John Peabody Harrington's Klallam and Chemakum Place Names
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General Introduction

John P. Harrington's Klallam place names represent the largest source of Klallam place names known to exist. The microfilm edition of The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution 1907-1957 contains Harrington's collection of lexical information for Native American cultures in Alaska, Western Canada, Washington, and Oregon (Mills 1981). In addition to place names, Harrington collected lexical information for Klallam and Chemakum in areas such as astronomy, geography, plants, animals, natural phenomena, cardinal directions, anatomy, and relationship terms. This information appears on frames 2-104 of Reel 16 of the microfilm edition of Harrington's papers. The Klallam and Chemakum place names can be found on Reel 16 from frame 105 to frame 696. Harrington also collected information on the Quileute, Makah, Quinault, and Snohomish languages, and that information appears on frames 697-754 of Reel 16 as well as sporadically throughout the other frames of Reel 16. The condition of the notes themselves aids the researcher because they are fairly legible. Harrington took notes quickly, yet precisely, and he would verify his transcriptions by asking his informants several times throughout a two- or three-day period about certain forms of which he was not absolutely sure. There are two pages of notes on each frame of microfilm; a page may contain only one word with or without a gloss, or it may contain text that fills the page from top to bottom and then continues around the edge of the page in the margin. When these pages that are filled with information occur, normally they appear as one of the two pages in a frame, and then in the next frame they appear alone, turned on one side so that the right or left margin can be read easily. Harrington also includes stories and cultural facts that are mentioned by the native language consultants during his interviews.

According to Mills, the editor of the guide to The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution 1907-1957, the consultants for Klallam are Louise Buttner, Joe Sly, George Sparks, Louise Sparks, Cy Webster, and Emily Webster; his consultants for Chemakum includes those for Klallam in addition to Johnny Chaplamahoo and his wife, Louis James, Henry Johnson, and Lizzie Johnson. Although each consultant gave information about place names, his main sources of Klallam and Chemakum place names were Louise Buttner, Emily Webster, and Cy Webster. Louise Adams Butler Webster Buttner was a long-time resident of the Little Boston Reservation near Port Gamble, and she spoke Chemakum, Klallam, some Makah, and Chinook jargon. She and George Adams, her brother, were probably the same consultants Boas used for his Chemakum data in 1890. Emily Webster was married to James Webster, Jr., Louise's son. Her native language is Klallam, but she did speak some Chemakum and Makah. Cy was the son of James Webster, Jr., but it is not clear if he was Emily's son. Louise raised him and is probably the main source of his knowledge of Chemakum. He also spoke Klallam and had some knowledge of Makah and Quileute.

Harrington's field notes for Klallam and Chemakum are dated from April 20, 1942, to April 30, 1942. Although this amount of time is so short, one finds more than 1,000 Klallam, Chemakum, Makah, and Quileute words, an abundant amount of information to be collected. Among those, 250

are Klallam place names. That significant number shows his interest in and preoccupation with place names in general. Harrington's Klallam place names range from locations west to east, from the Makah area on the west coast of Washington to Mount Baker which is northeast of Seattle, Washington, and north to south, from Vancouver Island to Tacoma, Washington. This area is rather large, so as the place names range farther from the speakers' location, the distinction between them being Klallam or some other neighboring language is more difficult to identify.

This project began with recording every Klallam and Chemakum word that appeared on Reel 16 of the Smithsonian Institute's microfilm of Harrington's field notes. Because the number of place names was so great, the place names were sorted from the general list of Klallam and Chemakum transcriptions and glosses. Then the narrow transcription was double-checked to ensure the accuracy of the data itself. The next necessary step was to put the narrow transcription into modern phonemic form. Many lexical forms have been attested by the field work of Timothy Montler. These forms are labeled "attested" in the word list. Modern interpretations of other Harrington transcriptions were produced based on the phonological and morphological data that Montler has collected in the field. Once an attested transcription or modern interpretation was done on the place names, they were organized and located on a map. The process of organizing Harrington's work on Klallam and Chemakum is only beginning. This paper contains a comprehensive list of Klallam place names and English glosses, a map and key, commentary on each word, and information about Harrington's unique transcription and how it differs slightly from modern phonemic transcription.

Harrington's Transcription

Transcribing Harrington's Klallam into phonemic form presents a few problems. His transcription is very detailed, and he asks for the place names several times to make sure his transcription is correct. The major problem Harrington's transcription poses concerns the use of alpha /a/. According Pullum and Ladusaw's Phonetic Symbol Guide (1986), Boas, whose work Harrington followed closely, recommended the use of alpha to represent the sound of the "u" in but, which would make it an upper-mid back unrounded vowel. When comparing Harrington's generous use of alpha to modern phonemic transcriptions of the language, the alpha could represent /a/ or /a/. So knowing exactly what sound Harrington intended for the alpha is difficult to surmise. It is best to have a modern attested transcription to know exactly which sound alpha should be.

Harrington's field notes seem frantic and confused; he often asks for data three or four times from several different speakers. Because his transcription is so narrow, he offers variations on the pronunciation of these place names. Also, he offers contradicting linguistic information about the language itself, so anyone who studies Harrington's work should examine his work completely several times before coming to a conclusion about Harrington's assertions.

Introduction to Word List

The place name word list is divided into two sections: Chemakum and Klallam. The first section of Chemakum place names are those place names that did not have a Klallam word to accompany it. In the Klallam section, Chemakum place names are grouped with Klallam place names when Chemakum data were given. Each entry in the Chemakum section contains Harrington's narrow
transcription of Chemakum, the English gloss, a brief geographic description, reference to the enclosed map, and commentary about the word when necessary or appropriate. Many of the glosses are vague descriptions based on reference points that existed in 1942. This situation makes it sometimes impossible to locate the specific spit or creek the speakers are discussing. Also, when a place name was given without a geographic location, it was necessary to depend on the context of the notes before and after the entry. This contextual way of narrowing down the specific place caused discrepancies because the organization of the field notes on the microfilm is not perfect or in the exact order in which Harrington recorded them. A modern phonemic form is not given for the Chemakum because modern linguistic study of Chemakum is virtually nonexistent. There were only a few native Chemakum speakers 1942, so the accuracy of Harrington's work must be compared to Boas' work on Chemakum. That study requires more than looking at place names; it requires examining the lexicon of the language that exists in the works of Harrington and Boas.

Each entry in the Klallam section contains Harrington's narrow transcription of Klallam, the English gloss, an attested transcription or modern interpretation when possible, a brief geographic description, reference to the appropriate map, and commentary on the place name when needed. There is sufficient modern linguistic data on this language to produce an attested transcription or a modern interpretation of most of Harrington's words. The field notes of Timothy Montier serves as the source for this modern data. So a linguist who is studying Klallam or other Salish languages may use this paper as a reference tool without having to become completely familiar with the nuances of Harrington's transcription.
C11. kwí'íth'um á'ʔà
Attested Transcription: kwí'íth'um á'ʔà
Geographic Location: Southwest of Whidby Island and East of Port Gamble
Map: K1 Frame: 16.337

C12. Coon Spit
Geographic Location: Located off Coon Bay north of Port Gamble
Map: K1 Frame: 16.755

C12.1 t'q'q'íq'íq'-uq'o
Attested Transcription: t'q'q'íq'íq'-uq'o
Geographic Location: Located off Coon Bay north of Port Gamble
Map: K1 Frame: 16.410

C13. t'q'uş
Geographic Location: Army station at Port Townsend
Commentary: Harrington's consultants are referring to a spit south of the army station that is located at Port Townsend. A specific location was not given. So the exact location of C5 is not known.

C14. nuq'qeyýt
Attested Transcription: naq'qeyuyó
Geographic Location: East of Lofall
Map: K1 Frame: 16.335
Commentary: This modern transcription is an attested Klallam word, but the consultants claim it is a Chemakum word.

C14.1 nuq'qeyýt
Attested Transcription: naq'qeyuyó
Geographic Location: East of Lofall
Map: K1 Frame: 16.335
Commentary: This modern transcription is an attested Klallam word, but the consultants claim it is a Chemakum word.

C15. q'ótsí-ta-iq'o
Geographic Location: Near Port Townsend
Map: F2 Frame: 16.418
Commentary: Speakers do not specify where in Port Townsend this is.

C15.1 q'ótsí-ta-iq'o
Geographic Location: On east coast of Mawrowstone Island
Map: F2 Frame: 16.437

C15.2 q'á-ʔa-ísq'o
Geographic Location: On east coast of Mawrowstone Island
Map: F2 Frame: 16.757
Commentary: Harrington identifies this with the name for Port Townsend, and it is similar to the Klallam word for Port Townsend jíq̓ay̓íj.

C16. q'q̓oényaʔq'q̓o'ísq'a-łq'o
Geographic Location: South of Glen Cove on east coast of Quimper Peninsula
Map: F2 Frame: 16.417
Commentary: Where the papermill is by Port Townsend

Klallam Place Names

K1. ʔásulá-ʔóʔ
Modern Interpretation: ?óʔanel?i
Commentary: Probably Lushootseed word. /ó/ and /ʔ/ are not Klallam.

K2. ʔál'askw
Map: G1 Frame: 16.217
Commentary: From English

K3. ʔánad'ónaʔkwy
Attested Transcription: ?ónak'ánaʔkwy
Chemakum: t'q'q'íq'íq'-q̓ó
Map: F2 Frame: 16.416
Commentary: A specific plant at which wood alcohol was made for fuel.

K4. ʔaʔíyátìʔìʔ
Attested Transcription: ?aʔíyátìʔìʔ
Geographic Location: In Duwngeness area
Map: E Frame: 16.562
Commentary: Harrington was not more specific about the location of the spit where this settlement is located. He was discussing Jamstown and Duwngeness in his notes before and after this entry, but the organization of the notes may cause this assumption to be incorrect.

K5. ʔáʔa-tíit
Attested Transcription: šáʔa-tíit
Geographic Location: South of Port Crescent and Port Angeles
Map: J Frame: 16.611

C17. ʔísíq̓q̓íyú
Geographic Location: In Kilisut Harbor
Map: F2 Frame: 16.434
Commentary: What consultants refer to as Sow Bay is now called Kilisut Harbor with Sow Bay being in the southern part of it.

C18. Region behind Port Ludlow; creek
Geographic Location: South of Oak Bay
Map: K1 Frame: 16.384
Commentary: When one word is said, the other is said, always in the same order.

C19. Creek south of Seabeck
Geographic Location: Just south of Seabeck which is southeast of Brinnon
Map: K2 Frame: 16.307
Commentary: The Chemakum word for rivermouth is the origin of this placename.

C20. Squamish Harbor
Geographic Location: South of Port Ludlow
Map: K1 Frame: 16.265
Commentary: The consultants call this 'Sine Bay.'

C20.1 Hood Canal; any big bay
Geographic Location: Originates from Admiralty Inlet, Raas parallel and to the west of Puget Sound
Map: K1 Frame: 16.265
Commentary: The consultants are also known to call this 'Skomish Harbor.'
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| 150  | **K6. Ts'w'wa?**  
Attested Transcription: ʔəʔəʔwəʔ\(?)  
Geographic Location: Old village on east edge of mouth of Elwha River  
Map: D2  
Frame: 16.578  
Modern Interpretation: cəʔəq  
Commentary: Harrington says that this is good example of a general word being used for a place name.  |
|      | **K7. Ts'w'na?**  
Attested Transcription: ʔəʔəʔnas  
Geographic Location: East side of Port Angeles.  
Map: E  
Frame: 16.588  
Commentary: Village at mouth of Ennis (from ʔəʔəʔnas) creek where Rayonier Mill is today.  |
|      | **K7. Ts'w'na?**  
Attested Transcription: ʔəʔəʔnas  
Geographic Location: Creek east of Port Angeles  
Map: E  
Frame: 16.594  
Commentary: The English name for this creek comes from the Klallam word.  |
|      | **K7.2 Ts'w'na?**  
Attested Transcription: ʔəʔəʔnas  
Chemakum: ʔəʔəʔts'waʔʔəq'ə  
Geographic Location: Site of papermill  
Map: E  
Frame: 16.420  
Commentary: Place just east of papermill at Port Townsend; a good place  
Commentary: Klallam given as translation of Chemakum. Unstressed ə is often deleted especially in western Klallam.  |
|      | **K7.3 Ts'w'na?**  
Attested Transcription: ʔəʔəʔnas  
Chemakum: ʔəʔəʔts'waʔəq'ə  
Geographic Location: Place just east of papermill at Port Townsend; a good place  
Map: E  
Frame: 16.420  
Commentary: Place just east of papermill at Port Townsend; a good place  
Commentary: Klallam given as translation of Chemakum. Unstressed ə is often deleted especially in western Klallam.  |
|      | **K8. Ts'w'na?**  
Modern Interpretation: ʔəʔəʔnas  
Geographic Location: About 20 miles south of Neah Bay  
Map: B2  
Frame: 16.668  
Commentary: Not clear if place name or general term.  |
|      | **K9. W̱w̱aʔʔuʔsYa**  
Geographic Location: Near Point of Arches on west coast of Washington  
Map: B2  
Frame: 16.693  
Commentary: Not clear if place name or general term.  |
|      | **K10. Ts'wʰmət**  
Attested Transcription: cəʔəmət  
Geographic Location: West of Green Point and east of Port Angeles  
Map: D2  
E  
Frame: 16.495  
Frame: 16.691  
Commentary: Language not indicated in Harrington’s notes.  |
|      | **K11. Ts'w'kəkʔ-yəʔwəs**  
Geographic Location: South of Tatoosh Island  
Map: B1  
Frame: 16.691  
Commentary: Language not indicated in Harrington’s notes.  |
|      | **K11.1 Ts'w'qəqʔ-yəʔwəs**  
Geographic Location: South of Tatoosh Island  
Map: B1  
Frame: 16.658  
Commentary: Exact location is not clear.  |
|      | **K12. Ts'w'yut**  
Attested Transcription: cəʔəʔəq  
Geographic Location: South of Crocker Lake which is south of Port Discovery  
Map: K1  
Frame: 16.522  
Commentary: Harrington says that this is good example of a general word being used for a place name.  |
| 151  | **K13. Ts'w'aʔkə**  
Modern Interpretation: cəʔəq  
Commentary: Harrington says that this is good example of a general word being used for a place name.  |
|      | **K14. Ts'w'tiʔṭaʔ**  
Attested Transcription: cəʔəʔəq  
Geographic Location: East of Coon Bay  
Map: K1  
Frame: 16.368  
Commentary: Diminutive of cəʔəq  |
|      | **K14.1 Ts'w'tiʔṭaʔ**  
Attested Transcription: cəʔəʔəq  
Geographic Location: At mouth of Dungeness River which is east of Port Angeles  
Map: E  
Frame: 16.569  
Commentary: Diminutive of cəʔəq  |
|      | **K15. W̱w̱aʔʔuʔsYa**  
Geographic Location: Village is probably Sekiu.  
Commentary: Consultants said that this word literally means where several go over the hill or ridge from the Puget Sound water.  |
|      | **K16.1 Ts'w'ʔaʔʔat**  
Modern Interpretation: cəʔəʔəq  
Commentary: Not clear if place name or general term.  |
|      | **K17. Ts'w'ʔaʔʔat**  
Modern Interpretation: cəʔəʔəq  
Commentary: Not clear if place name or general term.  |
|      | **K17. New Dungeness Light, lighthouse on Dungeness Spit**  
Geographic Location: On Dungeness Spit which is east of Port Angeles  
Map: E  
Frame: 16.553  
Commentary: Language not indicated in Harrington’s notes.  |
|      | **K18. Ts'w'ʔaʔʔat**  
Modern Interpretation: cəʔəʔəq  
Commentary: Not clear if place name or general term.  |
|      | **K19. Ts'w'ʔaʔʔat**  
Modern Interpretation: cəʔəʔəq  
Commentary: Not clear if place name or general term.  |
K20. tsiʼ-wəq‘ət
K20. Classet Creek; River 1/2 mile west of qʼi'yoqʼiit
Geographic Location: qʼi'yoqʼiit is 300 yards west of Kalaq̓éčulbus which is 300 yards west of Halfway Pl.
Map: B1
Frame: 16.654
Commentary: In Makah territory.

K21. ts'ú-yá-s
Modern Interpretation: c'iyas
K21. Suez village
Geographic Location: In Makah region south of Neah Bay.
Map: B1
Frame: 16.683
Commentary: Language is not indicated.

K21.1 ts'ú-yá-s
Modern Interpretation: c'iyas
K21.1 Suez village
Geographic Location: In Makah region south of Neah Bay.
Map: B1
Frame: 16.665

K22. ts'úyólůs
Modern Interpretation: c'uyólůs
K22. Pillar Point
Geographic Location: North of Pysh on coast, west of Clallam Bay
Map: C
Frame: 16.626
Commentary: This area was Klallam fishing ground.

K23. ts'úyáq’
Modern Interpretation: c'uyáq’
Chemakum: t’súk’u q’úmsəʔ
K23. Region behind Port Ludlow; back in the woods
Geographic Location: Port Ludlow is south of Mas Mats.
Map: K1
Frame: 16.384
Commentary: Looks like plural of 'fire'.

K24. t’sút’a-ssyywə?
Chemakum: t’sút’a-ssyywə?
K24. Protection Island
Geographic Location: Off Discovery Bay mouth
Map: P2
Frame: 16.501
Commentary: Chemakum origin from word for rocks /túk’a/.

K25. t’sút’aʔq’
K25. Mission Beach
Geographic Location: Opposite Tulalip on Tulalip Bay
Map: G2
Frame: 16.223

K26. t’sút’aʔq’
Attested Transcription: c’adəʔq’
Chemakum: má’c’uʔa súps transports
K26. Marsh north of Racer’s Cove; big marsh; big lake
Geographic Location: Area north of Port Gamble
Map: K1
Frame: 16.371
Commentary: Chemakum is not necessarily a place name; exact location is not indicated. Just north or south of Port Gamble.

K27. t’súnəʔq’ t’súnəʔq’
Attested Transcription: c’asəʔ? c’asəʔq’
K27. Twin Spits; two spits
Geographic Location: South of Fowlweather Bluff
Map: K1
Frame: 16.367

K28. tnak’t-wook’ʔ
K28. Cape Alava
Geographic Location: West of Ozette
Map: B2
Frame: 16.672
Commentary: Language is not indicated in notes.

K29. t’ut’-q’u
Attested Transcription: t’uq’u
K29. Marshy ground west of Dungeness; have dirt
Geographic Location: West of Dungeness, east of Port Angeles
Map: E
Frame: 16.573

K29.1 t’ut’-q’u
Attested Transcription: t’uq’u
K29.1 Marshy ground west of Dungeness; have dirt
Geographic Location: West of Dungeness, east of Port Angeles
Map: E
Frame: 16.573

K30. tsiʔ-ʔut’-pyxtstey
Modern Interpretation: c’itūn’syúxq’ay
K30. Area in Clallam Bay region
Geographic Location: West of Pyxt, east of Neah Bay
Map: C
Frame: 16.629

K30.1 tsiʔ-ʔut’-pyx’tx̌əy
Modern Interpretation: c’itūn’syúxq’ay
K30.1 Point west of Gettysburg river
Geographic Location: 2 miles west of Gettysburg
Map: C
Frame: 16.643
Commentary: The only river that fits Harrington’s consultants’ descriptions is Clallam River.

K30.2 tsiʔ-ʔut’-pyx’tx̌əy
Modern Interpretation: c’itūn’syúxq’ay
K30.2 Point west of Gettysburg river
Geographic Location: 2 miles west of Gettysburg
Map: C
Frame: 16.643
Commentary: The only river that fits Harrington’s consultants’ descriptions is Clallam River.

K31. t’uʔ-ʔut’-k’waʔ
Attested Transcription: c’itūn’syúxq’ay
K31. Point Wilson Light; Lighthouse by Port Townsend; inside a spit
Geographic Location: West north of Port Townsend; Fort Wundon
Map: P2
Frame: 16.395, 16.412
Commentary: Klallam is given as a translation of Chemakum. Klallam is not a place name.

K32. Port Angeles; an interior bay
Geographic Location: West of Dungeness
Map: C
Frame: 16.587
Commentary: From the root /hûyən/, 'enter', and the suffix /in/, 'back, behind'.

K32.1 Kiliwa Harbor; Sow Bay
Geographic Location: East of Quimper Peninsula
Map: P2
Frame: 16.429.2
Commentary: Same root as above with 'backside' suffix.

K33. Klallam town at west side of Beecher Bay
Geographic Location: On Vancouver Island
Map: D1
Frame: 16.759

K34. Butt end of Port Angeles spit; stump
Geographic Location: At Point Angeles
Map: E
Frame: 16.621

K34.1 Butt end of Dungeness Spit; stump
Geographic Location: At west end of Dungeness spit where spit meets mainland.
Map: E
Frame: 16.534

K35. Creek six miles south of Seaback
Geographic Location: Stavis or Boyce Creek south of Seaback
Map: K2
Frame: 16.313
Commentary: Where Klallams would get flounders from.

K35.1 Creek six miles south of Seaback
Geographic Location: Stavis or Boyce Creek south of Seaback
Map: K2
Frame: 16.313
K41.1 kwa?ndma?  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?ndma?  
Geographic Location: Fourteen miles west of Port Angeles  
Map: D2 Frame: 16.622  
Commentary: Mr. Gettysburg had a store there long ago. No etymology. From speaker's description, this is more than likely Clallam River.

K40.1 kwa?ndma?  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?ndma?  
Geographic Location: Fourteen miles west of Port Angeles  
Map: D2 Frame: 16.643  
Commentary: Mr. Gettysburg had a store there long ago. No etymology. From speaker's description, this is more than likely Clallam River.

K39. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: Village at west end of Clallam Bay  
Map: K1 Frame: 16.574  
Commentary: Louise Buttner was born here.

K38. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: South of Foulweather Bluff  
Map: E Frame: 16.540  
Commentary: KJallaam is a translation from Chemakum; KJallaam word is not a place name.

K37. Green Point  
Geographic Location: Halfway between Dungeness and Port Angeles  
Map: E Frame: 16.535  
Commentary: According to speakers, this Clallam word means "all cleaned out by enemies."

K36. t'at'awyts  
Modern Interpretation: t'at'awyts  
Geographic Location: North of Port Lewis  
Map: O2 Frame: 16.231  
Commentary: Could be Kallaam. This place is in Lushootseed territory, so one would expect h/ instead of m/.

K35. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: East of Four Corners on Quimper Peninsula  
Map: F2 Frame: 16.410  
Commentary: According to speakers, this Clallam word means "all cleaned out by enemies."

K34. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: Comes is from east four miles up from mouth  
Commentary: Klallam is a translation from Chemakum; Klallam word is not a place name.

K33. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: North of Fort Point  
Map: G Frame: 16.218  
Commentary: In attested transcription is kw6It'a·mas (1942). In western KJallaam, the phrase is usually deleted. This is kw6It'a·mas.

K32. t'at'awyts  
Attested Transcription: K'chəs  
Geographic Location: Island directly east of Whidby Island  
Map: O2 Frame: 16.471  
Commentary: KJallaam.

K31. t'at'awyts  
Attested Transcription: K'chəs  
Geographic Location: Four miles southwest of Port Gamble  
Map: F2 Frame: 16.429.2, 16.430.2  
Commentary: No etymology.

K30. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: North of Port Gamble  
Map: E Frame: 16.500  
Commentary: Sounds like it might be a person's name.

K29. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: North of Point No Point; Hansville  
Map: K1 Frame: 16.374  
Commentary: The change is usually deleted in western KJallaam.

K28. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: The name given by consultants today is kwa?nq'. Not a place name.  
Map: F2 Frame: 16.500  
Commentary: Means Port Crescent's Creek; little creek north of Seabeck, a creek north of Seabeck

K27. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: West of Clallam Bay  
Map: B1 Frame: 16.689  
Commentary: In Makah territory.

K26. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: Port Crescent; Cold water or cold place  
Map: D2 Frame: 16.613  
Commentary: Sounds like it might be a person's name.

K25. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: I'm a winter supply.  
Map: F Frame: 16.604  
Commentary: The schwa is usually deleted in western KJallaam.

K24. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: North of Neah Bay  
Map: K Frame: 16.285  
Commentary: It is where Klallam used to fish to lay in a winter supply.

K23. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: Port Crescent; Cold water or cold place  
Map: K2 Frame: 16.308  
Commentary: Sounds like it might be a person's name.

K22. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: North of Point No Point; Hansville  
Map: B Frame: 16.231  
Commentary: Louise Buttner was born here.

K21. kwa?nq'  
Modern Interpretation: kwa?nq'  
Geographic Location: North of Point No Point; Hansville  
Map: B Frame: 16.231  
Commentary: The change is usually deleted in western KJallaam.
K70.2 Union City
Geographic Location: Eastern point of Anan Bay in The Great Bend of the Hood Canal
Map: N
Frame: 16.273

K71. Duwamish
Geographic Location: South end of Lake Washington, valley of Duwamish Waterway, and shore of Elliott Bay to the west
Map: L2
Frame: 16.338
Commentary: Harrington observes that the suffix /məl/ is not /ml/ or /mlə/; to write it either way is a mistake.

K72. Jamestown; East side of Jamestown; white fish
Geographic Location: Southeast of Dungeness, north of Sequim
Map: E
Frame: 16.515
Commentary: /sə/ refers to some kind of plant. This word means "Dungeness" now.

K73. Quartermaster
Geographic Location: Point between Portage and Sherman's Spit
Map: P1
Frame: 16.424, 16.425
Commentary: Sherman's Spit does not appear on present-day maps, so educated guess is that it used to be located in Quartermaster Harbor on Vashon Island. Chemakum has various pronunciations of this word.

K74. Hood Head; dirty
Geographic Location: Head of Hood Canal
Map: K1
Frame: 16.450
Commentary: This place name was known to the speakers as Whiskey Spit or Goat Head in English. Cy says derived from ti't'it; Emily says it comes from ti'taq.

K75. Port Ludlow
Geographic Location: South of Mats Mats, north of Squamish Harbor
Map: K1
Frame: 16.390

K76. Freshwater Bay
Geographic Location: West of Port Angeles
Map: D2
Frame: 16.642
Commentary: Consultants claim that place name is derived from the term that means "to put something on your temple or ear and break it" /axə/ is a locative affix; /tə/ means "break"; /ə/ means "ear."

K77. Portage Point
Geographic Location: On eastern shore, could be where Marrowstone Point is located, of Kilisut Harbor.
Map: F2
Frame: 16.441, 16.757

K78. Mount Rainier
Geographic Location: South of Mt Baker Snoqualmie National Forest
Map: Q
Frame: 15.255
Commentary: This place name has two locations that the consultants indicate, /su:nə/mə/ is what Montier records as Mount Rainier.

K79. Squamish Harbor
Geographic Location: South of Port Ludlow
Map: K1
Frame: 16.265

K80. Lynch Cove
Geographic Location: Hook on the Hood Canal where Belfair is situated
Map: O1
Frame: 16.310
Commentary: Consultants knew this place as Belfair Bay.

K81. Duckabush River
Geographic Location: South of Brinnon
Map: K2
Frame: 16.281

K82. Foulweather Bluff
Geographic Location: Five miles north of Port Gamble
Map: K1
Frame: 16.375

K83. Pysht; white ground
Geographic Location: East of Clallam Bay
Map: C
Frame: 16.633
Commentary: According to Montier's notes, this does not mean "white ground."

K84. Spit on west side of Scow Bay going south, where a creek comes in; watery
Geographic Location: On Kilisut Harbor off Indian Island
Map: F2
Frame: 16.444
Commentary: Kilisut is a translation from Chemakum; Kilisut is not a place name.

K85. Blackfish place
Geographic Location: Near Green Point, east of Twisp Rivers
Map: E
Frame: 16.291
Commentary: Speakers described it as by the beach just west of the small post hospital. /xtə/ means "killer whale" and /əwə/ means "house."

K86. Seabeck
Geographic Location: On Hood Canal, northwest of Bremerton
Map: K2
Frame: 16.270
Commentary: Harrington says there is no etymology for this word.
K87. q'ur't'ay
Attested Transcription: q'atay
Chemakum: q'atlats'u
Chemakum: q'atlats'u

K88. qwl'iln
Attested Transcription: qwliln
Chemakum: flt'a'ts'u

K89. q'walasln
K89. Quilcene
Geographic Location: Inside Dabob Bay west of Hood Canal, southwest of Tarboo Bay
Map: K1 Frame: 16.298
Commentary: First gloss given by Smith, AA, 208.

K89.1 q'walasln
K89.1 Quilcene
Geographic Location: Inside Dabob Bay west of Hood Canal, southwest of Tarboo Bay
Map: K1 Frame: 16.298

K89.2 q'walasln
K89.2 Quilcene
Geographic Location: Inside Dabob Bay west of Hood Canal, southwest of Tarboo Bay
Map: K1 Frame: 16.298

K90. qwlqwisłg
K90. Nootka Tribe
Geographic Location: South of Cape Scott on Vancouver Island
Frame: 16.688

K91. q'ulqíw
K91. Qurray Lake
Geographic Location: Island from west shore 2 miles, south of Neah Bay
Map: B2 Frame: 16.668
Commentary: Language not indicated in field notes.

K92. q'wi-t'qíw
K92. Warm Beach
Geographic Location: Across Port Susan from Cavelero Beach which is on Camano Island
Map: G Frame: 16.651
Commentary: Farthest point visible from Syl's house say speakers. Location is not really mentioned. Consultants were discussing area near Warm Beach before and after this entry, but the organization of this microfilm does not ensure the accuracy of that assumption. This could also be a place name near Neah Bay called Warm House, even though the consultants call it Warm Beach.

K93. q'wíqíl
K93. Second spit north of Nordland; fence
Geographic Location: Off Marrowstone Island which forms eastern side
Map: F2 Frame: 16.437

K94. q'ilqíw
Chemakum: q'alam'oo

K95. ts'áy'm'í
Attested Transcription: ts'áy'm'í
Chemakum: píyátu

K96.1 ts'áq
Modern Interpretation: sc'áq

K96.1.1 ts'áq
Modern Interpretation: sc'áq

K97. s'lyyatsu

K98. ts'lyysí
K98. ts'lyysí
Chemakum: st'slyysí

K99. s'í-yaaqísan
Attested Transcription: s'í-yaaqísan
Chemakum: mól'ínto't

K100.1 sáhe'waməł
Modern Interpretation: sáhe'waməł

K100.1.1 sáhe'waməł
Modern Interpretation: sáhe'waməł

K101. skwát'áqímoł
Chemakum: kwá'táqímoł

K102. skwát'áqímoł
Modern Interpretation: sk'wáqímał

K103. skwát'áqímoł
Modern Interpretation: sk'wáqímał

K103. qíisí
Attested Transcription: qíisí
Chemakum: qíisí

K104. q'íímał
Chemakum: q'íímał

K105. s'í-yaaqísan
Attested Transcription: s'í-yaaqísan
Chemakum: mól'ínto't

K106. skwát'áqímoł
Modern Interpretation: sk'wáqímał

K107. s'lyyatsu

K108. ts'lyysí
Geographic Location: Spits west of Dungeness area
Map: E Frame: 16.561

K109. Dungenes Spit tip; end of any spit
Geographic Location: North of Dungenes
Map: E Frame: 16.529
Commentary: s'lyy/ means "good," and s'lyy/ means "nose."

K110. Sahäwämish tribe
Geographic Location: West half of Hartstene Island, Hammerslay Inlet, Mud Bay, Oyster Bay
Map: O1 Frame: 16.316

K110.1 Sahäwämish tribe
Geographic Location: West half of Hartstene Island, Hammerslay Inlet, Mud Bay, Oyster Bay
Map: O1 Frame: 16.316

K110. Brinnon River; Dosewallips River
Geographic Location: North of Dosewallips
Map: K2 Frame: 16.306
Commentary: River at Brinnon is now called Dosewallips River.

K110. Penn Cove Park area
Geographic Location: Across bay from Coupeville
Map: F2 Frame: 16.472
Commentary: Gloss given by Harrington says 'area across bay from Coupeville.' That area is now called Penn Cove Park.

K110. Swinomish tribe; at Oak Harbor
Geographic Location: On Whidby Island north of Penn Cove
Map: F1 Frame: 16.220
K119. sq'lw-məs
Modern Interpretation: sq'la\'u-məs
Geographic Location: Along course of Skykomish River
Map: M1 Frame: 16.193

K119.1 sq'wə-məs
Modern Interpretation: sq'la\'u-məs
Geographic Location: Along course of Skykomish River
Map: M1 Frame: 16.193

K120. sq'gəg?
Attested Transcription: sq'\'i\'gə?
Modern Interpretation: sq'la\'u-məs
Geographic Location: 1 mile west of Keystone on Whidby Island
Map: P2 Frame: 16.474

K121. șqə\'tas
Attested Transcription: șqə\'tas
Modern Interpretation: șqə\'ma\'sə
Geographic Location: On southern tip of Budd Inlet
Map: O2 Frame: 16.230, 16.250

K121.1 șqə\'tas
Attested Transcription: șqə\'tas
Modern Interpretation: șqə\'ma\'sə
Geographic Location: On southern tip of Budd Inlet
Map: O2 Frame: 16.230

K121.2 șqə\'tos-ąʔwawqə\'yy
Modern Interpretation: șqə\'ta\'waʔ \' awgə\' wawqə\'yy
Geographic Location: On southern tip of Budd Inlet
Map: O2 Frame: 16.230

K122. șqə\'ma\'sə
K122. Stuckamish River; White River
Geographic Location: South of Auburn
Map: P1 Frame: 16.194
Commentary: River near Stuck is now called White River.

K122.1 șqə\'ma\'sə
K122.1 Stuckamish tribe
Geographic Location: South of Auburn
Map: P1 Frame: 16.194

K122.2 țq-ha\'łəs
K122.2 Stuckamish tribe
Geographic Location: South of Auburn
Map: P1 Frame: 16.194

K122.3 șqə\'ma\'sə
K122.3 Stuckamish tribe
Geographic Location: South of Auburn
Map: P1 Frame: 16.194

K123. šat\'sätam
Attested Transcription: šat\'sa\'təm
Modem Interpretation: ša\'tsə\'təm
Geographic Location: Between Duungeness and Jamestown
Map: E Frame: 16.545
Commentary: According to Montler's notes, this word now means "Jamestown."

K124. štə\'tə
K124. Upper Elwha
Geographic Location: Upstream on Elwha River
Map: D2 Frame: 16.575
Commentary: Probably the same as štə\'tə, the former village on the west side of Elwha bridge.

K125. štə\'sə\'kə\'wə\'-ma\'sə
K125. Stillquiamish tribe; Skagit tribe
Geographic Location: River that runs from Rowan to Tulker
Map: H Frame: 16.202

K125.1 štə\'sə\'kə\'wə\'-ma\'sə
K125.1 Stillquiamish tribe
Geographic Location: River that runs from Rowan to Tulker
Map: H Frame: 16.202

K126. sq'ə\'ma\'sə
Modern Interpretation: sq'ə\'ma\'sə
Geographic Location: Point where Vashon Island and Maury Island connect
Commentary: The Klallam word is not place name; it is merely a general term.

K127.1 Portage Canal; portage
Geographic Location: Point where Vashon Island and Maury Island connect
Map: P1 Frame: 16.432.1
Commentary: Second Chemakum word not place name.

K127. Sequamish
Geographic Location: Bainbridge Island and mainland from Colby to Foulweather Bluff
Map: K1, K2 Frame: 16.332

K128. sqyyt?y\'a pdf\'a'
Attested Transcription: sqyy\'tya pdf\'a'
Modern Interpretation: sqyy\'ta pdf\'a'
Chemakum: t\'s\'ilq\'a pdf\'a'

K129. Marsh between Mats Mats and Oak Bay
Geographic Location: North of Mats Mats
Map: K1 Frame: 16.385

K130. Marsh south of Foulweather Bluff
Geographic Location: South of Hadlock
Map: F2 Frame: 16.385

K131. Marsh south of Foulweather Bluff
Geographic Location: North of Port Gamble, north of Hawk's Hole
Map: K1 Frame: 16.370

K132. Cape George area
Geographic Location: East side of mouth of Discovery Bay
Map: F2 Frame: 16.526
Commentary: According to Montler, this has the same root, fəm, as the Saanich word for smallpox.

K133. Discovery Bay
Geographic Location: West of Port Townsend
Map: F2 Frame: 16.517

K134. Skagit tribe
Geographic Location: South of Hadlock
Map: B Frame: 16.585

K135. Chemakum word not place name.

K136. Chemakum word not place name.

K137. Chemakum word not place name.

K138. Chemakum word not place name.

K139. Chemakum word not place name.

K140. Chemakum word not place name.

K141. Chemakum word not place name.

K142. Chemakum word not place name.

K143. Chemakum word not place name.

K144. Chemakum word not place name.

K145. Chemakum word not place name.
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K134. supq'1/aq'/u-kw?n?
Attended Transcription: sa"tq'/ak'?
Chemakum: 4460q0707q'o
K134. Hazel Point; for crossing
Geographic Location: Southeast tip of Toados Peninsula
Map: K2 Frame: 16.283
Commentary: Consultant says this means 'where you cross over to the other side when traveling.'

K135. supq'/aq'/I
Attended Transcription: sa"tq'/i
K135. Area near Matu Manu; diatomaceous earth
Geographic Location: 1 - 1 1/2 miles north of Ludlow
Map: K1
Commentary: In 1942, there was a lime deposit in this area. Montler has not recorded this, but there are cognates--see Montler 1996, p. 432.

K136. supq'/aq'/om'i-ya
Modern Interpretation: sa"tq'/om'i
K136. Longest spit in Kilian Harbor region; duck nest
Geographic Location: East of Quimper Peninsula
Map: F2 Frame: 16.439

K137. supqaq'
Modern Interpretation: sa"tq'aq'
K137. Beach between Jamestown and Dungeness
Geographic Location: North of Jamestown
Map: E Frame: 16.559
Commentary: Consultant says this means 'where you walk along the beach by the edge of the water.'

K138. swa'//aq
Modern Interpretation: swa'/aq
K138. Mount Baker
Geographic Location: East of Bellingham Bay
Map: A Frame: 16.186

K139. swa'/a'mui
Modern Interpretation: swa'/a'muf
K139. Swinomish tribe
Geographic Location: Southern Padilla Bay
Map: F1 Frame: 16.221

K140. xup'yuyt/-]?i?/?
Chemakum: ti'/ti?ya't?
K140. Lofall; where canoes are made
Geographic Location: South of Port Gamble
Map: K1 Frame: 16.357

K141. swxwy'/t-mi/4-4
Attended Transcription: sa"xwy'/t
K141. Olympic Mountains
Geographic Location: 50 miles south of Port Angeles
Map: J Frame: 16.617
Commentary: k'ay'an'i/ means "for Klallam"

K142. xup'yuyt/-?i?/?
Chemakum: ti'/ti?ya't?
K142. Coupeville
Geographic Location: On south edge of Penn Cove on Whidby Island
Map: F2 Frame: 16.471

K143. xup'yuyt/aqam'/a
Attended Transcription: sa"xuyt/aqam'/a
Chemakum: tsay/q/aqam'/a
Chemakum: xup'yuyt/aqam'/a
K143. Spit opposite Gloucester
Geographic Location: In Port Townsend area
Map: F2 Frame: 16.423
Commentary: The location of Gloucester is not mentioned in Harrington's notes.

K144. xup'yuyt/aqam'/a
K144. Bremerton
Geographic Location: Southwest of Bainbridge Island
Map: K2 Frame: 16.339

K144.1 xup'yuyt/aqam'/a
K144.1 Bremerton
Geographic Location: Southwest of Bainbridge Island
Map: K2 Frame: 16.340

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K145. xaq'/t?i'/em'
Modern Interpretation: sa"ax'om'
K145. North Bay
Geographic Location: At end of Case Inlet
Map: G1 Frame: 16.199

K146. xaq'/t?i'/em'
Modern Interpretation: sa"ax'om'
K146. Creek just north of Brinnon River; Turner Creek
Geographic Location: South of Jackson Cove
Map: K2 Frame: 16.277
Commentary: Harrington's consultants said this cryptic statement: 'When Klallams used to lose one of their loved ones, it was never wanted to call his name anymore; they used xaq'/t?i', a tabooed name. Xaq'/t?i'/ means 'cry,' and ax/om' means "mouth."

K147. xaq'/t?i'/em'
K147. Sanamish tribe
Geographic Location: Lake Sammamish and eastern shore of Lake Washington
Map: L2 Frame: 16.191

K148. sax'/t?i'
K148. Long bank north of blackfish place
Geographic Location: Near Green Point which is west of Port Angeles
Map: E Frame: 16.526

K149. Point of Arches
Geographic Location: North of Ozette on west coast
Map: B1 Frame: 16.693
Commentary: Language not indicated by Harrington in his field notes.

K149.1 Willoughby Lake
Geographic Location: East of Point of Arches
Map: B1 Frame: 16.651, 16.666
Commentary: Harrington's speakers just say this is the name of a small lake near Point of Arches; the nearest small lake is Willoughby Lake.

K150. Gloucester
Geographic Location: In Port Townsend area
Map: F2 Frame: 16.433.2
Commentary: Exact location is not given for this word.

K150.1 Gloucester
Geographic Location: In Port Townsend area
Map: F2 Frame: 16.433.2
Commentary: No etymology.

K151. Tahuya
Geographic Location: Across Hood Canal from Union
Map: N Frame: 16.268

K151.1 Tahuya
Geographic Location: Across Hood Canal from Union
Map: N Frame: 16.268

K152. Destruction Island
Geographic Location: Southwest of Hans Island
Map: I Frame: 16.325
Commentary: Language not indicated.

K153. Union; red-ocher place; red ocher
Geographic Location: Southern shore of The Great Bend in Hood Canal
Map: N Frame: 16.268, 16.278
K154. Point 1 mile south of Suez
Geographic Location: Suez is southwest of Neah Bay
Map: B1 Frame: 16.666

K154.1 Bay and home for fisherpeople in summer; Neah Bay
Geographic Location: Neah Bay is in Makah region
Map: B1 Frame: 16.691

K155. Site of logging camp in Neah Bay Region
Geographic Location: Eastern part of Neah Bay
Map: B1 Frame: 16.647

K156. Twana; Twanoh
Modern Interpretation: twu'á'náw
Geographic Location: Southwest of Belfair
Map: D1 Frame: 16.309

K156.1 Tu'waq'a'S
Modern Interpretation: tuw'an<»<w
Geographic Location: Southwest of Belfair
Map: D1 Frame: 16.309

K157. Place north of Point of Arches
Geographic Location: Some distance north of Point of Arches
Map: B1 Frame: 16.671
Commentary: Exact location is unknown at this point.

K158. wa'yá
Geographic Location: Village 1/2 mile south of hat'áwá't'
Map: B1 Frame: 16.646

K159. waya
Geographic Location: Village 1/2 mile south of hat'áwá't'
Map: B1 Frame: 16.646

K160. Hittumi
Chemakum: pu'ii-ta-q'0
Geographic Location: Between Squamish Harbor and Thorneby Bay
Map: K1 Frame: 16.263

K161. Clam bar near head of Sequim Bay; any clam bar
Geographic Location: South of Jamestown
Map: E Frame: 16.524
Chemakum: tu'í'tu'í'wá'í'tí'tí
Commentary: Harrington implies that Klallam is a place name but never confirms.

K162. Hamahama River
Modern Interpretation: hámamá'd
Geographic Location: Up Hood Canal, near Jamestown
Map: E Frame: 16.645
Commentary: hámamá' means "top of salmon head," and /tý/ means "container."

K163. Kallam village where creeks meet on Clallam Bay
Geographic Location: At east side of Clallam Bay
Map: C Frame: 16.605

K163.1 Kallam village where creeks meet on Clallam Bay
Geographic Location: At east side of Clallam Bay
Map: C Frame: 16.631

K164. Gettysburg Mountain
Geographic Location: West of Brinnon Mountain; one of several mountains south of Clallam Bay
Map: C Frame: 324

K165. Between Port Discovery mouth and yíeqw'át'čée
Geographic Location: At mouth of Discovery Bay
Map: F2 Frame: 16.510

K166. Creek south of Quilcene Bay
Geographic Location: One of many creeks south of Quilcene Bay
Map: K1 Frame: 16.297
Commentary: /í'/í' means "cry," and /te'n/ means "mouth."

K167. Henderson Inlet
Geographic Location: At southern end of Case Inlet
Map: O2 Frame: 16.199

K168. Shomamish tribe
Geographic Location: Vashon Island
Map: P1 Frame: 16.201

K168.1 Site of former village 1/2 mile south of waya
Geographic Location: 1 mile south of Ozelle
Map: B2 Frame: 16.669

K170. Place on outside of Point Wilson Light
Geographic Location: Northeast tip of Port Townsend
Map: F2 Frame: 16.394
Irondale K38
   creek just north of K66.1

Jamestown K72
   beach between Jamestown and Dungeness K137

Kilisut Harbor K32.1
   channel at south end of K96, K96.1
   mouth K97
   small spit of C6
   south end of C17
   spit of, small neck clams C8
   spit on west side of K84

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   Little Beef Creek K47, K47.1
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   Muckleshoot K59, K59.1
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N
   Neah Bay K43, K154.1
   site of logging camp in region K155
   Nisqually K115, K115.1
   Nooka tribe K90
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   second spit north of K93
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   North Bay K145

O
   Oak Bay
   area north of K129.1
   marsh between Mats Mats and Oak Bay K129
   south of C18
   Olympia K121, K121.1, K121.2
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   village 1/2 south of K159
   village one mile south of K169
   Ozette Lake K91

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   Penn Cove Park K102
   Pillar Point K22
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   east end of spit K34
   Foothills K61
   just east of papermill K7.3
   papermill at K7.2
   Port Ludlow K128
   bank east of spit K95
   clam bar near head of K161

R
   Racer's Cove
   marsh north of K26

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   Samish tribe K147
   Scow Bay K32.1
   channel at end of K96, K96.1
   mouth K97
   south end of C17
   spit on west side of K84
   Seabeck K86, K86.1
   creek between Seabeck and red-ocher place K57
   creek six miles south of K35, K35.1
   creek south of C19
   Seattle K16, K16.1
   Sekiu K54.1, K54.2
   Sequim Bay K128
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   Sequim Prairie K111.2
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   tribe K122.1, K122.2, K122.3
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References


