlin, in *Names MSS.* Letter 447.)

MONOHAN, a town on the eastern shore of Lake Sammamish, in the northwestern part of King County. It was named in honor of Martin Monohan, a native of Ohio who migrated to Oregon in 1853 and later lived four years in Idaho. He came to Seattle in 1871 and in 1877 took up a homestead where the town bearing his name has developed. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 25, 1909.)

MONROE, a town in the southwestern part of Snohomish County. In 1878, Salem Woods made efforts to establish a town at Park Place, so named on account of the beautiful scenery. John A. Vanasdlen arrived in October, 1889, and started a store. The next year he secured a postoffice but the Postoffice Department informed him that another name would have to be chosen. He promptly selected Monroe which was adopted. His widow says so far as she knows the name chosen had no special meaning or local application. (Arthur Bailey, in *Names MSS.* Letter 504.) When the Great Northern Railway was being built through that valley Mr. Vanasdlen and J. F. Stretch platted a town one mile east of Park Place and called it "Tye" after a locating engineer of the railroad. A station was built there which the railroad officials named "Wales" (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 362-364.) Mr. Vanasdlen moved his Monroe postoffice to the new settlement. Mr. Stretch persuaded the railroad officials to change the name of their station from "Wales" to Monroe. (J. F. Stretch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 578.) The old settlement is still known as Park Place, a suburb on the west, under the walls of the State Reformatory.

MONTBORNE, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway, in the southwestern part of Skagit County. The site was settled upon in 1884 by Dr. H. P. Montborne of Mount Vernon. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 242.) On Kroll's map of Skagit County the spelling is "Mt. Bourne."

MONTE CRISTO, a mining district and town in the east central part of Snohomish County. It was named in dramatic fashion on July 4, 1889, by Joseph Pearsall, a prospector who was climbing over the hills and saw evidences of minerals. Through his field glasses he saw what he believed to be a long and broad streak of galena. Waving his arms he shouted: "It is rich as Monte Cristo!" From that hour the name was established. (L. K. Hodges: *Mining in the Pacific Northwest*, published in 1897, and quoted in *The Mountaineer*, Volume XI., 1918, page 32.) L. W. Getchell organized the Silver Queen Mining and Smelting Company with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 and became general manager in 1890. A railroad was built between the new town of Monte Cristo and Everett. (Julian Hawthorne: *History of Washington*, Volume I., pages 437-438.) When the mining interests declined the region remained famous as a resort for fishermen, hunters and campers.

MONTESANO, the county seat of Grays Harbor County. The first settler was Isaiah L. Scammon, who came from Maine by way

of California, arriving in 1852. (H. H. Bancroft: *Works*; Volume XXXI., pages 36-37.) When the county of Chehalis (name later changed to Grays Harbor) was created on April 14, 1854, the Washington Territorial Legislature located the county seat "at the house of D. K. Welden (Laws of Washington, 1854, page 476.) On January 28, 1860, it was relocated "at the place of J. L. Scammons." Mrs. Lorinda Scammon, wife of the pioneer was very religious and wished to call the place "Mount Zion." At a little fire-side council Samuel James, pioneer of Mound Prairie, suggested that Montesano had a more pleasant sound and about the same meaning. The suggestion was approved and soon afterwards a postoffice was secured with the same name. A few years later, S. H. Williams, son-in-law of S. S. Ford, and one of the party shipwrecked on Queen Charlotte Island, enslaved by the Haidah Indians, ransomed and rescued by other pioneers, bought sixteen acres on Medcalf Prairie and recorded his plat of "Montesano." The Chehalis River and a mile and a half of swampy road lay between the two places. A town-site war resulted. The county seat remained at the Scammon place but population and business flowed to the prairie town. The people of the county voted in 1886 to move the county seat and the Scammon place became known as South Montesano. (M. J. Luark, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 548.) One of those who platted and helped to build the new town was Charles N. Byles. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume II., pages 239.) The new town had been incorporated by the Legislature on November 26, 1883.

MONTICELLO, a former town on the west bank of the Cowlitz River, about a mile from its mouth, in the southern part of Cowlitz County. It had been a landing place for some years before H. D. Huntington in 1849 affixed the name of Monticello in honor of Thomas Jefferson's home. The pioneers held a convention there in November, 1852, and successfully petitioned Congress for the creation of a new territorial government, which received the name of Washington. The old town is gone and the property belongs to Wallace Huntington. (John L. Harris, of Kelso, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 473.)

MONUMENT, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, in the southeastern part of Franklin County. It is named for a rock formation known as Devil's Pulpit and Monument in Devil's Canyon. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

MOODY POINT, see Johnson Point, page 125.

MOOHOOOL RIVER, see Grays River, page 103.

MOONAX, a town on the Columbia River in the southeastern part of Klickitat County. Lewis and Clark in 1805 found the Indians there had a pet woodchuck and Moonax is the Indian name for woodchuck. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

MOORE, a postoffice on the east shore of Lake Chelan in the north central part of Chelan County. It was named for J. Robert Moore who homesteaded Moore's Point and operated a summer hotel there for more than twenty years. He was also postmaster until his death on August 31, 1909. The entire property was sold to H. Frank Hubbard on June 17, 1912. (Postmaster at Moore, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 293.)

MOORE'S BLUFF, see Devil's Head, page 68.

MORA, a postoffice at the mouth of the Quillayute River in the southwestern part of Clallam County. Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Balch named the place Boston but so many letters for Boston, Massachusetts, were sent to the little office near the Pacific Ocean that K. O. Erickson, the next postmaster, had the new name substituted and thus honored his home town in Sweden. (Mrs. Frank T. Balch, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 553.)

MORSE ISLAND, north of Henry Island, in the west central United States brig *Porpoise*. (United States Exploring Expedition, 1841, in honor of William H. Morse, purser's steward on the United States brig *Porpoise*. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

MORTON, a town in the central part of Lewis County. When the postoffice was established it was named in honor of Vice President Levi P. Morton. (John M. Jones, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 479.)

MOSES COULEE, extending from the central part of Douglas County to the Columbia River. It was named for Chief Moses whose tribe made winter headquarters in the coulee near the mouth of Douglas Canyon. (Irving B. Vestal, of Palisades, in *Names MSS.* Letter 80.) A stream in the coulee is called Moses Creek.

MOSES LAKE, in the central part of Grant County. It was named from the fact that the tribe of Chief Moses used the shores of the lake for camping grounds. A postoffice on the shore of the lake was named on April 16, 1906, Moseslake. (Jessie MacDonald, postmistress, in *Names MSS.* Letter 37.)

MOSQUITO LAKE, in the west central part of Whatcom County. It was named by surveyors on account of insect pests they there



encountered. (Frank B. Garrie, postmaster at Welcome, in *Names MSS.* Letter 145.)

Mossy Rock, a town on the Cowlitz River in the central part of Lewis County. It was named in 1852 by Mr. Halland after a point of moss-covered rock about 200 feet high at the east end of Klickitat Prairie. The local Indians had called the prairie "Coulph" but the Klickitat Indians came and drove out the white settlers one of whom, Henry Busie, killed himself. Since then the prairie is called Klickhitat. (N. M. Kjesbin, in *Names MSS.* Letter 22.)

MOTTINGER, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway in the southern part of Benton County. When the railroad was built in 1906-1907 the officials named the station out of courtesy to the homesteaders there, G. H. and Martha Mottinger. (G. H. Mottinger, in *Names MSS.* Letter 7.)

MOUATT REEF, in Cowlitz Bay, Waldron Island, in the north central part of San Juan County. The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860. See also Cowlitz Bay. This honor was for Captain William Alexander Mouatt, who served on various boats for the Hudson's Bay Company. (*Lewis and Dyden's Marine History of the Pacific Northwest*, page 21.)

MOUND PRAIRIE, in the southeastern part of Thurston County. Many geologists have given differing theories about the origin of the mounds which caused the name of this prairie. One of the early references is by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as follows: "We soon reached the Bute Prairies, which are extensive and covered with tumuli or small mounds, at regular distances asunder. As far as I could learn there is no tradition among the natives relative to them. They are conical mounds, thirty feet in diameter, about six or seven feet high above the level, and many thousands in number. Being anxious to ascertain if they contained any relics, I subsequently visited these prairies and opened three of the mounds, but nothing was found in them but a pavement of round stones. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Narrative*, Volume IV., page 313.)

MOUNT ADAMS, in the southeastern part of Yakima County. Elevation, 12,307 feet. (Henry Landes: *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, page 60.) The first mention of this mountain was by Lewis and Clark on April 3, 1806, who refer to it as a "very high humped mountain," but do not give it a name. (Elliott Coues' edition of *Lewis and Clark Journals* Volume III., page 923. See also *The Mountaineer*, Volume X., 1917, pages 23-24.) Hall J.

Kelley in 1839 undertook to call the Cascades the "Presidents' Range" and to rename the peaks for individual presidents. In his scheme Mount St. Helens was to be "Mount Washington" and Mount Hood was to be "Mount Adams" after John Adams as he proposed to call Mount McLoughlin "Mount J. Q. Adams." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 351, House Report 101, pages 53-54.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on chart 67 in the Atlas accompanying the volume on *Hydrography* shows most of the peaks but does not include Mount Adams. The *Pacific Railroad Reports*, 1853 chart the mountain and refer to it frequently by the name now in common use. Its confusion with the nearby Mount St. Helens, on nearly the same latitude, was at an end. In this indirect way, Hall J. Kelley's plan to honor a president has been accomplished. The author who proposed "Tacoma" as the name for Mount Rainier proposed the same name for Mount Adams as follows: "Tacoma the second, which Yankees call Mt. Adams, is a clumsier repetition of its greater brother, but noble enough to be the pride of a continent." (Theodore Winthrop: *The Canoe and the Saddle*, J. H. Williams edition, page 39.)

MOUNT BAKER, in the central part of Whatcom County. Elevation, 10,750 feet. (United States Geological Survey.) The Indian name is said to be "Kulshan." The Spaniards called it "Montana del Carmelo." The explorer, Vancouver, wrote on April 30, 1792: "The high distant land formed, as already observed, like detached islands, amongst which the lofty mountain, discovered in the afternoon by the third lieutenant, and in compliment to him called Mount Baker, rose a very conspicuous object." (Captain George Vancouver: *A Voyage of Discovery*, second edition, Volume II., page 56.) The third lieutenant was Joseph Baker for a biography of whom see Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, pages 82-83.

MOUNT BOOKER, in Chelan County at the mouth of Stehekin River. Mrs. Frank R. Hill of Tacoma, a landscape painter, engaged by the Great Northern Railway Company to paint for them some pictures to exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, painted this mountain, which newspaper critics called "No Name Mountain." Mrs. Hill then appealed to the proper authorities and had the name Mount Booker adopted. She said she wanted to honor Booker T. Washington, adding "because the peak itself suggested the name to me. It is high and lifted up, towering above the other mountains surrounding it and inspiring me with its massive

slopes and lofty peaks." (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, April 22, 1904.) The elevation is estimated at 7,500 feet.

MOUNT CHATHAM, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, southwest of Port Discovery Bay. The bay had been named by Vancouver in 1792 after his vessel and the United States Coast Survey named the mountain after Vancouver's armed tender *Chatham*. (Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, page 3.) The Indian name for the peak is O-oo-quah meaning "crying baby," because, they say, if you point your finger at that mountain rain will fall. The elevation is 2,000 feet. (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey*, 1858, page 422.)

MOUNT CLEVELAND, in the northeastern part of King County, south of Berlin. Elevation, 5,301 feet. "Our most conspicuous and highest mountain, named when Cleveland was elected, would have been named for his opponent if he had been successful." (Postmaster at Berlin, in *Names MSS*. Letter 447.)

MOUNT COFFIN, on the north bank of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Cowlitz County. Elevation, 240 feet. It was mentioned by its present name by Alexander Henry on January 11, 1814. (Alexander Henry and David Thompson, *Journals*, Elliott Coues, editor Vol. II., page 796.) Wilkes described the Indian canoes used as coffins and tells of a fire accidentally started by his men in 1841. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Narrative*, Volume V., 121.)

MOUNT COLVILLE, about eight miles northeast of Colville, in the central part of Stevens County. Elevation, 5,667 feet. It was named from the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Colville. It is sometimes called "Old Dominion Mountain."

MOUNT CONSTANCE, above Hood Canal, in the east central part of Jefferson County. Elevation, 7,777 feet. (United States Geological Survey, *Dictionary of Altitudes*, page 1015.) Captain George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey named it in 1856 for Constance Fauntleroy, later Mrs. James Runcie. She was a woman of much talent in literature and music. She died in Illinois on May 17, 1911, aged 75 years. (Edmond S. Meany: *The Story of Three Olympic Peaks*, in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume IV., pages 182-186.)

MOUNT CONSTITUTION, on Orcas Island in San Juan County. Elevation 2,409 feet. Wilkes in 1841 named the island in honor of Commodore Issac Hull, who had command of the famous Amer-

ican ship *Constitution*. To intensify the honor he named the highest point on his "Hulls Island" after the ship and to East Sound he gave the ship's pet name—"Old Ironsides Inlet." (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

MOUNT DALLAS, near the west coast of San Juan Island in San Juan County. Elevation, 1,086 feet. It was named by Captain Richards of the British ship *Plumper*, in 1858, in honor of Alexander Grant Dallas, of the Hudson's Bay Company. (Captain John T. Walbran: *British Columbia Coast Names*, page 129.)

MOUNT ELLINOR, two miles northeast of Lake Cushman in the northeastern part of Mason County. Elevation, 6,500 feet. It was named in 1856 by Captain George Davidson in honor of Ellinor Fauntleroy, who later became his wife. (Edmond S. Meany: *The Story of Three Olympic Peaks*, in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume IV., pages 182-186.)

MOUNT ERIE, on Fidalgo Island, in the west central part of Skagit County. Elevation, 1300. Wilkes in 1841 honored Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry by giving the name "Perry Island" to what is now known as Fidalgo Island. To intensify the honor he named the peak after Perry's famous Battle of Lake Erie. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The name of Perry has been supplanted but the name of the mountain persists as in the case of Mount Constitution.

MOUNT FINLAYSON, near Cattle Point, on the southeastern portion of San Juan Island, San Juan County. It appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859, where the height is indicated as 550 feet. It does not appear whether the honor was intended for Duncan Finlayson or Roderick Finlayson, both of whom, in the Hudson's Bay Company service, were honored with place names in British Columbia. Mount Finlayson does not appear on present day charts.

MOUNT FITZHUGH, about four miles due east of Snoqualmie Falls, in King County. The name appears on the 1857 map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory. (*United States Public Documents*, serial number 877.) It is probable that Captain Richards sought to honor Colonel, afterwards judge, Edmond C. Fitzhugh, who was manager of the Bellingham Bay Coal Company.

MOUNT GLADYS, near Lake Cushman, Mason County. Elevation, 5,700 feet. It was named by a company of campers in the summer of 1913, in honor of Gladys, daughter of Chaplain Edmund

P. Easterbrook, of the United States Army. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 17, 1913.)

MOUNT IKES, in the Cascade Range, just north of Naches Pass. The name, while not carried on present day charts, appears on the 1857 map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory. (*United States Public Documents*, serial number 877.)

MOUNT LITTLE, see Little Mountain.

MOUNT MCKAY, in Okanogan County, named by the Tiffany boys after one of their associates. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putman, April 6, 1916, in *Names MSS*. Letter 345.)

MOUNT OLYMPUS, highest peak in the Olympic Range, in the north central portion of Jefferson County. Elevation, 8,150 feet. (*United States Geological Survey: A Dictionary of Altitudes*, page 1022.) The mountain was discovered by the Spanish Captain, Juan Perez, in 1774 and named by him "El Cero de la Santa Rosalia." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Part I., page 262.) The Spanish chart was not published until years had elapsed. On July 4, 1788, the British Captain, John Meares, saw the mountain and named it Mount Olympus. Captain George Vancouver saw the mountain in 1792 and charted the name as given by Captain Meares. (*Voyage of Discovery*, second edition, Volume II., pages 41-42.) The name has remained on all subsequent maps.

MOUNT PILCHUCK, ten miles east of Granite Falls, in the central portion of Snohomish County. Elevation, 5,334 feet. (*United States Geological Survey: A Dictionary of Altitudes*, page 1023.) The name comes from a nearby creek which the Indians had called Pilchuck, meaning "red water."

MOUNT PLEASANT, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, in the southwestern part of Skamania County. It is an old settlement deriving its name from the nearby hills. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS*. Letter 590.)

MOUNT POLK, see Mount Baker.

MOUNT RAINIER, the highest mountain in the State of Washington, in the southeastern part of Pierce County. Elevation, 14,408 feet. (*United States Geological Survey* in Edmond S. Meany's *Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration*, pages 297-301.) The mountain was discovered on Tuesday, May 8, 1792, by Captain George Vancouver and named by him in honor of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Navy. (*Voyage of Discovery*, second edition, Volume II., page 79.) As related above, see Mount Adams, Hall J. Kelley sought to name the peaks for Presidents of the

United States. He did not disturb the name of Mount Rainier but his scheme was expanded by J. Quinn Thornton who proposed to place the name of President William Henry Harrison on that mountain. (*Oregon and California*, 1849. Volume I., page 316.) In 1853 Theodore Winthrop declared the Indian name of the mountain to be "Tacoma." (*The Canoe and the Saddle*, 1862. Pages 43-45 and 123-176.) The author there frequently mentions "Tacoma," which he says was a generic name among the Indians for all snow mountains. For that reason he called Mount Adams "Tacoma the Second." Later, a city developed on Commencement Bay with the name of Tacoma. As that city grew and became ambitious there arose an agitation to change the name of Mount Rainier to the Winthrop name of "Mount Tacoma." That controversy was continued for many years with much spirit and some bitterness. The United States Geographic Board has rendered two decisions in the case, both in favor of Mount Rainier. The first decision was in 1890 and the second in 1917. On the latter occasion a public hearing was granted and much information was assembled by both sides. It was shown that the agitation had gone so far as to propose the name "Tacoma" for the State when it was about to be admitted into the Union in 1889. It was further shown that a number of names had been used by Indians for the mountain. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay Company had written in his diary May 31, 1833, that the Indians called the mountain "Puskehouse." Peter C. Stanup, son of Jonas Stanup, sub-Chief of the Puyallup Indians, told Samuel L. Crawford that the name among his people was "Tiswauk." This was confirmed by F. H. Whitworth who had served as interpreter for the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory. Father Boulet, a missionary among Puget Sound Indians for many years was authority for the Indian name of "Tu-ah-ku" for the mountain. (*In the Matter of the Proposal to Change the Name of Mount Rainier*, by Charles Tallmadge Conover and Victor J. Farrar.) As the controversy over the name has continued a number of compromise names have been suggested. While this is being written (July, 1920,) members of the Grand Army of the Republic are framing a campaign to change the name to "Mount Lincoln," as an honor for the President, under whom they fought in the Civil War.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, including Mount Rainier, in the southeastern part of Pierce County, created by an act of Congress on March 2, 1899. Within the park there are many named features. The origins of those names have been published

so far as known in Edmond S. Meany's *Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration*, pages 302-325.

MOUNT SAINT HELENS, in the northeastern part of Skamania County. Elevation, 9,671 feet. (Henry Landes: *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, page 244.) In May, 1792, Captain George Vancouver saw the mountain from Puget Sound. In the following October, while off the shore near the mouth of the Columbia River he saw it again and named it "in honor of His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. (*Voyage of Discovery*, second edition, Volume II., page 399.) In the Hall J. Kelley scheme for names in the "Presidents' Range," Mount Saint Helens was to have been "Mount Washington." It was for a time confused with Mount Adams in the same latitude. The Indian name is said to have been Louwala—clough meaning "smoking mountain." (Oregon Native Son in *The Washington Historian*, September, 1899, page 52.) The volcano is said to have been in eruption as late as 1842. (James G. Swan: *The Northwest Coast*, 1857, page 395.)

[To be continued.]