

will eventually own all the mining ground in the state." He tells of rich silver mines in Nevada where a convention was being held to prepare for Statehood. One of the best places he knew for miners just then was "Idaho Territory," mentioning Boise River, as well as John Day, Powder, Salmon and Snake River diggings. In speaking of these he says: "Some of the claims there pay 60 to \$100 per day to the hand and those that pay less than \$7.00 per day are not worked as wages are 6 & \$8.00 per day. One emigrant crossed the plains last year. Got to Boise just as the mines were found, went there & got a good claim, worked it till about July or August, then sold out and went home with \$60,000." The news also mentioned some who went broke.

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*Special Edition of Jewitt's Narrative*

John Graham, well known architect of Seattle, has made "several copies" of *John R. Jewitt's Narrative* from one of the earliest editions. It is five and a half by eight and a half inches, neatly bound in stiff paper, bearing a full printed title. The text is typewritten, each single-spaced page having a type coverage of three and one-half by six and one-half inches. With this unusual form of reproduction it is a surprise to find that the total of pages is 169, almost exactly that of the original, 166 pages.

Mr. Graham when explaining that he thought the original he had borrowed was dated in 1808, kindly added with Christmas cheer: "Knowing your interest in Nootka, I should like you to have one of these copies with my kindest regards."

Mr. Graham has a fine yacht, which explains his own interest in Nootka and other historic regions of the North Pacific Coast.

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*Geographic Names Decisions*

Since the last issue of this *Quarterly*, the United States Geographic Board has rendered a number of decisions of particular interest in the State of Washington.

At the meeting of October 1, 1930, an Olympic Mountain in Grays Harbor County received official sanction for the name Colonel Bob. It is at the head of Bunch Canyon, Olympic National Forest. In June of 1930, a cairn was found on its summit containing the record left there on July 24, 1893, stating that J. N. and Robert Locke and Clark Pealer had on that day christened the peak in honor of Robert G. Ingersoll (1833-1899) celebrated lawyer and lecturer. The peak has an elevation of 4,500 feet.

Tunnel Creek, in Snohomish County, was named as it flows into Tye River near the new Great Northern Railway tunnel through the Cascade Range, in the Snoqualmie National Forest.

At that same meeting a graceful tribute was paid to a very worthy explorer, historian and newspaper man, when Hawkins Pass, Union County, Oregon, was named for the late Albert Hawkins, of Portland, Oregon. The pass has an elevation of 9,000 feet and is on the boundary between Whitman and Wallowa National Forests.

At the meeting of November 5, 1930, San Juan Archipelago received back its original name conferred by the Spanish explorer Elisa in 1791. The discarded name "Washington Sound" had been officially charted for half a century but the people seldom used the name. The region was always referred to as San Juan Islands or San Juan Archipelago. Many urgings to reestablish the old original name have now borne fruit. The region comprises San Juan County, State of Washington.

Another decision of that same meeting is not at all likely to be generally approved in the Pacific Northwest. This decision seeks to change the spelling of the name of the famous "Bird Woman," heroine of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from "Sacajawea" to "Sacagawea." It is claimed by experts that this new form is more in keeping with the Shoshone Indian pronunciation and follows the form of the word in the Lewis and Clark journals. This spelling affects a decision of October 1, where a great mountain (13,607 feet elevation) in Wyoming, was official named Mount Sacajawea upon the request of the United States Forest Service. The mountain is in the locality where the heroine was buried and where some of her tribe still live.

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#### *Pictures of Old Buildings*

Leicester B. Holland, Chief of the Division of Fine Arts, Library of Congress, has begun for that great institution a collection of negatives and prints of "our ancestral architecture," intended for service comparable to that rendered to the people by the wonderful collection of books. The circular letter launching the undertaking includes the following:

"The archives should consist, therefore, of three parts: a collection of negatives, as all-embracing as possible; complete folio files of prints from these negatives, for consultation; and very full indices, topographic chronologic and by subject, so that desired matter may be readily located."