

Walker's Prairie in the south central part of Stevens county, was named for Rev. Elkanah Walker. In 1838 three missionaries arrived in Oregon to expand the work begun two years before by Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H.H. Spalding under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Three new arrivals were Rev. Cushing Eells, Rev. ~~John~~ Elkanah Walker and Rev. A.B. Smith. Mr. Smith began a mission at Kamiah, now in Idaho. Mr. Walker and Mr. Eells began a mission on the prairie. The site had been visited by John Work of the

Hudson's Bay company on Sept 21, 1825 who then recorded "Proceeded on our journey at 6 o'clock and arrived at Spokane before 11. Mr. Kittson and I crossed the point from the Buffon de Chaudin in 50 minutes. Journal in the Washington Historical Quarterly Vol V Page 167 - Lt. R.E. Johnson

of Wilkes Expedition 1841 visited the mission during his overland journey to Fort Colville . As to the name of the mission it is recorded: "After leaving the fort they pursued a southerly direction for the missionary station of Chimikaine. This is called after the name of the plain on which it is situated which is translated "the plain of springs" from the fact that a few miles above the mission station in the valley the streams lose themselves in the earth and after passing underground about five miles burst forth again in springs (Wilkes Narrative Vol IV, page 455, see also page 438-439 The many spellings include Tshimakain. The form now established seems to be Chamokane. (Henry Landes A Geographic Dictionary of Washington page 95.) The name of Walker's Prairie is well established.

Walla Walla is one of the most beautiful and best established Indian names in the geography of Washington. It is applied to a county, city and river in the southeastern part of the state. .

...near the mouth of the river the North West Company of Montreal built their Fort Nez Percé in 1818 which has been known as Old Fort Walla Walla. The Territorial legislature passed an act approved April

25, 1854 to organize Walla Walla County. On June 9, 1855 Isaac I. Stevens, gov and supt of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory and Joel Palmer, supt of Indian affairs for Oregon territory concluded a treaty ....."There was no town of Walla Walla in 1858, there was in 1859

and it came into existence through the ex parte rules of the first board of county commissioners. The first two meetings were held March 15

and 26th, 1859. In their first official record the place was referred to



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as Walla -Walla. And then without further notice we find that at their subsequent meetings, June ? and July 2d it was called Steptoeville, in the record of the last named date appearing the following: On motion the name of the town of Steptoeville was changed to Wioletpu. Despite this official action we find that at the meeting held Sept 5 the county seat town is still referred to as Steptoeville. But at the next meeting, Nov 7th, the town is spoken of as Walla-Walla and the following proceeding is recorded as regards to the name: "On motion the town of Wioletpu was changed to Walla-Walla. (History of Southeastern Wash Page 115) By act of the Territorial legislature, approved January 11, 1862, Walla Walla City was regularly ~~incorporated~~ incorporated (Meany)

Walla Walla, a town at the mouth of the Walla Walla river in the southeastern part of Walla Walla county occupied the site of the first or old Fort Walla Walla. The name means the same as the Nez Perce word Walla Walla but is in the Walla Walla language (Rev. Myron Edward Eells in American Anthropologist for January, 1892.) (Many\*)

Wanicut, a town ~~in Okanogan county~~ and lake in the north central  
part of Okanogan county, are supposed to have been named in honor of  
a government surveyor named George Wanicut. The name has been  
spelled many ways. (Eugene F. Wehe of Oroville in Names MSS Letter 582)  
(Meany )

Wapato, a town in the central part of Yakima county, was named Oct.  
24, 1902 (Postmaster at Wapato in Names MSS Letter 549) The word in  
the Chinook Jargon means "potato."-(Meany)

Ward, a postoffice for the St. Regis Mission School and Sacred Heart academy in the west central part of Stevens County. The original name of the postoffice was Goodwin (J.A. Meyers of Meyers Falls in names MSS Letter 519) It was named in 1904 for Thomas Ward who died in that year. (R. Tarragno in Names MSS Letter 608) (Meany)



Warden, a town in the southeastern part of Grant County was named for a heavy stockholder in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railway Company (H.R. Williams, vice president of the company in Names MSS Letter 530 (Meany))

Warner, a railroad station in the northeastern part of Whitman county, was named for William Warner, a merchant of Oakesdale who was instrumental in getting the siding built and who erected the first grain warehouse at the siding in 1898 (E.J. Tramill of Oakesdale in Names ISS Letter 179 (Meany))

Warwick, a town in the southwestern part of Klickitat county, was named for W.S. Warwick a former~~s~~ sheriff of the county~~y~~ who owned a ranch at that place(L.C. Gilman in Names MSS Letter 590)(Meany)

Washtunna, a town in the southeastern part of Adams county was named for the lake in a coulee in the east central part of Franklin county. The lake was named for a Palouse Indian chief. For a time the railroad station sign-boards for Kahlotus and Washtucna were interchanged. Kahlotus is located near the lake, 12 m les west of Washtucna.)The Washtucna Enterprise in Names MSS ,etter 386) (Meany)



Wauconda, a town in the east central part of Okanogan county was  
named for a town in Oregon (Merrill ' Rowe in Names SS Letter 313 (Meany)

Waukee, a railroad station in the east central part of Adams county  
was named from the last syllables of Milwaukee (L.C. Gilman in names  
MSS Letter 590(Meany))

"ave~~r~~ly, a town in the southeastern part of S pokane county was  
named in May 1879 by Saville Farnsworth and F red Buckmaster  
after their f~~o~~ former home town in Iowa. (Postmaster at Waverly in  
names MSS Letter 475 (Meany(

Wawawai, a town in the south central part of Whitman county, gets its name from an Indian word said to mean council ground (John Knight in Names MSS Letter 225) (Meany



Weber, a town in the northwestern part of Adams county was named on July 31, 1902 in honor of Jacob Weber, first resident in that locality (Jacob Weber Postmaster in Names "SS Letter 537 (Meany)

Wehesville, an old mining camp in the north central part of Okanogan county, was named for Colonel A.M. W Wehe, owner of mining property there (Postmaster at Loomis in Names MSS letter 264) Meany)

"enas, a creek, valley and village in the north central part of Yakima county derived the Indian name from that first charted for the creek by Capt. George B. McClellan in August 1853(Pacific Railroad Reports Vol I Pages 377-389(The Spelling there is "enass.

Wenatchee, the flourishing county seat of Chelan county, a lake, river, mountains and a national Forest all wear this name from the Indian language. As early as 1805-6 when Lewis and Clark were exploring and naming the Columbia Valley they heard of the Wenatchee River and the Indians living along its banks. They recorded both under the name Wahnaache. The treaty concluded with the Yakima Nation, Article X: There is also reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by this treaty for the use and benefit of the aforesaid confederated tribes and bands a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square situated at the forks of the Pisuouse or Wenatshapam river and known as the Wenatshapam fishery (Charles J. Kappler, Indian affairs Vol II Page 701) The tribes and bands participating in that



treaty included Pisuouse and Wenatshapam. The Bureau of American Ethnology says that Wenatchi is from a Yakima Indian word meaning river issuing from a canyon referring to a band of Pisuows who lived on the river now known as Wenatchee. The river was often charted as Pisuouse or Pischous which as shown was the name of another confederated band with the Yaki as when the treaty was signed.