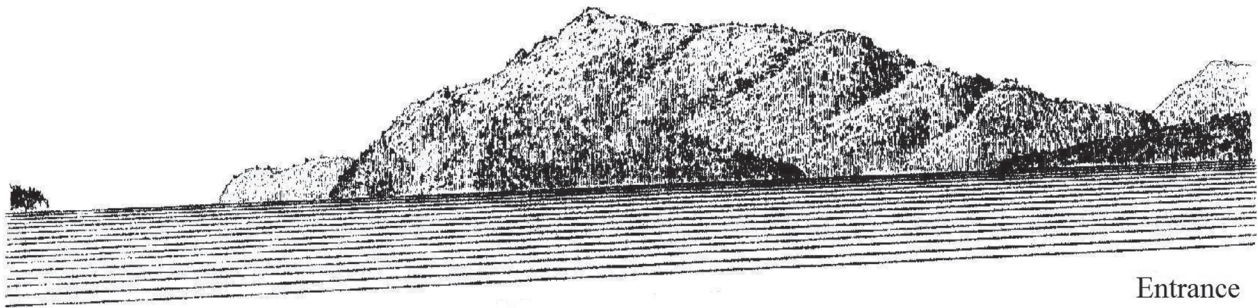


**MARITIME  
NAMES  
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**RICHARD W. BLUMENTHAL**

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Sucia

Point  
Lawrence

Mount  
Constitution

Entrance  
Mountain

### **Constitution, Mount** [7a] #145, 1841, Wilkes

Located on the eastern side of Orcas Island, in 1841 Wilkes honored the U.S. frigate *Constitution*, a War of 1812 ship (Meany, *Origin* 175). At 2,409 feet, Mount Constitution is the tallest peak in the San Juans.

### **Contractors Creek**

Located along the western side of Discovery Bay at Contractors Point, the name likely came from the point.

### **Contractors Point**



*Contractors Point*

Located on the western side of Discovery Bay, it was originally named Carrs Point by Wilkes [7b] in 1841 honoring crew member Lt. Overton Carr (Meany, *Origin* 39). In 1847, Kellett renamed it Vancouver Point [9a]. An 1890 map of the City of Port Townsend reflected the name of Contractors Point in error for Beckett Point on the eastern shore. According to the table attached to Descriptive Survey #1124 (<http://riverhistory.ess.washington.edu/tsheets/reports/t1124.pdf>), James Lawson wrote that the local name was Contractors Point. In the GNIS files for Adelma Beach, a surveyor wrote that the point was occupied at one time by a large roadbuilding company and the current name resulted from their presence. According to BLM records, the first recorded landowner was F. W. Keen, a lumberman and land developer. He purchased 246 acres around the point.

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**Cook Point** [7d] #146, 1841, Wilkes; [7i] #147, 1841, Wilkes

See Arcadia.

### **Cooks Cove**

Located off Guemes Island, west of Casperson Point, it was named for E. S. Cook, a wealthy businessman, who settled on the cove. He built two houses, barns, outbuildings, and a swimming pool. Cook named his estate Bonnie Brae (Howard).

### **Coon Bay**

Located in Hood Canal, two miles south of Foulweather Bluff, it was likely named for raccoons.

### **Coon Hollow**

Located two miles north of Rosario in East Sound, Orcas Island, it was likely named for raccoons.

### **Coon Island**

It is located southeast of McConnell Island near Wasp Passage. Norm Blanchard, the well-known Seattle boat-builder had some personal memories of the island. He wrote (177): "Jack Tussler was a character Eunice and I got acquainted with sometime after WW II; Eunice had known his wife because she was

**Fosdick, Point** [7d] #146, 1841, Wilkes; [7g] #155, 1841, Wilkes; [7h] #154, 1841, Wilkes

Located at the southwestern entrance to The Narrows, Wilkes honored crew member Stephen Fosdick (Meany, *Origin* 218). Wilkes did not include this name in his *Narrative*, but it is shown on his charts. Archibald Menzies, who explored the area with Peter Puget on the Vancouver expedition, wrote: "We pursued our Southerly direction with a strong flood tide in our favor & about two in the afternoon we came to another arm leading off to the Westward which we enterd & found a very strong tide against us. At this time we were at a loss how to account for this as it evidently appeard to be the flood tide by rising on the shore, though we afterwards found that it was occasioned by a number of Islands round which the Tide had reverted / & as it was very strong against us we disembarkd on the Point to dine till it should slacken a little" (Menzies 33).

**Fossil Bay**



Fossil Bay

Located off the southern side of Sucia Island, it was named for the fossils found in the eroded shoreline surrounding the bay.

**Fossil Point**

See E. V. Henry Point.

**Foster Point** [13a] #2689, 1859, Richards

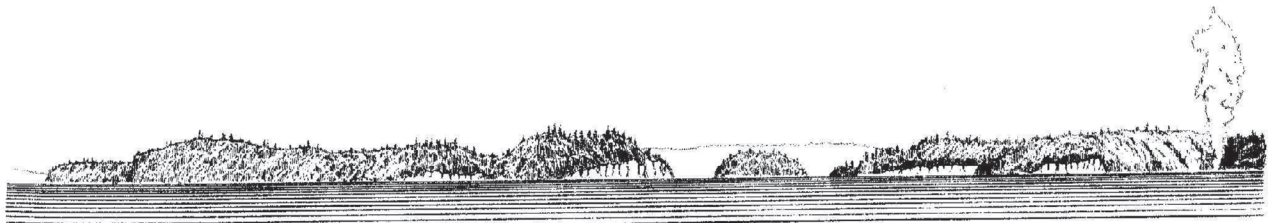
Located on the southern portion of Orcas Island, about two miles east of the ferry terminal, Richards left no reason for the name. It may have been named for Major George Foster, a retired British officer. He came to the West Coast in 1859 and purchased property in Esquimalt. He held various political positions on Vancouver Island, including a member of the House of Assembly. He was also a Colonel of the Volunteer Rifle Corps on the island. He returned to England about 1870 and died in 1887 (Walbran 187). See also Guthrie Cove.

**Foulweather Bluff** [6] 1792, Vancouver



Foulweather Bluff

Located along the western shoreline of Admiralty Inlet, Vancouver named this in 1792. He wrote: ". . . the shores of which terminating in a high



Point No  
Point

Foulweather  
Bluff

Hood  
Head  
Hood  
Canal

Tala  
Point

Port  
Ludlow



## Sherlock

See Nisqually.

## Sherwood Creek [32a] #6460, 1902, U.S. Coast Survey

Located on the western side of Case Inlet, south of Allyn, the brothers Joseph and Warren Sherwood established a sawmill on the creek in 1854. Joe died in an 1873 logging accident. Warren continued in the mill for a while and then left (TPL website; <https://www.allynhistory.com/history-of-allyn>).

## Shi-Shi Beach

Located five miles south of Cape Flattery on the Washington coast, it is a Makah name meaning “smelt beach” or “surf beach” (Parratt 152). According the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, the name contains a hyphen, although it frequently appears in print without one.

## Shilshole Bay



Shilshole Bay

Located on the eastern side of Admiralty Inlet, it originated from Ci'lcol which was the name of an Indian Tribe who lived in the Ballard area. Phonetically, the name was spelled Shilshoal and its inhabitants, the “people of the inlet,” were known as the Shilshoalmish. It means “shoving a thread or inserting something. The name refers in a metaphorical way to the manner in which this narrow estuary invades the shoreline” (Waterman). In 1853, John Ross and Edmund Carr were searching for land to settle. They reached the narrow saltwater estuary and found it teeming with salmon. Despite

the local Indians name, Ross and Carr renamed it Salmon Bay and the name Shilshole was moved to its current location outside the locks (Reinartz 24, 25). See also Salmon Bay.

## Shine

Located on the northern edge of Squamish Harbor in Hood Canal, early residents recommended the name Sunshine. When that name was rejected by postal authorities, Robert A. Slyter who became the first postmaster in 1907, suggested the name Cheyenne. But he misspelled it Shine, which is what authorities accepted (TPL website; Ramsey, *Jefferson* 49). Alternatively, according to Hitchman (271), postal authorities simply accepted the abbreviated version of Sunshine.

## Ship Bay [13a] #2689, 1859, Richards

Located at the head of East Sound, Orcas Island, it is perhaps named for its anchorage potential. In the *Vancouver Island Pilot* Richards wrote (90): “Ship Bay, eastward of Arbutus point, runs off shoal for 2 cables, or nearly to the extreme of the point; but it affords good shelter, perhaps better than the one just described [Fishing Bay].”

## Ship Harbor [30] #6300, 1895, U.S. Coast Survey

Located along Guemes Channel on Fidalgo Island, the harbor became home to the early shipping trade around the islands (Meany, *Origin* 269; TPL website). The name Ship Harbor was the result of the fact that the U.S.S. *Massachusetts* made the harbor its headquarters while in Puget Sound country (*An Illustrated History*, 99).

## Ship Peak [13a] #2689, 1859, Richards

Overlooking West Sound on Orcas Island, Richards left no reason for the name.

## Ship Point [7p] #150, 1841, Wilkes

It is located perhaps four miles north of Port Ludlow according to Wilkes’ chart (Wilkes, *Narrative* 314). It is neither reflected on current charts nor is it recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Wilkes left no reason for the name.



Chart 4 - [6] 1792, Vancouver

