

ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

[Continued from Volume XIII., Page 130.]

SPOKANE, an Indian word which has attained great geographical use in the State of Washington. A wealthy county wears the name and its capitol, with the same name, is the beautiful and proud "Metropolis of the Inland Empire." It was first applied to the Indians, then to the river and the region it drained. Lewis and Clark, in 1805, wrote of the Indians and the falls, but used the name "Skeetsomish." (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volume III., pages 990-992.) On June 8 and August 11, 1811, David Thompson, of the Northwest Company of Montreal, referred to the Spokane River and Spokane House, while on his map the river is charted as "Skeetshoo." (*Narrative*, Champlain Society edition, pages 461, 530, and map.) The Spokane House mentioned by Mr. Thompson had been established under his authority in 1810 by Jaco Finlay and Finan McDonald at the junction of the Spokane and the Little Spokane Rivers. A short distance away the Pacific Fur Company (Astorians) built a rival Fort Spokane in 1812. (T. C. Elliott, "Columbia Fur Trade Prior to 1811," in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume VI., page 9.) Although the river was then known by another name and although the two trading posts were abandoned, they helped materially to fix the name on the country. The Astorians' post was taken over by the Northwest Company of Montreal during the War of 1812. The Northwest Company was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 and in 1827 that company established Fort Colville and abandoned Spokane House. In the meantime Hudson's Bay Company men were making use of the name, Spokane River. David Douglas, the botanist, used it in his entry following the date of March 24, 1826. (*Journal, 1823-1827*, page 62.) John Work used the name on August 2, 1826. ("Journal," in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume VI., page 36.) For a time, the upper part of the river, from the junction of what is now Little Spokane River to Lake Coeur d' Alene, was known and charted as Coeur d' Alene River. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, 1853, Volume XI., chart 3; Volume XII., Part I., map.) Later the name Spokane River was

extended to the lake and the tributary became known as Little Spokane River. The first law to organize Spokane County was approved by the Legislature of Washington Territory on January 29, 1858. The city was incorporated in 1881. (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire*, page 362.) For years the official name of the city was Spokane Falls. The meaning of the native Indian word has been much discussed. Rev. Myron Eells, who gave a life-time to missionary work among Indians and whose father was one of the first missionaries to work with the Spokane Indians, says: "Spokane has some reference to the sun. Ross Cox says that in 1812 he met there the head chief of the Spokane tribe, whose name was *Il-lim-spokanee*, which he says means 'son of the sun.' *Il-li-mi-hum*, however, in that language means 'chief,' while *skok-salt* means 'son.' *Illim* is evidently a contraction of *illimihum*, and I think that the name, as given by Ross Cox, means 'chief of the sun people,' not probably the name of the chief, but his title." (In *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.) N. W. Durham says that M. M. Cowley settled on the Kootenai River, near Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, in 1867 and moved to Spokane Valley in 1872. Mr. Cowley says: "I always thought that the fur traders must have named these Kootenai Siwashes 'The Spokanes.' The Indians called themselves *Sinkomahnahs*. If the Indians had wanted to call themselves 'children of the sun,' they would have made it *Spo-kan-ee*; that means 'sun,' and the ordinary Indian greeting, instead of 'good morning' is '*Hust-Spokanee*,' which merely means 'good sun'." (*Spokane and the Inland Empire*, page 643.) Edward S. Curtis says: "Etymologically the word seems to be related to *spukani*, 'sun,' but the force of the reference is not apparent. It may conceivably have originated among a tribe which thus described a related people living 'towards the sun.'" Mr. Curtis is also authority for the statement that the name for Spokane Falls in the Indian language is *Siluputqu*, meaning 'swift water.' (*The North American Indian*, Volume VII., pages 56 and 60.) Out of such discussion, it is probable that a locally used definition, 'child of the sun,' will become fixed in speech and literature.

SPRAGUE, a town in the southeastern part of Lincoln County named in honor of General John W. Spreague, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place names in the United States*, page 288.)

SPRING BEACH, in the northwestern part of King County, named by H. B. Ritz, of Tacoma, on September 5, 1903, on account of many beautiful springs in the wild region. Mr. Ritz acquired about 200 acres and began the foundations for a summer resort. (H. B. Ritz, in *Names MSS.* Letter 177.)

SPRING PASSAGE, the waterway between Jones and Orcas Islands, in the central part of San Juan County. It was first charted by Captain Richards, 1858-1859. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.) The name remains on the American charts. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300.)

SPRINGDALE, a town in the south central part of Stevens County, formerly called "Squire City" in honor of Charles O. Squire, who homesteaded there. Spring Creek was formerly called "Sheep Creek." Daniel C. Corbin changed the name of the town in honor of the new name of Spring Creek. (Jerry Cooney, in *Names MSS.* Letter 89.)

SPRUCE, a postoffice on the Hoh River in the western part of Jefferson County, so named on June 18, 1904, because of a local predominance of spruce timber. (John Huelsdonk, in *Names MSS.* Letter 171.)

SQOW, see Issaquah.

SQUAH-AH-SHEE, see Rock Island Rapids.

SQUAK, see Issaquah.

SQUAKSON, see Squaxin.

SQUALICUM, Indian name for a creek, lake and mountain at Bellingham, in Whatcom County. Hugh Eldridge, son of a pioneer family of Bellingham says the Indian name was "Qualla" after the dog salmon which ran up the creek. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 136.)

SQUALTZ-QUILTH, see Latona.

SQUAMISH HARBOR, on the western side of Hood Canal, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. See Suquamish.

SQUAXIN ISLAND, in the southeastern part of Mason County, for which the Indians' own name was *Pul-le-la*. (J. A. Costello *The Siwash*.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Jack's Island." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 78 and 79.)

Rev. Myron Eells, the misionary, says the word is derived from *Du-skwak-sin*, the name of a creek at North Bay (Case Inlet), the word itself meaning "alone." The tribe living near the creek was called *Skwaks-namish*. The Medicine Creek treaty, December 26, 1854, arranged for the removal of that tribe to the island, which from that time has been known as Squaxin Island. (In *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

SQUIM, see Sequim.

SQUIRE CITY, see Springdale.

SQUIRE CREEK, a tributary of the Stillaguamish River near Darrington, named for a man of that name. (Charles E. Moore, of Darrington, in *Names MSS.* Letter 193.)

STALUKAHAMISH, see Stillaguamish River.

STAMPEDE PASS, in the eastern part of King County. W. P. Bonney, of Tacoma, who was express rider from Tacoma to the front while the Northern Pacific Railroad was being projected to the Cascade Range, says that Virgil G. Bogue discovered the pass on March 19, 1881. As the work went on, Mr. Bogue sent out a new foreman to "speed-up." The men quit. Orders were served: "No work, no eat," and the men stampeded for the valley. The officers wanted to name the pass after its discoverer but Mr. Bogue asked that it be called Stampede. (W. P. Bonney, in *Names MSS.* Letter 529, and "Naming Stampede Pass," in *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume XII., pages 272-278.)

STANDARD, a town in the southwestern part of Whatcom County, was formerly known as "Green's Spur," which was a sort of business handicap. In 1908, O. M. Rosseau, acting postmaster and general manager of the Standard Lumber and Shingle Company asked that the name be changed. This was done and he was appointed postmaster. (O. M. Rosseau, in *Names MSS.* Letter 167.)

STANWOOD, a town in the northwestern part of Snohomish County, first settled in 1866 as a trading post by Robert Fulton. Later George Kyle secured the claim and established a postoffice known as Centerville. In 1877, D. O. Pearson built a store, wharf and warehouse. He became postmaster and had the name changed

to Stanwood, in honor of his wife's maiden name. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 349-354.)

STARBUCK, a town in the northwestern part of Columbia County, named in honor of General Starbuck, of New York, one of the officials and stockholders of the Oregon, Railway and Navigation Company. On the first trip over the road, General Starbuck promised a bell to the first church built and the bell is still in service. (William Goodyear, in *Names MSS.* Letter 43.)

STARTUP, a town in the south central part of Snohomish county. The place was homesteaded by F. M. Sparlin in the eighties and in 1890 William Wait laid out a townsite and called it "Wallace". There was so much trouble with mail being missent to Wallace, Idaho, that the name was changed in 1901 to Startup, in honor of George G. Startup, manager of the Wallace Lumber Company. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 372-373; Mary I. Scott, in *Names MSS.* Letter 364; J. F. Stretch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 497.)

STATE OF LINCOLN, name for a proposed new state, which was to have included part of the State of Washington. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington*, page 267.)

STEAMBOAT ROCK, in Grand Coulee, in the northern part of Grant county, named for its fancied resemblance to a huge steamboat. A town nearby has received the same name. (C. A. Carsen, postmaster at Steamboat Rock, in *Names MSS.* Letter 38.)

STEAVENTS CREEK, in Grays Harbor County, named by surveyors in the summer of 1880, in honor of Harry Steavens, an old settler who was living in a nearby cabin. (Hilda E. Evans, of Humptulips, in *Names MSS.* Letter 230.)

STEEL, "a mountain in Washington named for William G. Steel, of Portland, Oregon." (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, page 290.) The location is not given.

STEEP POINT, a name given by Captain Richards, 1858-1859, to a west cape of Orcas Island near Jones Island. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.)

STEHEKIN, a river flowing into Lake Chelan in the north cen-

tral part of Chelan County, and a town near the mouth of the river. Seception, former chief of the Indians said the word was from the Skagit Indian language and means "the way" or "pass". (Mrs. N. B. Knutson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 489.)

STEHNA, see Stony Creek.

STEILACOOM, one of the most historic towns in the state, in the west central part of Pierce County. On December 24, 1824, John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, wrote: "Embarked a little after 4 o'clock in the morning and encamped at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Sinonghtons, our guides' village which is called Chila-coom." ("Journal" in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume III, page 225.) An attempt to change the name is found in this entry of June 9, 1846, in the "Journal of Occurrences at Nisqually House," the original of which is in the possession of Thomas Huggins of Tacoma: "Joined Capt. Duntz's and Capt. Baillie's party in a trip to Steilacoom bay (now Fisgardita cove) in the launch, or *Fisgardita*. We all rode home by the American plains track." In the report of the United States Coast Survey for 1858, George Davidson said: "The pronunciation of the name of Steilacoom, as given to us by Indians, is Tchil-ae-cum. On the Admiralty maps we find it Chelakoom." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1005, page 451.) Rev. Myron Eells wrote: "It is a corruption of the name of the Indian chief, Tail-a-koom." (In the *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

STELLA, a postoffice in the southwestern part of Cowlitz County. About 1880, a man named Packard started a store and secured a postoffice which he caused to be named after his daughter, Stella. (C. F. Struckmeier, in *Names MSS.* Letter 446.)

STEMLIT CREEK, a small tributary of the Columbia River, near Wenatchee, in the southeastern part of Chelan County. In the itinerary of Captain George B. McClellan for September, 1853, it is shown that he crossed this stream and called it "Skillkantin Creek", though this may be confused with Squillchuck Creek, another small stream in that vicinity. (*Pacific Railroad Surveys*, Volume I, page 377.)

STEPHENS, see Tyler.

STEPTOE, a name applied to a town in the central part of Whit-

man County, a creek in the south central part of that county, rapids in Snake River eleven and a half miles below Clarkston, and more especially a mountain known as Steptoe Butte, in the north-eastern part of Whitman County. All the names are in honor of Colonel Edward J. Steptoe, who suffered defeat at the hands of the Indians in a battle where the town of Rosalia now stands. At the time of the battle the great landmark of the region, rising 3613 feet above sea-level was known as Pyramid Peak. Later the name was changed to Steptoe Butte. B. F. Manning has published an interesting book on the campaigns in that vicinity, one chapter of which is devoted to the mountain. (*Conquest of the Coeur d'Alene, Spokane and Palouse Indians*, pages 18-25.) On March 15, 1919, the writer learned from Louis James, a Nez Perce Indian, that the Nez Perce name for Steptoe Butte is Yu-mos-tos. Walla Walla was in early days called "Steptoe City" and "Steptoeville".

STERLING, a town in the west central part of Skagit County, founded in 1878 by Jesse B. Ball, who crossed the plains in 1853 and became a well known pioneer farmer and logger. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume II, page 200.)

STEVENS COUNTY, organized by act of the Legislature dated January 20, 1863, and named in honor of General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who had been the first Governor of Washington Territory and who was killed while leading an assault on the Confederates at the Battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

STEVENS LAKE, near Everett in the western part of Snohomish County. It was evidently named in honor of Governor Isaac I. Stevens, as it appears on Surveyor General Tilton's "Map of Part of Washington Territory", dated September 1, 1859. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1026.)

STEVENSON, a town on the Columbia River, in the south central part of Skamania County. It was platted by and named for George H. Stevenson, a pioneer fisherman and legislator. (Postmaster at Stevenson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 233.)

STEWARTS ISLAND, see Stuart Island.

STIAK RUN, see Martin Island.

STILLAGUAMISH, the name of a lake, a peak and a river in Snohomish County. Many spellings of the word have been used. Dr. Charles M. Buchanan says: "The ward is really Stoh-luk-whahmpsh. Stoh-luk means river. The suffix whahmpsh or ahmpsh is used to indicate a people or a tribe. The word means river people." (*Names MSS.* Letters 141 and 155.) On James Tilton's "Map of a Part of Washington Territory", dated September 1, 1859, the name is spelled "Stalukahamish".

STILLWATER, a town in the north central part of King County. H. Butikofer writes: "In the fall of 1909, I started from Seattle to North Bend on an exploring tour for a store location in the country. I passed a farm at the foot of a road up the hill to a big logging camp. It was a beautiful park-like spot, and I said 'here shall be my little town'. In May, 1910, I laid out for the farmer about twenty-five lots. On December 31, 1910, I was appointed postmaster and selected the name Stillwater in honor of the owners and most of the workers in the logging camp who hailed from Stillwater, Minnesota." (*Names MSS.* Letter 581.) It is interesting to note that the Minnesota city was also named for a lumber company. (Henry Gannett: *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, page 291.)

STKAHP, see Cow Creek.

ST'KAMISH RIVER, see White River.

STL-POHBSH, an aboriginal name for Cowlitz, used at Tulalip. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

STLUPUTQU, see Spokane.

STOCKADE BAY, see Buck Bay.

STONY CREEK, a tributary of the Puyallup River in Pierce County, named "Stehna" by the Johnson party of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Narrative*, Volume IV, pages 420-422.)

STONY HILL, a name given to a hill, 300 feet high north of Cascade Bay, East Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. It does not appear on the United States Coast and Geodetic Chart 6380.

STONY ISLANDS, mentioned by David Douglas on June 7, 1826,

while he was traveling down the Columbia from Okanogan toward Walla Walla. He says: "Passed the Stony Islands, place in the river about half a mile in length, exceeding rugged and dangerous." (*Journal 1823-1827*, page 181.)

STONY POINT, near Bruceport, Willapa Bay, in the northwestern part of Pacific County. On March 1, 1854, George Gibbs wrote: "At Stony Point there is a stratum of transported boulders of large size and a layer of gravel containing agates." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I, page 466.)

STRAIT OF GEORGIA, see Georgia Strait.

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA, a broad channel extending from the Pacific Ocean between Vancouver Island of British Columbia and the northern coast of Washington. The origin of this name is one of the world's geographical puzzles. There had arisen a sort of belief in the mythical "Straits of Anian", stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic through North America. In 1625 there appeared a geographical work called *Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes: containing a history of the World, in Sea Voyages and Land Travels by Englishmen and Others*. In this work, Rev. Samuel Purchas, who lived from 1577 to 1626, included a note from Michael Lok, who said he had met in Venice, in 1596, Juan de Fuca, a native of Cephalonia, whose real Greek name was Apostolos Valerianos. This Greek sailor claimed to have served the Spaniards for forty years and in 1592 he had gone on a voyage to seek the Straits of Anian. Quite a minute description was given of the entrance he claimed to have found "between 47 and 48 degrees of Latitude". Michael Lok was a man well known for his interest in geographical matters. His note, thus published in 1625, received much attention from navigators. In later years, when Spain, Great Britain and others were disputing over the rights of discovery, searches were made in Mexico, Spain and Greece. No trace could be found of the Greek sailor under his Greek or his Spanish name, nor could record be found of the "Caravela and Pinnacle" in which he had claimed to have sailed to the northern coast. It seemed that Michael Lok had been made the carrier of a sailor's yarn. However, his published note perpetuated the name of a great geographical feature. This phase is fully discussed in Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, pages

67-70. The great opening in the coast between the northern parallels of 48 and 49 (not 47 and 48) was seen by the crew of the *Imperial Eagle*, Captain Charles William Barkley in 1787. It was not then named or explored. In June of the next year, Captain John Meares of the *Felice* examined the entrance and named it "after its original discoverer, John de Fuca". Though he misspelled the first name, he showed familiarity with the note by Michael Lok. From that year, 1788, the name has been in constant use. After Meares, the Spaniards explored the strait—Quimper in 1790, Galiano and Valdez in 1791 and 1792. The English Captain George Vancouver gave the world its first best knowledge of the region after his exploration of 1792. He did not believe in the de Fuca tradition and discusses it at length. (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World*, second edition, Volume VI, pages 403-406.) Among other things, he says: "By my having continued the name of De Fuca in my journal and charts, a tacit acknowledgment of his discoveries may possibly, on my part, be inferred; this however, I must positively deny, because there has not been seen one leading feature to substantiate his tradition." George Davidson, the great geographical authority of the Pacific Coast says: "There is not a single statement in the so-called narrative of Juan de Fuca as given by Matthew Locke (Michael Lok), the elder, that applies to this strait. The whole story is a fabrication." (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 520.) Frankness demands the acknowledgment of the fact that the debate is not ended. Captain John T. Walban declares: "The old seaman Juan de Fuca, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, a native of Cephalonia, who seems to have been in his own day neglected and misunderstood as he was afterwards doubted and ignored, and whose pretensions in regard to the exploration of these waters were long scoffed at by geographers, was undoubtedly the discoverer of the strait which bears his name." (*British Columbia Coast Names*, published by the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, 1909, page 274.) In 1918, the Oregon Geographic Board sought to have the United States Geographic Board retain the name of Strait of Juan de Fuca instead of reversing the form to Juan de Fuca Strait. (In *Names MSS*. Letter 607.) This appeal did not succeed. (*Report of the United States Geographic Board, 1890 to 1920*, page 170.)

STRANDELL, in the west central part of Whatcom County, named in honor of the founder, Andrew Strandell. (Lydia M. Rous, of Everson, in *Names MSS*. Letter 146.)

STRAWBERRY BAY, on the western shore of Cypress Island, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The island and the bay were both named from plants found there. The great English explorer, Captain George Vancouver, anchored there on June 6, 1792, and then charted both names. (Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, pages 174 and 176.) George Davidson says the Indian name for the bay is *Tutl-ke-teh-nus*. ("Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1858" in *United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1006, page 432.)

STRAWBERRY ISLAND, a small island at the mouth of Strawberry Bay. It was left nameless by Vancouver, when he named the bay and the larger Cypress Island. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, found berries on the little island and named it Hautboy. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 77.) This name is pronounced "ho-boy" and is the common name of *Fragaria elatior*, a species of strawberry. (*New Standard Dictionary*, page 1123.) On most of the recent maps the little island is charted as Strawberry Island.

STRAWBERRY ISLAND, in the Columbia River, near the town of Cascades in the south central part of Skamania County. It was named by Lewis and Clark, who camped there on November 1, 1805. (*Journals*, Thwaites edition, Volume III, page 188.) It was mentioned by Franchere. (*Early Western Travels*, Volume VI, page 309.) It was also mentioned on January 14, 1814. (*Elliott Coues, Henry-Thompson Journals*, Volume II, page 801.)

STRENSGAR CREEK, a tributary of the Columbia River at Gifford, in the west central part of Stevens County, "named for John Stensgar, an Indian who settled on the Colville Reservation in 1880". (Postmaster at Gifford, in *Names MSS.* Letter 106.)

STRETCH ISLAND, a small island near the head of Case Inlet, in the northeastern part of Mason County, named in honor of Samuel Stretch, gunner's mate in one of the crews, by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 78.)

STRIPED PEAK, on the coast of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, east of Crescent Bay, in the northern part of Clallam Bay, first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart, 1911, Captain Henry Kellet, 1847.

STRONGS RIVER, see Alockaman River.

STUART ISLAND, in the northwestern part of San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Frederick D. Stuart, Captain's Clerk on the expedition. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 77; and J. G. Kohl, in *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII, Part I, chapter xv, page 297.) The Spaniards had named it Isla de Moralesa in 1791. ("Elisa's Map", or chart K in *United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1557.)

STUCK RIVER, a stream about ten miles long, near the boundary between King and Pierce Counties, which connects the White River near Auburn with the Puyallup River near Sumner. On March 1, 1854, George Gibbs wrote: "A remarkable circumstance connected with the D'Wamish [White River] is, that at the western termination of these bluffs a large body of water breaks from it, through a tract of low country, and enters the Puyallup near its mouth. This canal, called by the Indians 'stuck' is about twenty yards wide, deep and rapid." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I, page 470.) On December 5, 1864, the *Seattle Gazette* said: "The highlands approach to within a mile of the offshoot, on either side, and the waters are very sluggish. The stream has been christened 'Stuck'," (Copied in *Names MSS.* Letter 573.) The difference in the flow of water in the two accounts is probably explained by the times of observation—one in March, the other in December. In the early days the Hudson's Bay Company and Puget Sound Agricultural Company maintained a station in the Nisqually Valley called Sastuck, which was sometimes abbreviated to "Stuck". The "Nisqually Journal" for November 21, 1846, records: "In the evening Mr. C. F. Douglas arrived from Vancouver, he came by water as Squally was unfordable. Mr. Work, Mr. Coodi, 2nd Lieut. of H. M. Sloop Modeste, who came with him remained at Stuck near the River." (Manuscript in possession of Thomas Huggins of Tacoma.)

STURGEON CREEK, a small stream flowing into the Kkul-seedah on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, near Everett in the west central part of Snohomish County. The Indian name of the stream is Duh-kwuh-ti-ad-sid-dub, which means Sturgeon Creek. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

STURGEON ISLAND, see Puget Island.

STUTZI ISLAND, see Jackson Island.

SUBEEBEDA, a natural needle or obelisk on the face of a bluff on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, Snohomish County. It comes from *Bee-dah* meaning "little child." (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 141.)

SUCH-E-KWAI-ING, see Sequim.

SUCIA ISLANDS, in the northern part of San Juan County. The name originated with the Spaniards, Captain Eliza's map of 1791 showing the group of small islands at "Isla Sucia". (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1557, chart K.) In the Spanish language *sucio* means "dirty", or, in nautical phrase, "foul". In other words, the shore was deemed unclean and reefy. (J. G. Kohl, in *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII, part I., chapter xv, page 297.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called the islands "Percival Group", an honor intended for Captain John Percival, a distinguished officer of the United States Navy. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 77.) This name was used on September 1, 1859, by Surveyor General James Tilton on his Map of a Part of Washington Territory, but the Spanish name of Sucia had been restored on the British Admiralty Chart 1917, evidently by Captain Henry Kellett in 1847. The United States Coast Survey followed this restoration of the name of Sucia Islands in its chart of 1854. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 784, chart 51.) That name has persisted since then.

SUIATTLE, one of the headwater streams of the Skagit River. The name is evidently of Indian origin, but its meaning was unknown to Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, the best authority in that field. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

SUL-GWAHES, an Indian name for the place where Stanwood is now located, in the northwestern part of Snohomish County. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

SULTAN, the name of a river and a town near its mouth, in the central part of Snohomish County. The river derived its name from Tseul-tud, a local Indian chief. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) The first settler on the site of the town of Sultan was John Nailor, who with his Indian wife obtained a home there in 1880. Placer gold diggings brought people and Mr. Nailor became the first postmaster, the name of the town being taken from that of the river. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 366-368.)