

ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

[Continued from Volume XII., Page 299.]

ROZA, a town in the southern part of Kittitas County, named in 1883 or 1884 by the Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in honor of his daughter. (M. J. Roberts, in *Names MSS.* Letter 407.)

RUBY, a name much used for creeks and mining camps. In the central part of Okanogan County, Thomas Fuller in 1885, built the first cabin of a settlement. He was one of the owners of the Ruby Mine and so he called the settlement Ruby. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putnam, on Tonasket, in *Names MSS.* Letter 3345.) In the central part of Pend Oreille County, some prospectors found rubies in a little creek, which was at once named Ruby Creek. In 1905, when a postoffice was established there, it received the name of Ruby. (T. D. Eastlick, in *Names MSS.* Letter 428.)

RUDD, see Machias.

RUFF, a town in the eastern part of Grant County, named for Gotfred Ruff, on whose property the town was to have been located. (W. H. Poggevall, in *Names MSS.* Letter 180)

RUSSELLS, a creek and a town in Walla Walla County. "The creek was named for Charles Russell who settled there in 1889, but Russells Station was named for Patrick Russell." (W. D. Lyman, of Walla Walla, in *Names MSS.* Letter 246.)

RUSTON, surrounded by Tacoma, Pierce County. In 1915, Doctor Pratt, Mayor of Ruston, and one of the incorporators, stated that the name was an honor for W. R. Rust, one of the founders of the smelter at that place, on account of his benefactions and his kindness to employes. Mr. Rust was President of the Tacoma Smelting Company. (E. L. Sweeney, of Tacoma, in *Names MSS.* Letter 114.)

RUTH'S PRAIRIE, in the southern part of Thurston County, named in 1850 for B. F. Ruth, a settler there. (F. D. Conklyn, of Rainier, in *Names MSS.* Letter 59.)

RYAN, a town in the northwestern part of Stevens County, named for Henry Ryan, who owned a farm there. (Joseph T. Reed, of Marble, in *Names MSS.* Letter 125.)

RYDER CHANNEL, see Balch Passage.

RYE, a station in the central part of Whitman County and another with the same name in the southeastern part of Kittitas County. The latter was named by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company after Rye, New York. (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

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SACHAL, an early name for a river and lake in Thurston County, southwest of Olympia, probably the Black River and Black Lake of more recent maps. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in describing the Indians of that region, say the Sachals numbered about forty and "reside about the lake of the same name, and along the river Chickees" [Chehalis]. (*Narrative* Volume V., page 132.)

SACHAP, see Satsop.

SACHEN POINT, see March Point.

SADDLE MOUNTAIN, a local name frequently encountered for saddle-shaped peaks. Captain John Meares, while off the entrance of Willapa Harbor in 1788 named such a peak in the present Pacific County. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1005, page 403.) The name also appears in the southern part of Grant County.

SADDLEBAG ISLAND, in Padella Bay, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, included it as one of the "Porpoise Rocks." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 92.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6377 shows the present name evidently derived from the shape of the island.

SADDLEHORN MOUNTAIN, in the southwestern part of Asotin County. It was named by the early settlers because it is shaped like a saddle. (Henry Hanson of Hansen Ferry, in *Names MSS.* Letter 236.)

SAGE, a station on the north bank of the Columbia River, opposite Blalock Island, in the southwestern part of Benton County. It was named for the prevailing vegetation there. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

SAHALE, a peak at the headwaters of the Stehekin River, in the northwestern part of Chelan County, named by The Mazamas, mountaineering club of Oregon. The word is from the Chinook Jargon and means "high" or "above". (Henry Gannett; *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, page 269.)

SAHAPTIN RIVER, see Snake River.

SAHAWAMISH BAY, see Shelton Bay.

SA-HA-WAMSH, see Hammersley Inlet.

SAH-KEE-ME-HUE, see Sauk River.

SAHPENIS RIVER, see Toppenish Creek.

SAHTLILKWUN, see Okanongan Creek.

SAIL ROCK, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, two miles east of Waaddah Island, in the northwestern part of Clallam County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on account of its shape and color. The rock is 150 feet high. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 76 and 80.) Captain Kellett, in 1847, called it "Klaholoh." (British Admiralty Chart 1911 and George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 523.)

SAINT ANDREWS, a postoffice in the east central part of Douglas County, named about 1890 in honor of Captain James Saint Andrews, a Civil War veteran who was an early settler and first postmaster at the place. (A. D. Cross, in *Names MSS.* Letter 210.)

SAINT CLAIR ISLAND, see Sinclair Island.

SAINT GERMAIN, a town in the central part of Douglas County, named in honor of A. L. St. Germain. (B. C. Ferguson, of Mansfield, in *Names MSS.* Letter 77.)

SAINT HELENS, a town in the northwestern part of Cowlitz County. See Mount Saint Helens for the origin of the name.

SAINT HELENS REACH, the Channel in the Columbia River east and west of Cape Horn, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. "In this part of the river, which I named St. Helens Reach, we met the brig *Wave*, that had brought our stores from Oahu." (*Narrative*, Volume IV., page 319.)

SAINT JOHN, in Clarke County, see Hidden.

SAINT JOHN, a town in the northern part of Whitman County, named by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company in 1888 for E. T. St. John, an old settler and owner of the land at that place. (J. C. Crane, in *Names MSS.* Letter 472.)

SAINT JOSEPH'S MISSION, established in 1848, on Budd Inlet, about a mile north of Olympia, by Rev. Pascal Ricard. (Elwood Evans: *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume I., page 302 and Hubert Howe Bancroft: *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 10.)

SAINT PIERRE, see Mount Saint Pierre.

SAINT ROC, see Columbia River.

SAINT ROQUE, see Cape Disappointment.

SAKPAM RIVER, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name for the present Duwamish River, in King County. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.)

SALEM POINT, see Salmon Point.

SALEESH, see Clark Fork River.

SALLAL PRARIE, near North Bend in the central part of King County, named for the sallal berry shrubs which abound there. (W. H. Ruffner, 1889: *Resources of Washington Territory*, page 62.)

SALLIE'S LAKE, a name sometimes applied to Rock Lake, Whitman County.

SALMON BANK, off the southwestern point of San Juan Island, discovered by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1134, page 96; and George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot*, 554.)

SALMON BAY, now within the limits of Seattle, King County. On its shore developed the City of Ballard, since joined to Seattle. See Ballard. The Indian name was Shul-shale, for a tribe, now extinct, which had its headquarters on the bay. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash*.) In December, 1852, Arthur A. Denny, knew the bay as "Shilshole." It was later changed to Salmon Bay because it was thought to be frequented by Salmon. (Arthur A. Denny: *Pioneer Days on Puget Sound*, Harriman edition, page 52.) The Lake Washington Canal passes through the bay. See Lake Washington Canal.

SALMON CREEK, at least nine streams in the State of Washington bear this name, all because they were frequented by salmon in the spawning seasons.

SALMON-FALL RIVER, a name once used for Methow River.

SALOM POINT, the northern point of Squaxin Island in the southeastern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, which also charted the island as "Jack's Island." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 78 and 79.) The meaning of the names has not been ascertained. The spelling is often "Salem", but the United States Coast and Geodetic chart 460 retains the original spelling Salom.

SALSBUURY POINT, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name to two places, an eastern cape of San Juan Island and on Hood Canal east of Termination Point, near Port Gamble. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, Charts 77 and 78.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 6380 and 6450 show the name on San Juan Island to be changed to Turn Island and the one on Hood Canal to be retained as originally given. The honor bestowed by Wilkes was intended for Francis Salsbury, captain of the top in one of his crews. Men of such rank were the ones most often chosen for honors in the naming of points.

SALT LAKE, a name sometimes used for Moses Lake. There is a small lake by the name in the south central part of Okanogan County. The name is descriptive.

SALTER'S POINT, see Gordon Point.

SALZER VALLEY, in the northwestern part of Lewis County, named for a pioneer family. Joseph Salzer filed on the first homestead in the valley. His son Gottleib lived on the claim to hold it for the father and during that time the valley was named. (C. Ellington, of Chehalis, in *Names MSS.* Letter 21.)

SAMAHMA, see Cle Elum.

SAMEGO, the northwest extremity of McNeil Island, Pierce County, so named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.) Captain Inskip, in 1846, named it McCarthy Point, in honor of Lieutenant Henry H. McCarthy of the *Fisgard*. (British Admiralty Chart 1947.) Neither name persists.

SA-MILK-A-MEIGH, see Similkameen River.

SAMISH, a bay, island, river and town in the northwestern part of Skagit County and a lake in the southwestern part of Whatcom County, all from the name of a tribe of Indians which formerly lived in that region. (Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

SAMMAMISH, a lake, river and town in the northwestern part of King County. The name is from a former tribe of Indians. The word is from *Samena*, hunter. (Bureau of American Ethnology: *Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., page 421.)

SAND ISLAND, in the Columbia River near its mouth. The island of sand and driftwood, never many feet above the surface of the water, has shifted its position from time to time. This

quality is discussed by Captain George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 458.) On account of these changes, Sand Island has caused conferences between the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington. Boundary and fishing rights are involved.

SANDERSON, a town in the northeastern part of Douglas County, was named for Thomas Sanderson, the first postmaster at that place. (C. A. Carson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 38.)

SANDFORD COVE, at the northwest extremity of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Thomas Sandford, Quartermaster in one of the crews. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., page 310 and Atlas, chart 92.) See also Point Sandford. The name of the cove has not persisted. See Boxer Cove and Flounder Bay. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6377 now shows the little Sandford Cove to be Flounder Bay.

SAN DE FUCA, a town on the shore of Penn Cove, Whidbey Island, in the northeastern part of Island County. The Holbrook donation land claim was acquired by Henry C. Power and in 1889 a townsite was platted by L. H. Griffiths, H. C. Power and J. W. Gillespie. In choosing a name, they evidently confused the names of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and San Juan Island. Whatever else may be said of the mythical Juan de Fuca, he certainly was no saint. (Edmond S. Meany: *History of the State of Washington*, pages 15-16.) The little town of San de Fuca has not grown but from its neighborhood there have gone many young men who have achieved careers as seamen and steamboat men.

SANDY POINT, this descriptive name has been given to many places on the shores of Washington. The most historic one is on Whidbey Island, at the southwestern entrance to Saratoga Passage. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 89.) Captain George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, wrote: "It is moderately long, low and has no bushes. . . . It is locally known as Joe Brown's Point." (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 600.)

SAN JUAN ARCHIPELAGO, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has been urged to accept this locally used name in lieu of the officially charted Washington Sound. The origin and evolution of the name are shown in the discussions following of San Juan Channel, San Juan County and San Juan Island.

SAN JUAN CHANNEL, east of San Juan Island and between that and the islands Orcas and Lopez. The Spanish explorer, Eliza, in 1791, named the passage between San Juan and Lopez Islands "Boca de Horcasitas," a name from the same source as that of Orcas Island. (*United States Public Documents* Serial No. 1557, Chart K.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called that part of the channel "Ontario Road," the southern entrance to it "Little Belt Passage" and the waterway between San Juan and Orcas Islands, "President's Passage." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) These were honors for historic war vessels. See Lopez, Orcas, San Juan Island, Little Belt Passage, Ontario Road and President Channel. Captain Richards, in 1858, sought to change the name to "Middle Channel." (British Admiralty Chart 2840.) The present name of San Juan Channel is shown on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380.

SAN JUAN COUNTY, named for one of the largest islands in Washington Sound, which should be known as San Juan Archipelago. Following the boundary treaty of 1846, a dispute arose between the British and American Governments for the possession of this group of islands, which dispute was settled by Emperor William I., of Germany, as arbitrator on October 21, 1872. On receiving information of that award the Territorial Legislature of Washington organized the archipelago into San Juan County on October 31, 1873.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, the western part of San Juan County, received its name in 1791 from the Spanish explorer Eliza, who realized that there were several islands in the group and wrote on his chart "Isla y Archipelago de San Juan." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1557, chart K.) The Spanish map remained only in manuscript for many years. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, respected the names given by Vancouver in 1792 but apparently knew nothing of the "San Juan" name. The large island was named "Rodgers" in honor of Commodore John Rodgers who commanded the *President* in the combat with the *Little Belt*, which was also commemorated in the attempted naming of the adjacent waterways. See President Channel and Little Belt Passage. The whole group was called "Navy Archipelago," the report saying: "Navy Archipelago is a collection of 25 islands, having the Straits of Fuca on the south, the Gulf of Georgia on the north, the Canal de Arro on the west and Ringgold's Channel on the east. They have

been named from distinguished officers late of the U. S. naval service, viz., Rodgers, Chauncey, Hull, Shaw, Decatur, Jones, Blakeley, Perry, Sinclair, Lawrence, Gordon, Percival, and others." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., page 306, and Atlas, chart 77,) Captain Henry Kellett, of the Royal Navy, in 1847, restored the Spanish name of San Juan for the island but gave no name for the archipelago. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) The Hudson's Bay Company gave a local name of "Bellevue" to the island. (*Pacific Coast Pilot* page 556.) When the United States Coast Survey began work among the islands in 1853, the archipelago was named Washington Sound. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 556.) The confusion of names for the island is shown by the official charting of "Bellevue or San Juan Island." (*United States Coast Survey Report for 1854*, chart 51.) The maps by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory for 1857 and 1859 show the same dual names. (United States *Public Documents*, Serial Nos. 877 and 1026.) Later the American geographers dropped the name "Bellevue" and accepted the Spanish name as restored on the British charts.

SANPOIL RIVER, a tributary of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Ferry County. On July 24, 1825, John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, called it "Lampoile River." (*Washington Historical Quarterly* for April 1914, page 100.) In June, 1826, David Douglas, botanist, used the name "Cinqpoil River." The name was derived from that of a band of the Spokane Indians. The Bureau of American Ethnology gives many synonyms. (*Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., pages 451-452.)

SAN ROQUE, see Cape Disappointment.

SANTA ROSALIA, see Mount Olympus.

SAPTIN RIVER, see Snake River.

SARATOGA PASSAGE, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, made the following record: "I have called Saratoga Passage the strait leading from Deception Passage to Admiralty Inlet at the south end of Whidby's Island, 35 miles distant." (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., page 311, and chart 77.) Wilkes had called the island on the east of the waterway "McDonough's Island" in honor of Thomas Macdonough who gained fame in the Lake Champlain battles of 1812, using as his flagship the *Saratoga*. Intensifying a geographical honor for a naval hero by an adjacent one for his ship, was a favorite scheme of Wilkes. Vancouver, in 1792, had named the waterway Port Gardner after Sir Alan Gardner. The southeastern cape

he had called Point Alan after the same man and the adjacent waterway he called Port Susan after Lady Susan Gardner. He took possession for Great Britain and called the waterway from Point Alan to the southern end of Whidbey Island Possession Sound. Captain Henry Kellett in 1847 gave the Spanish name Camano to the island and sought to restore Vancouver's name of Port Gardner has now practically disappeared. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450 shows Possession Sound extending from the southern end of Whidbey Island to Allen Point and Saratoga Passage from that point northward. The same Survey's Chart 6448 gives the name Port Gardner to the southern portion of Everett Harbor. See Allen Point, Camano Island, Everett, Port Gardner, Port Susan and Possession Sound.

SARES HEAD, see Langley Point.

SATSOP RIVER, a tributary of the Chehalis River in the eastern part of Grays Harbor County. The Bureau of American Ethnology says the name was that of a Salish band of Indians living along the river. (*Handbook of American Indians* Volume II., page 471.) The word is said to mean "on a creek." (W. F. Wagner, in *Names MSS.* Letter 218.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, spelled the word "Sachap." (*Narrative*, Volume V., page 127.) J. A. Costello says the Lower Chehalis Indians called the river "Sats-a-pish." (*The Siwash*.)

SATUS CREEK, a tributary of the Yakima River in the southeastern part of Yakima County. The Indian word is said to mean "rich land." (Robert M. Graham, of Mabton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 297.) The Bureau of American Ethnology has a different spelling and meaning: "Setaslema—'a people of the rye prairie.' A Yakima band formerly living on Setass Creek." (*Handbook of American Indians* Volume II., page 514.)

SAUK, the name of a river, mountain and railway station in the central part of Skagit County. The name is from that of a tribe of Indians. (Postmaster at Sauk, in *Names MSS.* Letter 49.) The postoffice of that name was established in 1884. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 244.) George Gibbs writing on March 1, 1854, said the Indians had a portage from the north fork of the Stilaguamish to the "Sah-kee-me-hu" branch of the Skagit. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 472.)

SAUNDERSONVILLE, see Chehalis.

SAWAMISH, see Mason County.

SAXON, a railroad station in Snohomish County, which years ago had a postoffice. It was named in honor of a widow by the name of Saxon, about 1888. (Charles F. Elsbree, of Acme, in *Names MSS.* Letter 195.)

SCABOCK HARBOR, see Seabeck.

SCADGET HEAD, see Scatchet Head.

SCAFFOLD CAMP CREEK, a tributary of Twisp River in the west central part of Okanogan County. On September 30, 1853, Captain George B. McClellan made his way up the creek seeking a passage across the mountains. He charted the creek by an Indian name "Nai-hai-ul-ix-on." (*Pacific Railroad Reports* Volume I., pages 377-389.) The origin of the name Scaffold has not been ascertained. There may have been a hanging there and, what seems more likely, pioneers may have found huge tepee poles standing at an Indian camping place. Such poles have been found at other camping places. For an illustration of such a camp, see *The Mountaineer* for 1911, facing page 22.

SCAGET RIVER, see Skagit River.

SCARBORO HILL, back of Chinook near the mouth of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Pacific County. The name is often spelled in full as Scarborough Hill. On November 21, 1813, Alexander Henry referred to it by two names when he wrote: "We ascended the Chinook hill, or Red Patch, from the top of which we had an extensive view." (Elliott Coues: *New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest*, page 755.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, also charted it as "Chinook Hill." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 68.) Captain James Scarborough, on leaving the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, took up a claim at Chinook and also served as river pilot for the mail steamers from California. (James G. Swan: *Northwest Coast*, page 101.) The giving of his name to Chinook Hill was recognized by the United States Coast Survey in 1858. (*Annual Report for 1858*, page 392.) For another honor proposed for the same man, see Neah Bay.

SCARBORO SHOALS, see Toliva Shoal.

SCARBOROUGH HARBOR, see Neah Bay.

SCARBOROUGH POINT, see Klatchopis Point.

SCATCHET HEAD, at the southwestern extremity of Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition,

1841, (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The same name was probably in local use by the Hudson's Bay Company prior to 1841. (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Part I., chapter XV., page 286.) The name was taken from that of the Indian tribe, now usually spelled Skagit. The incorrect spelling was recognized and yet used by the United States Coast Survey in 1858 and the Indian name of the cape recorded as "Skoolhks." (*Annual Report for 1858*, page 444.)

SCHUH-TLAHKS, see Priest Point, Snohomish County.

SCHWAN-ATE-KOO, see Kettle Falls.

SCHWOCK RIVER, see Swauk Creek.

SCOTT ISLAND, a small island in Carr Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named in honor of Thomas Scott, Quartermaster in one of the crews, by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The name has since been changed to Cutts Island. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6460.)

SCOTT'S PRAIRIE, about three miles northwest of Shelton, Mason County, named in honor of John Tucker Scott who crossed the plains in 1852. After two years in Oregon, the family moved to Washington Territory and settled on the prairie in 1854. During the Indian war of 1855-1856, the family was stockaded at Fort Collins, opposite Acadia. Not long after the war the family moved back to Oregon. Two of the children became famous: Harvey W. Scott, veteran editor of *The Oregonian*, and Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, editor, writer and pioneer advocate of women suffrage. It is related that Harvey W. Scott, after splitting rails and ranching on the prairie farm for a year or two "hoofed it" to Forest Grove, Oregon, where he obtained the beginnings of his education in the academy, now Pacific University. (Grant C. Angle, of Shelton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 83.)

SCOW BAY, a pioneer name near Port Townsend, Jefferson County, and probably the same as Long Bay and Kalisut Harbor.

SCRIBER LAKE, about four miles east of Edmonds in the southwestern part of Snohomish County. It should be called Schriber Lake since it was named for Peter Schriber, a Dane, who proved up on a homestead including all of the lake about 1890 or 1893. (Samuel F. Street, in *Names MSS.* Letter 152.)

SCRIBNER, a Northern Pacific Railway station in the central part of Spokane County. It was named in honor of Peter Scribner, a particular friend of W. P. Kenney, Vice President of the Great Northern Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

SDZE-SDZA-LA-LICH, see Seattle.

SEABECK, a bay and town on the east shore of Hood Canal, in the west central part of Kitsap County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, evidently tried to spell an Indian name when charting "Scabock Harbor." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) At the southwest cape was also charted "Scabock Island." Captain Henry Kellet, in 1847, changed the name of the bay to "Hahamish Harbor," but retained the Wilkes name of the supposed island, changing the spelling to Seabeck Island. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) When the pioneers built a sawmill on the bay they chose the British spelling and it has remained Seabeck ever since. The idea of an island, however, is abandoned and for some reason there is charted in its place Point Misery. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450.) J. A. Costello says the Skokomish Indian name for the bay is "L-ka-bak-hu" (*The Siwash.*)

SEABOLD, a town on Brainbridge Island, near Agate Pass, in the east central part of Kitsop County. William Bull gave the name in 1894 because the place was near a tidal shore. (Postmaster at Seabold, in *Names MSS.* Letter 13.)

SEABURY, a station in the northeastern part of Whitman County, so called after a Maine town of the same name. (H.R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

SEAHAVEN, in Pacific County. "The town of Seahaven, at mouth of the Willapa River, was founded about 1889 and was located on a tract of tide land belonging to Thomas Potter. The moving spirits in the townsite proposition were Herman Trott of Saint Paul, Minn., John Dobson, Frank Donahue, N. B. Coffman and others of Chehalis, Wash. In 1890, it had a bank, a newspaper, a large hotel and several buildings. All of them have long ago disappeared or have been moved to South Bend and the place is again a fine dairy farm." (F. A. Hazeltine, of South Bend, in *Names MSS.* Letter 91)

SEAL RIVER, see Washougal River.

SEAL ROCK, a name sometimes used for Sail Rock.

SEAPORT, a townsite platted by Lewis Henry Rhoades in the early nineties on a place commonly known as Sand Point, Willapa Bay, Pacific County. The plat was later vacated and the name went into disuse. (L. L. Bush, of Bay Center, in *Names MSS.* Letter 97.)

SEATCO, see Bucoda.

SEATTLE, on Elliott Bay, now Seattle Harbor, a part of Puget Sound. It is the metropolis of the State and county seat of King County. The colony of twelve adults and twelve children, from which the city has grown, landed at what is known as Alki Point on November 13, 1851. The winter was stormy at that point and on February 15, 1852, A. A. Denny, W. N. Bell and C. D. Boren located and marked three claims on the east shore of the bay. On March 31, 1852, Dr. D. S. Maynard arrived and accepted the offer of the others to move their lines so as to give him an adjoining claim on the south. In October, 1852, Henry L. Yesler arrived, looking for a mill-site. Maynard and Boren adjusted their lines to accommodate him. The road leading from his mill became Mill Street, later changed to Yesler Way. Before this, Denny, Boren and Maynard agreed upon a plat and a name for the town. On May 23, 1853, Denny and Boren filed the first plat for the town of Seattle and later the same day Doctor Maynard filed his part of the plot. Chief Seattle, who was thus honored, had been friendly to the white settlers and remained so during the Indian war which followed in 1855-1856. (Arthur A. Denny: *Pioneer Days on Puget Sound*, pages 17-21.) Chief Seattle did not know his age. He died in 1866 when the pioneers estimated his age as eighty years. If this be true, he was a boy of six when Vancouver dropped anchor at Restoration Point on May 19, 1792, and the Suquamish Indians saw white men for the first time. Vancouver gives a graphic account of the Indians and their camp. (*Voyage Round the World*, second edition, Volume II., pages 118-127.) While still a boy Seattle succeeded his father Schweabe as Chief of the Suquamish tribe and on attaining manhood he evidently was a thorough savage. The Hudson's Bay Company's daily record, known as the Nsqally Journal, contains frequent references to the Chief. The entry for September 30, 1835, says: "This forenoon a quarrel took place between Ovrrie and an Indian of the So qua mish tribe by name See alt or by us called La Gros. It is said he threatened

Ovrie with his gun. This is the second time. I of course brought him to an account and told him that if ever he did so again I should not pass over the business so quietly. At best this fellow is a scamp and like Challacum [Steilacoom] a black heart ready to pick a quarrel." The writer was Chief Trader at Fort Nisqually. (The original manuscript journals of Fort Nisqually are in the possession of Thomas Huggins of Tacoma.) The entry for October 18, 1835, says a Skagit Indian gave ten large beaver skins to "See yalt as a present to his daughter." In six entries for 1836 the name is spelled "See yat". The entry for December 6, 1837, says: "The Chief See yat has murdered an Indian doctor, much talk about the affair amongst the Soquamish tribe. I wish they would determine on shooting the villian." On January 9, 1838, the record says: "Challicum with a party of his Indians cast up, put a few skins in the store and then left us for a visit to the Saw aye waw mish to buy some articles for the death of a So qua mish shot by the villian See yat, the latter having got a gun from the Saw aye waw mish and with it committed murder." Seattle's people were good hunters. The Fort Nisqually record contains a summary for 1837, showing that of 555 large beaver, Seattle brought 68, 16 out of 141 small beaver, 37 out of 261 otter skins. In this, his tribe was excelled only by the Skagits. The condemnatory entries cease after 1838. For this there are two good reasons: The Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company, changed the nature of Fort Nisqually making it an agricultural and stock raising center; and Chief Seattle was baptized under the name of "Noah Sealth" by a Catholic missionary, probably Father Modeste Demers, who began work on Puget Sound in 1838. The futile attack on Fort Nisqually by Chief Patkanim of the Snoqualmie tribe in 1819 changed that warrior into a friend of the white people and must have had an influence for good on Chief Seattle as well. United States troops were brought to Puget Sound and Fort Steilacoom established that same year. (Edmond S. Meany: *History of the State of Washington*, pages 149-150.) Whatever the cause or causes, Seattle became the friend of the pioneers who settled in his neighborhood in 1851 and remained steadfast during the remaining fifteen eventful years of his life. The Chief was a large man, an impressive leader of his people. Among his other native talents, was that of oratory. Miss Emily Inez Denny, daughter of David T. Denny, has gleaned from the memory of her father and other

-Humor?

pioneers anecdotes about Seattle's oratory. Dr. H. A. Smith, for whom Smith's Cove was named, told about the first arrival of Governor Isaac I. Stevens at Seattle in 1854. "The bay swarmed with canoes and the shore was lined with a living mass of swaying, writhing, dusky humanity, until Old Chief Seattle's trumpet-toned voice rolled over the immense multitude like the reveille of a bass drum, when silence became as instantaneous and perfect as that which follows a clap of thunder from a clear sky." (*Blazing the Way* pages 362-363.) The grave of the old Chief remained unmarked until June 28, 1890, when Arthur A. Denny, Hillory Butler, Samuel L. Crawford and other pioneers placed over it a large marble cross seven feet high. (Frank Carlson: *Chief Seattle*, page 30.) The religious letters "I. H. S." are entwined with ivy. Two sides of the monument bear inscriptions: "Seattle, Chief of the Suquamps and Allied Tribes, Died June 7, 1866. The Firm Friend of the Whites, and for Him the City of Seattle was Named by Its Founders." "Baptismal name, Noah, Sealth. Age probably 80 years." The grave is at Suquamish, Port Madison Bay, Kitsap County, near the famous long-house home of the Chief. The spelling of the name has been much discussed. The different forms arose from the difficulty in catching the guttural pronunciation by the Indians. In addition to the above instances, it may be cited that in 1853, Theodore Winthrop wrote it "Se-at-tlh." (*The Canoe and the Saddle*, J. H. Williams edition, page 32.) In 1858, the United States Coast Survey wrote it "Se-at-tl." (*Annual Report for 1858*, page 446.) The more euphonious spelling on that first pioneer plat has persisted. The Indians' own name for the place was "Tzee-tzee-lal-itch," meaning "little portage," and referring to the trail to the large lake—Washington—so much shorter that the circuitous river route. (Charles M. Buchanan, of Tulalip, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) Frederic James Grant has recorded the origin of the city's "pet" name as follows: "The summer of 1883 was distinguished by the arrival of many people of note, from both far and near. General Sprague and John Muir, of the Northern Pacific, addressed Seattle as the Queen City of the Sound." (*History of Seattle*, page 167.) The city's rapid growth in recent years has resulted in its merging with a number of suburbs, such as Fremont on the north shore of Lake Union. See Alki Point, Ballard, Columbia, Fauntleroy Cove, Georgetown, Latona, and Ravenna Park.

SEAVIEW, a town on the ocean shore in the southwestern part

of Pacific County. J. L. Stout secured some four hundred acres on North Beach in 1871. He erected a summer hotel and gave it the name which has become that of the town. (*History of Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume II., page 588.)

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, a city in the west central part of Skagit County. The place was first settled in 1878 by David Batey and Joseph Hart. In 1884, Mortimer Cook bought forty acres and planned a town. Desiring a name that would be unique he called it "Bug." The settlers did not like the lack of dignity and threatened to prefix the syllable "Hum" to the sign at the river landing. Mrs. Batey said she had found "Sedro" in a Spanish dictionary as meaning cedar. As there were many fine trees there of that species the suggested name was taken though the spelling should have been "Cedro." In 1890, Norman R. Kelly platted some land and his part of the town was known as "Kellyville." With the boom of 1890, Philip A. Woolley started a rival town nearby under the name of "Woolley". The dual government was expensive and on December 19, 1898, the movement for consolidation was successful, resulting in the hyphenated name of Sedro-Woolley. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 219-227.)

SEHOME, now a part of Bellingham, Whatcom County. The original town of Sehome was laid off by E. C. Fitzhugh, James Tilton and C. Vail in 1858 on the land claim of Vail & De Lacey. The name was from that of a chief of the Samish tribe. (H. H. Bancroft: *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 367.)

SEH-QUU RIVER, see Toutle River.

SEJACHIO, a former name for Crescent Bay.

SEKOU POINT, the western cape of Clallam Bay in the north-western part of Clallam County. It was first charted by Captain Henry Killelet, 1847. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) Captain George Davidson says it should be pronounced Sik-ke-u. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 524.)

SELAH, the name of a town, creek and valley in the north central part of Yakima County. "I have talked with a number of the oldest residents of our valley, one among whom came to the valley in 1861. As a result of my inquiries, I have found that Selah is an Indian word meaning 'still water' or 'smooth water.' This was locally applied to a section of the Yakima River about a mile and a half in length and lying between the present site of Pomona

and a point a little south of Selah. That part of the river between Ellensburg and Pomona is very swift and rough. As it emerges from the Kittitas Canyon it reaches a level valley where it flows smoothly for a short distance and then passes over rapids again. Hence the name Selah applied to this section of the river. As near as I can learn, the Indians here had no name for an entire stream but named different sections of a stream from their peculiar characteristics. The name Selah was extended to Selah Creek and to different parts of the valley by the people who settled here. Selah has been often confused with the Hebrew musical term which has the same spelling and pronunciation but is of entirely different origin and meaning." (Arthur C. Vail, of Selah, in *Names MSS.* Letter 355.)

SELLECK, a town in the central part of King County, named for F. L. Selleck, who was resident Superintendent of the Pacific States Lumber Company, operating the principal industry of the place. (F. G. Arnold, in *Names MSS.* Letter 487.)

SELOWS-KAP CREEK, a former name for Colville River.

SEMIAMMOO BAY, at the northwestern corner of Whatcom County, at the Canadian boundary. During the gold rush of 1858, the town on the bay was called Semiahmoo. In 1885, the town's name was changed to Blaine. Likewise the bay was formerly charted as Drayton Harbor. The name Semiahmoo is that of a former tribe of Salish Indians living on the bay. (*Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., page 500.) See Blaine, Boundary Bay and Drayton Harbor.

SENO DE PADILLA, see Padilla Bay.

SENO DE GASTON, see Bellingham Bay.

SENO DE SANTA ROSA, see Strait of Juan de Fuca.

SENTINEL ROCKS, just south of Spieden Island, in the northwestern part of San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The rocks are sometimes charted as an island.

SEPULCHRE ISLAND, see Memaloose Island.

SEQUALITCHEW, the name of a lake and small stream in the west central part of Pierce County. Near this stream the Hudson's Bay Company's famous Nisqually House was located. See Dupont and Nisqually House. The Wilkes Expedition celebrated the

Fourth of July there in 1841. (Edmond S. Meany: *History of the State of Washington*, page 77.) During the American agitation of "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight!" the British were urged by their secret mission of Warre and Vavasour to build defenses there. "Any description of work can be thrown up, such as a bastion or redoubt, on the large plain near the Sequelitz stream, with barracks, etc., for the accommodation of Troops." (*Washington Historical Quarterly*, April, 1912, page 151.)

SEQUIM, a town in the northwestern part of Clallam County. Rev. Myron Eells says the Clallam tribe had a village on Washington Harbor, just south of New Dungeness Bay and the village was known in the Clallam language as Such-e-kwai-ing, from which has been derived the word Sequim. (*American Anthropologist* for January, 1892, and *Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., page 510.) Matthew Fleming, a pioneer who lived in that vicinity for more than sixty years, thinks the present word is as near as we can get to a proper spelling of the Clallam word, meaning "quiet water." The Indians applied it to Washington Harbor but the white people have extended it to the prairie and the town. (J. H. McCourt, postmaster at Sequim, in *Names MSS.* Letter 572.)

SERVIA, a station in the west central part of Adams County, named for the European country of that name. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway Company in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

SHA-AP-TIN, see Snake River.

SHAG REEF, adjacent to Cactus Island, north of Spieden Island, San Juan County. It was charted by Captain Richards, 1858-1860. (British Admiralty Chart 5860.)

SHAIS-QUIHL, Indian name for the peninsula at the southeastern end of Fidalgo Island. (Point Elliott Treaty with the Indians, January 22, 1855.)

SHALLOW NITCH, see Grays Bay.

SHANGHAI CREEK, a branch of Lacamas Creek, flowing through the Shanghai district. (Chauncy Price, of Sifton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 181.)

SHANGHAI VALLEY, Cowlitz County, named by Samuel J. Huntington who thought that Mr. Choate and sons, early settlers in the valley had unusually long legs. He called them "Shanghais" and referred to the valley as "over to Shanghai." The name thus

given in jest has stuck to the region. (Mrs. Antoinette Baker Huntington, of Castle Rock, in Pioneer Biography Manuscripts, University of Washington.)

SHANNON POINT, a northwestern cape of Fidalgo Island, at the western edge of Skagit County. It was charted as "Ship Point" by Captain Richards, 1858-1859. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.) For a reason not ascertained, American geographies have given the present name. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300.)

SHANWAPPUM, see Tieton River.

SHARK REEF, on the west coast of Lopez Island, south of the present Fisherman's Harbor. The name was given by Captain Richards, 1858-1859. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.)

SHAW ISLAND, in the central part of San Juan County. The Spanish Captain Eliza in 1791 included this island with others in his "Isla y Archipelago de San Juan." The present name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Captain John D. Shaw, of the United States Navy, who had served prominently in the war against Algiers, 1815. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

SHAWUTEUS, see Colville River.

SHAWPATIN MOUNTAINS, see Blue Mountains.

SHAWPATIN RIVER, see Snake River.

SHEEP CREEK, a number of small streams have obtained this name since the beginning of grazing flocks in the hills.

SHEEP ISLAND, in West Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County. It was charted by Captain Richards, 1858-1860. (British Admiralty Chart 2840.)

SHEETSHOO, see Spokane River.

SHELTON, county seat of Mason County, named for David Shelton, the pioneer who secured there a donation land claim and lived on it until his death in 1897. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 261.) An arm of Hammersly Inlet is called Shelton Bay and a small stream there is known as Shelton Creek. The Indian name for the region was Sahawamish. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 83.) David Shelton was an interesting figure in the pioneer history of Washington. He was born in North Carolina September 15, 1812, and with his parents moved to Missouri in

1819. Trapping, Indian fighting, hardships and farming were experienced until 1847 when he migrated to Oregon with the traditional ox-teams. Near Walla Walla, he met Marcus Whitman six weeks before the tragic death of that missionary. He left the family in Oregon while he joined the gold rush to California in 1849. Returning to Oregon he settled at East Portland until January, 1852, when he moved to Puget Sound. In April, 1853, he moved from Olympia to the place which became Shelton. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature in which he got his home section organized into Sawamish County. When a member of a later session he sponsored another bill, to change the name to Mason County in honor of Charles H. Mason, first Territorial Secretary under Governor Isaac I. Stevens. Mr. Shelton was honored with election to most of the important offices in Mason County and also served as Mayor of the city which bore his own name. His wife who had shared his pioneering died in 1887, aged seventy-one years, while he lived to attain the age of eighty-five years. (Rev. H. K. Hines: *Illustrated History of the State of Washington*, pages 575-576.)

SHIH-BAH-LUP, see Tacoma.

SHILSHOLE, see Salmon Bay.

SHINE, a town on the west shore of Hood Canal, west of Port Gamble in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. The Post-office Department rejected the proposed name of "Sunshine" but approved "Shine." (Charles A. Cook, Postmaster at Shine, in *Names MSS.* Letter 154.)

SHIP HARBOR, east of Shannon Point, at the northwestern extremity of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6377.) "The superior excellence of Ship Harbor had been known perhaps even before the United States vessel *Massachusetts* began making it her headquarters—a circumstance which is said to have given it its name." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 89.)

SHIP POINT, see Shannon Point.

SHIPJACK ISLANDS, see Bare Island and Skipjack Island.

SHOAL BRIGHT, on the southeast coast of Lopez Island, San Juan County. "Named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. We were the first to discover this available anchorage. It is called

Davis Bay on the English Admiralty Chart of 1859." (Captain George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 562, note.)

SHOALWATER BAY, see Willapa Bay.

SHOVEL CREEK, a small stream in the southern part of Asotin County. It derived its name from a wild tale by prospectors that they had taken gold out of the stream "by the shovelful." (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 647.)

SHUSHUSKIN CANYON, south of Ellensburg, in the south central part of Kittitas County. An Indian by that name brought a plow from Nisqually and became a farmer. Miners on their way to gold prospects were fed and befriended by him. His name was given to the canyon and its little creek. (Interview with Mr. Houser in the *History of Kittitas County*, by the Seventh Grade in the State Normal School at Ellensburg, page 3.)

SHUTES RIVER, see Deschutes River.

SIDNEY, a former name of Port Orchard, county seat of Kitsap County.

SIERRA NEVADAS DE SAN ANTONIO, see Cascade Mountains.

SIFTON, terminus of the Oregon-Washington Corporation's electric line from Vancouver, in the southern part of Clarke County. It was named about 1908 for Doctor Sifton, of Portland, Oregon, one of the original stockholders in the company. (Chauney Price, of Sifton, in *Names MSS*. Letter 181.)

SIGA-KAH, a former name for Kettle River.

SILCOTT, a postoffice at the mouth of Alpowa Creek, in the northern part of Asotin County. It was named for John Silcott, the pioneer who ran the ferry across the Clearwater, to Lewiston, before that city was named. (Cliff M. Wilson, Postmaster at Silcott, in *Names MSS*. Letter 240.) William S. Newland filed the plat for "Alpowa City" on April 10, 1882, but nothing came of it and the place lapsed into Silcott in 1885. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 697.)

SILKATKWU, see Colville Lake.

SILVER CREEK, a town in the west central part of Lewis County, named on April 28, 1868, by John Tucker for a small stream by that name. (G. H. Tucker, in *Names MSS*. Letter 398.) Six other small streams in the State have the same name.

SILVER LAKE, there are five small lakes and one postoffice

bearing this name in the State. The postoffice is located near the shore of the lake of that name in the north central part of Cowlitz County, about six miles northeast of Castle Rock. It is a camping place for those who ascend Mount St. Helens. This lake was formerly known as Toutle Lake. (Joseph O'Neill, Postmaster at Castle Rock, in *Names MSS.* Letter 158.) Another Silver Lake is west of Medical Lake in Spokane County, named by W. F. Bassett. (H. S. Bassett, of Harrington, Lincoln County, in *Names MSS.* Letter 327.) Another lake by the name is near Eatonville, in the south central part of Pierce County; a fourth is seven miles south of Everett in the southwestern part of Snohomish County; a fifth is at the head of Silver Creek, near Monte Cristo, in the southeastern part of Snohomish County. (Henry Landes: *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, page 254.)

SILVERDALE, a town on Dyes Inlet, in the central part of Kitsap County, named by a Mr. Munson about 1880. (Postmaster at Silverdale, in *Name MSS.* Letter 450.)

SILVERTON, a town in the central part of Snohomish County, christened on August 26, 1891, by a mass meeting of miners. *History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 373-374.)

SIMCOE CREEK, a tributary of Toppenish Creek in the central part of Yakima County. Captain George B. McClellan arrived there on August 16, 1853, and mentioned it as Simkwe Creek. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 380.) See Fort Simcoe.

SIMILK BAY, on the southern shore of Fidalgo Island, northeast of Description Pass, in the west central part of Skagit County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 90.) The name is retained on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380.

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER, a tributary of the Okanogan River, near Osoyoos Lake, in the north central part of Okanogan County. Alexander Ross, of the Astorians, wrote: "At the Indian camp we remained one day, got the information we required about the country, procured some furs, and then, following the course of the Sa-milk-a-meigh River, got to Oakinacken at its forks." (*Oregon Settlers*, in "Early Western Travels." Volume VII., page 206.) The surveyors with Captain George B. McClellan in 1853 included the Similkameen as part of the Okanogan, calling the main stream northward through the lake "Sahlikwu" and the present Similk-

ameen "Millakitekwu". (*Pacific Railroad Surveys*, Volume I., Chapter XVIII., page 214.)

SIMKWE, see Simcoe Creek.

SIMMONS, a name proposed for Thurston County.

SIMMONS LAKE, two miles west of Olympia, Thurston County, named for William Simmons, whose land claim embraced the lake. (H. B. McElroy, of Olympia, in *Names NSS*. Letter 46.)

SINAHOMIS RIVER, see Snohomish River.

SINAWAMIS RIVER, a name once used for the Duwamish River.

SINCLAIR INLET, the southwestern arm of Port Orchard, in the south central part of Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of George T. Sinclair, Acting Master, in one of the crews. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., page 317, and Atlas chart 88.) See Dyes Inlet, Liberty Bay, and May's Inlet.

SINCLAIR ISLAND, north of Cypress Island, at the northwest corner of Skagit County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) Since Wilkes was naming the islands of this archipelago for "distinguished officers late of the U. S. naval service," it is probable that this honor was for Arthur Sinclair, Sr., Commander of the *Argus* in the War of 1812. (E. S. Maclay: *History of the Navy*, Volume I., pages 183, 383, 427 and 491.)

SINE, a former postoffice in the eastern part of Grays Harbor County, named for Jackson Sine, a pioneer when the postoffice was established in March, 1905. It has since been discontinued. (L. M. Croft, of McCleary, in *Names MSS*. Letter 121.)

SINNAHAMIS, see Snohomish River.

SIN-SEE-HOO-ILLE, a tributary of the Palouse River, on James Tilton's Map of a Part of Washington Territory, September, 1859. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1026.)

SIN-TOO-TOO-OOLEY, see Latah.

SISCO, a town in the northwestern part of Snohomish County, named for a pioneer of that name, who homesteaded land there about 1890. In 1900 the Stimson Company and the Standard Logging Company opened up camps there and Sisco came into existence. Later the camps moved to different locations and "a shingle mill is Sisco's only lease on life". (Mary M. Farrell, in *Names MSS*. Letter 163.)

SISTER ISLANDS, northeast of Orcas Island, in the north-eastern part of San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

SISTERS POINT, on the north side of Hood Canal, east of Union, in the central part of Mason County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas chart 78.)

SIWASH SLOUGH, near Samish, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. "Daniel Dingwall seems to have been the pioneer merchant of the Samish county, having established a store in partnership with Thomas Hayes, in the fall of 1869 on Samish Island, adjoining the Siwash Slough. This Siwash Slough was so called from the location upon it of two thousand Siwashes engaged in fishing and hunting." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 111.) "Siwash is the Chinook Jargon word for 'Indian' and is a corruption of the French word 'sauvage'." (Rev. Myron Eells in the *American Anthropologist*, for January, 1892.)

SKAEWENA INDIANS, see Yakima Indians.

SKAGIT, the name of an Indian tribe which lived on the river now known by the same name. The tribe also occupied part of Whidbey Island. As in the case of other Indian names there have been many forms of the word used. (*Handbook of American Indians*, Volume II., page 585.) John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1824, referred to Scaadchet Bay. (*Washington Historical Quarterly*, July, 1912, page 225.) George Gibbs used the present form of the word on March 1, 1854. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 471.) The same form is used in the treaty by which the Skagits ceded their lands, January 22, 1855. The County bearing this name was created by the Legislature of the Territory of Washington on November 28, 1883. At the southern extremity of Whidbey Island is a bluff called Scatchet Head, another spelling of the same word. Near the northern extremity of the same island are Skagit Bay and Skagit Island. Skagit City began with Barker's trading post in 1869. The townsite was platted on the homestead of W. H. McAlpine. "It is no longer much of a place." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 246.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted the island as "Skait Island". (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 90.)

SKA-KA-BISH, see Skokomish.

SKAIT ISLAND, see Skagit.

SKAKANE CREEK, in the hills near Cashmere, Chelan County, an Indian name meaning "deep canyon". (A. Manson, of Cashmere, in *Names MSS.* Letter 300.)

SKAMANIA COUNTY, organized by the Washington Territorial Legislature on March 9, 1854. The name is an Indian word meaning "swift water" and was "probably applied to the troubled waters of the Columbia River". (Henry Gannett: *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, page 284.) A town in the county bearing the same name was formerly known as Butler until the residents petitioned for a change. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

S'KAMISH, an Indian name applied to White River. (Theodore Winthrop: *The Canoe and the Saddle*, J. H. Williams edition, page 78, note.)

SKAMOKAWA, the name of a town and a small tributary of the Columbia River at that place in the south central part of Wahkiakum County. The word, sometimes spelled "Skamokaway," was the name of a famous old Indian chief. (W. D. Lyman, in *History of Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume II., page 176.) "Skamokawa is an Indian name, meaning 'smoke on the water'. Nearly every morning there is more or less fog at the mouth of Skamokawa Creek. It is thought that the Indians derived the name from that source, although there was a chief named Skamokawa. His tribe was one of the numerous little off-shoots of the Wahkiakums or Chinooks." (S. G. Williams, proprietor of the *Skamokawa Eagle*, in *Names MSS.* Letter 560.)

SKAWN-TE-US, see Colville River.

SKEET-KO-MISH, see Spokane River.

SKEETSHOO, see Spokane River.

SKETSUI, sometimes spelled "Sketch-hugh," is a former name of Coeur d' Alene Lake.

SKIFF POINT, the north cape of Rolling Bay, in the west central part of Kitsap County, so named because at low tide it has the appearance of an overturned skiff and, also, many skiffs are found stranded on the shallow bar. (Lucas A. Rodal, Postmaster at Rolling Bay, in *Names MSS.* Letter 1.) See Murdens Cove and Rolling Bay.