

Names.. See. Lloyd "acco nt

Names.. See Llbyd account. Palouse routes.

Lewis and Clark route.

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Gold. Lewiston etc.

..and found a haven among the Chopunnish or Nez Perce or Pierced Nose Indians where all speedily because sick of the change to a root diet...

After satisfactory powwows they established a camp at the forks of the ~~0000s~~ Koos-Koos-kee, Clearwater, where they constructed log canoes to transport them down the Koos-koos-kee, the Lewis-Snake and the Columbia rivers to the ocean.

The region where the explorers now found themselves is today as it was then the home of the Nez Perce Indians. With, I think but one exception those royal representatives of the red men have always proved as friendly to the whites as Lewis and Clark found them. That exception was in 1877, when from the general region of Lewis and Clark's Camp Chopunnish of 1806 Chief Joseph began the Nez Perce war.

Now these Indians have their lands in severalty and their farms extend all along the Clearwater and its affluent streams and occupy the fertile plateaus high above them.

This section is now quite well settled by whites too.

Lewiston, at the junction of the Clearwater and Snake rivers, is one of the wealthiest places of its size in the country. Clarkston on the Snake river opposite Lewiston is a new town with prospects. Oro Fino, Pierce City and Weippe, not far from where Lewis and Clark made their canoes are prosperous towns.

South from Lewiston are Grangeville, Florence, Elk City and other mining towns and surrounding them are rich and phenomenally rich mining districts of which Buffalo Hump is the most prominent one. Out of this region since the early 60s' have been taken more than \$100,000,000 of gold..

North, in the country drained by Colter Creek or the Potlatch river, one will now find vast areas of wheat fields interspersed with fruit ranches. The towns lie thick there also and Spokane, 144 miles from Lewiston, is the seat of Empire. And Lewis and Clark had lived on dried camas roots and dried salmon.

On October 7, 1805 the party, physically much stronger started down upon the last stage of their outbound journey. Their horses numbering 38 were under the care of two Indian brothers and another Indian, the son of a chief, until they should return for them. Their canoes were afterwards the fashion of the red men burned out of trees and proved fairly equal to the task of navigating the rapids and eddies of the Columbia.

On October 8 they passed a large creek on the right to which they gave the name Colter after John Colter. This creek, like so many streams and objects named by Lewis and Clark has lost that name and is now known as the Potlatch river. The Spokane-Lewiston branch of the Northern Pacific Railway follows the stream for some distance and to its junction with the Clearwater river and then continues down the left bank of the latter to Lewiston.

From the mouth of the Potlatch the Clearwater extension of the railway follows the right bank of the Clearwater up that river beyond the farthest point reached by Lewis and Clark.

(Names of Lewis and Clark party etc.) in Wonderland, 1909.

Names--Indian words..Columbia river..

Walla Walla River, Umatilla county--the sources of Walla Walla river lie in Oregon. South Fork Walla Walla river is the main tributary, and this stream rises in the extreme northwest corner of Walla Walla county.

The north and south forks join about seven miles southeast of Milton and the stream flows into Washington north of Milton after having been divided into several channels and ditches, one branch being known as Little Walla Walla river. "In several languages Walla means 'running water' and reduplication diminutizes it; so Walla Walla is the small rapid river:" (Elliott Coues in The History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark, Page 961--The Oregonian August 26, 1902, page 12 according to Myron Eells in the American Anthropologist January 1892 page 34 the word is Nez Perce and Cayuse, the root of which is walatse which means running, hence running water.

Wallula is probably an Anglicized corruption of Walla Walla. Lewis and Clark gave the name as Wallow Wallow with variations. Franchere, Alexander Ross, Simpson and Wilkes give the form of words as Wallawalla; Ross gives Wallah Wallah; Alexander Ross gives Walla-Walla; Bonneville gives Wallahwallah; Peter Skene Ogden in his journal of 1827 gives Walla Walla; John Work gives Wallawalla; Townsend's Narrative gives Walla-Walla.

The Walla Walla Indians were a Shahaptian tribe.

Old Fort Walla Walla (Fort Nez Percés at the mouth of Walla Walla river in Washington) was established in 1818 by the Walla North West company, at what was later Wallula Landing and was abandoned in 1855 (The Oregonian January 20, 1904 page 6) The city of Walla Walla, Oregon, thirty-three miles distant came into importance

in 1860-61 amid placer and gold mining activities ^{ON} ~~on~~ the Clearwater ,
Salmon, upper C_olumbia, O_owyhee and B_oise rivers. It was first
settled upon in 1855. Whitman's mission at "ai-il-at-pu was Six miles west
of the city of "alla "alla. .Lewis A. McArthur-Oregon Geographic
names. Oregon Historical quarterly, Vol 28, 1927

Origin of Washington Geographic Names, by Edmond S. Meany, professor of history, University of Washington, president of the mountaineers, author of Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound, History of the State of Washington, Mount Rainier, a Record of Exploration. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1923 (No copyright stamp) Dedicated to Herbert Thomas Gordon, colleague and friend

..In the first half of the sixteenth century the Spaniards placed the beautiful geographic name of California upon the Pacific shore of North America. Then at first that name was extended indefinitely to the northward along the undiscovered or unexplored coast line.

In 1579 Capt. Francis Drake on the memorial voyage which earned him knighthood at the hands of Queen Elizabeth landed on the coast of Calif and took possession for England and gave the region the name of Nova Albion.

In 1625 Samuel Purchas: His Pilgrims was published containing a letter by Michael Lok. That famous letter gave the world the purported information that in 1592 Juan de Fuca a Greek navigator whose real name was Apostolos Valerianus seeking the fabled straits of Anian had found a spirial rock between 47 and 48 degrees and also a great strait into which he sailed.

After that no names given to physical features until the Spaniards returned to the northern shores in 1774. In that year Capt. Juan Perez discovered a snowy mountain and called it El Cerro de la Santa Rosalia. The next year two Spanish captains Bruno Heceta and Bodega y Quadra planted some geographic names. The former on August 17, 1775 found indications of a great river and called its mouth Bahia de la Asuncion, the north cape he called San Roque and the south cape Cabo Frondoso. His colleagues encountering a tragedy with the Indians called the Island sheltering him Isla de Dolores.

One of the English great explorers, Capt James Cook was the

next to confer a geographic name on a portion of Wash.

On Sunday, March 22, 1778 he was flattered that a streak of smooth water would furnish shelter from an approaching storm. On drawing nearer he found a dangerous reef and turned to face the storm on the open sea. From that experience he called the place Cape Flattery.

Another Englishman, Capt John Meares in 1788 played havoc with some of the early Spanish names. He called the straits John de Fuca..the snowy mountains Mount Olympus ..climax, 1792 when Capt. Robert Gray under American flag discovered and named the Columbia River and Gray's Harbor and named Puget Sound and many of the surrounding geographical features.

The present compilation contains 2813 entries. Of these 771 are cross references. An analysis of the sources of the 2042 names gives the following:

For individual persons 824; for physical features 399; for Indians and Indian names 386; for other towns states or countries 191; for crops, trees animals or birds 115; freak names 68; Spanish names 33; for American ships 17; for British Ships 6; Biblical names 6.

Those counted as freak names include such as Hellgate, Hogum, Hungry Harbor and railroad stations named for brands of breakfast foods for such mythical objects as Pandora's box. The early explorers used the names of individual persons for geographic terms and that tendency increased with the arrival of pioneers and later settlers.

An equally interesting analysis has to do with the actual mapmakers those who charted the names. By far the greatest record in that line was made by the Wilkes Expedition in 1841 to whose work 261 names are credited. A total of 195 are credited to British Captains, the greater records being Richards, 1857-63, 93 names, Com Vancouver, 1792, 49 names, Kellett, 1847, 36 names. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is credited with 73 names, the greater number having

been charted in the fifties before geodetic, was added to the title of the survey.

The railroad officials are responsible for the mapping of many names. Ninety-three of these are identified but it is surmised that many others now credited to settlers originated really with the railroadmen.

The Pacific Railroad survey, 1853, mapped 34 names new to the charts. The counties all received their names from the legislatures, Oregon and Washington, and a few towns were named by the same authority. The Surveyors General of Washington Territory charted 20 original names, the Post Office Department 18; Lewis and Clark Expedition 16; Indian Treaties 7; the Astorians 8.

Sources: The United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, five vols. Monographs, 100 copies only.

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British Columbia Coast Names, 1600-1906, by Capt. John T. Walbran, published by the Canadian Government at Ottawa in 1909.

The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States by Henry Gannett, published by U.S. Government in 1905 (Second edition)

Aboriginal Geographic Names in the State of Washington by Rev. Myron Wells in the American Anthropologist for January 1892.

A Geographic Dictionary of Washington by Henry Landes, State Geologist.

Mount Rainier, a Record of Exploration by Edmond S. Meany, 1916. Pages 302-325.

P.. Publication begun in a series of Articles in the Wash. Historical Quarterly, the first appearing in October, 1917. Criticisms invited.. results being embodied in work before final printing.

Letters bound under title: Names Manuscripts for preservation and

Plas-plas, white ground, the low buttes showing chalky shale or hardpan, ridge south of the Moxee Valley.

Ka-wa-num--Low place through a Hill, the Konowock pass, leading from Moxee to Parker Bottom.

Ta mon tos--where animals lie down. Name of the highest peaks of the ridge bounding the Moxee Valley to the north. Also called Tah-mon_tash, or deer lodge.

Gus-teel-lah pah-Place of crabs crawfish. Due north of Fourth street on Naches River. Where crawfish were caught.

Ali-shee_kus_Turtle. Name of marsh land along the river, northwest part of Yakima Valley.

Soli-koo-Rocky ground, where Yakima now stands. An edible root grew here and the Indians came in numbers to dig it.

Pool-pl-Water pushed up. Northeast of fairgrounds, along river.

Schop-tash-Painted. Name of the Painted Rocks at Nelson Bridge

Da Tah-Num-Name of Cowiche Creek where it passes into the Naches Valley.

Qy-yi-chese-Foot bridge, applied to Cowiche.

Po-No-Meeting of two rivers. Name of the junction of the Naches and Yakima River.

Le-Met-Steep end of a Hill, Lookout Point.

Kosh-Kosh/Blue Chalk or shale. Name of Yakima River where it passes through Selah Gap.

Nute_chi-ne-es-Service berry. Name for Selah Gap where quantities of service berries were found

Se-Lah-Slow running water. Name of the Yakima River from the Canyon to Selah Gap through the Selah Valley proper.

We-Nas-Coming in. Name of Wenas Creek, which enters the Yakima.

Weagdnasoo

Whe-ach-Sweat house, name of promontory, part of Nob Hill.

Soo-Nooks-Fishery on Nieten River, below Rimrock.