THURSTON COUNTY PLACE NAMES:
A HERITAGE GUIDE

NOVEMBER 1992

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This commission was organized in 1984 and members are appointed by the Thurston County Commissioners to act as general advisors on matters of history and historic preservation. In addition, the Historic Commission endeavors to increase awareness of local heritage, supports the research and preservation of county histories and identifies and promotes the preservation of historic resources that represent the county’s cultural heritage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

Naming is one of the most important endeavors undertaken by humans and is an action which is very fundamental to our nature. When citizens set out to establish a name for a geographic place, they consider it a very serious business, although it becomes evident that names are neither static nor final once applied. Succeeding generations tend to change the names applied to their surroundings, not out of lack of respect, but due to a lack of knowledge of names that have already been applied. In this volume we took care to record alternate and variant names for features to acknowledge previous names and name origins.

The original names for places and geographic features in this county were applied by the native peoples. Native American names are often descriptions of a place rather than a name. Two important sources of this information were the manuscripts and writings of T.T. Waterman, an anthropologist working in the 1920s, and the work of Cecelia Svinth Carpenter, Indian historian and enrolled member of the Nisqually Tribe. Wherever possible we have included Native American place names and their meanings. Names applied by the native peoples of this area are shown in italics, and the source of the information is cited.

Chinook Street, Squaw Point, and Treaty Tree are names derived from connections to Indian associations with places but are not names applied to places by Indians of Thurston County themselves; we have not considered them Indian names. Six names, including the name Skookumchuck, are from the Chinook jargon. Robert Hitchman has said that Chinook names are found only in Washington and Oregon.

Naming is a fluid and evolving undertaking. The chronology of the naming of Dofflemyer Point demonstrates this. T.T. Waterman recorded that the promontory called Dofflemyer Point was designated by the Indians Tce Eite a al't, "house-pits." In 1841, Lt. Commander Charles Wilkes named the point for James Brown, a carpenter's mate with the U.S. Exploring Expedition. Still later the point became known for Isaac Dofflemyer, a landowner on the point. A name proposed by developer P.P. Carroll in 1904 was Harriman City. Local usage briefly designated the point Allen's Point for another early settler of the area. The enduring name has been Dofflemyer Point.

Two early exploring expeditions led by George Vancouver and Charles Wilkes applied names to some features in Thurston County. Vancouver gave us Puget Sound and Rainier for Mount Rainier. Wilkes left thirteen names for features in the county, including the names of Budd, Eld, and Totten inlets. The commissioned geological surveys of the 1840s and 1850s and the railroad surveys of the 1850s resulted in names, some of which are Independence, Salmon Creek, and the Black Hills.
Through the decades, the establishment of place names in Thurston County has been primarily an action of honoring pioneers, settlers and landowners. By far most of the place names and names for geographical features are derived from the names of persons who lived at or near the area. In this place name history, 191 out of 526 entries are for places named for or by people. Butler Cove and Percival Landing are such names. The second largest grouping is of names derived from natural features or from descriptions of the places. Sunrise Beach, Sleepy Creek, and Sandy Point are descriptive names, Mallard Cove, Mound Prairie, and Coal Bank are names coming from natural features.

To study place name origins is to undertake a study of the history of an area. The two great chroniclers of Washington State place names, Edmund Meany and Robert Hitchman, each speak about the importance of their knowledge of Northwest history in producing their works on place name origins. The facts behind a place name can often be determined based on land ownership records, legislative action, or postal history. Folklore and "local knowledge" often produce the most interesting accounts of place names. Robert Hitchman has said, "A lot of it borders on folklore, ... Unfortunately the best stories relating to place names often aren't true, but some are and they are fun." An example of an enduring local legend is the origin of "Maytown" which is ascribed to Joseph Shelly, who is quoted as saying, "Well, it may become a town, and it may not, so I'll call it Maytown." Robert Hitchman has recorded that the name Maytown was given by Isaac Noe for his former home in Maytown, Kentucky. In this listing, 17 names were given to places in honor of other towns or states.

Thurston County, Washington, is named for a man who never set foot within its boundaries. Samuel Royal Thurston was honored by having a newly created county in Oregon Territory named for him, in part because of the modesty of one of this county's most prominent and active citizens, Michael Troutman Simmons. In 1851, citizens proposed a new county for Oregon Territory, and petitioned for the county to be called "Simmons." Michael T. Simmons called for an amendment to the legislation and instead proposed the name "Thurston" as a memorial to Samuel Thurston who died in returning home from his duties as the first delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory. As it turns out Michael Troutman Simmons is not directly memorialized in present day by any geographic feature in Thurston County, although his name was given to Simmons Inlet, now part of Capitol Lake, and to Simmons Lake, now called Ken Lake. Descendants of the Simmons family have been honored by the name given to Simmons Creek. Michael Troutman Simmons is well known to residents of Thurston County as one of the most active and well-regarded pioneer citizens. While his name does not appear on a geographic feature in Thurston County, his contribution to the history of the county is known and remembered.
The citizens of Thurston County can look forward to a continuing tradition of naming geographic features and finding new ways to use the historical names which are connected to places in the county. The Thurston County Historic Commission is committed to that effort.

A note on using this book:

The Thurston County Historic Commission undertook the project of compiling a book on county place names to aide historic researchers. It is part of the commission’s mission to educate the community about county history. It was decided to use the standard geographic descriptions of section, township, and range to locate places in the county. For each entry, the current name is given followed by the geographic description with Section, Township, and Range numbers, ending with the initials, W.M. which refer to the Willamette Meridian, described in the text with its own entry. A large map of Thurston County is provided for readers to help locate each place named. Within each entry, an attempt was made to locate the place with additional geographic information wherever possible. Information on the name origin is given, followed by alternate or variant names and the sources of the information. Finally a "See" or "See also" reference is provided to lead the reader to associated names or places.

The Commission has included additional information in the form of appendices on the Donation Land Claims of Thurston County and the cemeteries and granges located here. A full bibliography of sources used and consulted for the work is attached. Citations in the text refer to publications or articles found in the bibliography.

The Commission intends that this work on county places names will continue to evolve and grow as additional information becomes available. In this first compilation, many published works were consulted and well-known local persons were consulted. The Commission expects to continue to uncover valuable information about place name origins. To encourage that endeavor a form is provided for that purpose.

A special thanks is due to Gary Fuller Reese of Pierce County whose draft information on Thurston County place names provided a starting place for the work which is published here.

THURSTON COUNTY
PLACE NAMES
ADAMS CREEK  Section 25, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Adams Creek rises in a spring and flows to Gull Harbor on Budd Inlet. It is named for the Eugene Adams family who lived near the creek.

ALDER LAKE  Sections 9, 16, 20, T15N, R4E, W.M.

Alder Lake was created when the Alder Dam was built on the Nisqually River in 1945. Alder Dam inundated much of the narrow strip of land along the river at the extreme southeast end of Thurston County.

The lake covers land in three counties, with 1,117.6 acres in Thurston County, 124 acres in Lewis County and 1,689.6 acres in Pierce County. The reservoir and dam were named for the community of Alder in Pierce County. Alder was named by Martin Hotes for the many western red alder trees in the area. See also: LaGrande Dam.

ALLAN COVE  Section 10, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This cove is on Nisqually Reach, north of Andrew's Beach. The origin of the name is unknown.

ALLEN'S POINT  Section 14, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Allen's Point is an early name for Dofflemyer Point at Boston Harbor. It was named for James and Jane Allen who had a Donation Land Claim of 160 acres which was filed on December 15, 1854. The point is mentioned as the site where Benjamin F., the infant son of Isaac Dofflemyer died. (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 374.) See: Dofflemyer Point.

ALLISON SPRINGS  Section 18, T18N, R2W, W.M.

These springs in the McLane area are a water source for the City of Olympia. Charles Allison formerly owned the springs.

ANDREW'S BEACH  Sections 10, 15, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This beach is on Nisqually Reach, between Dogfish Bight and Mill Bight, at the end of Andrew's Beach Road. The origin of the name is unknown.

ARNOLD LAKE  Section 17, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This lake, located at the intersection of Highway 101 and the Evergreen State College Parkway, was originally about ten acres in size, but freeway construction filled in nearly half of it. The Evergreen State College Parkway bridges the east end. The lake was named for Charles and Anna Arnold who settled on the property in the 1890s.
ATHENS BEACH  Section 22, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This beach is at the north end of Cooper Point on the west shore of Budd Inlet. Athens was a name given by J.R. Chaplin to a utopian community he envisioned at Athens Beach in 1900 where he platted the site for a college to be called the People’s University. The college operated for a few years, 1902-1904. The community of Athens Beach now consists of a housing area on Cooper Point in northwest Thurston County.

BAIRD COVE  Section 4, T19N, R1W, W.M.

Baird Cove is southeast of Johnson Point in northern Thurston County. The cove was named for Edmund Baird, an associate of Claude Poncin of Seattle, who purchased land south of the Poncin estate in 1905. The cove was the site of a ferry landing for the Taylor Bay ferry which ran from Longbranch to Johnson Point.

BAKERS  Section 34, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This post office was established on October 18, 1858 near Scatter Creek by Caleb Baker. It was two to three miles east of Rochester. The post office was discontinued on July 22, 1863. (Ramsey, Postmarked Washington: Thurston County, page 43.)

BAKERS PRAIRIE  Sections 27, 34, T16N, R3W, W.M.

North and east of Rochester, Bakers Prairie was named for Caleb B. and Fanny Baker who arrived in Washington Territory in July, 1853. They claimed 320 acres at the prairie as a Donation Land Claim.

Ayers Hill on the east side of Olympia was named for William N. Ayers, who had a Donation Land Claim of 160 acres, filed on October 24, 1854. "We at one time took up a homestead of 160 acres on Ayers Hill, joining Swan’s donation claim." (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 94.)
BALD HILL  Sections 3, 4, T15N, R1E, W.M.

This Bald Hill lies south of the town of Rainier between Baumgard Hill and Miller Hill north of Skookumchuck Lake.

BALD HILL  Section 2, T15N, R3E, W.M.

A second Bald Hill, elevation 2,026 feet, is located in the Bald Hills in southeastern Thurston County east of Bald Hill Lake.

BALD HILLS T15N, R3E, W.M.

A range of hills in southeast Thurston County. The highest peak in the range, elevation 2,984, is an unnamed hill on the Lewis-Thurston County line adjacent to Alder Lake. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 505.)

BALD HILL LAKE  Sections 4, 5, T15N, R3E, W.M.

A lake named for the Bald Hills located 11-1/2 miles southeast of Yelm. It covers 44 acres with a maximum depth of 15 feet and drains to the Nisqually River.

BARNES LAKE  Section 34, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Barnes Lake, south of Tumwater, covers 14 acres and drains into Percival Creek, west of Tumwater. The lake is named for Nelson Barnes, former mayor of Tumwater who owned a slaughter house on the lake. Nelson and Anna Barnes arrived in Washington Territory in August, 1850 and proved on a Donation Land Claim of 619 acres in 1852. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 81.)

BASS LAKE  Section 32, T16N, R3E, W.M.

This lake is just east of Elbow Lake in southeast Thurston County. It varies in size from four to six acres and has a maximum depth of ten feet. It is named for the fish found in the lake.

BAUMGARD HILL  Section 33, T16N, R1E, W.M.

Located near Vail in south central Thurston County, this hill is 1,758 feet high. The origin of the name is unknown.
BEATTY CREEK  Sections 2, 11, T17N, R3W, W.M.

The creek rises on the east side of the Black Hills in Capitol State Forest and flows southeast, joining Lane Creek before flowing north into Puget Sound. Daniel C. Beatty (Beaty) arrived in the territory in 1853 and claimed 160 acres on the creek. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 47.)

BEAVER  Section 15, T17N, R2W, W.M.

A post office was established at Beaver in 1859. One of the 12 families it served was the C.P. Judson family. (Ramsey, page 43.)

BEAVER CREEK  Section 10, T16N, R2W, W.M.

This creek is an eastern tributary of the Black River, flowing through Littlerock.

BELMORE  Sections 5, 7, T17N, R2W, W.M.

A post office was established at Belmore in 1895 and moved to Olympia in 1897. Belmore was on the Northern Pacific Railroad, about six miles southwest of Tumwater. (Ramsey, page 86.) Blankenship mentions a graveyard at Belmore. (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 105.)

BIG FISHTRAP  Section 7, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This inlet is on the east side of Dana Passage in Puget Sound. Indians built traps of wood and brush across portions of the inlet to catch fish, giving the inlet its name. Little Fishtrap is an inlet to the south and Fishtrap Beach is between the two inlets. See also: Little Fishtrap.

BIG LARCH MOUNTAIN  Section 2, T17N, R4W, W.M.

The highest peak in the Black Hills of Capitol Forest, elevation 2,659 feet, Big Larch Mountain is just one foot higher than Capitol Peak. The origin of the name is unknown.

BIG SLOUGH  Section 23, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This slough is on the west side of the Nisqually Delta and is the largest of several tideflat areas along the shores of Nisqually Reach in Puget Sound. A large area including the slough is a mud flat at low tide and is a major feature of Tolmie State Park.

BIG TYKLE COVE  Section 28, T19N, R2W, W.M.

An alternate name for Tykle Cove. See: Tykle Cove.

BIGelow LAKE  Section 12, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This lake is two miles northeast of Olympia near the west side of South Bay. It is nearly 14 acres and has a maximum depth of 15 feet. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)
BLACK HILLS Sections 19, 31, 34, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This series of hills begins three miles southwest of Olympia. The highest peak, Big Larch Mountain rises 2,659 feet. The hills comprise all of the Capitol State Forest. The hills are named for the Black River.

These hills are mentioned in the Treaty with the S'klallam Indians, January 26, 1855, and they are shown on the Map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, 1857. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 20.)

J.C. Rathbun notes, "In May, 1857 a party of four men started out with a pack horse to explore the Black Hills in the western part of the county." (Rathbun, History of Thurston County, page 37.)
The name Black Hills was proposed but not adopted for a post office to serve the Mason County Logging Company and the Mumby Lumber and Shingle Company operations. The post office was officially named Bordeaux for Thomas and Joseph Bordeaux who began logging operations in the Black Hills in 1887. (Ramsey, page 90.) See also: Bordeaux.

BLACK LAKE  Sections 6, 7, 31, 32, T17N, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The largest natural lake in the county, Black Lake is southwest of Olympia. It drains to the south via the Black River which joins the Chehalis River. It is 576.1 acres in size with a maximum depth of forty feet. Elevation is 126 feet.

The lake is named for its dark water and is the major source of the Black River. Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes called the lake Sa-chal and Isaac Stevens called it Satchall in reports written for the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1854. The lake was also named Scaadchet Lake, in the Journal of John Work.

George Gibbs called it Satchall in a report written for the Pacific Railroad Reports in 1854.

BLACK RIVER  T15N-T17N, R2W-R5W, W.M.

The Black River flows southwest from Black Lake and joins the Chehalis River south of Oakville in Grays Harbor County. It is an important river to the Chehalis Indians and flows through the Chehalis Reservation. The river continues to be used by the tribe as ancestral fishing grounds. Indian names have been recorded as Scaadchet, Sa-chal, and Satchet.

The river is mentioned in the Journal of John Work, 1824, and was known by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, by the name Sachal, a variant spelling of Sa-chal. Saht-sall. (Gibbs, map 1853.)

BLAKE WOODS  Sections 16, 17, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Blake Woods are immediately west of the Nisqually River, approximately four miles from its mouth near Lost Lake. The origin of the name is unknown.

BLOODY RUN  Sections 4, 8, T15N, R1E, W.M.

This creek rises in the Bald Hills and flows southwest to the Skookumchuck River at the Skookumchuck Dam. The origin of the name is unknown.

BLOOMS DITCH  Sections 29, 30, 34, 35, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This waterway is near Scott and Pitman Lakes in southern Thurston County and flows west to the Black River. The origin of the name is unknown.
BLOSSOM VALLEY Section 9, T16N, R2W, W.M.

A valley located west of Bucoda along the Blossom Valley Road in southwest Thurston County. The origin of the name is unknown.

BLUMAUER Section 31, T16N, R1W, W.M.

A post office was established in February 1910, at Blumauer and discontinued in October 1910. It was located at one of the sawmills of the Blumauer Lumber company owned by Solomon and Isaac Blumauer. The sawmill was two miles south of Tenino and two miles north of Bucoda. (Ramsey, page 97.)

"The Blumauer brothers were pioneer merchants in the Tenino-Bucoda area. Ike Blumauer also operated a lumber mill located at the foot of the hill about where the Blumauer Road and the Crowder Road intersect." (Art Dwelley, Ms.)

BLUMAUER HILL Section 29, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This hill, elevation 997 feet, is located southeast of Tenino. It was named for Solomon and Isaac Blumauer. See: Blumauer.

BOGNOR STREET, TENINO, Section 19, T16N, R1W, W.M.

"This street in the town of Tenino is named after the home town in southern England of William Ragless, who platted and developed the northern and eastern part of Tenino in the 1890s. Many of Tenino's street names came from Ragless, who apparently liked English names and American heroes (Bognor, Sussex, Lincoln, Garfield, Custer, etc.)" (Art Dwelley, Ms.)

BORDEAUX Section 5, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This townsite in western Thurston County was named for Thomas and Joseph Bordeaux who arrived in the Black Hills region in 1887. In 1900, they started a large sawmill operation, the Mumby Lumber and Shingle Company, around which the community of Bordeaux grew. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 25.) The town was abandoned by 1941 when the timber supply was exhausted. Bordeaux was on the north side of Mill Creek five miles north of Rochester. A post office operated from 1903 to 1942 at Bordeaux.
BOSTON HARBOR Sections 11, 14, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This community in northeast Thurston County was platted and named in 1907 by C.D. Hillman, a Seattle real estate developer. (An earlier development on Dofflemeyer Point at Boston Harbor was named Harriman City.) The site was considered excellent for industrialization. A post office was established at Boston Harbor on September 26, 1908, and was closed August 31, 1910. (Ramsey, page 95.)

A bay of the same name stretches from Dofflemeyer Point to Dover Point at the entrance to Dana Passage.

Native American Name: 'The point east of the beautiful crescent-shaped cove known as Boston Harbor Y I x u l a ' l t i "Sandhill - crane's house."' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography. Mss.) See also: Harriman City
BRAIL CREEK  Sections 29, 30, T17N, R2E, W.M.

This creek is a southern tributary of the Nisqually River near Yelm. It is named for George Brail, who had a Donation Land Claim of 320 acres, filed April 1, 1851.

BROWNS POINT  Section 15, T19N, R2W, W.M.

The point is at the northern entrance to Budd Inlet. The U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841 named Browns Point for James B. Brown, a carpenter's mate on one of the ships of the expedition. Browns Point is now known as Dofflemyer Point, location of a small lighthouse built in 1934. It replaced a light pole at the site. See also: Dofflemyer Point.

BROWN'S WHARF  Section 4, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Located just south of Butler Cove, two miles north of Olympia. The wharf is named for Benjamin F. and Mary Olney Brown who had a Donation Land Claim of 320 acres near the area, filed on March 6, 1866. The wharf was used for several years by the Coast survey schooner, Fauntleroy as a place to winter. Vessels which were too large to dock at Percival Landing would use the wharf. (Works Progress Administration, Told By the Pioneers, Volume 2, page 51-52.) "Brown's Wharf was built in 1875 through a special levy from the city. The wharf enabled Pacific Transportation Steamers to call at Olympia. To connect sea and rail transport, a short logging railroad was built to the wharf in 1883, but the wharf did not prove financially viable." (Newell, Rogues, Buffoons, and Statesmen, page 77.)

Mary Olney Brown, wife of Benjamin Brown, was a writer, nurse, and women's suffragist. State Capital Museum Photograph.

BUCODA  Section 12, T15N, R2W, W.M.

The town of Bucoda, elevation 254 feet, in south central Thurston County, was incorporated July 7, 1910. The area was first pioneered by Aaron Webster in 1854. Webster used water from the Skookumchuck River to operate a sawmill there in 1857. About 1859, Oliver Shead purchased the Webster farm.

Early view of Bucoda. Photograph courtesy of Neil Corcoran.
and named the community Seatco, an Indian word for "ghost" or "devil." Coal was discovered nearby and mines were developed. The Washington Territorial Penitentiary was established at Seatco in 1878. Prisoners worked in the mines, and there was unfavorable publicity surrounding the mining business conducted there. In 1890, the Washington legislature changed the name to Bucoda for the first syllables of the names of the three principals in the mining business. They were James M. Buckley, Samuel Coulter, and John B. David. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 30.) See also: Seatco.

**BUCK RIDGE** Section 34, T18N, R4W, W.M.

This landform is located in the Capitol Forest near the north fork of Porter Creek. The origin of the name is unknown.

**BUDD INLET** T19N, R2W, W.M.

A wide, navigable body of water extending north from Olympia about six miles to Boston Harbor. The inlet is shallow at its southern end and requires dredging of a channel for waterborne commerce. Budd Inlet was named by Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes for Thomas A. Budd acting master of the Peacock and a member of the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841. Budd was appointed a midshipman on February 2, 1829. He resigned his commission on April 29, 1853. He rejoined the United States Navy in 1861 and was killed in action March 22, 1862, during the Civil War. (Callahan, page 88.) In recent years, the inlet has also been called Olympia Harbor. See also: Olympia Harbor.

**BURNS COVE** Section 27, T19N, R3W, W.M.

The cove on the south side of Totten Inlet on the Mason-Thurston County line was named for Jolson and Henry Burns who arrived on the cove in 1870s.

**BURNS LAKE (Reservoir)** Section 27, T19N, R3W, W.M.

This lake was formed by a small dam on Burns Cove. It is a six-acre pond with a maximum depth of eight feet of fresh water. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)

**BURNS LAKE** Section 25, 36, T18N, R2W, W.M.

See: Ward Lake.

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1856 Harbor Survey on Budd Inlet. Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries, Negative No. UW 11313.
BURNS POINT Section 27, T19N, R3W, W.M.

A point on Totten Inlet at Oyster Bay named for Jolson and Henry Burns. Native American Name: T’u E b E’x “/ . "goose berries." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.) See: Burns Cove

BUSH Section 12, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Bush was a community four miles south of Olympia. It was named for George Washington Bush who arrived in the area in 1845 as part of the Simmons party and who settled on the prairie. George and Isabella James Bush were granted a 640-acre Donation Land Claim as the result of a petition to Congress in 1854. As a mulatto, Bush was restricted from owning land in Oregon Territory and had to petition congress for a land grant.

BUSH LAKE

An alternate name for Trails End Lake. It was named for the pioneer Bush family of Bush Prairie. See: Trails End Lake.

BUSH MOUNTAIN Section 33, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This hill has an elevation of 500 feet and is located between Black Lake and Troper Lake. It is named for a housing development located on the hill.

BUSH PRAIRIE Sections 12, 13, 14, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This prairie four miles south of Olympia was named for George Washington Bush, the first settler. George and Isabella’s children were William Owen, Joseph Talbot, Riley Bailey, Henry Sandford, and Jackson January. The prairie once produced grains and cereals of wheat, rye, oats, barley and grasses for which William Owen won a medal at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. (Miller, Southwestern Washington, page 109.)

"Nisqually Name for Bush Prairie is Kā - ag." (Carpenter, TRS.)

BUSHMAN LAKE Section 28, T17N, R1W, W.M.

The lake is in central Thurston County nine miles southeast of Olympia. It covers 40 acres with a depth of 30 feet. Evelyn and Harry Bushman owned a farm which included the lake. They introduced Louisiana frogs into the area, which were locally called "The Bushman Frogs." (Daily Olympian, September 3, 1972, page 2.) The lake is now known as Tempo Lake, with an alternate name of Post Lake. See: Tempo Lake.

One of the original homes on Bush Prairie. Henderson House Museum Photograph.
BUTES PRAIRIE  Section 15, T16N, R2W, W.M.

This is the name given to Mound Prairie by the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841 under Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes. The name acknowledges the mounds or buttes located there. See: Mound Prairie.

BUTLER COVE  Section 4, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Butler Cove is on the west shore of Budd Inlet in Puget Sound. It was named for John L. Butler who had a Donation Land Claim of 640 acres in the upland area of the cove. Butler was born in Boston in 1827 and came to Puget Sound in 1850. He was divorced from his wife, Artemitia on November 17, 1854. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 2.) During the 1920s the area was developed in conjunction with the Olympia Golf and Country Club as a residential district.

The cove is also notable as the place where a young chief of the Haida Kake Indians from Queen Charlotte Islands was killed in a dispute that was believed to have led to the murder of Isaac N. Ebey some months later on Whidbey Island as the Northern Indians obtained revenge.

Native American Name: "Place on the shoreline on the south side of Butler's Cove, W E d w a's, "cougar". One of these animals was swimming here in the myth period, and was changed into a rock." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

BUTTERBALL COVE  Section 23, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This cove is on the east side of Johnson Point facing Nisqually Reach. The origin of the name is unknown.

CAIN ROAD  Section 24, 25, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Named for Charles Cain who lived on the forested land in 1920. A county road was put through in 1958.

CAPITOL LAKE  Section 15, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The lake is west of the State Capitol campus from which it received its name. It is listed as being 306 acres in size with a maximum depth of 30 feet. Capitol Lake was created by damming the estuary of the Deschutes River as it joins Budd Inlet in Puget Sound. The former mudflats were converted into a lake surrounded by a series of parks. The lake was dammed in 1951 and developed in the 1960s. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)

Before the dam was put in, dredging allowed accommodation of small vessels at the docks at the upper end of the lake which at one time was called Simmons Inlet. A shipping channel accommodated the Schmidt brewery and docks until the early 20th century.

"At that time the Olympia Oyster beds covered the area now known as Capitol Lake, claimed in Territorial days by the Chinese, and (the beds) also (covered) the area on both sides of the Bay, extending north to Priest Point Park, formerly claimed by the Indians." (Steele, The Rise and Decline of the Olympia Oyster, page 33.) See also: Simmons Inlet.
CAPITOL LAKE PARK  Section 23, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The park is on the east and north sides of Capitol Lake and is separated from Budd Inlet by a dam and spillway.

Edmund Sylvester, one of the founders of Olympia, donated ten acres of land for the State Capitol in Capitol Park on which are located the executive mansion and the State Capitol buildings. (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, p 248.)

CAPITOL PEAK  Section 12, T17N, R3W, W.M.

Capitol Peak is one of the highest hills in Capitol State Forest and is located near the Thurston-Grays Harbor County line. The peak has an elevation of 2,657 feet.

CAPITOL SQUARE  Section 14, T18N, R2W, W.M.

An early name for Sylvester Park in Olympia. (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 248.) See: Sylvester Park.

CAPITOL STATE FOREST  T16N-T18N, R3W, R4W, W.M.

The forest consists of 71,637 acres of second and third growth timber in the Black Hills region of Western Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties. In 1933, the State Forest Land Board purchased some 33,000 acres of burned-over, logged-off land and over the years increased its holdings to 71,637 acres. Begun as a reforestation project by the Department of Natural Resources, the land is now in a multi-use status. It was dedicated as a public access area on August 13, 1967.

CARLYON BEACH  Section 33, T20N, R2W, W.M.

This waterfront area is at the northern tip of Hunter Point. It was developed by Fred Carlyon as the Carlyon Beach Resort which operated from 1927 to 1959 as a fishing spot for salmon. (Stevenson, Olympiana, page 27.)

Carlyon Avenue in Olympia is also named for Fred Carlyon.

Native American Name: "The small cove next east of Sand Point (between Sand Point and Cushman's Point), B l a b a t c u s, "where there are shags." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

CARPENTER ROAD  Section 27, 35, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This road runs southerly from Hawks Prairie Road NE to Mullen Road SE. Named for George Carpenter who owned a store and was the first postmaster in Lacey in the 1891.

CASE ROAD  Section 32, T17N, R2W, Sections 5, 8, 18, 19, 30, 36, T16N, R2W, W.M.

Case Road runs from 113th Avenue SW just south of Tumwater, parallel to Interstate 5, to 183rd Avenue SW. It is named for Lawton Case who had a Donation Land Claim in the area.

CAT LAKES  Section 9, T17N, R1E, W.M.

These lakes are on the Ft. Lewis Reserve in an area of wetlands. The origin of the name is unknown.
CEDAR FLATS Section 22, T18N, R3W, W.M.

Cedar Flats is a region in the extreme northeast corner of Capitol State Forest at the west end of Cedar Flats Road. Mud Bay Logging Company’s Camp 1 was located here.

CEDAR FLATS CREEK Sections 25, 26, T18N, R3W, W.M.

This creek flows east from the southern portion of the Cedar Flats area and joins McLane Creek where it crosses Delphi Road at the intersection with McKenzie Road. The easterly section of the creek is known as Swift Creek. See also: Swift Creek.

CENTRALIA CANAL Sections 34, 35, T17N, R2E, W.M.

The canal is also called Centralia Diversion Canal. It is nine miles long and connects a dam site to the powerhouse seven miles down stream on the Nisqually River. (Carpenter, TRS.)

CENTRALIA DAM Section 1, T16N, R2E, W.M.

Built in 1930 and enlarged in 1955, the dam is at river mile 26.2 on the Nisqually River, upstream from McKenna. A transmission line from the Dam extends 27 miles southward to City of Centralia. (Carpenter, TRS.)

CHAIN HILL

A variant spelling for Chein Hill. See: Chein Hill.

CHAMBERS LAKE Sections 20, 29, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This lake borders the City of Lacey. Originally one lake, it is now divided into two segments by a 120-foot channel. Little Chambers Lake is 49.1 acres, and Chambers Lake is 72.5 acres. The Panorama City retirement community now surrounds the lake on the east side. Little Chambers Prairie and the lake are named for the pioneer Chambers family who arrived in 1846. The name Russell Lake has occasionally been used for this lake. See also: Chambers Prairie.
CHAMBERS PRAIRIE  T17N, R1W, W.M.

This large prairie is five miles southeast of Olympia. It took its name from the Chambers family. Thomas M. Chambers settled there in the fall of 1847 having crossed the plains from Missouri with his family of six sons and two daughters. Thomas M. Chambers, David Chambers, Andrew J. Chambers, and Thompson McLain Chambers and their families had Donation Land Claims on or near the prairie.

The prairie had a post office named for its location which was established on December 19, 1917. The post office changed its name to East Olympia on July 1, 1933. (Ramsey, page 103.)

"Land to the east of the prairie was once called Eaton’s Prairie for Charles H. [Nathan] Eaton." (Hitchman, page 43.)

Chambers Prairie was known as Kl-ko-minn by Native Americans. (Gibbs, map 1853.) A variant spelling was Il-cu-men. See also: Ilcumen.

CHAPMAN BAY  Section 16, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This bay on the west shore of Henderson Inlet is north of Woodard Bay. The origin of the name is unknown.

CHEEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION
Sections 11, 12, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The Chehalis Reservation covers 4,225 acres most of which is in Grays Harbor County. It is located 30 miles south of Olympia on the Thurston and Grays Harbor County line. It was established by Presidential Executive Order on July 8, 1864 with an adjustment on October 1, 1886. (Hitchman, page 44.) The reservation was named for the Chehalis Tribe.

"The Nisqually name for Chehalis Reserve: Tow-ow-it." (Carpenter, TRS.)

CHEHALIS RIVER  T15N, T16N, R2W, R3W, W.M.

This river rises in Pacific County and flows north and westerly through the extreme southwest corner of Thurston County, eventually flowing into Grays Harbor. The name is Indian in origin, and according to George Gibbs means "sand." The spelling Chi-he-lis, meaning "shifting sands" has been used. A total of 32 different spellings of Chehalis have been recorded. (Hitchman, page 44.) The name was first applied to a single Indian village at the entrance to Grays Harbor. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 43.) The Black River rises in Thurston County and flows into the Chehalis River, on the Chehalis Indian Reservation in Grays Harbor County. The river remains important to the Chehalis Tribe as a fishing site.

An earlier native name for the bay on the southeast side of Budd Inlet. It was called Cheet woot, or bear, for when "... the tide was up, the bare land somewhat resembled the silhouette of a bear ..." (Newell, Rogues, page 13.)

Alternate spelling: Schictwoot
CHEIN HILL Section 7, T16N, R1W, W.M.

"A hill on Old Highway 99 just north of Tenino. It is named after Charles Chein who had a farm there in the 1890s. Chein had been a saloon keeper in Olympia before moving to Tenino. The hill was one of the roughest sections of the old wagon road from Tenino to Olympia and was universally disliked by stagecoach and wagon drivers. It is also the alleged site of an ambush set by Leschi in an attempt to kill Governor Isaac Stevens during the Indian Wars. Local legend has it that Stevens took the Black River trail to Olympia and thwarted the Indian plan.\(\) (Art Dwelley, Ms.)

CHINOOK STREET (Olympia)

Chinook Street is the former designation for the section of Olympia near 4th and Columbia Streets. J.C. Rathbun notes, "Trade was mostly with the Indians, several hundred of them living on the eastern shore of the west arm of the bay. [Budd Inlet] Their section was called Chinook street, and their central wigwam [probably a longhouse] was near the present site of the Carleton House." (Rathbun, page 131.)

CLAM MOUNTAIN Section 22, T15N, R2E, W.M.

This formation, elevation 2,725 feet, is in southeast Thurston County at the Lewis County line. The origin of the name is unknown.

CLEAR LAKE Section 31, T16N, R3E, Section 6, T15N, R3E, W.M.

This lake lies ten miles southeast of Yelm and is roughly shaped like a triangle. It covers 172.8 acres with a depth of 25 feet, draining to the Nisqually River. The name derives from the clarity of the water. (Hitchman, page 50-51.)

CLEAR LAKE Sections 13, 14, 23, T16N, R1W, W.M.

McIntosh Lake north of the Tenino-Rainier highway is called Clear Lake on some Metsker County atlases. See: McIntosh Lake.

CLIFF POINT Section 8, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This point on the west side of Henderson Inlet is just south of Dickenson Point. The name origin is unknown.

CLOVERFIELD DRIVE Section 24, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This drive connecting to Carlyon Avenue in Olympia is located on land occupied by "Cloverfields." In 1914, Hazard Stevens, son of first Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens, developed a model dairy farm here called "Cloverfields." As the head of the Olympia Light and Power Company, he installed an all-electric barn and milking machines and scientifically fed and tested the Holsteins and Jerseys. In the 1930s the farm was divided into housing parcels.
CONNORS PRAIRIE Section 26, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This prairie is located directly north of Chambers Prairie near Lacey. Named for Joseph H. and Phoebe M. Connor who arrived in the territory in 1852 and claimed 315 acres of land on the prairie. Mr. Connor died in 1856 and the rest of the family had moved from the area by 1857. (Hitchman, page 54.)

COOPER POINT Section 10, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This sandy spit between Budd and Eld Inlets in Puget Sound was named by the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841 for John Cooper, an armorer in one of the crews. It was called Point Cooper on expedition maps. (Hitchman, page 55.) The spit extends over 20 feet from the visible shore and can be a hazard to boaters who do not consult their charts. Some maps call the point Mud Bay Spit.

Native American Name: "The long slender promontory known as Point Cooper, T c a'k w E b E k s. This word is said to mean "piled up promontory." Someone saw four seal piled up there, with a white one on top." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

COOPERS POTHOLE Section 32, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This lake is near Lake St. Clair. It lies in a kettle depression covering 4.9 acres with a depth of 25 feet. The origin of the name is unknown.

COUNTRYSIDE BEACH Section 28, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This beach is on the east side of Eld Inlet. Origin of the name is unknown.

COAL BANK Section 19, T16N, R1W, W.M.

The post office located at Tenino was called Coal Bank when it was established on April 17, 1860. Stephen Hodgden was the first postmaster. It was renamed Tenino on November 17, 1873. The name came from an outcropping of coal nearby. Sandstone made Tenino famous as a mining area. (Ramsey, page 44.)

"Coal Bank was also the name of the first school in the area and a county voting precinct in territorial days." (Art Dwelley, Ms.)

COINIMO Section 23, T16N, R1W, W.M.

A community between Tenino and Rainier. The Coinimo post office was established in 1888 and was renamed McIntosh in 1900. See also: McIntosh.

COLLARD WOODS Sections 35, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This woods area is on the Nisqually Reservation. The origin of the name is unknown.
COZY VALLEY  Sections 26, 27, T16N, R1W, W.M.
This small valley is east and south of Tenino. It is two miles southwest of McIntosh Lake. Scatter Creek rises in the hills south of the valley, and flows through the valley to the northwest. The origin of the name is unknown. See also: Scatter Creek.

CRAWFORD MOUNTAIN Section 26, T16N, R1W, W.M.
A peak, elevation 1,485 feet in south central Thurston County, east of Tenino, and south of McIntosh Lake, formerly named Holman Mountain. The origin of the name is unknown. See also: Holman Mountain.

CROOKED LAKE  Sections 8, 18, T18N, R3W, W.M.
An alternate name for Summit Lake. An 1875 GLO survey map designates Summit Lake in western Thurston County as Crooked Lake. See: Summit Lake

CROSBY BOULEVARD  Section 27, T18N, R2W, W.M.
Crosby Boulevard runs from Highway 101 in Tumwater up Tumwater Hill in the Sommerset Housing Development. It is named for Clanrick and Phoebe H. Crosby who had a Donation Land Claim of 640 acres filed on August 10, 1851. The Crosby House in the Tumwater Historic District is on the National Historic Register. See also: Tumwater Hill.

CROWDER ROAD  Section 31, T16N, R1W, W.M.
This road just south of Tenino is adjacent to the Reuben and Nancy Crowder Donation Land Claim. It is named for the pioneer couple.

CRYSTAL SPRING  Section 18, T17N, R2E, W.M.
This spring is near the Centralia Canal bordering Yelm. The origin of the name is unknown.

CUSHMAN POINT  Section 34, T20N, R2W, W.M.
Hunter Point on the northwest side of Eld Inlet was once called Cushman Point for Elizabeth Cushman who purchased land on the point in 1865. See: Hunter Point.

CUSHMAN ROAD  Section 26, T19N, R2W, W.M.
Cushman Road was named for Frank Cushman, Olympia City Police Chief and Deputy Sheriff of Thurston County. With a donkey engine for logging, he cleared the Cannery Ranch at Gull Harbor and Cushman Road in the 1920s.

DANA PASSAGE  T19N, R2W, W.M.
This passage forms the northwest boundary between Thurston and Mason Counties. Bordered on the west by Hartstene Island, the passage is notable for its swift tidal currents. It is named for James Dwight Dana, a mineralogist attached to the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841 under Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes.
DARLIN CREEK  Sections 15, 22, T17N, R3W, W.M.

Located in western Thurston County, this creek flows easterly to join Pants Creek and flow into Dempsey Creek. The origin of the name is unknown.

DE WOLF BIGHT  Section 24, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This cove is on Nisqually Reach between Nisqually Head and Sandy Point. The origin of the name is unknown.

DEEP LAKE  Section 3, T16N, R2W, W.M.

Situated 9.5 miles south of Olympia near Millersylvania State Park, the lake drains into Scott Lake and then by way of Beaver Creek to the Black River. Its maximum depth is 16 feet and it covers 66 acres. It was first called Drake Lake, but the name was changed in 1907. A variant name is Deep Drake Lake. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 509.) See also: Drake Lake

DELPHI  Section 11, T17N, R3W, W.M.

This community is west of Olympia near Capitol Forest. Dolcey Brown named the Delphi post office when it was founded. It means "place of the Gods." (Stevenson, Place Names, page 6.) The post office operated from November 30, 1892 to October 19, 1923. (Ramsey, page 84.)

Mud Bay Logging Company established operations in the Delphi area beginning in 1900 and had exhausted nearby timber supplies by 1919. Delphi Road runs north and south through much of the western half of the county and is also named for the community.

DEMPSEY CREEK  Sections 14, 22, T17N, R3W, W.M.

This creek rises in the Black Hills and flows easterly into the Black River. The origin of the name is unknown.

DESHUTES DAM  Section 14, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Deschutes Dam impounds the waters of the lower course of the Deschutes River to create Capitol Lake at Olympia. The dam was completed in 1951 and is twenty feet high, with a storage capacity of 4,300 acre feet of water. The building of the dam inundated Deschutes Waterway. (Inventory of Dams, page 113.)

DESHUTES FALLS  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

See: Tumwater Falls

Early view of Deschutes Falls. Photograph courtesy of Billy Cox.

DESCHUTES FALLS PARK Section 10, T15N, R3E, W.M.

This county park acquired in 1992 is located at a remote site at the end of Bald Hill Road, 13 miles southeast of Vail. At this point the Deschutes River is bounded by anthracite formed by a lava flow through the park. The Deschutes River flows through banks 10 to 15 feet high until reaching the first 15 feet high waterfall on the south bank forming a pool after the drop. The next cascade is a 30 foot fall which then levels off as the channel gradient decreases. The water passes after this fall through a 50 to 70 feet high gorge 400 feet long reaching a large basin. The water drops gradually through another gorge with banks 50 to 70 feet high before leaving the park.

DESCHUTES RIVER T15N-T18N, R1W, R2W, R1E-R3E W.M.

The Deschutes River rises in the southeast corner of the County and flows 23 miles northwest into Budd Inlet. The name is French in origin and means "waterfall" or "cataract" denoting the falls on the river. An earlier name was recorded as Schutes River. (Hitchman, page 70.) Also known as "Shoots River" in Hudson Bay Company correspondence.

There have been Indian names is several dialects for the river, Low-Hum, Pu-Kal-Bush, Pac-al-ups, dus-chut-wit, and Tu-wa-na-hi-ook. (Hitchman, page 70.)

"Nisqually word for the Deschutes River was P-Kal-ubsch." (Carpenter, TRS.) Pacalupa was an alternate spelling. (Attributed by J.C. Rathbun in his History of Thurston County, published 1898.) Tumchuck is "A Native American name for the falls at the mouth of the Deschutes River. The name means "Noisy Water."" (Trosper, New Market, page 50.)

DESCHUTES WATERWAY Sections 14, 22, 23, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Deschutes Waterway is the name of the channel dredged from the south end of Budd Inlet to the swamps below Tumwater Falls on the Deschutes River. The building of the dam in 1951 created Capitol Lake which inundated the waterway. The waterway was deep enough for ocean sailing vessels before the turn of the century, and later served the Olympia Brewery.
DICKENSON POINT  Section 6, T19N, R1W, W.M.

The point at the west entrance to Henderson Inlet on Dana Passage, eight miles north of Olympia, was named for Thomas Dickenson, a carpenter's mate with the U.S. Exploring Expedition in 1841. (Hitchman, page 85.) Many maps misspell the name as Dickerson Point.

Native American Name: "Dickerson Point, promontory at the west side of Henderson Inlet B 1 c - s a'x w a h, "where they jump." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

DICKERSON POINT

See: Dickenson Point

D'MILLER LAKE  Section 19, T18N, R1W, W.M.

D'Miller Lake is in Olympia near McKinley School. It varies in size from three to nine acres and is 25 feet deep. The origin of the name is unknown. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 512.)

DODGE PRAIRIE  Section 11, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Dodge Prairie was an early name for Miami or Mima Prairie in southwest Thurston County. Named for Bruce Dodge, an early settler on the prairie who came to the area in 1852. (Ramsey, page 85.) See: Mima Prairie

DOFFLEYER POINT  Section 14, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This landform is at the eastern entrance to Budd Inlet at Boston Harbor in north Thurston County. It is named for Isaac Doffleyer who was born in 1821 in Rockingham County, Virginia. He and his wife, Susan, arrived in Washington Territory in 1852. They had a 320 acre Donation Land Claim. This point may have been named Allen's Point for a brief time. In 1841, the U.S. Exploring Expedition named the point Brown's Point, for James B. Brown, a carpenter's mate. An early development on the point was named Harriman City.

Native American Name: "The promontory called Doffleyer Point and the outer end of Budd Inlet, T c E t e a a'lt "", "house - pits." The houses in this region, as described elsewhere contain pits and the site from which houses have vanished shown the depressions where the structures stood. The present site has evidently been occupied in fairly recent times, but not within the memory of my informants." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.) See also: Harriman City; Brown's Point.

DOGFISH BIGHT  Section 15, T19N, R1W, W.M.

A small inlet on the west side of Nisqually Delta, north of Sand Point. Named for the dogfish which are common in Puget Sound and were once caught for their oil content.
DOVER POINT  Section 25, T19N, R2W, W.M.

A point on the south shore of Dana Passage, between Henderson and Budd Inlets, in north central Thurston County. The origin of the name is unknown.

DRAKE LAKE  Section 3, T16N, R2W, W.M.

Drake Lake is an early name for Deep Lake located in south central Thurston County. The Lyman Drake family settled in the area. The name was changed to Deep Lake in 1907. See: Deep Lake.

DRAHAM STREET NE  Section 9, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This street branches off Carpenter Road NE at the northern border of Lacey. Named for Mark Draham who came from Michigan and was a logger and operator of the Mud Bay Logging Company. This was one of his logging roads. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 7.)

DREWRY LAKE

See: Trail's End Lake.

DUNLAP POND  Section 8 T15N, R2W, W.M.

This shallow two acre lake is 4-1/2 miles west of Bucoda and drains into Prairie Creek then to the Chehalis River. The origin of the name is unknown.

DUTERROW ROAD  Sections 12, 13, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This road is located in northeast Thurston County between Martin Way SW and Steilacoom Road. In 1939, the Denn Powder Company had a huge explosion near the area. The road is named for James Duterrow, who helped to clear it in 1942.

EAST BAY  Sections 11, 14, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The extreme south eastern portion of Budd Inlet is designated East Bay and is separated from the western portion of the inlet by the Port of Olympia property created on landfill in 1910-1911. The name first appeared when the Port of Olympia dredged a channel on the east side of Budd Inlet to provide for ocean going vessels to dock there. It is also called the East Waterway. See also: Budd Inlet; West Bay

EAST OLYMPIA  Section 17, T17N, R1W, W.M.

East Olympia is an area in central Thurston County bordered by Rich Road. In 1933, the Northern Pacific Railway changed its Chambers Prairie stop to East Olympia. This was the only Olympia stop on their main north to south railroad line. The post office established in 1917 as Chambers Prairie also changed to East Olympia that year. (Ramsey, page 108.)

EATON CREEK  Sections 6, 7, 18, T17N, R1E, W.M.

Eaton Creek flows northerly into Lake St. Clair. It is named for Nathan Eaton. See also: Eaton Prairie.
ELBOW LAKE Sections 29, 32, T16N, R3E, W.M.

This lake covers 36 acres to a depth of 15 feet. It is located in the southeast area of the county, and is named for its angled shape. Acquired in 1974, county owned Elbow Lake Park is located on the lakeshore.

ELBOW LAKE CREEK Sections 28, 29, T16N, R3E, W.M.

This creek rises at Elbow Lake and flows east to the Nisqually River. See also: Elbow Lake.

ELD INLET T18N, T19N, R2W, R3W, W.M.

Eld Inlet is one of the southern arms of Puget Sound, nine miles long with a width one-half to one mile. The southwest part of the inlet is called Mud Bay. It was named for Midshipman Henry Eld who served in the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841. He was appointed a midshipman on January 7, 1832, a Lieutenant on December 21, 1842, and died March 12, 1856. (Callahan, page 80.)

Native American name for Eld's Inlet was Squa't-aitl (Gibbs, map 1853.) "The Nisqually name is Squ-ud-aitl for the People of Mud Bay and Eld Inlet." (Carpenter, TRS.) See also: Mud Bay; Friendly Inlet.

EDNA CREEK Sections 35, T15N, R3E, Section 1, T15N, R3E, W.M.

This creek flows north from Parsnip Swamp in southeast Thurston County to the Nisqually River. The origin of the name is unknown.

EATON PRAIRIE Sections 6, 7, T17N, R1E, W.M.

Located south of Lake St. Clair, the prairie is named for Nathan Eaton who arrived in the Pacific Northwest in 1843 and had a Donation Land Claim on the prairie. Eaton was born in 1825 in Oswego County, New York. In 1853, he built a sawmill on the creek that also bears his name. His home was near the site of Fort Eaton built to protect the settlers during the Indian War of 1855-1856. His brother, Charles, commanded Eaton’s Rangers, one of the first units called to action during the war. Charles Eaton lived near Tenalquot. (Ramsey, page 35.) See also: Fort Eaton.
ELIZAN BEACH Section 13, T19N, R2W

This beach is located on the east side of Totten Inlet south of Gallagher Cove.

Native American Name: 'Creek on the shoreline . . . T s a b a' L. The people here are said to have much paraphernalia for the practice of s b a L performance ("sucking doctor" practice).’ (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

ELLIS COVE Section 2, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Ellis Cove is on the east side of Budd Inlet, just north of downtown Olympia in Priest Point Park. The cove was named for Isaac (Ike) Ellis, who logged the timber near the cove. The name was used as early as 1856 on the U.S. Coast Survey map for the area. (Nicandri, Olympia's Forgotten Pioneers, page 9.) An early alternate name was Mission Cove. See also: Mission Cove.

ELLIS CREEK Sections 1, 2, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The creek flows into Budd Inlet at Ellis Cove. It is named for Ike Ellis, who logged the area in the 19th century. See: Ellis Cove.

ESSEX Section 25, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Essex is a station on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad 6.5 miles northwest of Centralia, in southwest Thurston County, elevation 216 feet. (Landes, A Geographic Dictionary of Washington, page 133.) The origin of the name is unknown.
EUREKA QUARRY Section 20, T16N, R1W, W.M.

The Hercules #2 or Eureka Quarry located 1-1/2 miles east of Tenino was operated by the Hercules Sandstone Company. The company was begun in 1891 by William McArthur, a former employee of the Tenino Stone Company and H. Page Scheel, a cut stone contractor from Tacoma. The quarry supplied mostly rubble and jetty stone. In 1912, a representative of the DuPont Powder Company supervised an experiment in which passages were made in the stone and packed with two railroad cars of explosives. The powder was detonated in a single blast.

FAGAN LAKE Section 3, T16N, R1E, W.M.

This shallow lake covers 3.5 acres in east central Thurston County. The origin of the name is unknown.

FALL CREEK Section 22, T15N, R1E, W.M.

Fall Creek rises in Lewis County and flows northwest into Skookumchuck Lake. Origin of the name is unknown.

FERGUSON LAKE Section 4, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Ferguson Lake is now known as Trosper Lake. This small lake on Bush Prairie was named for Jesse Ferguson, a Bush Prairie pioneer who had a 320 acre Donation Land Claim. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 4.) Ferguson was born in 1824 in Scioto County, Ohio and moved to Eastern Washington in 1860 where he proposed that a new county to be called Ferguson County be established by the territorial legislature in 1863. The area of the proposed county became Yakima County in 1865. See: Trosper Lake.

Jesse Ferguson and his daughter, Sara Ferguson Lee. State Capital Museum Photograph.

FIANDER LAKE Section 21, T17N, R1E, W.M.

Fiander Lake is west of the Nisqually River on the Rainier Training Area of Fort Lewis. It is named for Richard and Betsy Fiander who had a 320 acre Donation Land Claim in Pierce County upon which they settled in 1851. They later sold their claim and in June of 1877 were living in Thurston County. The lake is 14.8 acres in size with a depth of eight feet. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 523.)
FIFTEEN LAKE  Section 15, T16N, R1E, W.M.

See: Lake Fifteen.

FIR TREE  Section 15, T17N, R1W, W.M.

This area is just south of Chambers Prairie. The Fir Tree Lumber Company operated in the Rainier area in the 1910s.

FIVE CORNERS  Section 30, T17N, on the line between R1W and R1E.

Five Corners is a commercial district at the southeast edge of Yelm. The intersection includes State Highway 507 and four other streets. The name derives from the intersection of the streets.

FLAPJACK POINT  Section 29, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This rounded landform is on the west side of Eld Inlet just south of Frye Cove. The origin of the name is unknown.

Native American Name: "The conspicuous promontory on this eastern shore of Mud Bay q w e t s q s, "down-stream promontory."
(Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

FLEETWOOD LAKE  Section 15, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Located along the Old Pacific Highway near Lacey, Fleetwood Lake was an early name for Lake Lois. It varies in size from two to six acres and has a maximum depth of ten feet. The David Fleetwood family were early settlers in the Lacey area. They purchased the land from the Tyrus Himes family. See: Lake Lois.

FONES ROAD  Sections 18, 19, T18N, R1W, Section 24, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Fones Road runs from Pacific Avenue to Boulevard Road SE. It is named for the C.D. Fones family who moved to the area in 1906.

FORT EATON  Section 6, T17N, R1E, W.M.

Fort Eaton was built on Eaton Prairie during the Indian War of 1855-56. It consisted of 16 log buildings constructed in a square. It was named for Nathan Eaton who owned the land upon which it was built. (Whiting, page 51.) See also: Eaton’s Prairie.

FORT HENNESS  Section 35, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Fort Henness was built in 1856 and consisted of a large stockade with buildings on Mound Prairie. It was named for Benjamin and Lucretia Henness who arrived in Washington Territory on September 23, 1850. They were married February 14, 1838 in Des Moines, Iowa. Henness served as a Captain in the Washington Territorial Volunteers during the Indian War of 1855-56. (Whiting, page 59.)
"Governor Stevens had issued a call for volunteers to go with the regulars to fight the Indians east of the mountains. Quickly the command was obeyed, Samuel and William going from our home. A Captain had to be elected and this was the method used: the two aspirants, Benjamin Henness, the father of three pretty girls, and Nelson Sargent, a good looking bachelor, stood up side by side; those volunteers in favor of Mr. Henness walked to his side; those for Mr. Sargent to his side. Now, whether visions of the pretty girls floated before the young men’s eyes, I do not know, but I do know that Mr. Henness became Captain and the fort was called ‘Fort Henness’." (James, From Grand Mound to Scatter Creek.)

FORT LEWIS MILITARY RESERVE T17N-T19N, R1W-R3W, W.M.

Fort Lewis occupies 94,000 acres of which approximately 22,880 acres extend into Thurston County from the north, including the Rainier Training area. It is a major West Coast facility of the U.S. Army. Established in 1918, it was named for Captain Meriwether Lewis.

FORT MILLER T16N, R1E, W.M.

Fort Miller was a blockhouse built by the Washington Territorial Volunteers on Tenalquot Prairie 12 miles southeast of Olympia. William Winlock Miller was directed on May 5, 1856 to construct the establishment by Governor Isaac I. Stevens. (Whiting, page 73.)

FORT STEVENS Section 14, T17N, R1E, W.M.

Fort Stevens was the name given to a small blockhouse built on Yelm prairie during the Indian War of 1855-56. It was named for Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens. A post office was established November 18, 1857 at this location and was renamed Yelm on March 4, 1858. (Ramsey, page 34.)

Isaac Ingalls Stevens. State Capital Museum Photograph.

FOSSIL ROCK Section 33, T16N, R3E, W.M.

This landform is in the eastern corner of the county near Parsnip Swamp. The origin of the name is unknown.
FOUR CORNERS  Section 33, T17N, R3E W.M.

Four Corners is located at the intersection of Bald Hill Road and Vail Road south of Yelm. It is locally known and referred to as Four Corners.

FRANK'S LANDING  Section 5, T18N, R1E, W.M.

A six-acre site on the Nisqually River, owned by the Willie Frank family, members of the Nisqually Tribe. Purchased by Willie Frank in 1917 as "in lieu" land after the original Nisqually Reservation land was transferred to Fort Lewis. Historically, the area was the site of several bridges serving the Olympia-Steilacoom Territorial Road. In the time of Indian activism during the 1960s, Frank’s Landing was the location of many confrontations between Native Americans and state officials concerning Indian fishing rights. These resulted in the Boldt Indian Fishing Decision of 1974. ("Willie Frank", Olympian, June 19, 1983), (Personal reminiscence of Del McBride, Olympia), (Carpenter, TRS.)

FREEDOM  Section 1, T17N, between R1E, R1W, W.M.

The Freedom Community is nine miles east of Olympia on the Yelm Highway. It was founded in the 1850s. (Stevenson, Olympiana, pages 14-16.) In 1854, a log house school was built at the Northeast corner of the Marcus McMillan homestead. The school was called Freedom District. (Works Progress Administration, Told by the Pioneers, Volume 3, pages 193-194.)

FRENCH ROAD  Sections 3, 4, 5, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Located on the west shore of Budd Inlet, this road is named for George W. and Charlotte Emily Olney French who arrived in Olympia in the spring of 1852 and took up a 320 acre Donation Land Claim on the west side of Budd Inlet. In March, 1866 they proved on the claim and were granted ownership by President Andrew Johnson in March, 1866. (History of Oldport, Mss.)

FRIENDLY INLET  T18N, T19N, R2W, R3W, W.M.

A variant name for Eld Inlet. Peter Puget designated the Inlet "Friendly Inlet" because of the friendly reception he enjoyed there in May, 1792 from local Indians. (Wing, Peter Puget.) See: Eld Inlet.

FRIENDLY GROVE  Section 1, T18N, R2W, W.M.

An area just north of Olympia, this community was established in early 1928, and organized around a Community Club. In 1929, the group sponsored the name Friendly Grove Road for the former Bigelow road. The area was originally settled by the Ames family. (Burish, "History North Olympia and Gull Harbor Areas", Mss.)

FROST'S PRAIRIE  Section 1, T15N, R2W, W.M.

Frost’s Prairie is an area just south of Tenino. It was named for Gilbert H. Frost who proved on a 322 acre Donation Land Claim in March 1866.
FRYE COVE Section 20, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Frye Cove is located on the west shore of Eld Inlet. It is named for George W. Frye who owned property on the shore north of Flapjack Point. Frye Cove County Park, a park acquired by the county in 1973, consists of 90 acres with 2,200 feet of shoreline. (Scott, Washington Public Shore Guide, page 229.)

GALLAGHER COVE Sections 7, 18, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Gallagher Cove is on the south shore of Totten Inlet. It was named for John H. Galliher, an early resident. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 8.) Most maps have incorrectly spelled the name Gallagher.

Native American Name: "The cove east of the above promontory. B i c o l a l a l a s "where there are many cat-tail rushes." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

North of Gate are the Black Hills where numerous logging camps operated both before and after the turn of the century. Gate was also a chief trading station for the Chehalis Indian Reservation. Fires in 1902 and 1908 destroyed much of the town which suffered a decline with the depletion of the timber and closure of the mills. (Hunter, "The Coast", March, 1909, page 207.)

"Nisqually name for Gate City Prairie was Gel-lōp-it-ith." (Carpenter, TRS.)

GEHRKE LAKE Section 10, T16N, R1E, W.M.

Located east of Rainier, this shallow, eight acre lake is named for Albert Gehrke who came to this area in 1890 and founded the town of Rainier. This lake was part of his original land holdings. (Heinie Gehrke, Ms.)

GIBSON ROAD Section 32, T16N, R2W, W.M.

This road runs north from Highway 99 and borders the Joseph Gibson Donation Land Claim in the south central part of the county. Gibson proved on a 160-acre claim in October, 1853.
GILMORE  Section 7, T16N, R1W, W.M.

A station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, two miles North of Tenino, in South Central Thurston County, elevation, 292 feet. (Landes, page 144.)

GLENEDEN T15N, R3W

This former community was on the mail route between Rochester and Independence. (Ramsey, page 63.)

GOLDSBY STREET Between Sections 30 and 31, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This street connects with Black Lake Boulevard at Black Lake. It is named for Fred, John, Doc, Marion, Henry, and Franklin Goldsby who came to the Black Lake area in 1880.

GOODELL POINT Section 12, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This area was located just north of present day Grand Mound and is named for Jonathan W. Goodell. "Jonathan (sic. Joatham) W. Goodell staked his claim in the area in 1854. After Washington Territory separated from Oregon in 1853, the first Fourth of July was celebrated at Goodell's Point in 1855 with 300 pioneers attending. Camp meetings lasting two and three weeks at a time were held in a school building at Goodell's Point. Goodell's Point in 1855 had a roadside inn, a tannery, a brick yard, a blacksmith shop and the community school-church building which made it a trading center until the early 1890s." (James, From Grand Mound to Scatter Creek.)

GOODWIN LAKE  Section 6, T16N, R2E, W.M.

This shallow, three acre lake is located near Yelm. William Goodwin managed the Salsich Lumber Company for a number of years and lived in the area.

GOOSE POND  Section 15, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This small two acre pond is located in Lacey. The name arises from the annual appearance of geese in the pond.

GOVERNOR STEVENS AVENUE  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This avenue connects to Capitol Boulevard in southwest Olympia. The street commemorates Isaac Ingalls Stevens who was the first Territorial Governor of Washington. He came to Olympia in 1853 and proclaimed the city the temporary capital of the Territory, later made permanent in 1855. Stevens was a brilliant West Point graduate who owned land in this area where his son Hazard eventually built a model dairy farm named Cloverfields. Stevens died a hero's death in the Civil War at Chantilly in 1864. See also: Hazard Lake; Cloverfield Drive.
GRAND MOUND Section 12, T15N, R3W, W.M.

Grand Mound is 25 miles south of Olympia. The mound is a hillock covered with trees that rises 125 feet [opinions vary as to its height] above the nearby prairie.

The name comes from the peculiar mounds called Mima Mounds, whose origins baffle geologists. It is the highest of the Mima Mounds. The original name of the area was Mt. Vernon. (Hitchman, page 110.)

"Mr. Durgin came with some visitors one Sunday morning to consult with father as to what name we should give the mound and our locality. Mt. Vernon was not thought quite appropriate. Finally Mr. Durgin thought Grand Mound would be suitable, so they agreed upon that and adjourned the meeting." (Autobiography of John Roger James.)

"Grand Mound is an impressive rounded hillock some 20 miles south of Olympia. It towers over thousands of mysterious Mima Mounds which cover prairies in Southern Thurston County. Now covered with coniferous trees, the Grand Mound was an historic meeting place of explorers and Oregon trail pioneers in the 1800s. The name "Grand Mound" was suggested in 1853 by its first owner, Leonard Durgin, who built a home on top of it. As a member of the Washington Territorial Legislature, Durgin suggested Grand Mound be made the site of the Territorial Capital. Religious, political and educational gatherings made the Grand Mound community prominent in early Territorial history. The present unincorporated town of Grand Mound is at the junction of Interstate 5 with State Highway 12 leading to Grays Harbor. A post office established at the Mound in January 21, 1854 served until its closure on June 30, 1855. The community has been the site of a Washington State facility for juvenile offenders since 1914." (David James, Personal Correspondence.)

GRAND MOUND CEMETERY Section 2, T16N, R3W, W.M.

The cemetery is named for the community of Grand Mound. "Located just north of the present settlement of Grand Mound, the cemetery was established to serve pioneer white settlers and Chehalis Tribal families in 1855, this is one of Washington's oldest continuously maintained burial places." (David James, Personal Correspondence.)

GRAND MOUND PRAIRIE T15N, R3W, W.M.

Grand Mound Prairie is north and east of the Chehalis River north of Grand Mound. It is notable for the Mima Mounds which are found on the prairie, the largest of which rises to a height of 125 feet. The prairie contains nearly 46 square miles of land. (Tacoma News Tribune, October 24, 1954.) The prairie is also known as Mound Prairie.
"Grand Mound Prairie is the largest of several prairies extending north and east of the Chehalis River in Southern Thurston County. Like adjoining prairies, it is noted for the Mima mounds which spread "like hives" beyond the Grand Mound which rises 125 feet above the prairie level. In pre-contact times, Native Americans from many tribes annually gathered edible blue camas roots on the prairies between May and August. Fruit farms thrived on Grand Mound Prairie in the 1920s and 1930s when the area was called the Strawberry Capital of Washington." (David James, Personal Correspondence.) See also: Mound Prairie.

**GRASS LAKE** Sections 8, 17, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Grass Lake is a wetlands east of the intersection of Kaiser Road and 11th Avenue N.W. Swamp grasses cover most of the area of the lake, and there is no open water. The wetlands drain to Budd Inlet. *(Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)* A small six-foot dam was built in 1966 to regulate the flow of water. *(Inventory of Dams, page 113.)*

**GREEN COVE** Section 33, T19N, R2W, W.M.

The cove is on the east side of Eld Inlet. The Whitney family owned this cove during the early days. It was named for the "... reflection of green trees in the water." *(Stevenson, Place Names, page 10.)*

Native American Name: ""A large creek, in which salmon run, T s o'q u b I L, "dug."" *(Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)*

**GREEN HILL** Section 10, T15N, R3E, W.M.

A hill south of the Deschutes River 2-1/2 miles north of the Thurston-Lewis County line on property owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company. This hill is 1,622 feet high. The origin of the name is unknown.

**GUERIN PARK** Section 6, T17N, R2W, W.M.

A park named for the John Guerin family who settled on Black Lake in 1909. They purchased the land from pioneer W.O. Thompson who settled in the 1850s on Black Lake. The park was acquired by Thurston County in 1976.

**GULL HARBOR** Section 23, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Gull Harbor, on the east side of Budd Inlet, empties at low tide and contains natural beds of Olympia oysters and Washington clams in its tidal pools. Its gravel spit is nearly 600 feet long. The sea cliff opposite the site is a nesting site for a flock of Pigeon Guillemots. Adams Creek and Tea Creek empty into Gull Harbor. It is named for the many gulls which are seen there.

Native American Name: 'Point north of Wepusec Inlet, T L'E'p E k s, "deep promontory" or "promontory where the water is deep." It is not impossible that "Wepusec" is intended for this native term, which contains several sounds not easily recognized by an ear accustomed only to English." "Creek emptying into the inlet just spoken of W u l E' x "
"strong."" *(Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)*
HAMMERSMITH HILL  Section 30, T17N, R2E, W.M.

This landform is near Five Corners in Yelm. The origin of the name is unknown.

HANAFORD CREEK VALLEY  Sections 19-22, T15N, R2W, W.M.

The valley is in south central Thurston County on the Lewis County Line. Hanaford Creek rises in Lewis County and flows west into the Skookumchuck River. Both features are named for Theophilus G. and Lucy Hapwood Hanaford arrived in the Pacific Northwest in 1867 and settled in the valley. (Smith, Centralia, The First Fifty Years, page 320.)

HARRIMAN CITY  Section 14, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This "paper" city was located where Boston Harbor is now located. In 1904, P.P. Carroll of Seattle announced that Harriman City was to be founded at Boston Harbor east of Dofflemeyer Point. It was named to honor the President of the Southern Pacific Railway who Carroll announced had promised to extend the rail line to Puget Sound. Carroll and his associates owned no land at the site of the proposed city and nothing came of the project. (Newell, Rogues, page 190.) See: Boston Harbor; Dofflemeyer Point.

HART CREEK  Section 34, T18N, R3W, W.M.

The creek rises in the Capitol Forest and flows southerly to join McLane Creek. The origin of the name is unknown.

HARTMAN ROAD  Sections 7, 18, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This road in the Nisqually Valley runs south to join the Nisqually Cut Off Road near Medicine Creek. It is named for Frank Hartman who owned a dairy in the area. (Map by Cordelia Hawk Putvin.)

Melvin Hawk. Photograph courtesy of Mrs. H.A. Hawk.

HAWKS PRAIRIE  Section 14, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Hawks Prairie, six miles east of Olympia, was named for John M. Hawk, who crossed the plains in the early 1850s and settled on a Donation Land Claim of 320 acres. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 48.) The prairie is on table land immediately west of, but above the Nisqually Delta. The area once supported several hop fields yielding an average of 1,500 pounds to the acre. (Miller, Southwestern Washington, page 109.) An earlier name was Tyrell Prairie, named for Freeman W. Tyrell, who proved on a 640-acre claim on the prairie in 1851. (Hitchman, page 120.) See also: Tyrell Prairie.
HAZARD LAKE Section 25, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The lake located in southeast Olympia is named for Hazard Stevens, son of Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens. It is shallow and covers less than three acres. Hazard built a model dairy farm called Cloverfields near the lake on family-owned property in 1914. Hazard Stevens was one of the youngest general officers appointed during the Civil War, and was among the first to climb to the summit of Mount Rainier.

HELSING JUNCTION Section 6, T15N, R4W, W.M.

Helsing Junction in the southwest corner of the county was named by the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is south of the Chehalis River at the junction of railroad lines leading northeast to Rochester and Olympia and southeast to Centralia. A group of settlers from Finland preferred the name Helsingfors in honor of the capital of their native land, called Helsinki in Finnish and Helsingfors in Swedish. The post office was named Helsing and this became the commonly accepted name. (Hitchman, page 122.) See also: Independence.

HENDERSON BOULEVARD Sections 1, 11, T17N, R2W, Sections 23, 25, 36, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Henderson Boulevard in the southeast part of Olympia runs from I-5 in the north to Old Highway 99 SE. It was named for Ed Henderson, a state representative, realtor, and promoter of Olympia.

HENDERSON INLET Sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29, T19N-T20N, R1W, W.M.

A narrow inlet 5.5 miles long, extending south from Dana Passage. It was named for James Henderson a quartermaster with the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841. The inlet runs north and south and lies between Dickenson Point and Johnson Point. The community near the extreme southern end of the inlet is commonly called South Bay. See also: South Bay.
HERCULES QUARRY  Section 19, T16N, R1W, W.M.

In 1891, this cut stone quarry located west of Tenino at Lemon Hill was owned by William McArthur, a former employee of the Tenino Stone Company and H. Page Scheel, a cut stone contractor from Tacoma. The quarry was noted for a channeling machine which drove a series of steel blades into a stone ledge as workmen cleared away debris from the cutting. When channels had been created on three sides of the stone block, it was forced away from the quarry with a wedge or a light charge of powder. Because the channel machine did not make a channel exactly flush with the stone face, each block left eight inches or more on the quarry face which resulted in the terraced effect seen today.

HEWITT LAKE  Section 36, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Hewitt Lake, located in a "kettle" depression just southeast of Ward Lake in Tumwater, covers 26 acres to a depth of 60 feet. It was named for Judge C.C. Hewitt who purchased the John N. Low Donation Land Claim. An earlier name was Lowe Lake, a misspelling of Low's name. (Hitchman, page 122.) The lake has been called "Haunted Lake" according to local legend. (Hensel, Olympian, December 26, 1976, page 11.)

HICKS LAKE  Sections 22, 27, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This large lake in southeast Lacey is 117 acres in size with a depth of 36 feet. It is named for Urban East Hicks who arrived in the Pacific Northwest in the early 1850s. He served as a territorial official, was a printer by trade and was a captain in the Washington Territorial Volunteers during the Indian War of 1855-56. Gwinwood, a resort on Hicks Lake, was developed and named by Urban's son, Gwin Hicks in the early part of the century. (Stevenson, Olympiana, page 50.)

Known variously as Wood's Lake for Isaac Wood's nearby donation claim and Rutledge Lake for William Rutledge who also owned property adjacent to the lake. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 11.) See also: Rutledge Lake; Woods Lake.

HIDDEN COVE  Section 16, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This cove is on the west side of Cooper Point just below the point. Hidden Cove Lane NW is named for the cove. The origin of the name is unknown.

Gwin Hicks. Photograph courtesy of Hazel Hicks O'Keefe Hoffman.
HISTORICAL PARK  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This 10.2 acre park is located at the mouth of the Deschutes River in Tumwater. It was established in 1980 by the City of Tumwater and named for the National Register Historical District designated in 1979.

HODGDEN’S Section 19, T16N, R1W, W.M.

Hodgden’s is an early name for Tenino. Stephen Hodgden was an early settler on the overland route between Monticello and Olympia. His home served as a way stop on the stage coach route and was known as Hodgden’s or Hodgden’s Station. (Art Dwelley, Prairies & Quarries, page 24.) He and his neighbors spent part of the Indian War of 1855-56 at nearby Fort Henness. (Ramsey, page 44.)

HOFFMAN ROAD Sections 19, 30, T18N, R1W, W.M.

C.J. Hoffman owned land in this area of southeast of Olympia.

HOGUM BAY Section 25, T19N, R1W, W.M.

A shallow bay in southwest Nisqually Flats on Nisqually Reach. The region of Puget Sound from Nisqually Head to Johnson Point was named when the Northern Pacific Railway was being built. The name was used locally because some people were felt to be land "hogs." "...A few people hastily bargained for all the land and were called 'hogs' by the later would-be purchasers. Feeling ran high." (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 114.)

HOLMAN MOUNTAIN Section 26, T16N, R1W, W.M.

A mountain located about five miles east of Tenino, in south central Thurston County, elevation 1,485 feet. (Landes, page 160.) Metsker maps for the County now name the mountain Crawford Mountain. The origin of the name is unknown. See: Crawford Mountain.

HOLMES ISLAND Section 26, T18N, R1W, W.M.

A 13 acre island located in the north end of Long Lake. Albin and Viola Holmes settled on the island soon after the turn of the century, and the island was named for them. Mr. Holmes built railroad cars for the Union Mills Lumber Company. See also: Long Lake.

HOSPITAL CREEK Sections 20, 21, T15N, R2E, W.M.

This creek on the southern border of the county empties into the Skookumchuck River. The origin of the name is unknown.

HUBBARD LAKE Section 19, T17N, R1E, W.M.

This shallow, three acre lake is located on the Fort Lewis Reserve. The lake is believed to be named for Daniel J. Hubbard, a landowner in the area during the 1870s.

HUDSON COVE Section 17, T19N, R3W, W.M.

A cove on the east side of Totten Inlet. The origin of the name is unknown.
HULL CREEK Section 3, T15N, R2E, W.M.

The creek rises near Shell Rock Ridge in the southeastern part of the county and flows to the Nisqually River. The origin of the name is unknown.

HUNTER POINT Section 34, T19N, R2W, W.M.

The point is east and south of Steamboat Island on Squaxin Passage. It is named for Alfred Allen Hunter who purchased Cushman Point (named for Elizabeth Cushman) in 1887 and operated a resort on the point. He also provided firewood for Puget Sound steamboats travelling to Shelton. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 12.)

Native American Name: 'Cushman's Point, known locally as Hunter's Point, D j i e' k c I L. This name has some connection with the word for "foot". I think it means a wet foot. The waves rush up to the foot of the cliff, fall back, and rush up again.' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.) See also: Cushman Point.

HURN Section 20, T15N, R1W, W.M.

An early post-office located southeast of Bucoda. It was named for the Hurn family who were early settlers near Bucoda on the Lewis-Thurston County line. Mary Ann Hurn served as a post master of the Hurn post office which was established in Lewis County in 1900. The post office served workers of the Washington Union Coal Company mine. A large hill separated the site in Lewis County at Hurn from the mining headquarters site in Thurston County. Ramsey reports the post office was transferred to Thurston County in 1907 when the post office was given the name Tono, in part to save the miners the walk over the hill for their mail. (Ramsey, page 88.) See: Tono.

ILKUMEEN Section 31, T17N, R1E, W.M.

This Indian name was used to designate an early county post-office as well as a region of Chambers Prairie. Ilkumeen was the name of a post office established in August, 1858 by Nathan Eaton, which operated until October, 1860. The exact site is unknown, possibly on Nathan Eaton's property on Chambers Prairie, or at Tanalquot [Tenalquot], where a later post office was established in 1870. Ramsey noted that the Indian name for Chambers Prairie was Ilkumeen or Elcumen. (Ramsey, page 34.) The name Ilkumeen was also given at one time to the region around Steilacoom in Pierce County. See also: Tenalquot; Chambers Prairie; Eaton Prairie.
INDEPENDENCE Section 14, T15N, R4W, W.M.

This community is three miles southwest of Rochester, on the Thurston-Grays Harbor County line at the eastern end of the Independence Valley. The area to the southwest of Independence across the Lewis County line is known as Independence Valley. The Independence Creek flows through the valley into the Chehalis River at the County line.

The name was chosen as early as 1878 when a post office was established for the community. The first postmaster was Ebenezer B. Couch. The post office operated from May 13, 1878 until September 13, 1890 when it was moved to Lewis County. It returned to Thurston County May 3, 1911 and operated until February 28, 1944, when it was closed and replaced with mail at Rochester. (Ramsey, page 56.)

Local alternate versions of the name origin exist. By one account, it was named Independence by railroad officials on July 4, 1906 as the railroad lines between Centralia and Hoquiam were opened. A second story indicates that surveyors in the neighborhood surveying for the railroad stopped at the site on the Fourth of July, in 1906, naming the site for the holiday.

INDIAN CREEK Sections 23, 24, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This urban creek in Olympia flows from Bigelow Lake through downtown. The origin of the name is unknown, however it flows through a part of Olympia which was known as an Indian camping site. The creek was rechanneled to flow through wooded pipes under downtown Olympia in order to facilitate development of the downtown landfill.

INDIAN ROAD PARK Section 25, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This county park at the end of Indian Road, on the eastern shore of Budd Inlet, south of Gull Harbor is undeveloped. It was donated to the county in 1930 by A. Shaw. The park was named for the road that provides beach access.

INMAN LAKE Section 10, T16N, R1E, W.M.

This lake one mile east of Rainier is noted for its irregular shape, caused by its varying size from five to 25 acres with a maximum depth of eight feet. It drains to the Deschutes River. The origin of the name is unknown.

INSKIP BANK Sections 24, 25, T19, R1E, W.M.

See: Nisqually Flats.

ISRAEL ROAD Sections 2, 3, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This road runs east to west through Tumwater from Henderson Boulevard to 66th Avenue SW. Named for William Israel who came to Olympia in 1881 and served as a county commissioner. His son, George Israel, was a prominent northwest lawyer.

ITSAMI LEDGE Section 32, T20N, R1W, W.M.

This underground ledge of rock at the mouth of Henderson Inlet in Dana Passage is marked for marine traffic with a light. In 1841, it was named by Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes. This is one of the few names he applied with no source recorded. Also called Itsami Shoal. (Hitchman, page 135.)
JAMESTOWN  Section 12, T15N, R3W, W.M.

"Jamestown designates an area in southwest Thurston county where a colony was established in 1852 by Samuel and Ann Maria James, natives of Cornwall, England. The colony extended two miles west of The Grand Mound along what is now called the James Road. Known as "Jamestown," for the James family the colony embraced 17 homes and farms, all of whom were related to the James family. The colony included a schoolhouse which served the entire neighborhood. Several descendants of the family and the Jamestown Grove remain from the original settlement." (David James, Personal Correspondence)

JEAL POINT Section 11, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Dover Point northwest of Boston Harbor on Budd Inlet was first named Jeal Point named for Herbert Jeal who had a Donation Land Claim on the point. Born in England, he arrived in the Territory in April, 1852. Among the papers filed with his land claim was a petition for divorce from Elizabeth Jeal. Elizabeth Jeal and her two children lived for a time in Olympia before moving to Vancouver Island. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 69.) See also: Dover Point.

JOHNSON CREEK  Section 6, T15N, R1E, W.M.

This creek in south central Thurston County, south and east of Tenino, rises in the hills south of the Deschutes River and flows south to the Skookumchuck River. The creek is named for the Johnson Creek Lumber Company which operated in the area. Johnston Creek Road parallels the creek.

The Johnson Creek post office was established December 20, 1913 and discontinued April 30, 1915. Located ten miles southeast of Tenino on Johnson Creek, it was part of the sawmill operation known as the Johnson Creek Lumber Company. (Ramsey, page 100.)

JOHNSON POINT  Section 33, T20N, R1W, W.M.

A point on the southern shore of Puget Sound east of the entrance to Henderson Inlet. (Landes, page 168.) In 1841, it was charted by Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes as Point Moody, for Quartermaster William Moody. In 1853, Ezra Meeker named it for Dr. J.R. Johnson, an early settler on South Bay. There was a small hospital on the point. Gordon Newell has written that "... at times, the only medicine was a high-test whiskey, for which his hospital was noted." (Newell, page 32.) See also: Point Moody.

"Native American Name for Moody Point was Squa-tsucks." (Carpenter, TRS.)
Native American Name: 'Johnson Point, the promontory on the east side of the mouth of Henderson Inlet, \textit{S'q w a't s q s}, "crooked promontory."' (Waterman, \textit{Puget Sound Geography}, Mss.)

**JONAS HILL** Section 31, T16N, R2E, W.M.

This hill, elevation 1,159 feet, is situated southwest of Lake Lawrence, near Reichel Lake. The origin of the name is unknown.

**KAISER ROAD** Section 17, T18N, R2W, W.M.

A road which intersects with State Highway 101 in west Olympia. Named for Herman Kaiser who settled on the site of the John L. Butler home in 1911 and operated a dairy there. Butler had a Donation Land Claim in the area. See also: Butler Cove.

**KANAKA JACKS** Section 33, T19N, R1W, W.M.

An alternate name for Johnson Point. Named for Kanaka Jack an individual of Hawaiian descent who operated a wood yard and fuel stop for steamboats travelling from Olympia to points north. The name derives from the term used for the native Hawaiians employed by the Hudson’s Bay Company. In Hawaiian "Kanaka" means man. The site on Johnson Point always maintained a navigation beacon for marine traffic. (South Bay, page 99.)

"One boat left Olympia at 7:00 a.m. and the other left Seattle at the same time. It took all day to make the run. They stopped at Kanaka Jacks, Steilacoom, and Tacoma for passengers and freight, also for wood and water." (Personal account of Maude Burr Basse, \textit{Told by the Pioneers}, Volume 2, page 52.) See also: Johnson Point.

**KELLERMAN CORNER** Section 17, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The intersection of Mud Bay Road and Kaiser Road, this site was named after an operator of a gas station at the site.

**KELLY’S CORNER** Section 2, T17N, R1W, W.M.

Kelly’s Corner is south of Pattison Lake on the Olympia to Yelm Highway. Named for George and William Kelly who were landowners at the site.

William Kelly came from Nebraska and purchased property on Pattison Lake once part of the William Pattison Donation Land Claim. By 1915 he had developed a resort, "Kelly’s Resort" in an area that was originally a lumber camp which floated logs to Long Lake through a connecting creek to the Union Mills. The resort boasted over 50 boats, bathhouses, a high dive and slide. Kelly’s made their own boats from cedar on the property. William and George Kelly built a house on this corner in 1924 on property adjoining Kelly’s resort. (1985 Interview with Elva Kelly.)
KEN LAKE Sections 20, 21, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Ken Lake is two miles west of Olympia and is 24.5 acres in size and has a maximum depth of 12 feet. This lake is private and drains to Budd Inlet. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)

First known as Simmons Lake for Michael T. Simmons, this Olympia lake was named for Frank Kenney, a local realtor and officer of the Olympia Brewing Company. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 13.) See also: Simmons Lake.

KENNEDY CREEK Sections 10, 12, T18N, R4W, W.M.

This stream is located in Thurston and Mason Counties. It rises in Crooked (Summit) Lake and empties into Totten Inlet. (Landes, page 172.) It is named for Judge Franklin Kennedy.

KENNEDY FALLS Section 1, T18N, R4W, W.M.

A falls on Kennedy Creek which is named for Judge Franklin Kennedy. See: Kennedy Creek.

KEY Section 3, T15N, R3W, W.M.

A post office established in 1878 on Scatter Creek between Tenino and Rochester. It was discontinued in 1880. (Ramsey, page 57.)

KIRBY ISLAND Section 26, T18N, R1W, W.M.

An island in Long Lake, approximately 2.4 acres in size. The origin of the name is unknown. See: Long Lake.

KLADY CLAIM Section 16, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This area is in the City of Lacey. This name was given to the Donation Land Claim of William E. Klady and his father Samuel. William E. Klady proved on a Claim of 160 acres in April 1863. This name is no longer in use.

"Mr. Klady and his son William were on a place west of the Freeman W. Tyrell place, bordering the eastern shore of Long Lake, a little way south of Union Mills." (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 356.)

KYRO Section 36, T18N, R1W, W.M.

A railway station six miles east of Olympia. It was named by Northern Pacific Railway officials at the request of J.D. McIntyre, president of Planters Nursery Co., Seattle. The origin of the name has not been discovered. (Hitchman, page 148.)

LA GRANDE RESERVOIR Section 33, T16N, R4E, W.M.

A small reservoir on the border of Thurston and Pierce Counties, behind the LaGrande Dam operated by Tacoma City Light. First built in 1912 and enlarged in 1945 in connection with Alder Dam, it provides pondage for the power project there. The reservoir is downstream but north of Alder Lake reservoir on the Nisqually River. The name derives from the community of Le Grande in Pierce County. See also: Alder Lake.
The name "Lackamas" refers to the camas, a root vegetable gathered by Native Americans.

Lackamas is sometimes confused with the Lacamas school/community in Pierce County, north of Harts Lake.

**LACKAMAS CREEK** Section 26, T16N, R2E, W.M.

This creek rises in the Bald Hills and flows northeast into the Nisqually river at mile 28.8 from the mouth of the Nisqually. It derives its name from the community of Lackamas.

**LAKE FIFTEEN** Section 15, T16N, R1E, W.M.

This lake is 1.5 miles southeast of the community of Rainier. Approximately four acres in size, the lake has a depth of 12 feet. It is named for its location. It is also called Fifteen Lake.

**LAKE LOIS** Section 15, T18N, R1W, W.M.

A lake of approximately 1.5 acres, with an average depth of 10 feet. It is north of Lacey on the north side of old Highway 99. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 512.) This lake was originally known as Fleetwood Lake for a Lacey pioneer family. It was renamed Lake Lois for the daughter of Elva and Alva McKinney, owners of a lakeside resort. See also: Fleetwood Lake.

**LAKE LUCINDA** Section 15, T17N, R3W, W.M.

A shallow lake formed from dredging a peat bog. It is named for the housing development on the lakeshore.
LAKE ST. CLAIR  Sections 31, 32, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This large lake is approximately six miles northwest from Yelm. It is 244 acres in size with a maximum depth of 110 feet. It has an irregular shape with numerous narrow arms and contains four small islands. It is fed by Eaton Creek and drains into the Nisqually River.

This lake was named by Peter Jacobson in 1880 for the large lake in his former home of Michigan. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 14.) The lakeshore has been developed into a recreational and residential community.

LAKE SUSAN  Section 12, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This lake connects to Munn Lake via a narrow channel. It is approximately 3.5 acres in size with a maximum depth of 15 feet. It was formerly known as Wildman Lake. The origin of the current name is unknown. See also: Munn Lake.

LAMBERTS CORNER  Section 32, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The intersection of Black Lake and Troscope Roads has been known as Lamberts Corner in recognition of Lambert family.

LARAMIE CREEK  Sections 8, 17, 18, T15N, R2E, W.M.

The creek rises in the Bald Hills and flows southwest into the Skookumchuck River in South Thurston County. The origin of the name is unknown.

LARCH MOUNTAIN

See: Big Larch Mountain

LAWRENCE LAKE  Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, T16N, R2E, W.M.

Lake Lawrence is six miles south of Yelm. It is 340 acres in size with a maximum depth of 26 feet. It drains to the Deschutes River. In 1988 Thurston County acquired land for a park on the lake.

The lake was named for Lindley and Sam Lawrence who began logging on the lake in 1892. Frank and Jennie Conine Edwards purchased the land in 1906 and started a lakeside resort. They began renting boats in 1922 and built a concession stand and pavilion in 1923. J.B. Martin designed the pavilion which was constructed of logs from the property.

In 1908-1910 the level of the lake was raised to accommodate the Olympia Power and Light generator at Deschutes Falls in Tumwater. (Interview with Lee Edwards) (Loutzenhiser, The Story of Yelm.)

LEMON HILL  Section 24, T16N, R2W, W.M.

A landform just west of Tenino on Violet Prairie. Its name origin is unknown.

LEMON ROAD  Sections 19, 30, 31 T19N, R1W, W.M.

Lemon Road parallels Libby Road and Shincke Road between 36th Avenue NE and 66th Avenue NE. It was named for Millard Lemon a large property owner in Olympia who granted right-of-way for the road.
LIBBY ROAD Sections 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, T19N, R1W, W.M.

Libby Road runs north from 26th Avenue NE to Dickerson Point on Henderson Inlet. Named for Lewis Libby and family, who settled at its northern end near Dickerson Point in 1890.

LIEUALLEN GROVE Section 32, T16N, R3W, W.M.

"Provided by the J.W. Lieuallen family, this wooded park in central Rochester was the gathering place of the Southwest Washington Pioneers Association from 1912 until 1931 when the association moved to Centralia, where it disbanded in 1954. Laura Mills Lieuallen was Rochester's first telephone operator." (David James, Correspondence, June 1992.)

LILLY ROAD Sections 6-8, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Lilly Road runs north from Pacific Avenue to South Bay Road. It was named for John Lilly who came to the area in 1868. The road was established in 1908.

LITTLE CHAMBERS PRAIRIE Section 21, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Little Chambers Prairie is east of Chambers Lake within the city of Lacey. The city of Lacey's Wonderwood Park in now on the prairie. See also: Chambers Prairie; Wonderwood Park.

LITTLE DESCHUTES RIVER Sections 7, 13, 18-20, 24, T15N, R3E, R4E

A branch of the Deschutes River in the extreme southeast of Thurston County, upstream of the Deschutes River falls. See: Deschutes Falls.

LITTLE FISHTRAP Section 12, T19N, R2W, W.M.

An indentation on the east side of Dana Passage south of Big Fishtrap inlet. The name derives from Big Fishtrap. See: Big Fishtrap.

LITTLE LARCH MOUNTAIN Between Sections 13, 18, T17N, R3W, R4W, W.M.

One of a number of hills in the Black Hills. Little Larch Mountain is southeast of Capitol Peak. Its name derives from Big Larch Mountain which is north and west of Capitol Peak. See: Big Larch Mountain.

LITTLE NISQUALLY RIVER Section 21, T15N, R4E, W.M.

The Little Nisqually River flows from Lewis County and empties into an arm of Alder Lake Reservoir on the Lewis-Thurston County line. The area drained by the river is 25.5 square miles. Its names derives from the Nisqually River. See also: Nisqually River.

LITTLE TYKLE COVE Section 33, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This small indentation is on the west side of Budd Inlet, one mile south of Big Tykle Cove. See: Tykle Cove.
LITTLE ROCK  Section 2, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This town is 19 miles southwest of Olympia in southwestern Thurston County. Originally named Little Rock by a pioneer, Mr. Shumach for a stone "which is shaped by nature for a perfect mounting stone." (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 148.)

In 1879, Thomas E. Rutledge placed a large rock in his front yard and suggested that the post office to be established there be named The Rock. The name was not accepted; instead the Little Rock post office came into being in June, 1879. Thomas Rutledge was the first postmaster. A move was once made to rename the town "Viora" after the combined names of civic promoters. The post office was renamed Viora in January, 1891 but it was changed back to Little Rock in June, 1892. By August of 1895 the post office started to use the name Littlerock with no separation between the words. At the time of the first settlement of the Littlerock area by the Thomas E. Rutledge family the neighborhood was known as Black River. Descendants of the Thomas E. Rutledge family still live in the home where the first post office was located. (Ramsey, page 57 -59.) See also: Viora.

LOA POINT  Sections 29, 32, T19N, R1E, W.M.

Loa Point is currently named Nisqually Head. It is located on the west shore of the Nisqually Delta. Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841 named the point in tribute to Mauna Loa, the volcano in Hawaii. See: Nisqually Head.


Dale Rutledge pointing at the rock for which Littlerock was named outside the historic Rutledge farmstead on Littlerock Road. Photograph from the Jensen Collection.
LOG CABIN ROAD (Olympia) T18N, R2W, W.M.

This road formerly extended the full length of North Street, running east and west from Cleveland Avenue to Boulevard Road SE. A street car station was in a log cabin at the Tumwater Bridge at the end of the road which gave the road its name. The name North Street was later adopted by the Olympia Public Works department.

LONG LAKE Section 26, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This lake, 5.5 miles east of Olympia, consists of two connecting lakes covering more than 310 acres. It is fed by Pattison Lake and drains via Himes and Woodland Creeks to Henderson Inlet. There are two islands, Holmes and Kirby in the lake. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 512.) The name was placed on maps by Tilden Sheats, a contract government surveyor, in 1853. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 150.) See also: Holmes Island; Kirby Island.

LONGS LAKE Section 22, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This lake is half mile east of Lacey and lies close to but is distinct from Long Lake. It has an area which varies with inflow from six to ten acres, with a maximum depth of 15 feet. (Lakes of Washington, page 512.) It was named for an early settler on the lake's shore. (Hitchman, page 167.)

LONG PRAIRIE T17N, R1E, W.M.

Daniel C. Beatty describes riding out to Long Prairie (near Tenalquot) where he "... spied a party of 75 Indians coming towards us." (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 88.) See: Tenalquot.

LOST LAKE Section 17, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This lake is one mile south of the Nisqually River. It is approximately eight acres in size with a depth of more than 50 feet. It lies in a deep kettle depression. It has clear water and is privately owned. The origin of the name is unknown. (See Tacoma Daily Ledger, August 1, 1896, page 8, column 1.)

LOST VALLEY CREEK Sections 35, 36, 31, T16N, R4W, W.M.

This creek rises in the Capitol Forest, south of Little Larch Mountain and flows to Sherman Creek. The origin of the name is unknown.

LOWE LAKE Section 36, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Now known as Hewitt Lake, this lake was named for John N. and Lydia C. Low who had a Donation Land Claim of 318.93 acres on the lake. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 38.) See: Hewitt Lake.
LUHR BEACH Section 30, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This beach is below Nisqually Head on the west side of Nisqually Delta. Named for the William Luhr family who arrived in the area about 1914. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 15.) The beach is currently the site of the Nisqually Reach Nature Center, operated by the Nisqually National Wildlife Center.

MALLARD COVE Section 31, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Mallard Cove is on the south side of Hogum Bay in Nisqually Reach. It is part of the Nisqually Wildlife Refuge. Mallard ducks are plentiful in the area, and the cove is named for them.

MAPLE PARK Section 23, T18N, R2W, W.M.

A parkway bordering the south edge of the Capitol Campus in Olympia, known for the row of maple trees on the parkway. The maples were originally planted in 1871 by Hazard Stevens and replanted in 1967 with the extension of the capitol campus east of Capitol Way.

MARITIME DOCK Section 35, T19N, R2W, W.M.

A dock on the east side of Budd Inlet south of Gull Harbor known as the site of the "mothball" fleet, a group of U.S. warships which were anchored off the dock from 1946 until 1972.

MARSHVILLE Section 15, T18N, R2W, W.M.

An early name for West Olympia, it was named for Edwin Marsh who had a 160 acre land claim and home on the west side of Budd Inlet. He experimented with calling his land claim Marshfield as well as Marshville. An early bridge to west Olympia was called the Marshville Bridge.

"A great many Indians had huts or camps on the West side across Marshville bridge and they brought oysters, clams, fish, and blackberries in the summer and traded them to the women for old clothes mostly." (Maude Burr Basse, Told By the Pioneers, Volume 2, page 53.) See also: Olympia.

MARTIN WAY Sections 12-18, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This arterial honors Washington Governor Clarence Martin who took office in 1933.

MARVIN ROAD Section 2, 35, 35, T18N-T19N, R1W, W.M.

Marvin Road runs north and south from Pacific Avenue to 56th Avenue NE. It was originally McAllister Road which went to Puget City and Johnson Point. Named for Edward Marvin who settled at Puget City in 1918.
MAYTOWN  Section 4, T16N, R2W, W.M.

Maytown is nine miles northeast of Rochester. It was founded by the Taylor Lumber and Shingle Company in 1911. The name was given by Isam Noe for his former home in Maytown, Kentucky. (Hitchman, page 180.) A post office was established in 1922 at Maytown and discontinued in 1928. (Ramsey, page 105.) An alternative source of the name is ascribed to Joseph Shelly who platted the town in 1910. "Well, it may become a town, and it may not, so I'll call it Maytown." (Bernadine Dafoe, "Maytown History" manuscript, original at the Tenino Depot Museum.)

MCCALLISTER CREEK  Section 6, T18N, Section 31, T19N, R1E, W.M.

McAllister Creek rises at McAllister Springs and flows north into Puget Sound on the Nisqually River Delta. Near this creek in December 26, 1854, a treaty council with the Nisqually Indians and other western tribes was held by Governor Isaac I. Stevens. The treaty signed at the council gives the Indian name of the creek as She-Nah-Nam for the lower portion of the creek. Other names are Squa-quad and Sxu-da'dap. The treaty came to be known as the "Medicine Creek Treaty."

The current name was used as early as 1856 and honors James and Charlotte Smith McAllister and their family who came to the area with the Simmons party in 1845. They settled near the springs and James built a water-powered sawmill in 1851. He shipped the first sawn lumber from Puget Sound in 1852. McAllister was one of the first casualties of the Indian War of 1855-56. He was killed near Connell's Prairie in Pierce County.

"Father selected his farm at the junction of Shonadaub and Squaquid Creeks and in later years built a saw mill upon our farm. The farm was situated upon the council grounds of the Nisqually tribes, the old chief Syonnatco, politely relinquished it to father." (Works Progress Administration, Told by the Pioneers, Volume I, McAllister, page 167.)

Native American Name: 'McAllister creek, entering the Sound on the west side of Nisqually flats, $x \ u \ d \ a'd \ a \ p$. This means "place where they get a form of spirit-power." The power referred to is the $x \ u \ d \ a'b$, discussed by Haebel and later by myself, which enables a shaman to visit the underworld, and recover lost souls.' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)
'Nisqually name is *She-nah-num* meaning "medicine place."" (Carpenter, TRS), (Gibbs, map 1853.)

"*Squa-quad* Creek is a tributary of *She-ah-num* (McAllister's Creek). This word means medicine, is a sacred water. From the beginning of *Squa-quad* Creek, down stream to *She-nah-num*, then down stream to the mouth. The upper waters of McAllister are not known to be sacred water." (Carpenter, TRS.)

**MCALLISTER SPRINGS** Section 20, T18N, R1E, W.M.

These springs in the Nisqually Valley are the source of McAllister Creek and have served the city of Olympia as a source of water since 1941.

**MCALLISTER SPRINGS LAKE** Section 20, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This 3.5 acre lake is 8.5 miles east of Olympia at the head of McAllister Creek. It drains via McAllister Creek to Nisqually Reach. It provides pondage for the intake for the Olympia water supply. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 526.)

**MCCLURE LAKE** Section 3, T16N, R1E, W.M.

This is an intermittent lake, located two miles northeast of Rainier. It varies in size with a maximum size of four acres, is shallow in depth, and drains to the Nisqually River. The origin of the name is unknown. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 520.)

**MCELFRRESH ROAD** Sections 17, 21, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This road connects to the Zenkner Valley Road just north of the Lewis-Thurston County line. Named for James Page and Rachel McElfresh who came across the plains from Iowa, in May, 1873. They homesteaded on Little Hanford Creek with their nine children. (Smith, Centralia the First Fifty Years, page 348.)

**MCENNIERY LAKE** Section 3, T16N, R1E, W.M.

This is an intermittent lake, located 1.75 miles northeast of Rainier. It varies in size with a maximum size of six acres and is shallow in depth. It is one of three shallow lakes in the area which drain to the Nisqually River. The origin of the name is unknown. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 520.)
MCINTOSH Section 23, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This community was on the south shore of McIntosh Lake, 4.5 miles east of Tenino. It operated as a mill town as late as the 1920s. In 1889, the Northern Pacific Railroad designated a railway station at McIntosh and named it for a landowner from whom the right-of-way was obtained. (Hitchman, page 182.) There was an early attempt to establish a post office at McIntosh in 1900, but it never operated. In April, 1904, a post office opened to succeed the Coinmo operation. Mail continued to be delivered at McIntosh until August, 1928, when the post office was moved to Rainier. (Ramsey, page 86.)

McIntosh was known as a place where a large number of Japanese worked in the mill (Ramsey, page 87.) See: Clear Lake. See also: Coinmo; Rainier.

MCINTOSH LAKE Section 13, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This narrow lake located four miles east of Tenino is 1.5 miles long, covering 115.8 acres, with a maximum depth of 11 feet. It drains to the Deschutes River and it was named for its proximity to the town of McIntosh. General Land Office maps of 1856 named it Clear Lake (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 506.)

MCKENNA PRAIRIE Section 28, T17N, R2E, W.M.

This prairie extends east of Yelm and across the Nisqually River into Pierce County. In 1907, the Salsich Lumber Company developed the town of McKenna on the Pierce County side of the Nisqually River. The prairie land was once owned by the lumber company. The name derives from E.W. McKenna of Chicago, a vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad. (Hitchman, page 182.)

MCKENZIE LAKE Section 25, T17N, R1E, W.M.

A shallow lake, less than one acre in size, located one half mile southwest of Yelm. The lake is probably named for John A. McKenzie and Alexander McKenzie who purchased land in the area in 1875. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 523.)

Milner (son of William McLane) and Susie Welker McLane and their children William, Margaret, Elsie and Florence ca. 1895. Photograph courtesy of Neil Shannon.

MCLANE CREEK Section 23, 24, T18N, R3W, W.M.

This small stream at the head of Eld Inlet, in northwest Thurston County was named for William McLane who arrived in the area in 1852. In 1854, he returned east to Pennsylvania to marry Martha C. McLeod. They traveled to Washington Territory and in May, 1855, took up a claim on 307.74 acres at Mud Bay. William McLane was active in local and state politics, serving two terms in the State Legislature, 1872 and 1876. The family later donated land for a school and a cemetery along the creek. McLane descendants still reside on the land.
MEADOWS Section 22, T15N, R3W, W.M.

A post office named Meadow was established in March, 1890. Its location varied moving from farmhouse to farmhouse until it was discontinued in November, 1905 when mail was picked up at Rochester. (Ramsey, page 63.) Current maps show this location as Meadows, to designate the community rather than the post office.

MEDICINE CREEK Section 17, 18, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This creek, a tributary to McAllister Creek, rises in underground springs. It had the Indian name *Squa-quad* and its water was considered to have supernatural attributes. ("Up and Down McAllister Creek with a Wandering Historian," Del McBride, in *Luhr Lore*, Summer, 1989.) See also: McAllister Creek.

MERIDIAN ROAD T15N-T19N, Between R1W and R1E, W.M.

This road has a northern boundary of Pacific Highway south, running south to cross Yelm Highway and stop near the boundary of Fort Lewis. It is named for the Williamette Meridian which runs near the road. See: Williamette Meridian.

MICHIGAN HILL Section 19, T15N, R3W, W.M.

This hill, elevation 362, is southwest of Grand Mound, adjacent to the Lewis County line. It is named for the State of Michigan.

MILITARY ROAD Sections 6, 7, T16N, R1E, Sections 12, 13, 14, 20-23, T16N, R1W, W.M.

"Once a much longer road, Military Road was named for its origin, as a road built to move troops between Vancouver Barracks and Puget Sound. The section through Tenino was built in 1857 and is one of the state’s oldest roads." (Art Dwelley, Ms.)

MILL BIGHT Section 10, T19N, R1W, W.M.

A small cove off of Nisqually Reach, along the northern shore of Johnson Point. In the 1880s a lumber mill operated at this location. (*South Bay*, page 29.)

MILL CREEK Section 6, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Mill Creek rises in the southern portion of Capitol State Forest and flows east through the Bordeaux townsite, then south and southwest joining the Black River two miles north of the town of Rochester. The Bordeaux Brothers sawmill was on the creek, giving the creek its name. An alternate name origin may be for Charles Mills who had a homestead at the mouth of the creek. (*Meaney, Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, page 167.)

MILLER HILL Section 10, T15N, R1E, W.M.

Miller Hill lies just north of Skookumchuck Lake in southeast Thurston County and rises 1,807 feet in elevation. The origin of the name is unknown.
MILLERSYLVANIA STATE PARK
Sections 26, 27, 34, 35, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This 843 acre park is 10 miles south of Olympia. Named for Frederick Miller and his sisters Sophia and Christina who donated land on and around Deep Lake to the State of Washington as a family memorial in 1921. The Civilian Conservation Corps developed the property in the 1930s.

MIMA Section 16, T16N, R3W, W.M.

The community of Mima is 10 miles west of Tenino and three miles southwest of Littlerock. It was a stop on the Northern Pacific Railway. The name is said to be an Indian word meaning "...a little further along." (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 167.) The post office named for the Mima Prairie was located in several spots on the prairie during the years of its existence. The first post office called Mima Prairie was established February 8, 1861 and was discontinued December 1, 1868. A later post office for Mima was established January 13, 1893 and closed July 15, 1898, when the mail went to Gate. (Ramsey, page 85.) An early variant spelling was Miami.

The word Mima is used to name several features in the general area. An alternative derivation of the Indian meaning is "The Land Beyond." See: Mima Creek; Mima Falls; Mima Mounds.

MIMA CREEK Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, T16N, R3W, W.M.

A small creek, northwest of Gate which rises in the southern portion of Capitol State Forest and flows southeast joining Mill Creek west of the Bordeaux townsite, then continuing to flow to the Black River. See also: Mima.

MIMA FALLS Section 32, T17N, R3W, W.M.

These falls are on upper Mima Creek. See: Mima Creek.

MIMA MOUNDS Section 3, T16N, R3W, W.M.

"The Mima Mounds, named for their locality on Mima Prairie, occur on areas underlain by Vashon recessional gravel throughout the southern part of the prairie. They are a striking, well-developed physiographic feature. ... The mounds range in size from barely perceptible swellings on the prairie surface to maximum height of about 70 feet on Mima and Rocky Prairies. They range in diameter from 6 to 70 feet and average about 40 feet. The mounds are composed of black pebbly silt and sand and overlies rudely stratified sand and gravel outwash. The origin of the mounds has long been a controversial subject ... Theories include Indian burial grounds, Indian farming areas, giant gopher mounds and glacially-developed land forms." (Washington State Environmental Atlas.)
MIMA PRAIRIE Sections 15, 16, 21, 22, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Mima Prairie is north and west of the Black River, south of Littlerock and is noted for the many Mima mounds occurring on the prairie.

"I cut out the trail between Bush Prairie and Black Lake and made a scow to ferry people and cattle across the lake from the Olympia trail, for the convenience of settlers who were going to Mima Prairie, Gate City, and Grand Mound." (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 225, words of W.O. Thompson.) See also: Mound Prairie.

"Nisqually name for Mima Prairie was Sat-suth." (Carpenter, TRS.) Mounds Prairie was known as Kluk-ai-a-Kl. (Gibbs, map 1853, page 6.)

An alternate name for the prairie was Dodge Prairie. See also: Dodge Prairie.

MISSION CREEK Section 2, T18N, T19N, R2W, W.M.

A creek rising from springs and flowing south and west to Budd Inlet at Ellis Cove. Named for the Oblate Mission located there in 1848. The current name is Ellis Creek. See: Ellis Creek; Priest Point Park.

MITCHELL CREEK Sections 18, 19, T15N, R2E, R3E, W.M.

Mitchell Creek rises in Lewis County and flows north through southeast Thurston County to the Deschutes River. The name origin is unknown.
MONROE CREEK  Sections 22, 23, 26, T17N, R4W, W.M.

Monroe Creek rises in the Black Hills in Grays Harbor County and flows east to join Sherman Creek, merging with the Black River. The origin of the name is unknown.

MORSE-MERRYMANROAD Section 30, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This road runs east to west between Boulevard Road SE and Wiggins Road SE in Olympia. It is named for Alexander and Cora Ellen Merryman who homesteaded 160 acres in the area where they built a home and operated "Whitehouse Dairy." The Morse family also owned land nearby.

MOSS LAKE  Section 23, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This former lake was within the city of Olympia, near the Union Pacific Railroad, near Stevens Field. It has been filled in by highway construction. The origin of the name is unknown. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)

MOTTMAN ADDITION  Section 23, T18N, R2W, W.M.

In the 1940s the name Mottman addition was given to a 1,000 acre parcel annexed to the City of Olympia. The area included land on which the Quality Inn-Westwater, and Thurston County Courthouse now stand. This parcel of land was named for George Mottman, former mayor of Olympia and owner of the Mottman Store at Fourth and Capitol Way.

MOUND PRAIRIE  Section 15, T16N, R2W, R3W, W.M.

This large, open prairie bordering Scatter Creek in southwest Thurston County is named for the dominant geologic feature, the Mima Mounds. One of the early references was made by Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1841, "We soon reached the Bute Prairies, which are extensive and covered with tumuli or small mounds, at regular distances asunder. As far as I could learn there is no tradition among the natives relative to them. They are conical mounds, thirty feet in diameter, about six or seven feet high about the level, and many thousands in number. Being anxious to ascertain if they contained any relics, I subsequently visited these prairies and opened three of the mounds, but nothing was found in them but a pavement of round stones." (Wilkes, United States Exploring Expedition, Narrative, Volume 4, page 313.) See also: Grand Mound; Mima Mounds.

MOUNT MOLLY  Between Sections 17, 18, T17N, R3W, W.M.

This peak in the Capitol Forest has an elevation of 920. The origin of the name is unknown.

MOUNT VERNON

A name proposed for the town of Grand Mound. See: Grand Mound.
MOXLIE CREEK  Section 14, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This creek rises in Watershed Park of Olympia and travels north to Budd Inlet. Most of the creek is now underground, flowing through pipes. The creek was covered over when landfill was added to east Olympia for building.

The creek is named for R.W. Moxlie, a pioneer who died January 16, 1869. (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 388.)

MUD BAY  Section 18, T18, T19N, R2W, R3W, W.M.

Mud Bay is the southwest part of Eld Inlet. The mud flats are exposed at low tide and are descriptive of the name. It was once the site of a large oyster fishery, including the famous, tiny Olympia Oysters.

"The Indian Shaker Church was constructed on the hill west of Mud Bay and in sight of the Olympia Oyster beds ..." (Steele, Rise and Decline of the Olympia Oyster, page 11.) See also: Eld Inlet.

"Skwat-allt is a Native American name for the head of Mud Bay, on Eld Inlet." (Gibbs, Smith.)

MUD BAY SPIT

This is an alternate name for Cooper Point. See: Cooper Point.

MUD LAKE  Section 7, T16N, R1W, W.M.

Mud Lake is two miles north of Tenino on the edge of Rocky Prairie. It is shallow and "muddy" for part of the year. The name results from the muddy condition of the lake. It is ten acres in size and is drained by Beaver Creek into the Black River. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 506.)

MULLEN ROAD  Section 35, 36, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Frank and Ruby Mullen settled on this road in 1910.

MUMBY  Section 11, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This community is on Mima Prairie, six miles northeast of Rochester in south central Thurston County. It served as a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad line. The Mumby Lumber and Shingle Company was the name of the Bordeaux Brothers operation at Bordeaux. See: Bordeaux.

MUNN LAKE  Section 1, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Munn Lake is four miles south of Olympia and is almost 30 acres in size with a maximum depth of 19 feet. The lake is joined to Lake Susan at high water. It drains to the Deschutes River. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 509.) Edwin Munn settled on the lake in the early 1900s and operated a dairy farm. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 19.)
MUSHROOM CORNER  Section 14, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Located east of Lacey on the old Olympia to Steilacoom Road this community for many years has supported the operations of the Ostrom Mushroom Company, from which it gets it name.

MUTUAL LAKE  Section 20, T16N, R1W, W.M.

A small lake of less than two acres, with a maximum depth of ten feet. It is 1.25 miles east of Tenino, along the Great Northern Railroad. It drains to Scatter Creek and the Chehalis River. The origin of the name is unknown (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 506.)

NASON LAKE  Section 12, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Nason Lake covers six acres, with a depth of ten feet and drains to Budd Inlet. It was originally known as Setchfield Lake. See also: Setchfield Lake.

NEAN TONO CREEK  Section 23, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This creek rises east of the community of Tono and flows northwest to the Skookumchuck River. It is locally known to have fossils of freshwater clams and snails. (Washington State Environmental Atlas.) The name may have originated from the community of Tono.

NEELY'S LAKE  Section 31, T17N, R2E, W.M.

This shallow, ten-acre lake is located just south of Yelm. The origin of the name is unknown.

NESQUALLY  T18N, R2W, W.M.

This was the name of the first post office in Thurston County. The post office was established January 8, 1850 on what is now the waterfront of Olympia which then was part of Lewis County, Oregon Territory. On August 28, 1850, it was renamed Olympia, by Michael T. Simmons who wanted to distinguish it from Fort Nisqually which was nearby. (Ramsey, page 7.) See also: Olympia.

NEW JERUSALEM  T19N, R1W, W.M.

A name used by developers in 1870 for a town site on Henderson Inlet six miles northeast of Olympia. The name New Jerusalem was used by developers "... evidently hoping to interest religious citizens ..." Harpers Magazine for September, 1870, featured the town site. (Hitchman, page 207.)

NEW MARKET  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This was the original name for the city of Tumwater. When Michael T. Simmons and his party arrived on Puget Sound in 1845, he chose to call the settlement he created New Market for it was a new place of business as opposed to the older market outlet at Fort Nisqually. It was the first permanent American settlement on Puget Sound and is now known at Tumwater. Simmons built a mill at New Market falls, also known as Tumwater falls, on the Deschutes River.

"This year, 1846, also marked the erection of a mill at New Market by Colonel Simmons, in which he ground wheat, but did not attempt to bolt it." (Rathbun, page 19.) See also: Tumwater.
An alternate derivation is that Michael Simmons named the settlement for New Market, Missouri in his home state.

NISQUALLY

This is one of the earliest and most frequently used names in Thurston County. Many geographic features in Western Washington are named Nisqually. The name derives from the Nisqually Indians and the region bordering the Nisqually River. Variously spelled Nisqually, Naskwalli, N’skwali, Nesqually, Nisqualli, Askwalli, Squally-o-bish, Squalliamish, Si-qwal-it-chie, and Qualliamish.

Below are several examples of the use of Nisqually or its derivations from early writings about the geographic area around Thurston County.

"Squalli was the name given to the prairie grass that grew on the vast prairie that bordered both sides of lower Nisqually river. The river took its name from the grass and we took our name from the prairie grass and the river to become the Squalli-absch, the people of the grass country, 'the people of the river.'" (Carpenter, TRS.)

Henry Sicade, a Nisqually Indian who lived in the Fife region of Tacoma wrote that "... squally ..." was the name of his tribe of Indians and that the word meant "... the tops and flowers of various roots and herbs which come up or grow annually ... these tops grew thick every spring and the sight was quite beautiful to behold, especially when the wind blew and caused a wavy motion." (Washington State Historical Society.)

"An Indian word much used for geographic names. Reverend Myron Eells says it is the word Squally-o-bish, from the tribe of that name. The Bureau of American Ethnology gives the spelling as Nisqualli and gives many varieties of other spellings in use such as Askwalli, Qualliamish, and Squalliamish." (Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, Volume 2, page 76.)

On November 6 1824, in the Journal of John Work, Hudson’s Bay Company Factor, is found one of the earliest geographical uses of the name for the river.

"In the Medicine Creek Treaty made with those Indians by Governor Isaac I. Stevens on December 26, 1854, the name Nisqually is used." (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 189.)

"To be specific, the Nisqually, Squally, (more correctly) the S q w a l i a b s h are the people of Ew s q w a’l e, "tops of wild carrots," an important old village on the flats at the mouth of the Nisqually river) Curtis calls the S q a l a b s h. In my own orthography this group are the Ew s q w E’l e-a b c." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

"The old village-site at the mouth of the Nisqually River, Ew s q w E’l e, "late." The run of salmon was said to be later in the Nisqually than in any other stream. The people there would be engaged in taking and curing salmon after they were gone from the other rivers. The present Anglicized name Nisqually represents this old term, somewhat distorted." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)
NISQUALLY Section 8, T18N, R1E, W.M.

This Thurston County post office operated in various locations from July, 1923 until it was discontinued in December, 1960. It was originally established with the name Sherlock in July, 1891. See also: Sherlock.

NISQUALLY BOTTOM Section 6, T18N, R1E, W.M.

An area of river bottom land near Old Nisqually on the Nisqually River. The area was the residence of William Packwood, who proved on a Donation Land Claim of 326 acres in September, 1865. Packwood operated a ferry across the Nisqually River near Yelm. (Rathbun, page 31.) The area was later known as Maxfield, then Sherlock, and finally Nisqually. (Cordelia Hawk Putvin, Ms.)

NISQUALLY DELTA Sections 5, 32, T19N, R1E, W.M.

The Nisqually river delta covers 4,150 acres at the mouth of the river and contains within it the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge.

NISQUALLY FLATS T19N, R1E, W.M.

The tidelands exposed at the low water at and around the mouth of the Nisqually River. They can be very treacherous to persons trying to walk or drive on them. Locally called Mud Flats, the flats lie mostly in Thurston County, and contain much of the Nisqually Wildlife Refuge. R.A. Inskip named the flats Inskip Bank in his 1846 chart of the region. See: Inskip Bank.

NISQUALLY HEAD Sections 29, 32, T19N, R1E, W.M.

Nisqually Head or Nisqually Bluff is on the west side of the Nisqually Delta above the estuary of McAllister Creek. It is named for the Nisqually River. The head was originally named Loa Point by Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841. See also: Loa Point.

Drawing of Chief Leschi, War Chief of the Nisquallies. State Capital Museum Photograph.

NISQUALLY INDIAN RESERVATION Sections 21, 27, 28, 34, 35, T18N, R1E, W.M.

At present the reservation occupies approximately 1,700 acres along the Nisqually River, in Thurston and Pierce counties. It was established on December 26, 1854 as part of the Medicine Creek Treaty and Executive Order dated January 19, 1857 following the Indian war of 1855-56. The treaty also guaranteed the fishing rights of tribal members to the fish in the Nisqually River as well as in their "usual and accustomed fishing stations" off-reservation. The Executive Order
provided for a 4,700 acre land reserve which was intersected by approximately 4.5 miles of the Nisqually River. (Carpenter, "Nisqually River Notes", October, 1991.) "In 1918 that portion of the reservation located in Pierce County was condemned and our people were forced to move and today [that land] is under the control of Fort Lewis." (Carpenter, TRS.)

**NISQUALLY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE** Sections 5, 32, T19N, R1E, W.M.

Located ten miles northeast of Olympia north of Interstate Highway 5 in the Nisqually Delta, this 2,820 acre game refuge consists of 39,700 feet of Puget Sound shoreline, including the mouth of the Nisqually River, McAllister Creek, and Salmon Creek. (Scott, Washington Public Shore Guide, page 231.)

**NISQUALLY REACH** T19N, R1E, W.M.

Nisqually Reach is a crescent-shaped channel of Puget Sound between Anderson Island and the Nisqually Flats. It has an average width of two miles and is 12 miles long. It is the main route used by ocean going vessels heading for Olympia in the southern Puget Sound.

**NISQUALLY RIVER** T14N-T19N, R1E-R7E, W.M.

The Nisqually River rises at the Nisqually Glacier on Mount Rainier and flows south and west 78 miles, forming the boundary between Pierce and Thurston Counties until it empties into Puget Sound at Nisqually Reach. It is one of the least developed, most pristine rivers in Western Washington.

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*S.Y. Bennett ferry on the Nisqually River. Special Collections Division, U. of Washington Libraries. Photograph by Savage & Co.*
NISQUALLY VALLEY  T19N, R1W, R1E, W.M.

The valley consists of the lowlands immediately up river from the Nisqually Delta. They are less extensive than other river valleys in the region and were known also as Nisqually Bottoms or Squally Bottoms. The area was the site of several early farms and was used for farming by the Hudson's Bay Company to support Fort Nisqually.

"Kautz also noted that Nisqually Valley was located in the foothills of the upper Nisqually River when he attempted to scale Mt. Rainier."  (Carpenter, TRS.)

NORTH FORK PORTER CREEK
Sections 25, 26, 35, T18N, R4W, W.M.

This creek rises in the Capitol Forest in western Thurston County and connects to Porter Creek. The origin of the name is unknown. See: Porter Creek.

NORTH HANAFORD CREEK

See: Hanaford Creek.

NORTHCRAFT MOUNTAIN  Section 32, T15N-T16N, R1W, W.M.

This mountain, elevation 1,454 feet, is located southeast of Tenino, 1.5 miles east of the Philip D. Northcraft Donation Land Claim and named for Northcraft who was born in 1825 in Warren County, Virginia, and arrived in Washington Territory on October 20, 1850. The claim was 320 acres in size. Northcraft was later killed in the Indian War of 1855-1856.

NORTHSTAR  Section 17, T17N, R3W, W.M.

A community eight miles northwest of Littlerock on Waddell Creek. Community legend tells that a man named Nisky ... named the place Northstar because he said it was the farthest north ... in its surrounding valley. (Ramsey, page 89.) The post office was established in August, 1902 but was discontinued in June, 1904. It served ten families in the Waddell Creek valley.

NOSCHKA CREEK  Sections 7, 8, T17N, R3W, W.M.

This creek rises in the Capitol Forest east of Capitol Peak and flows to Waddell Creek. Named for one of the members of the Newell Colony who were a group of settlers who came to the Olympia area in 1880 from Brooklyn, New York. Also spelled "Noski" in some listings.

NUSCHTSATL

Nuschtsatl or Nov-seh-chatl was a name given by George Gibbs to the tribe of Indians and settlements at South Bay. (Gibbs, map 1853.) See: South Bay.

OFFUTT  Section 33, T17, R1W, W.M.

A community five miles north of Tenino named for its proximity to the Offutt brothers pioneer land claims. James Warren Offutt and Levi Hart Offutt came to the Pacific Northwest from Ohio in 1852 and Milford Offutt arrived in 1853. They each settled on Donation Land Claims. A post office was established at Offutt in 1913 and was closed in 1918. It served the resort community at Offut Lake. (Ramsey, page 89.)
OLYMPIA T18N, R2W, W.M.

The capital city of the State of Washington, it is located at the head of Budd Inlet, in the northern part of Thurston County. Olympia received its name in the spring of 1850 when Edmund Sylvester platted the town. At the suggestion of Colonel I.N. Ebey, it was called "Olympia." The name was suggested to him by the beautiful snowcapped Olympic mountains that form the background to the northward. The Olympic Mountains had been designated in 1788 by English Captain John Meares on a coastal voyage. In 1853, when Washington Territory was created, Olympia was named the Territorial Capital by Congress.

Olympia had several earlier names. Indians of the area referred to the site as Schict-woot or Cheet-woot which meant "place of the bear." Other Indian names for the area are Stu-chus-and, Stitchas, and Stiechass with various meanings of "bear's place." (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 197.) Smither, Smithfield, and Marshville were all names given to the community by early settlers.

Among the first white settlers in the area were Edmund Sylvester and Levi Smith who arrived in 1846. They named the community they founded for themselves, Smither or Smithster. The name later was changed to Smithfield.

Native American Name: 'Old village site, in the present city of Olympia, B I s - t c E' t x û d, "frequented by black bears." The old site was in what is now the western part of the city proper, below the viaduct spanning the inlet.
Native American Name for Olympia Steh-chass. (Gibbs, map 1853.) "Also accepted Steh-chas." (Carpenter, TRS.)

OLYMPIA SHOAL Section 34, T19N, R2W, W.M.

An underwater shoal in Budd Inlet one mile north of the Port of Olympia. It is marked by a marine navigation aide, and helps to mark the deep water channel along the west shore of the inlet. Named for the city of Olympia.

OTIS BEACH Section 5, T19N, R1W, W.M.

Otis Beach is on the east side of Henderson Inlet, just south of Johnson Point. Otis Beach Road NE is named for the beach. The origin of the name Otis for the beach is unknown.
OVIATT  Section 21, T16N, R2E, W.M.

A post office established near Lake Lawrence ten miles southeast of Yelm in 1892. Cornelius and Mary Oviatt operated the post office until 1893. (Ramsey, page 85.)

OYSTER BAY  Section 22, T19N, R3W, W.M.

This bay is five miles long, with an average width of 3/4 mile. The bay produces the finest, tiny Olympia oysters in its shallow, protected waters and was named for the oysters grown there. The community of Oyster Bay is on Burns Cove in the southwest end of Totten Inlet. See also: Totten Inlet.

PARSNIP SWAMP  Section 34, T16N, R3E, W.M.

Parson Swamp is south of the Nisqually River and northeast of Clear Lake. Powell Creek passes through the swamp flowing northwest to join the Nisqually River. The swamp is named for vegetation in the area which resembles parsnips. See also: Powell Creek.

PATTERSON LAKE  Section 35, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Patterson Lake is a variant name for Pattison Lake. See: Pattison Lake.

PATTISON LAKE  Section 35, T18N, R1W, W.M.

The lake is six miles southeast of Olympia and is now in two segments separated by a narrow neck of land. The total size of the lake is 257 acres with a maximum depth of 20 feet. It is fed by Hicks Lake and drains into Long Lake. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)

Named for William and Mary Pattison who arrived in the Territory in November 3, 1849. They settled on a Donation Land Claim of 642.5 acres which was registered April 20, 1852. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 161.) Most modern maps carry the alternate unofficial spelling Pattison Lake.

"Oyster Bay. 1934. Portion of a float in which clutch is placed in order to catch spat of the Olympia oyster." State Library Photograph.

PANTS CREEK  Sections 10, 15, T17N, R3W, W.M.

Pants Creek rises in Capitol State Forest and flows to join Dempsey Creek and then to the Black River. The origin of the name is unknown.
PERCIVAL COVE  Section 22, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Percival Cove is a 22 acre inlet on the west side of Capitol Lake separated from the main body of the lake by bridges across the Deschutes Parkway. The cove is fed by Percival Creek. It is used as a fish rearing site by the Department of Fisheries. Alternate name, Percival Cove Lake.

Named for Captain and Mrs. Samuel W. Percival who arrived in Olympia in January of 1853. Captain Percival built and operated a sawmill and a dock which "... was the center of community life for more than half a century ..." (Newell, page 30.)

PERCIVAL CREEK  Section 33, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Percival Creek rises at the north end of Black lake and flows into Percival Cove which is connected by a culvert to Capitol Lake at Olympia. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 515.)

"In 1853 Captain S.W. Percival put in a sawmill at the mouth of Percival's Creek on the west side, and continued it for some years until the accessible timber was manufactured." (Rathbun, page 119.) The creek is named for Captain Samuel W. Percival. See also: Percival Cove.

PERCIVAL COVE LAKE  Section 22, T18N, R2W, W.M.

A variant name for Percival Cove. See: Percival Cove.
PERCIVAL LANDING  Section 14, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The landing is a boardwalk and boat landing running from the dam at Capitol Lake to the Port of Olympia along the shore of Budd Inlet in downtown Olympia. The City of Olympia restored the waterfront and built the current landing and boardwalk in 1978, 1985, and 1988. The landing conforms partially to the boat landing and dock first built at this location by Captain Samuel W. Percival in the 1850s.

Named for Captain and Mrs. Samuel W. Percival. There is also a street in northeast Olympia named Percival.

PERRON LAKE  Section 25, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This small lake is located near Pitman Lake in southeast Thurston County. It covers approximately five acres, with a maximum depth of 15 feet. It drains to the Black River via Blooms Ditch. The origin of the name is unknown.

PERRY CREEK  Sections 14-16, T18N, R3W, W.M.

A stream rising south of Summit Lake, which flows east to enter the head of Eld Inlet at Mud Bay. The origin of the name is unknown.

PERRY CREEK FALLS  Section 13, T18N, R3W, W.M.

A waterfall on Perry Creek, close to the mouth of the creek at Eld Inlet.

PETEERSON CORNER  Section 36, T16N, R4W, W.M.

The intersection of Highway 12 and Moon Road. The origin of the name is unknown.

PHEENY CREEK  Sections 18, 24, T15N, R1E, W.M.

A creek rising near the Lewis County line in southeast Thurston County, and draining to Skookumchuck Lake. The origin of the name is unknown.

PIONEER PARK  Section 35, T18N, R2W, W.M.

A park on the Deschutes River west of Henderson Boulevard. This 85 acre park was established and named by the City of Tumwater in 1990. The name is in honor of the pioneers of Tumwater and was chosen as a result of a citizen contest.

PIPELINE CREEK  Section 33, T16N, R2E, W.M.

Pipeline Creek rises near Porcupine Ridge in southeast Thurston County and flows northerly to the Deschutes River. The origin of the name is unknown.

PITMAN LAKE  Section 35, T17N, R3W, W.M.

This lake is east of Scott Lake and Millersylvania State Park. It covers 27 acres, with a maximum depth of 15 feet and drains via Blooms Ditch to the Black River. It was named for Jesse Pitman, who owned land nearby.
PLUMB STATION Section 30, T17N, R1W, W.M.

A post office was established in 1879 by Elihu B. Plumb on the lines of the Port Townsend and Southern Railroad, six miles north of Tenino. The post office was closed November 10, 1885. (Ramsey, page 57.)

Plumb is currently known as a community on Rocky Prairie west of Offutt Lake at the south end of the Antonio F. Rabbeson Donation Land Claim. The railroad station at Plumb was called Plumbs or Plum Station and is now part of the Union Pacific railroad system.

POINT MOODY Section 33, T19N, R1W, W.M.

Point Moody, now known as Johnson Point, is at the east entrance to Henderson Inlet in Puget Sound. It was named for William Moody, a Quartermaster with one of the crews of the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841. See: Johnson Point.

PONCIN COVE Section 4, T20N, R1W, W.M.

A cove on the north side of Henderson Inlet, which is a mudflat at low tide. It is named for Gamma Poncin, a Seattle businessman who arrived in the Territory in 1872. He amassed a large fortune by managing the Henry Yesler properties in and around Seattle. He purchased two hundred acres on Johnson Point in 1906 and built a large home there. (Holt, Poncin Estate, Johnson Point.)

PORCUPINE RIDGE Sections 5, 9, T15N, R2E, W.M.

This ridge of hills in southeastern Thurston County is just north of the Lewis County line. The origin of the name is unknown.

Panoramic view of the Port of Olympia with mothball fleet at Gull Harbor to the north. Photograph courtesy of the Port of Olympia.
PORT OF OLYMPIA Section 11, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The Port of Olympia was established in 1922 on the northern peninsula of Olympia on land created by the 1911-12 dredging of Olympia Harbor.

PORTER CREEK T18N, R4W, W.M.

This creek rises in the Black Hills near Porter Pass and flows westward into Grays Harbor County. A pass in the Black Hills is also named Porter. The origin of the name is unknown. See also: Porter Pass.

PORTER PASS Section 15, T18N, R4W, W.M.

A pass, elevation 342 feet, in the Black Hills in western Thurston County, northwest of Rock Candy Mountain.

POST LAKE Section 27, T17N, R1W, W.M.

This lake is approximately half an acre in size and is shallow. It constitutes a marshy area near Bushman Lake and at high water is sometimes considered part of Bushman Lake. Now called Tempo Lake. See also: Tempo Lake; Bushman Lake.

POWELL CREEK Sections 10, 18, 34, T16N, R3E, W.M.

This creek flows out of Parsnip Swamp in southeastern Thurston County and into the Nisqually River. The origin of the name is unknown.

PRAIRIE CREEK Sections 5, 7, 8, T16N, R2W, W.M.

This creek rises on Mound Prairie and flows southwest to the Chehalis River near Grand Mound. It is named for the prairie.

PRAYS LAKE Sections 7, 8, T18N, R3W, W.M.

Now named Summit Lake, this lake is nine miles west of Olympia. In 1860, it was named Prays Lake for James B. Pray, an early settler. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 517.) See: Summit Lake.

Drawing by Helen McMicken of the Indian Boy's School at Priest Point. Special Collections Division, University of Washington.

PRIEST POINT Section 2, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Priest Point is on the east shore of Budd Inlet north of the Port of Olympia. It was named to commemorate the site of an early Catholic mission on the site. In August, 1848, missionaries from the Roman Catholic Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate under the direction of Father Pascal Ricard built a mission on the east side of Budd Inlet near this point, securing 324 acres of land. They remained until 1860 when they moved to British Columbia to concentrate their efforts there. (Stevenson, Olympiana, page 16.)
Native American Name: 'Priest Point, below Olympia, on the eastern shore of the inlet, T's'u'ly ad a d. A tiny marsh, in the side of this promontory, O l a l a t s, "where cat-tails grow."' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

PRIEST POINT PARK Section 2, T18N, R2W. W.M.

A park owned by the City of Olympia and named by Elias J. Payne for Priest Point. The park was established in 1905 and consists of 253 acres with 3,000 feet of shoreline and 125 picnic sites. (Scott, page 229.) The point was also known as an Indian village site. (Gunther, Indians of Puget Sound.)

PUGET Section 10, T19N, R1W, W.M.

A community on the west side of the Nisqually Delta at Hogum Bay. The site was named by early developers who planned a community which could match development on the east side of Nisqually Delta, in Pierce County. Platted in 1873 by T.I. McKenny and George Barnes, the town prospered until 1893 when financial hard times halted development there.

The first post office on the site was established May 23, 1890 and closed on November 24, 1893. A second post office at Puget City was established as Puget on September 23, 1904 and operated until April 30, 1928. (Ramsey, page 71, page 92.)

Plat of Puget City from the Thurston County Auditor's Office.

PUGET SOUND

The name currently given to the whole of the inland sea of Western Washington, originally named by Captain George Vancouver of the Royal Navy in honor of Lieutenant Peter Puget. Captain Vancouver sent Lieutenant Puget and a crew to survey the lower part of the Sound in May 1792. Puget and his crew spent several days visiting nearly every cove and island in the region. To honor this work Vancouver named the part of the sound south of the Tacoma Narrows for Puget. Vancouver named the northern part of the Sound, Admiralty Inlet.

"The Nisqually called the salt water, lower Puget Sound Whulge." (Carpenter, TRS.)

PUGET SOUND FALLS

An early name used by Hudson’s Bay Company employees for Tumwater Falls on the Deschutes River. See: Tumwater Falls.

RAINIER Section 9, T16N, R1E, W.M.

This former sawmill town is on Tenalquot Prairie, 12 miles southeast of Olympia. In 1884, Northern Pacific Railway officials named the town for its proximity to Mt. Rainier which is quite visible from this point. (Hitchman, page 247.) It was settled in 1890 by Albert and Maria Gehrke, who had a homestead there. A post office was established at Rainier in 1890. (Ramsey, page 68.)

The Town of Rainier. Asahel Curtis Photograph No. 15120 from the Washington State Historical Society.
George Ellsbury of Binghampton, New York platted the town site, in 1891. In 1906, the Bob White Lumber Mill opened bringing with it prosperous times and growth in the city. Later Lindstrom and Handforth Lumber located there along with DesChutes Lumber Company, Gruber and Docherty and the Fir Tree Lumber Company. The town was served by both the Milwaukee and Northern Pacific Railroads. A series of devastating fires in the late 1920s destroyed mills and town buildings. Many residents worked for Weyerhaeuser Lumber at Vail. The town was incorporated October 23, 1947.

RIGNALL Section 3, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Rignall is located on Eld Inlet one mile south of Hunter Point. A post office was established here in 1920 was relocated in 1927 to Olympia. The name is believed to originate with a local resident.

ROBINSON POND Section 22, T17N, R3W, W.M.

This shallow beaver pond is three miles northwest of Littlerock. It drains to Waddell Creek and the Black River.

ROBINSON'S PRAIRIE Section 15, T16N, R3W, W.M.

An alternate name for Mound Prairie. This prairie is four miles long and one-half mile wide, located in southwest Thurston County, nine miles south of Olympia. It was named for a settler in the area. The prairie is notable for the mounds covering the surface. (Miller, Southwestern Washington, page 109.)

ROCHESTER Section 32, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This community is southwest of Olympia, and serves as a railroad junction and trade center on the edge of Bakers Prairie. It was platted in 1890 by Gaily Fleming of Centralia who named it after her home town of Rochester, Indiana.

When a post office was established in 1890, the named chosen was Key, possibly referring to nearby Gate City. The town once boasted a hotel, a large store and three sawmills. The present name was reestablished in 1904, at the suggestion of John L. Nye, who wanted to honor his home town of Rochester, England. (Hitchman, page 25.)
'This unincorporated community south of Olympia has been the trading, education, industrial, agricultural and postal center of southwest Thurston County since its platting in 1890 by Gaily Fleming, of Centralia who named it after her home town of Rochester, Indiana. The town "center" has shifted three times since pioneer merchant, Robert M. Paton, opened a mercantile store southwest of the present business district in the 1880s. Paton’s store remained in business for 50 years. Three different high school buildings stood in Rochester until a 60 acre campus was installed just west of the historic Grand Mound in 1990. Sawmills and logging camps in nearby locations west and north supported Rochester for several decades. Baker’s Prairie at Rochester has seen rapid home growth in the past decade. The Rochester and Grand Mound business districts offer a wide variety of services." (David James, Correspondence, June 1992.)

"Nisqually name for Rochester Prairie was Ich-tals." (Carpenter, TRS.)

ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN Section 3, T18N, R3W, W.M.

Located in Capitol State Forest, this mountain rises 718 feet. The origin of the name is unknown.

ROCK PRAIRIE Sections 25, 26, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This open area is north of Grand Mound and is named for the rocky soil.

ROCKY POINT Section 11, T18N, R3W, W.M.

This point is on the east side of Eld Inlet just north of Mud Bay. The origin of the name is unknown.

ROCKY PRAIRIE Section 1, T16N, R2W, Section 31, T17N, R1W, W.M.

This prairie is south of Chein Hill on Old Highway 99. It was named Rocky Prairie for the many rocks found there.

ROUNDTREE CABIN Section 2, T15N, R2E, W.M.

This site is located in southeast Thurston County. Origin of the name is unknown.

RUDDELL LAKE Section 33, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Ruddell Lake is now known as Southwick Lake. Stephen and Winford Ruddell had a 320 acre Donation Land Claim near the lake. They arrived in the Territory on October 6, 1851 and filed the claim on February 21, 1852. Mrs. Ruddell died January 6, 1856. A major road in Thurston county is named Ruddell Road for the pioneer family and runs adjacent to the Ruddell Donation Land Claim. See also: Southwick Lake.
William and Margaret Rutledge arrived in the Territory on September 3, 1852 and filed for a 320-acre Donation Land Claim in October of 1853. It was once known as Woods Lake for Isaac Wood who owned land near the lake. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 11.) See also: Hicks Lake; Woods Lake.

SAINT CLAIR Section 30, T18N, R1E, W.M.

Saint Clair is a station on the Northern Pacific Line in east central Thurston County. It was one of a number of stations established when the line was put through between 1912 and 1914 from Tacoma to Tenino. See also: Lake St. Clair.

RUN CREEK Section 7, T15N, R2E, W.M.

This small creek rises southeast of Porcupine Ridge and flows into the Skookumchuck River. The origin of the name is unknown.

RUTH PRAIRIE Section 21, 22, T16N, R1E, W.M.

Ruth Prairie is 1.5 miles south of Rainier, and lies north of the Deschutes River. Named in 1850 for B.F. Ruth, a settler on the prairie. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 250.)

RUTLEDGE LAKE Sections 22, 27, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Rutledge Lake is an alternate name for Hicks Lake. It was named for William Rutledge, a land owner on the lake.
SAINT MARTIN'S COLLEGE
Section 22, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Saint Martin's College in Lacey was established in 1895 by the Benedictine Catholic Order. It was named to honor St. Martin.

SAINT MARTIN'S OAK Section 22, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This tree located on the Saint Martin's College campus is perhaps the largest Garry oak in the state. It was identified and named by the late Theodore Scheffer of Puyallup. (Washington State Environmental Atlas.)

SAWMON CREEK Sections 2, 3, 12, 34, T15N, R1W, W.M.

Salmon Creek is a small northern tributary of the Skookumchuck River, rising east of Northcraft Mountain in southcentral Thurston County. Named for the salmon seen in the creek. (Washington State Geologic Survey, 1863.)

SAWMON CREEK Sections 25, 21, 27, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This salmon creek, an eastern tributary of the Black River, lies south of Belmore, in central Thurston County. Named for the salmon seen in the creek. (Washington State Geologic Survey, 1863.)

SANDERSON HARBOR Section 9, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Sanderson Harbor is a cove on the west shore of Eld Inlet, south of Edgewater Beach and opposite Cooper Point. The origin of the name is unknown.

Native American Name: "A very narrow cove ṯu q w a' l o t s i d, "fish trap at its mouth." A weir was built across the end of this inlet. When the tide went down, the fish would be imprisoned behind it." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

SANDY POINT Section 33, T20N, R2W, W.M.

Sandy Point is at the junction of Totten Inlet and Squaxin Pass, directly south of Steamboat Island, in extreme west central Thurston County. Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841 chose this descriptive name. (Hitchman, page 263.)

Native American Name: 'Locality on the west side of Sandy Point, at the entrance to Oyster Bay. S k a' i y a u a l t "\, "corpses their house." This spot was used in the old days for a cemetery, where the dead were hoisted into trees. Sandy Point, C x w E' t s u g E L. This suggests "sharp Breath." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)
SARGENT ROAD  Sections 34, 35, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Sargent Road crosses Grand Mound prairie from Little Rock Road SW to Highway 99 SW. It runs adjacent to the Sargent family Donation Land Claims. Named for Asher W. and Elisha N. Sargent, who arrived in the Territory on January 29, 1850. Their 320 acre claim was filed November 18, 1853. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 78.)

SCATES CREEK  Sections 31, 32, T15N, R2W, W.M.

A post office was established on December 28, 1854 and named Scates Creek by Abram Tilley. It was located near his Donation Land Claim. On July 30, 1857, it was named Scatter Creek. (Ramsey, page 33.) See: Scatter Creek.

SCATTER CREEK  Sections 31, 32, T15N, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Scatter Creek rises in springs northeast of Tenino and flows southwesterly across the prairies in southwest Thurston County to join the Chehalis River. The creek was a site of an early sawmill built by Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Strahill, and Mr. Cox, who cut a trail from Scatter Creek to Oakville, and Cedar Creek in Grays Harbor County. (Told by the Pioneers, Volume 2.) The origin of the name is unknown.

"A meandering stream originating in foothills near Tenino and "scattering" westward to its outlet in the Chehalis River three miles west of the Grand Mound." (David James, Correspondence, June, 1992.)

"Nisqually name for Scatter Creek was Wu-thlaid." (Carpenter, TRS.)

SCATTER CREEK WILDLIFE RECREATION AREA  Section 36, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This 917 acre recreation area open for wildlife watching, hunting and fishing, is owned by Thurston county. It borders Scatter Creek, and is located west of Interstate 5. The area comprised of rolling prairie grasslands and oak bottomlands is divided into two segments called Case and Township. (Washington State Environmental Atlas.) It is named for Scatter Creek.

SCHNEIDER CREEK  Sections 2, 3, T18N, R3W, W.M.

Schneider Creek rises just east of Summit Lake and flows north and west to Totten Inlet. It is named for Konrad Schneider who came to the area in 1852. (Olympia Recorder, July 23, 1903.) See also: Schneiders Prairie.

SCHNEIDERS PRAIRIE  Sections 21, 22, T17N, R2W, W.M.

A prairie bordering Eld Inlet along Old Highway 101 in northwest Thurston County. It is named for Konrad and Albertine Schneider who had a 320 acre Donation Land Claim on the prairie. The Schneiders arrived in the Territory on September 12, 1852, and filed a claim on April 15, 1853. Konrad was born in Germany and became a naturalized citizen in Iowa in 1849.
SCOTT LAKE Section 33, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This lake is nine miles south of Olympia. It covers 66 acres with a maximum depth of 18 feet. It drains southwesterly to Beaver Creek and the Black River. The origin of the name is unknown.

SEQUALTICH BAY T19N, R1E, W.M.

Sequaltich Bay is an early, Native American name for Nisqually Reach. (Told by the Pioneers, Volume 1, McAllister, page 170.) The meaning of the name is unknown. See: Nisqually Reach.

SETCHFIELD LAKE Section 12, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Setchfield is an early name for Nason Lake. This lake is east of Priest Point Park in Olympia and is 6.3 acres in size with a maximum depth of ten feet. It is known as a peat lake. It was named for Daniel Setchfield who was the principal at Washington School for a number of years. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 23.) The lake was also known as "Little Bigelow Lake." See: Nason Lake.

SEATCO Section 7, T15N, R1W, W.M.

Seatco was the original name for Bucoda. The name is Native American in origin and means "ghost" or "devil." The town was named in 1857 by Oliver Shead who purchased the farm of Aaron Webster one of the first pioneers of the area. A post office was established here in 1870 and was closed in 1873. The community also had a sawmill. Shead used local lumber to build the building that became the Territorial penitentiary which operated at Seatco from 1874 to 1888. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 30.) After the penitentiary closed, the Washington Legislature changed the name of the town to Bucoda in honor of three prominent citizens. See also: Bucoda.

SHAKER CHURCH ROAD Section 11, T18N, R3W, W.M.

This is the location of the Mud Bay Shaker Church, part of a Native American religious movement begun by John Slocum, a Squaxin Indian, in 1881. A modern church is still located on the road.

SHEEHAN LAKE Section 18, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Sheehan Lake is one mile southwest from East Olympia. It covers 4.5 acres to a maximum depth of 15 feet and drains to the Deschutes River. The origin of the name is unknown.
SHELDON'S STATION  Section 19, T17N, R1W, W.M.

"Sheldon's Station lies on the Olympia-Tenino Railway. It was named after a family that lived in the area. "Sheldon's Cabins" was also a well known stopping place on Old Highway 99, located just north of the Rich Road intersection." (Art Dwelley, Tenino Independent.)

SHELL POINT  Section 1, T18N, R3W, W.M.

Shell Point is on the east shore of Eld Inlet above Mud Bay. There are many oyster and clam beds in the region from which the point received its name.

Native American Name: 'Place on the shoreline north of the above, P E t o’ s i d. This suggests t s p E t o’ s E b, "to comb the hair."' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

SHELL ROCK RIDGE  Section 3, T15N, R2E, W.M.

Shell Rock is a ridge in southeast Thurston County near the headwaters of the Deschutes River. The origin of the name is unknown.

SHERLOCK  Section 8, T18N, R1E, W.M.

Sherlock was an early name for Nisqually. This area about 2.5 miles southeast of Nisqually was a Northern Pacific Railway stop. A post office established at the community of Sherlock in 1891 was renamed Nisqually in 1915. Between 1915 and 1923 the post office moved back and forth across the river between Pierce and Thurston Counties.

(Ramsey, page 82.) Ole Gardner had a store and post office there for many years during the 1920s. The community is now known as Old Nisqually. See also: Nisqually; Old Nisqually.

SHERMAN CREEK  Section 11, T16N, R4W, W.M.

This creek rises near Little Larch Mountain in the Black Hills and flows southerly into Grays Harbor County. The origin of the name is unknown.

SHERMAN VALLEY  Section 11, T16N, R4W, W.M.

Sherman Valley in the Black Hills is located in the southern portion of the Capitol State Forest. The name derives from Sherman Creek.

SHONADAUB CREEK  Sections 7, 18, 19, T18N, R1E, W.M.

An early Native American name for McAllister Creek. See: McAllister Creek.

SHUTES RIVER

Shutes is a variant name for the Deschutes River. It was used by members of the Hudson's Bay Company.

"23rd, Sunday. An Indian from near the Shoots, with eight skins offered five for a gun this morning, and returned frequently during the day, endeavoring to come to terms." (Occurrences, Fort Nisqually, 1833, Told by the Pioneers, Volume 1, page 12.) See also: Deschutes River.
SILVER SPIT  Section 22, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This is small cove on the west shore of Budd Inlet north of Tykle Cove. It was a popular camping site for early Olympians, and is named for the color of the sands in the area. Currently a housing development called Tamoshan surrounds the site.

SILVER CREEK  Section 2, T16N, R1W, W.M.

Silver Creek flows from Silver Spring east to the Deschutes River. It is on the original Thomas Linklater Donation Land Claim which was earlier an Hudson’s Bay Station on Tenalquot Prairie. See also: Tenalquot.

SILVER SPRING  Section 2, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This spring rises near Waldrick Road and flows into Silver Creek. See: Silver Creek.

SIMMONS CREEK  Section 1, T18N, R3W, W.M.

This creek flows into Eld Inlet between White Point and Shell Point. It is named for the Simmons Family oyster beds in the area.

SIMMONS INLET  Section 22, 23, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Simmons Inlet is an early name for the extreme southern part of Budd Inlet. It was named for Michael T. Simmons who built a sawmill there. The inlet is now part of Capitol Lake. (Trosper, New Market, page 22.) See also: Simmons Lake.

SIMMONS LAKE  Section 20, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Simmons Lake is now known as Ken Lake. It was first named for Michael T. Simmons, who with his wife Elizabeth and a large party of settlers, arrived in the Territory on December 23, 1844 to establish the first American settlement on Puget Sound. By 1853, Simmons had filed on a 620 acre Donation Land Claim in what is now Mason County. See: Ken Lake.

SKOOKUM RESERVOIR  Section 16, T15N, R1E, W.M.

Skookum Reservoir was a temporary pond formed by a dam on the Skookumchuck River. In 1924, the Skookum Lumber Company built a small dam on the river. When the lumber operation closed the dam was "blown out" and no longer exists. (Lakes of Washington, Volume I, page 515.) Skookum in Chinook jargon means "strong, tough, solid, powerful, violent." (Hitchman, page 276.)
SKOOKUMCHUCK LAKE  Sections 14-17, T15N, R1E, W.M.

This lake, named for the Skookumchuck River is located just north of the Lewis-Thurston County line in south central Thurston County. It is formed by an earth fill dam on the Skookumchuck River. It is 560 acres in size with a maximum depth of 185 feet.

SKOOKUMCHUCK RIVER  T18N, R1E, R2E, W.M.

The Skookumchuck River rises near Huckleberry Mountain, north central Lewis County. It flows northwest into Thurston County, then west and southwest to the Chehalis River at Centralia, Lewis County. Its total length is about 33 miles. (Hitchman, page 277.) The name is of Native American origin with the meaning, "swift water" (Eells, 1820.) Skookum Chuck is also a Chinook Jargon word for "... strong, violent." The name is composed of the Chehalis word Sku-kum, meaning "strong" and the Chinook word for water, tl-tsuk or chuck. (Hitchman, page 277.)

"Nisqually word for Skookumchuck River was Tad-tud." (Carpenter, TRS.)

SLEATER-KINNEY ROAD  Section 19, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Sleater-Kinney Road runs from Pacific Avenue south to join 56th Avenue NE. It is named to honor two families of early settlers in the Lacey area. George and Ella Sleater arrived in the Territory in 1880 and homesteaded on property just north of the present day North Thurston High School. The Ivan J. Kinney homestead was on Pleasant Glade Road nearby. Sleater and Kinney were cousins. Both men were farmers and helped clear the original road.

SLEEPY CREEK  Section 18, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Sleepy Creek is a small creek flowing into Chapman Bay in Henderson Inlet. The origin of the name is unknown.

SMITH LAKE  Section 32, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Smith Lake in Lacey covers 17.7 acres with a depth of ten feet and drains westerly to the Deschutes River. It was named for Jacob Smith who purchased the Phillips Donation Land Claim in 1857. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 24.)

SMITH PRAIRIE  Section 15, 16, T16N, R1E, W.M.

Smith Prairie is northeast of Lake Lawrence, extending eastward to the Nisqually River. It was named for James R. Smith who had a 320 acre Donation Land Claim on the prairie.

SMITHFIELD

An early, variant name for Olympia. See: Olympia; Smithster.
SMITHSTER Section 14, T18N, R2W, W.M.

An early, variant name for Olympia, also called Smither and Smithfield. In 1846, Levi Smith and Edmund Sylvester took parts of both their names and devised the name Smithster for the community they settled. They later changed the name to Smithfield, and after Smith's death in 1848, the name was changed to Olympia in 1850 at the suggestion of Isaac Ebey. See: Olympia.

SNYDER COVE Section 32, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Snyder Cove is a small cove on the east shore of Eld Inlet near Squaw Point. The origin of the name is unknown.

SOLBERG LAKE Section 25, T17N, R1E, W.M.

Solberg Lake is shallow and less than one acre in size. It is southwest of Yelm and drains to the Nisqually River. The origin of the name is unknown.

SOUTH BAY Sections 28, 29, T19N, R1W, W.M.

South Bay is a community at the extreme southern end of Henderson Inlet. It is bordered by South Bay Road and Woodland Creek which flows through the area. There are mud flats for at least two miles at low tide where the creek flows into the inlet.

"Nisqually name for South Bay was Nu-seh-i-sat." (Carpenter, TRS.) Noo-se-chabl, Nu-seh-chatl. (Gibbs, map 1853.)

SOUTH BAY Sections 7, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This bay is on the west shore of Henderson Inlet north of Chapman Bay near Cliff Point. Its name is locally applied. (Hitchman, page 282.) The area was noted for a "...small area where Olympia Oysters thrived." (Steele, Rise and Decline of the Olympia Oyster, page 112.)

SOUTH UNION Section 22, T17N, R2W, W.M.

South Union is an area just north of Millersylvania State Park at the union of Case and Tilly Roads. A post office was established at South Union in March, 1892 and discontinued in May, 1895. (Ramsey, page 84.)

SOUTHWICK LAKE Section 33, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Southwick Lake is in Lacey on Ruddell Road. It is 37 acres in size with a maximum depth of ten feet. It drains to Pattison Lake and Henderson Inlet. Named for James Southwick who purchased part of the Stephen Ruddell Donation Land Claim in 1904. Southwick operated a resort on the lake. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 24.) It was formerly known as Ruddell Lake. See also: Ruddell Lake.

SPRINGER LAKE Section 24, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This is a small lake of 5.5 acres with a maximum depth of ten feet. It is 2.5 miles west of Offut Lake. The origin of the name is unknown.
SPURGEON CREEK  Section 15, T17N, R1W, W.M.

This creek rises east of Offut Lake and flows 7.5 miles northeast to the Deschutes River. It is named for George and Margaret Spurgeon who arrived in the Territory in October of 1852 and filed on a 320 acre Donation Land Claim on the creek. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 11.)

SPURLOCK STATION  Section 31, T17N, R1W, W.M.

A station on the Olympia-Tenino Line named for J.D. Spirlock who had a farm in the area. It was always spelled Spurlock, a variant spelling of Spirlock.

SQUAW POINT  Section 31, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Squaw Point is on the east shore of Mud Bay south of Snyder Cove in an oyster growing area. The name derives from a Native American connection to the area.

Native American Name: "A small creek, Blcuwaagle." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

SQUAXIN PASSAGE  T19N, T20N, R2W, W.M.

An arm of southern Puget Sound which lies between Squaxin Island and Hunter Point. Named for Squaxin Island.

STEAMBOAT ISLAND  Section 28, T20N, R2W, W.M.

Steamboat Island lies at the mouth of Totten Inlet, one-half mile west of Hope Island. Named by local settlers for a fancied resemblance between the island and a steamboat. (Hitchman, page 288.)

STEAMBOAT ISLAND ROAD  T19N, R2W, W.M.

This road runs northerly from Highway 101 to Steamboat Island at the entrance to Totten Inlet. It is named for Steamboat Island. See also: Steamboat Island.

STEILACOOM ROAD  Sections 13, 14, 15, 21, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This road runs easterly from Marvin Road to the Old Pacific Highway through Nisqually. It is named for the town of Steilacoom in Pierce County. Steilacoom is a Native American word meaning "Flowers here." (Hitchman, page 289.)

STONY CREEK  Section 10, T17N, R3W, W.M.

Stony Creek rises in the Black Hills and flows into Dempsey Creek. The origin of the name is unknown.

STONY POINT  Section 10, T15N, R1W, W.M.

"Stony Point is an area in the Skookumchuck Valley just south of the second Skookumchuck River bridge. It was the site of the Stony Point School." (Art Dwelley, Mss.)
SUMMIT LAKE  Sections 7, 8, 18, T18N, R3W, Section 18, T18N, R4W, W.M.

This large lake in western Thurston County covers 535 acres with a maximum depth of 100 feet. It is two miles long and drains via Kennedy Creek to Oyster Bay, Totten Inlet. It has been known as Prays Lake and as Crooked Lake. The name Summit Lake came into use after 1900 around the time that the Henry McCleary Timber Company started logging operations in the area. There was a logging camp named the Summit Auto Camp. ("History of Summit Lake", by Sue Japhet and Brenda Moorefield.) See also: Prays Lake; Crooked Lake.

SUNNYDALE  Section 33, T16N, R2W, W.M.

Located near Violet Prairie, the area is named for a large poultry farm at that location.

SUNRISE BEACH  Section 36, T19N, R3W, W.M.

Sunrise Beach is south of Youngs Cove on the west shore of Eld Inlet. It is named for the sunrise views visible looking to the east from the beach.

Native American Name: 'An open place along the shoreline, $B \alpha^a b a k w^3 b$, "small prairie."' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)
SUNSET BEACH  Section 1, T18N, R3W, W.M.

Sunset Beach lies south of Green Cove on the east shore of Eld Inlet. Named for the sunset views visible to the west from the beach.

Native American Name: 'A stretch of shore-line to the northward, X u i u x t s a' g w l d u p, "place where the edge of the ground has been straightened." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

SUNWOOD LAKES  Section 11, T17N, R1W, W.M.

Sunwood Lakes is a shallow lake which covers three acres and was formed by dredging a peat bog. It drains westerly to Spurgeon Creek and the Deschutes River. It was named by the developer of the housing community which now borders the lake.

SUSAN LAKE  Section 1, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This lake is 3.5 acres in size, with a maximum depth of 15 feet. It is west of the north end of Munn Lake and becomes part of Munn Lake at high water. It drains to the Deschutes River. The origin of the name is unknown. Formerly Wildman Lake. (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 509.)

SWANTOWN  Section 13, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This settlement was directly east of the first settlement area of Olympia. On early maps it is shown as Swan Town and was named for John M. Swan who settled the area in 1850. Born in Scotland Swan came to the Territory and filed a 317.5 acre Donation Land Claim which was next to the Edmund Sylvester claim. (Hitchman, page 296.) Many later residents of Olympia continued to refer to the area east of downtown Olympia as Swantown. See also: Olympia.
SWIFT CREEK  Section 24, T18N, R3W, W.M.

The upper headwaters of Cedar Flats Creek are known as Swift Creek. It flows into McLane Creek at the intersection of Delphi and McKenzie Roads. The name derives from the action of the water. See also: Cedar Flats Creek.

SYLVESTER PARK  Section 14, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Sylvester Park is a one block square park in downtown Olympia. It was named for Edmund Sylvester who donated the land to serve as a town center on the original plat of Olympia. "The beautiful little park, now known as Capital Square, for many years was called Sylvester Park." (Blankenship, Early History of Thurston County, page 248.)

TANALQUOT

A post office was established at Tanalquot in September, 1870 by Daniel Hubbard. (Ramsey, page 51.) This is a variant spelling for Tenalquot. See: Tenalquot.

TEA CREEK  Section T19N, R2W, W.M.

Tea Creek emerges from extensive wetlands feeding Gull Harbor. The name derives from the creek’s dark waters. It is also called #3 creek. Ellis Creek and Mission Creek located nearby are called #2 and #1 Creeks on some maps.

EDMUND AND CLARA POTTE SYLVESTER. STATE CAPITAL MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPH

TEMPO LAKE  Section 28, T17N, R1W, W.M.

This is the current name for Bushman Lake. It was also called Post Lake at one time. See: Tempo Lake.

TENALQUOT PRAIRIE  T16N, T17N, R1W, R1E, W.M.

Tenalquot Prairie is 12 miles southeast of Olympia in south central Thurston County near the town of Rainier. Tenalquot is a Native American name ten al quelth meaning "best yet." (Smith, page 16.) The term is related to a Nisqually Indian migration story.

During the mid-19th century, the prairie was used by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson’s Bay Company for a sheep station. A block house was built on the prairie around 1847. Thomas Linklater, a PSAC employee arrived at Tenalquot in 1849 and served as farm manager until 1851. Thomas Linklater remained at Tenalquot and took a Donation Land Claim of 320 acres at the site. (Research of Drew...
Crooks.) The Linklater farm was the site of an Indian War blockhouse which was used as a storehouse and granary until its destruction by fire in the 1930s.

Another early settler was Thomas Glasgow, a native of Pennsylvania who filed a claim in 1850. Glasgow is noted for bringing the first threshing machine to the county. (Rathbun, page 121.)

"Many years ago, the mink, which was the Indians' impersonation of the one who goes over the country seeking good locations for the habitation of men, came overland from the Columbia River. In his journey, he found many obstacles. There was no road or trail through the thick timber and brush, the hills that he had to cross were rough and covered with stones so that his feet became very sore. One evening he came to a beautiful prairie; it was covered with waving grass and bright flowers, throwing his hands up into the air he shouted "Ta-nal-cuth", meaning "the best yet", or as Sicade says it may be literally translated "Happy land." (Geo #2 Indian Geographic Names, Indian Manuscript Collection, Washington State Historical Society.) (1918 letter from W. Page Bonney to Walter K. Macfarlane, WSHS Library.)

A post office was established at Tenalquot in 1870 and discontinued in 1876. (Ramsey, page 51.)

"Nisqually word for Tenalquot Prairie Te-dalch-kult." (Carpenter, TRS.) Te-nal-quet, Te-nal-quiul. (Gibbs, map 1853.)

Tenalquelth, or Tenalquot from the Indian name ten al quelth meaning "the best yet." (Smith, Geographic Names of Indian Origin.)


TENINO Sections 19, 20, T16N, R1W, W.M.

"A city in southeastern Thurston County, incorporated July 24, 1906. Tenino was named for a Native American word meaning "junction" or meeting place. Local folklore has long included information that the place was named by railroad officials for a railroad engine or donkey engine with the numbers ten-nine-o." (Art Dwelley, Mss.)

TENINO JUNCTION Sections 30, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This Northern Pacific Railway junction, directly south of Tenino, was established in 1873 and was named by railway officials for Tenino.
THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY BLUFF Sections 27, 28, T18N, R1E, W.M.

The 38th Infantry Bluff is on the west side of the Nisqually River opposite the southwest boundary of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation. It is named for the regiment which served as an element of the 3rd Division during World War I. (Reese, page 114.)

THOMPSON CREEK Sections 13, 14, 24, T15N, R1W, W.M.

A tributary of the Skookumchuck River, this creek rises in Lewis County east of Bucoda and flows north westerly to the Deschutes River in south central Thurston County. The origin of the name is unknown.

THOMPSON CREEK Section 2, T17N, R1E, W.M.

This creek rises in Yelm and flows northerly to empty into the Nisqually River just above the Centralia Powerhouse north of Yelm. The origin of the name is unknown.

THURSTON COUNTY T15N-T19N, R1E-R5E, R1W-R4W, W.M.

Thurston County covers 719 square miles at the head of Budd Inlet located at the southern tip of Puget Sound.

At the Cowlitz convention in 1851, delegates from the Oregon Territory north of the Columbia River—besides petitioning for a new territory—also asked for a new county to be called "Simmons" in the area then known as Lewis County. The Oregon Territorial Legislature acted on the matter but amended the bill at the request of Michael T. Simmons to
Samuel Royal Thurston. Photograph from the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
memorialize Samuel R. Thurston, Oregon's first territorial delegate to Congress. Thurston County was created on January 12, 1852. Oregon then encompassed what is now Washington.

Thurston was a native of Maine, born in 1816. He attended Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Dartmouth and in 1854, graduated from Bowdoin College. He later read law and was admitted to the Maine bar. After he settled for a time in Iowa, Thurston arrived in Oregon in 1847 and began his political life. With the creation of Oregon Territory in 1849, Thurston was elected its first delegate to Congress. He was an ambitious delegate pushing through the Donation Land Claim Law, working to establish mail routes and post offices, lighthouses and procuring a pension for 1812 War veterans, many of whom settled in the territory. He was an eloquent speaker and was tireless in his promotion of Oregon Territory.

On his voyage home in 1851 across the Isthmus of Panama, Thurston--just 35 years old--contracted a fever. He died on the steamer California near Acapulco and was buried there. He was later reinterred in Salem, Oregon.

The boundaries of the new county encompassed much of what is now Western Washington, reaching from Willapa Bay northward to the Canadian border and from the Pacific Ocean to the summit of the Cascades. In late 1852, Jefferson, Pierce, and King counties were carved out of Thurston County, and the final boundaries were set in 1877.

THURSTON CREEK  Sections 9, 15, T15N, R3E, W.M.

This creek rises in southeastern Thurston County and drains to the Deschutes River. It is named for the county.

TILLEY ROAD  T16N, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Tilley Road runs north from Old Highway 99 to 88th Avenue SE at the southern border of Olympia Airport. It is named for Abram and Sarah Tilley, who had a 320 acre Donation Land Claim which spanned the area between Tenino and Grand Mound. The Tilleys arrived in the Territory on September 17, 1852. (Washington Territorial Donation Land Claims, page 52.) "The Tilley home was a stagecoach stop on the route from Grand Mound to Olympia on the old Cowlitz Trail." (Art Dwelley, Tenino Independent.)

TOBOTON CREEK  Sections 19, 25, 30, 31, T16N, R2E, R3E, W.M.

Toboton Creek rises west of Clear Lake and flows northerly to the Nisqually River. There is an Indian legend that Toboton Creek was like a dinosaur and scared the Indians. The Medicine Man spread the hide of Toboton on the hills and made them bald.
TOLMIE STATE PARK  Sections 22, 23, T19N, R1W, W.M.

Tolmie State Park consists of 1,800 feet of beach, 105 acres of uplands, and an underwater marine park with an artificial reef. It is named for Dr. William F. Tolmie who from 1854 to 1859 was in charge of Fort Nisqually, a Hudson’s Bay Company post located east of the present park site. In 1850, Tolmie married Jane Work, the eldest daughter of Chief Factor John Work. Tolmie was known for his knowledge of and association with local Native Americans. The park was formerly known as Jones Beach for the Jones family.

"This is a part of the South Bay Indian Reservation which was spelled out in the Treaty of Medicine Creek for the Nisqually people but was never used. After the Indian War of 1855-56 the reservation was relocated to its present site." (Carpenter, TRS.)

TONO  Section 16, T15N, R2,3W, W.M.

Tono is a community near the border of the Thurston and Lewis County lines, southeast of the town of Bucoda. The name is a derivation of "Ton of Coal." (Stevenson, Place Names, page 26.) Tono was a coal mining community and site of the Washington Union Coal Company. The Tono post office originated at Hurn in Lewis County but was moved to Thurston County in 1907, and related at Tono. In 1952, the post office returned to Lewis County at Centralia. (Ramsey, page 95.) See also: Hurn.

TOTTEN INLET  T19N, T20N, R2W, R3W, W.M.

Totten Inlet in western Thurston County is nine miles long, with an average width of 1/2 mile. The south end of the inlet is also known as Oyster Bay. It was named by Lieutenant Commander Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1841, for Midshipman George M. Totten, who performed the exploratory work to survey the inlet. (Hitchman, page 307.)

"Indian name for Totten Inlet was Ta-pek."

(Gibbs, map 1853.)
TROLLER RUN Sections 7, 8, T15N, R1E, W.M.

This short creek in southern Thurston County drains to the Skookumchuck River. It was named for the Troller family, early settlers in the Tenino area. *(The Coast*, March 1909, page 200.)

TROSPER LAKE Section 4, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Troser Lake is one mile south of Tumwater, on the west side of Bush Prairie. It covers 17 acres to a depth of 12 feet and drains northerly to Percival Creek. *(Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 509.)* The lake was named in pioneer days for an early settler of the area, John Troser, who raised cattle and sheep. *(Hitchman, page 309.)* An earlier name was Ferguson Lake. See also: Ferguson Lake.

TROSPER ROAD Section 34, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Troser Road runs through Tumwater from Capitol Boulevard to become 54th Avenue SW at the city limits. Named for the pioneering Troser family. See Troser Lake.

TROTTER WOODS Section 8, T18N, R1E, W.M.

Trotter Woods is an area in eastern Thurston County adjoining the Nisqually River. The origin of the name is unknown.
TUMWATER Section 27, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This city in south central Thurston County was incorporated November 12, 1875. It is the site of the first American settlement on Puget Sound. Michael Troutman Simmons and a party of settlers arrived in the area near the mouth of the Deschutes River in October, 1844, and founded a community which they called New Market.

The present name is a modification of the Native American word *Tum-wa-ta* which means "strong water" or "water fall." (Eells, page 33.)

A combination of the Chinook jargon word "tum" and "water". Usually used as one word tumwater meaning "a waterfall or cataract", i.e., tum tum "the heart; "the will"; "the soul". (Smith, Geographic Names of Indian Origin.)

Native American Name: "The falls in the Deschutes River at Tumwater. S p E k w a’L, "cascade." The present name for this place, Tumwater, or TE’m - w a t a as the Indians call it, is the Chinook jargon word for a waterfall. Costello gives the name Pu - k a l - b u s h for "The Deschutes River at Tumwater." My intuition tells me that he means this for S p E k w a’l - b l c, "waterfall, where there is." (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.) See also: New Market.

TUMWATER FALLS Section 27, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The Deschutes River has several sets of falls, the most famous of which attracted the pioneer settlers and the founders of the Olympia Brewery which was sited at the Olympia Falls in 1896. The falls at Tumwater are defined in three sections: the Upper Tumwater Falls, with a 10 to 20 foot drop; the Middle Tumwater Falls, which tumble over rocks for 15 to 20 feet downstream from the foot bridge spanning the river; and the lower falls, named Tumwater Falls, which have long been used to generate power. Michael T. Simmons built a mill on the falls to grind grain in 1845. The falls are named for Tumwater.

The Native American name was Spa-kwatl, meaning "strong water". Alternate names are Puget Sound Falls, used by Hudson’s Bay Company employees, Shutes River Falls, used by the Wilkes expedition, and Deschutes Falls. (Hitchman, page 311.)

The 40-foot drop of the lower waterfall has been made famous by its likeness on the label of the Olympia Brewery products. A footbridge crosses above the falls which are outstanding in the spring when the river swells with snowmelt runoff. (Plumb, A Waterfall Lovers Guide to the Pacific Northwest, page 31.)
"Tumwater, Washington and old Crosby flour mill. Original wooden bridge connecting Tumwater & Olympia shows. Taken from west to northeast." Jensen Collection Photograph.

Tumwater Falls. Jensen Collection Photograph.
TUMWATER FALLS PARK  Section 17, T18N, R2W, W.M.

The park in Tumwater was established by the Leopold Schmidt family in the 1950s. The park features picnic sites and a trail along the Deschutes River which offers several viewpoints of the Tumwater Falls and the Deschutes River.

TUMWATER HILL  Section 27, 34, T18N, R2W, W.M.

A hill in Tumwater, elevation 320 feet. This hill is locally used to describe the northwest section of the city and is named for Tumwater.

TURVEY CREEK  Sections 9, 17, T15N, R1E, W.M.

This small creek rises south of Bald Hill and flows southeast to Skookumchuck Lake. The origin of the name is unknown.

TYKLE COVE  Section 28, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Tykle Cove on the west shore of Budd Inlet was named for George Tykle who had a 160 acre Donation Land Claim at the site. Tykle was born in Wurtemburg, Germany and became a naturalized citizen in 1853 in Indiana. He made his claim in Thurston County in December, 1853 and in 1869 he sold his claim to Frederick Tykle of Middleton, Indiana.

Native American Name: 'Place in a cove about half a mile from the mouth of the inlet, t L ! e't L ! a l a t s, "where perch come out."' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

TYRELL PRAIRIE  Sections 23, 24 T18N, R1W, W.M.

The prairie just east of Lacey is named for Freeman W. and Rebecca Prince Tyrell who had a 640 acre Donation Land Claim, filed on December 6, 1855. He was born in Trumbull County Ohio in 1812. Tyrell left his claim soon after his arrival. It is now called Hawks Prairie. Tyrell Road near Bucoda is also named for the Tyrell family. See: Hawks Prairie.

UNION MILLS  Section 22, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This small community located on the Northern Pacific line at the north end of Long Lake in central Thurston County was once a sawmill town. It was named by F.J. Shields and F.A. Leach in 1910 for the Union Mills Company. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 321.) A post office was established at Union Mills in 1911 and in 1931 mail service moved to Olympia. (Ramsey, page 98.)

VAIL  Section 26, T16N, R1E, W.M.

This community in southern Thurston County was named for William Vail who lived on the land which was purchased for the Vail post office, established August 25, 1930. The community was for many years a logging camp of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. The post office remained active until August 31, 1963. (Ramsey, page 106.)
VANTINE ROAD Sections 9, 16, 21, T16N, R1W, W.M.

Vantine Road runs north from Old Military Road east of Tenino.

"Named after George VanTine, one of the partners in the Tenino Sandstone Company, founded in 1888." (Art Dwelley, Tenino Independent.)

VIOLET PRAIRIE Sections 22, 23, T16N, R2W, W.M.

Violet Prairie located directly west of Tenino is named for "the color of the prairie on late summer evenings." (Art Dwelley, Tenino Independent.)

VIORA Section 2, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Viora was a name proposed for the town of Littlerock. "About 1890, an effort was made to change the name of Little Rock to Viora. The name was composed from the names of some of the early settlers. "Vi" from Vincent, a family who came in 1889, "O" from Young, "R" from Rutledge, "A" from Marcy, leaving out Shotwell, Quinn and Dodge." ("Early History of Littlerock, WA", manuscript by Dale Rutledge.) The Little Rock post office was briefly renamed Viora on January 6, 1891 by Charles H. Young. The name Little Rock was restored March 10, 1892. (Ramsey, page 79.) See: Littlerock.

WADDELL CREEK Sections 33, 28, 17, T17N, R3W, W.M.

This creek in western Thurston County rises in the Black Hills and flows southerly to the Black River near Littlerock. It is named for the pioneer Waddell family who lived on the creek. Robert and Susan Waddell arrived in the Territory in November, 1852 and filed on a 320 acre Donation Land Claim along the creek. (Washington Territorial Land Claims, page 22.)

WALDRICK ROAD Sections 1, 2, 12, 31-34, T16N, T17N, R1W, W.M.

Waldrick Road runs easterly from Old Highway 99 across Military Road in south central Thurston County. It is named for Jacob and Letitia Eaton Waldrick.

WARD LAKE Sections 25, 36, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This 66.8 acre lake is east of the Deschutes River in the city of Tumwater. It has a maximum depth of 67 feet and is noted as occupying a "kettle depression." (Lakes of Washington, Volume 1, page 517.) Named for Ira Ward, an early settler, the lake has also been called Burns Lake. (Stevenson, Place Names, page 28.) It should not be confused with the existing Burns Lake at Burns Cove. See: Burns Lake.
WARREN'S POINT Section 22, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This point was on the west side of what is now Capitol Lake and is no longer identifiable. It was on the land of Alonzo Warren, who had a Donation Land Claim of 313 acres filed on November 15, 1869. Warren and his wife arrived in the Territory in 1851. Rathbun notes, "Alonzo Warren built a saw mill at Warren's Point in 1851." "This winter, (1874) the route of the railroad was changed to run on the west side of the bay from Warren's Point instead of on piling." (Rathbun, pp. 71, 81, 119.) Blankenship notes, "The citizens of Olympia, in 1867, wanted a railroad to connect with the Northern Pacific Railway at Tenino, so one fine day, men, women, and children gathered at Warren's Point, held a picnic toward that point. I broke ground and donated forty acres of timberland toward that enterprise." (Quote from Gustave Rosenthal; Blankenship, page 196.)

WASHINGTON STATE

On November 11, 1889, Washington was admitted to statehood as the 42nd state of the Union by the United States Congress, with the same boundaries as at present. Washington extends from the Pacific Ocean on the west to Idaho on the east, and from Oregon on the south to the Canadian Province of British Columbia on the north. Prior to statehood, Washington was first part of Oregon Territory, and later became Washington Territory on March 2, 1853. The name Columbia was favored by residents of the Territory and was suggested in Congress by Senator Stephen A. Douglas. However, the name Washington was chosen instead to honor George Washington, the first president.

WATERSHED PARK Sections 23, 24, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Watershed Park in southeast Olympia was developed by the city in 1977. It adjoins Henderson Boulevard, in the watershed of Moxlie Creek. It is named for the watershed which provided part of the water supply for the city of Olympia.

WAUNCH PRAIRIE Sections 19, 20, T15N, R2W

Waunch Prairie on the Lewis-Thurston County line is named for George Waunch, a member of the Simmons party, who arrived in 1845 and settled north of what is now Centralia.

WEIR PRAIRIE Sections 31, 32, T17N, R1E, W.M.

The prairie is in south central Thurston County east of Johnson Creek Road. The origin of the name is unknown.

WEPUSEC INLET Sections 23, 26 T19N, R2W, W.M.

Gull Harbor was identified by this name on the charts from the the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1841. See: Gull Harbor.

WEST BAY Section 15, T18N, R2W, W.M.

An alternate name for the western side of Budd Inlet. It is named to designate the location. The lower portions of the inlet are known locally by the designations of West Bay and East Bay. West Bay Drive is on the west shore of Budd Inlet and East Bay Drive is on the east shore of the inlet. The two bodies of water are further defined by being on either side of the peninsula of land which contains the Port of Olympia. See also: East Bay.
WEST TENINO  Section 23, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This Northern Pacific Railway station was established in 1914. The name was applied by railway officials because the station is a short distance west of Tenino. (Hitchman, page 328.)

WESTERN JUNCTION  Section 17, T16N, R1E, W.M.

A junction of Milwaukee and Chehalis Western Railroads, it is located in eastern Thurston County.

WEYER POINT  Section 18, T19N, R1W, W.M.

Weyer Point lies between Chapman and Woodard Bays on Henderson Inlet. It is named for the Weyerhaeuser log boom operation at the site.

Native American Name: 'A very narrow and elongated promontory jetting out into inlet from inside a cove S u' p E k s, "blowing promontory." The word "blow" is the equivalent for a Salish term meaning the noise a seal makes by expelling his breath as he comes to the surface of the water. The term is descriptive of the shape of the promontory, which looks like a seal emerging from the water.' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

WHITE POINT  Section 1, T18N, R3W, W.M.

White Point is on Eld Inlet just east of Shell Point. The origin of the name is unknown.

WICHMAN STREET, Section 19, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This Tenino street was "named for Dr. F.W. Wichman, a beloved pioneer physician in the Tenino-Bucoda-Skookumchuck area. He delivered over 1,000 babies in the area before he retired." (Art Dwelley, Tenino Independent.)

WILDMAN LAKE  Section 12, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Alternate name for Lake Susan. The origin of the name is unknown. See: Lake Susan.

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN  T15N-T19N Between R1W and R1E, W.M.

The Willamette Meridian is the principle line for land surveying in Washington State. It runs due north from Portland, Oregon through Thurston County. The initial point was established by the Surveyor General of the Oregon Territory, John Preston, on June 4, 1851 in what is now Washington Park, near the Portland Zoo. William Ives ran the line due north from the initial point setting mile and half mile posts until he reached Puget Sound at the Nisqually Reach in August of 1851 at what is now the end of Meridian Road NE.

A Historic Marker explaining the Willamette Meridian is located on the Meridian where it crosses the Fort Eaton county park site on Yelm Highway. It was placed there by the Southwest Chapter of the Land Surveyor's Association of Washington in 1989.
WONDERWOOD PARK Section 21, T18N, R1W, W.M.

A park owned by the City of Lacey

WOODARD BAY Section 18, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This bay on the west shore of Henderson Inlet extends southward to the mouth of Woodard Creek. The bay is named for Harvey R. and Salome Woodard who arrived in the Territory on March 1, 1853.

Native American Name: "The head of the inlet below the point just mentioned, T s E l E' x g w l L, "squeezing one's canoe."

(Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

WOODARD CREEK Sections 6, 7, T18N, 19, 30, 31, T19N, W.M.

This creek rises in the city of Lacey and flows north by west to Woodard Bay. Named for the pioneer Woodard family. See: Woodard Bay.

WOODLAND Section 21, T18N, R1W, W.M.

The first name for the town of Lacey was Woodland. Named for the pioneer Wood family. Isaac and Catherine Wood came to the Territory in December, 1851. They had a Donation Land Claim of 320 acres in the area. In 1892, the name Woodland was changed to Lacey because there was already a city of Woodland in Clark County. See: Lacey.

WOODLAND CREEK Sections 4, 9, T18N, Section 33, T19N, R1W, W.M.

This creek rises in Long Lake and flows west and north through Lake Lois and onward emptying into the sound end of Henderson Inlet. The name comes from the original name for the community of Lacey, which honored the pioneer Isaac Wood family. The creek was known as Mill Creek until the 1930s.

Native American Name: 'Creek at the head of Henderson Inlet, \( T_u x \ t c' a t c a a' l \) "little channel dugout." It is difficult to find the main channel of the creek.' (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)

WOODRUFF PARK Section 15, T18N, R2W, W.M.

This park is named for Samuel Woodruff who platted this part of Olympia. He deeded the land to the City of Olympia in 1892 for $1.00.

WOODS LAKE Sections 22, 27, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Woods Lake is an early name for Hicks Lake. It was named for Isaac Wood. See: Hicks Lake. See also: Woodland.

WOODS PRAIRIE T18N, R1W, W.M.

Like Woodland and Woods Lake, this prairie was named to honor the pioneer family of Isaac Wood. See also: Woodland.
YELM  Sections 19, 24, T17N, R1E, R2E, W.M.

A city in southeastern Thurston County incorporated on December 10, 1924. The name Yelm is a Salish Indian word, alternately spelled chelm, or schelm which means "heat waves from the sun." (Hitchman, page 339.) Yelm was known as a village site for the Nisqually Tribe (Haeberlin and Gunther page 7-8.)

"Members of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company passed across this prairie area on their way to Cowlitz Farms. John Edgar took a Donation Land Claim here and it was a stopping off place for employees." (Carpenter, TRS.) The Longmire family settled on Yelm Prairie late in 1853. (Meany, Origin of Washington Geographic Names, page 356.) In 1873, Northern Pacific Railway officials named the place Yelm Prairie which was later shortened to its present form. (Hitchman, page 339.)

"From the Salish word "chelm." This word is used to denote the "heat waves" or radiations sometimes seen when looking across a flat surface such as a road, or flat prairie. To the aboriginal Indian, this was the visible manifestation of the Invisible Power (Great Spirit) which emanates from the sky. This Unseen Power (an unconscious carryover of the sun-worshipper's religion, infiltrated [sic] from the south) constituted, according to their teachings, the male or fertilizing element which made Mother Earth productive." (Smith, Geographic Names of Indian Origin.)

"The Nisqually word for Yelm was "Yelm."" (Carpenter, TRS.)

YELM CREEK  Section 32, T17N, R1E, W.M.

Yelm Creek rises in a spring and flows approximately 9 miles to join the Nisqually River. The name is derived from the Nisqually Indian word for Yelm.

"A Nisqually Village was located near its mouth." (Carpenter, TRS.) See also: Yelm.

YELM DITCH  Sections 32, 33, T17N, R1E, W.M.

This ditch was excavated in the 1920s to provide greater drainage and power for the Centralia Steam power plant located north of Yelm. An alternate name is Centralia Canal.
YELM PRAIRIE  T17N, R1E, R2E, W.M.

Yelm Prairie is located about 20 miles east of Olympia and runs south of the Nisqually River. It has an average length of five miles and breadth of two miles. The prairie was settled in the 1840s. Yelm Creek enters the prairie toward the east and joins the Nisqually River. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs through the prairie from north to south. (Miller, *Southwestern Washington*, 1890.) See also: Yelm.

YOUNG COVE  Section 30, T19N, R2W, W.M.

Located on Eld Inlet, south of Flapjack Point, Young Cove is named for Volney Young, a steamboat captain.

Native American Name: "A cove, west of the above. q’atb!t!o (this suggests q’ E b, abounding in food." (Waterman, *Puget Sound Geography*, Mss.)

ZANGLE COVE  Section 11, T19N, R2W, W.M.

This cove is located on Dana Passage at the northwest entrance to Budd Inlet. It is named for Martin and Annie Sangle, local landowners.

ZENKNER VALLEY  Sections 16, 21, T15N, R2W, W.M.

Zenkner Valley is on the Lewis-Thurston County line northeast of Waunch Prairie. It is named for Austin and Anton Zenkner, who arrived in the 1870s with their mother and stepfather, Joseph and Anna Shimek. They homesteaded, in 1880, on land in what became known as Zenkner Valley. (Smith, *Centralia*, page 34.)
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MAPS


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Thurston County Donation Land Claims

The Donation Land Act of 1850 was specific to the Oregon Territory, which at the time included present day Washington. It rewarded the territory’s earliest settlers with land. White males, including half-breed Indians, who had settled in the territory by December 1, 1850 could claim up to 640 acres. The law granted 320 acres to single men or 640 to married men who were over the age of 18.

The law also encouraged new settlers by offering at no cost up to 320 acres of land to white males who settled in the territory by December 1, 1855. The law granted 160 acres to single men or 320 acres to married men who were over the age of 21. This was only the second time Congress had passed a law offering free land to encourage new settlement.

Settlers were required to live on the land and cultivate it for four consecutive years. Donation land claims were limited to settlers who were citizens or declared their intent to become citizens.

The Donation Land Act continued to apply to Washington land after Washington Territory was created from Oregon Territory in 1853.

The Donation Land Act was short-lived but very quickly allowed the earliest settlers in the territory to make a claim and eventually acquire title to 300,000 acres of the most accessible land in Washington. One major complaint about the act was that the maximum size of a grant, 640 acres, was so large that it isolated settlers from each other and discouraged the development of communities.
Pioneer Map of Thurston County

This map is based on a composite of thirty-six General Land Office Township Plats, drawn from the manuscript records of federal land surveys in the 1850s. These marks, although rudimentary, indicate the general location and extent of public land claims. The map is a recreation of a frontier landscape and should be considered as an approximation, with any oversights or omissions noted.

Published by the State Capitol Historical Association in 1904
Research by David McArthur
Illustrated by Dorothy Smith

Acknowledgments: Water Snake of the Department of Surveys and Maps of the Washington State, Object of Historical Properties
Cartography: Kenner Brooks
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CEMETERIES OF THURSTON COUNTY
Compiled by Linda Howerton

BETH HATFILOH  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

A Hebrew cemetery located at Masonic Memorial Park in Olympia. The name translated from Hebrew means "House of Prayer." The cemetery received its name from the Olympia Synagogue, Beth Hatfiloh.

BUSH PRAIRIE CATHOLIC  Section 3, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This cemetery is located on Bush Prairie, adjacent to Olympic Memorial Gardens. It is named for the prairie.

BUSH PRAIRIE  Section 3, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This cemetery is also known as Union Cemetery. It is on Littlerock Road adjacent to Olympic Memorial Gardens. George Washington and Isabella Bush, Bush prairie pioneers are buried in the cemetery.

CALVARY CEMETERY  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Located within Masonic Memorial Park in Olympia, this Catholic cemetery follows the tradition of naming the cemetery for Calvary, the site near ancient Jerusalem where Jesus Christ was crucified.

DELPHI CEMETERY  Section 14, T17N, R3W, W.M.

Located on Delphi Road near Waddell Creek Road. This cemetery is named for its location. It is sometimes referred to as Stoney Creek cemetery.

FOREST GROVE CEMETERY  Section 31, T16N, R1W, W.M.

This cemetery is located directly south of Tenino.

FOREST MEMORIAL GARDENS  Section 13, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Originally named Forest Cemetery. The property was donated for a cemetery by Daniel Bigelow in the 1850s.

GRAND MOUND CEMETERY  Section 2, T15N, R3W, W.M.

This cemetery is located on Grand Mound Prairie for which it is named.

LESCHI CEMETERY  Section 28, T18N, R1E, W.M.

The Leschi Cemetery is named for Chief Leschi a Nisqually Tribal leader. It is located near the Nisqually Reservation.
MASONIC MEMORIAL PARK  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Located in Olympia this cemetery is referred to as Masonic Park.

MCLANE CEMETERY  Section 19, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Located on Delphi Road, McLane Cemetery is named for William McLane a Thurston County pioneer, who donated the land for the cemetery.

MIMA PRAIRIE PIONEER CEMETERY  Section 16, T16N, R3W, W.M.

This cemetery, owned by Thurston County is on Mima Prairie at the Mima-Gate Road.

ODD FELLOWS MEMORIAL PARK  Section 26, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Located within the Masonic Memorial Park the Odd Fellows cemetery was named for the fraternal organization which supports it.

OLYMPIC MEMORIAL GARDENS  Section 3, T17N, R2W, W.M.

This cemetery is in Tumwater on Littlerock Road.

RAINIER CEMETERY  Section 4, T16N, R1E, W.M.

On Highway 507 at Rainier, this cemetery is named for the community it serves.

RUDDELL PIONEER CEMETERY  Section 33, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Located at Woodlawn Gardens, this pioneer cemetery was named for Stephen D. Ruddell who donated the land for the cemetery in 1852.

ST. PLACID PRIORY  Section 16, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This cemetery is located at St. Placid Priory in Lacey.

ST. MARTINS  Section 16, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This cemetery is located at St. Martins in Lacey.

WOODLAWN GARDENS  Section 33, T18N, R1W, W.M.

This cemetery is located on Ruddell Road in Olympia.

YELM CEMETERY  Section 33, T17N, R2E, W.M.

This cemetery is located on Cemetery Road outside Yelm. It is named for the community it serves.
THURSTON COUNTY GRANGES

Brighton Park No. 163 - Organized November 17, 1905, by C.N. Hogan
Incorporated April 28, 1930; Own Hall, SW of Olympia near NW Corner Airport

Chambers Prairie Grange No. 191 - Organized October 8, 1906, by Fred W. Lewis
Reorganized March 14, 1908, Incorporated February 13, 1934. Own Hall, or corner and Morris Road

Des Chutes Grange No. 222 - Organized March 6, 1908, by Fred W. Lewis
Incorporated May 31, 1946; Own Hall, SE of Yelm on corner of Vail Loop Road and Morris Road

Spurgeon Creek Grange No. 223 - Organized March 10, 1908, by Fred W. Lewis
Incorporated May 21, 1934. Own Hall, halfway between Olympia and Yelm on Olympia-Yelm Highway. (Spurgeon Creek merged with South Bay Grange in 1981)

South Bay Grange No. 250 - Organized August 1, 1908 by Fred W. Lewis
Incorporated March 14, 1930; Own Hall, 2 miles North on Highway 99 on Sleater-Kinney Road

Prosperity Grange No. 315 - Organized June 19, 1909, by Fred W. Lewis
Incorporated March 24, 1930; Own Hall, 12 miles West of Olympia on Steamboat Island Road

McLane Grange No. 387 - Organized March 3, 1910, by F.A. Roberts
Incorporated March 22, 1947, Own Hall, Delphi Road 3/4 mile from Mud Bay Road

Skookumchuck Grange No. 584 - Organized May 14, 1915, by F.P. Briggs
Incorporated March 22, 1947, Own Hall, 6 miles from Tenino on Skookumchuck Road

Rochester Grange No. 852 - Organized April 27, 1927, by Ira E. Shea
Incorporated April 20, 1932; Own Hall, Rochester (Rochester merged with Violet Prairie Grange after 1983)

South Union Grange No. 860 - Organized November 16, 1927, by Ira E. Shea
Incorporated June 3, 1930; Own Hall, 8 miles S. of Olympia, corner of Tilly and 101st Avenue SE

Black Lake Grange No. 861 - Organized November 18, 1927, by Ira E. Shea
Incorporated July 22, 1929; Own Hall, Route 8, Olympia, westside of Black Lake

Nisqually Grange No. 906 - Organized May 21, 1929, by O.C. Wisner
Incorporated July 22, 1930 - meet in members homes. No longer in existence
Littlerock Grange No. 913 - Organized August 8, 1929, by O.C. Wisner
Own Hall, 1/4 mile east of Schoolhouse, right side of road. Littlerock merged with
South Union in 1981)

Violet Prairie Grange No. 996 - Organized October 8, 1931, by O.C. Wisner
Incorporated May 16, 1932; Own Hall, 4 miles south of Tenino, off Old Highway 99 on
Violet Prairie Road

25:11/0992f23.651
Thurston County Railroads

NP Northern Pacific
   (Now Burlington Northern)

CN Great Northern
   (Now Burlington Northern)

UP Union Pacific

CMStP&P Chicago, Milwaukee,
St. Paul & Pacific
   (Now Chehalis Western)

CW Chehalis Western

- South Bay-Western Jct.
  Btl: 1925-1927
  Removed: Late 1980s

- E. Olympia-Olympia
  Btl: 1915

- Olympia-Tenino
  Btl: 1874-1876
  Removed: 1915-1916

- Olympia-Grays Harbor
  Btl: 1891

- Maytown-Helsing Jct
  Btl: 1910-1911
  Removed: 1970s

- Tumwater

- Olympia

- Lacey

- Tumwater

- Belmore

- Khauer

- Union Mills

- (Quadlock)

- Santa

- Clair

- Tenino-Tacoma
  Btl: 1912-1914

- Tenino-Tacoma
  Btl: 1873

- Tenino-Tacoma
  Btl: 1910-1911

- Tacoma-Chehalis
  Btl: 1925-1927

- Western Jct-Vail

- Centralia-Grays Harbor
  Btl: 1910
  Removed: Late 1980s

- Centralia-Grays Harbor
  Btl: 1890-1891

- Kalama-Tenino
  Btl: 1871-1872

- Wabash-Tono
  Btl: 1907-1909
  Removed: 1955
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page 25  FERGUSON LAKE Section 4, T17N, R2W, W.M.

Pictured with Jesse Ferguson is Nell Rutledge, a niece of his wife, Jane Rutledge Ferguson not Sara Ferguson Lee.

page 45  LITTLEROCK Section 2, T16N, R3W, W.M.

Pictured pointing to the rock is Ray Jensen not Dale Rutledge.

page 58  NISQUALLY INDIAN RESERVATION Sections 21, 27, 27, 28, 34, 35, T18N, R1E, W.M.

Indian War was in 1855-56.

page 64  PERCIVAL CREEK Section 33, T18N, R2W, W.M.

Percival Creek rises in Trosper Lake not Black Lake.

page 70, 71  ROCHESTER Section 32, T16N, R3W, W.M.

References to Gaily Fleming should read Julia Fleming.

page 78  SLEATER-KINNEY ROAD Section 19, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Sleater-Kinney Road runs from Pacific Avenue north to join 56th Avenue NE.

page 79  SOUTHWICK LAKE Section 33, T18N, R1W, W.M.

Maximum depth should be 17 feet. James Southwick purchased all of the Stephen Ruddell Donation Land Claim in 1904

page 96  WOODLAND CREEK Sections 4, 9, T18N, Section 33, T19N, R1W, W.M.

The creek empties into the south end of Henderson Inlet.
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