

Post Office or Place Name	Location	Interesting Facts	Post Office Operating Dates
Bridgehaven	2 miles south of Shine	Residential area	None
Brinnon	Mouth of Dosewallips River	Elwell P. Brinnon, the first settler in 1860, provided the name for this community.	1888-present
Camp Talbot	8 miles north of Quilcene	Established as a logging camp	1927-1932
Cedarholm	5 miles southwest of Shine		1917-1919
Center	5 miles west, southwest of Chimacum	This community, established around a sawmill, was originally thought to be the geographical center of Jefferson County, hence its name	1890-1919
Chimacum	Chimacum Prairie	William Bishop, William Eldridge & R. S. Robinson were early settlers, about 1855, engaging in agriculture. Originally it was the site of an Indian village and was named for an extinct tribe that inhabited the valley	1878-present
Coyle	Southern tip of Toandos Peninsula on the east entrance to Fisherman Harbor on the Hood Canal	This area, originally called Fisherman's Bay, was named in honor of pioneer resident George Coyle	1908-1928
Dabob	New name of Tarboo; on Tarboo creek	The new name for this community, Dabob, was the original name for the area used by local Indians.	1911-1955
Discovery Bay	See Port Discovery	Named by Vancouver in honor of his flagship "Discovery"	None
Duckabush	Mouth of Duckabush River on the west side of Hood Canal	Elwell P. Brinnon, for whom Brinnon was named, had a general store was in the area in the 1860s.	1891-1926
Fairmont (see Mastic)	Southeast shore of	This community was named when it was a village of Indians who	1912-1924

	Discovery Bay	worked at the Moore & Smith sawmill at Port Discovery.	
Fort Flagler	Northeast tip of Marrowstone Is.	Established for defence of Puget Sound in 1897, Fort Flagler was named for General Daniel Webster Flagler	1900-1933
Fort Mason	On Wilson Point, Port Townsend; See Fort Worden	The original fort was a log house built in the 1850s during the "Indian Troubles" but was never garrisoned. It was abandoned, but later Fort Worden was established at the site.	None
Fort Townsend	3 miles south of Port Townsend facing east onto Port Townsend Bay	Old Fort Townsend was built in 1856 as a place where settlers might find sanctuary in case of Indian attack or other necessity. The fort was vacated in 1859, and left in the hands of a caretaker. The garrison was reactivated in 1874 and abandoned in 1895. The property was given to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission in 1955 and is now a Washington State Park.	None
Fort Worden	Entrance to Admiralty Inlet on Point Wilson	Established in 1897 for the defense of Puget Sound, now a state park	1941-1953
Gardiner	West side of Discovery Bay	This was the original landing site of Captain Vancouver's "Discovery" in 1792. Herbert B. Gardner established a logging camp here in 1911; when the post office was established an "i" was added to the name by Mrs. Gardner	1916-1966
Hadlock/Port Hadlock	Southwest shore of Port Townsend Bay	Capt. Samuel Hadlock named the town he platted in 1886 "Port Hadlock". This town was established around a sawmill first settled about 1870.	1886-present
Indian Island	West of Marrowstone Island between Port Townsend Bay and Kilisut	Originally inhabited by Indians when the first explorers arrived, the name "Indian Island" was that used by locals about 1900. At one point, "Craven's Peninsula" was	None

	Harbor	used for the combination of Indian Island and Marrowstone Island. It is presently the site of a Naval Ordnance Depot.	
Irondale	Near mouth of Chimacum Creek	John Harris was an early settler in this area. Irondale was named for the iron mines – smelting operations were established as early as 1879.	1881-1920
Junction/Junction City (see Uncas)	West shore of Discovery Bay	This community was established on the newly constructed Port Townsend and Southern Railroad at what was to become a “junction”.	1899-1909
Kala Point	Southwest shore of Port Townsend Bay	Originally named by Commander Wilkes in 1841 using the Indian name.	None
Leland (AKA Lake Hooker)	5 miles south of Quilcene	John P. Ryan & Robert E. Ryan settled the area about 1881 and established a sawmill. Originally spelled Lealand, the first three letters were the initials of Laura E. Andrews, the first white female settler.	1881-1959
Marrowstone Island (originally Craven Peninsula with Indian Island)	Between Kilisut Harbor and Admiralty Inlet; See Nordland	Originally called “Caraven’s Penninsula” with Indian Island. The northernmost point was called Marrowstone Point by Vancouver who thought the cliffs seemed to be made entirely of marrowstone (the stone that makes the “White Cliffs of Dover”).	Nordland 1898-present
Mastic	See Fairmont		1923-1924
Maynard	Now Discovery Bay	An abandoned townsite, possibly named for Sidney and Henrietta Maynard	
Nordland	Marrowstone Island	This community was named for Peter F. Nordby in 1890 who platted the town site in 1892. The area was originally settled about 1865.	1898-present
Paradise Bay	2 miles east, southeast of Port Ludlow	Residential area	None
Pleasant Harbor	2 miles south of	In 1891, the Wilkes expedition	1891-1893

	Brinnon on Hood Canal	charted this harbor using the Indian name "Tzee-sa-ted"; pioneers in the area changed the name.	
Port Discovery	Discovery Bay	In 1790, Manuel Quimper first explored this area, followed in 1792 by Capt. Vancouver who named this landing site in honor of his flagship "Discovery". S. B. Mastick & associates established a sawmill here in 1858.	1861-1925
Port Ludlow	Port Ludlow (Paradise) Bay off Admiralty Inlet	W. F. Sayward & J. E. Thorndyke were early settlers and a sawmill was established in 1852. After the decline of timber in the area, many families were moved to Port Gamble on the east side of Admiralty Inlet.	1857-present
Port Townsend	Northeast shore of Port Townsend Bay	A. A. Plumer & Charles Bachelder were the first settlers in 1851. Marine trades & logging were the early industries. Port Townsend and the Bay were named in honor of the Marquis of Townshend.	1853-present
Quilcene	Mouth of Quilcene River	S. H. Cottle was a pioneer settler in 1868. Agriculture and logging were the primary industries. The area was named for the local Indian tribe, the "Quil-ceed-a-bish"	1881-present
Shine	New name for Squamish on the west shore of Hood Canal, 4 miles below Pt. Ludlow	The name was changed when the post office was established.	1907-1923
South Point	South entrance point to Squamish Harbor on Hood Canal	As the southernmost point of land, Wilkes coined the name in 1841.	
Squamish (see Shine)	Squamish Harbor on the west side of Hood Canal, 4 miles below Pt.	Originally named for the local Indian Tribe, the name of this settlement was changed when the post office was established.	Shine 1907-1909

Ludlow			
Swansonville			
Tarboo (see Dabob)	Head of Dabob Bay on Tarboo Creek	The original name for this area, Tarboo, was likely a corruption of the Indian name for the area – Dabob. Logging was the major enterprise in the early years.	1897-1902 1910-1911
Triton	5 miles south of Brinnon		1908-1914
Tukey/Chevy Chase/Saints Rest	North east shore of Port Discovery Bap	This resort community was named for John F. Tukey who established a camp and landing site here in 1852. His camp produced hewed ships-knees; the area later became had an inn on the road to Port Townsend.	None
Uncas	New name for Junction in 1909	Named for a friendly Indian chief when the Port Angeles and Western Railway objected to the name Junction	1909-1924
Woodman	East shore of Port Discovery Bay	Named for James O. Woodman who came from England.	None

West Jefferson County

There have been only two relatively small settlements in west Jefferson County – Clearwater and Kalaloch. The other places shown below were post offices in a country store or the home of a settler.

Post Office or Place Name	Location	Interesting Facts	Post Office Operating Dates
Bogachiel	Bank of Bogachiel River, 8 miles south of Forks	Settlement named for the river on which it sits; “Bo-qua-tcheil” means muddy after rain.	1892-1898 & 1901-1912
Castile (see Kalaloch)	Mouth of Kalaloch Creek	Samuel R. Castile & Tom Lander established a clam cannery here about 1898.	1903-1906 (moved to Clearwater)
Clearwater	On Clearwater River, 1 ½ miles north of Quinault Indian Reservation	Named for the river on which it sits, this community was the site of an early general store.	1895-1966

Post Office or Place Name	Location	Interesting Facts	Post Office Operating Dates
Elkpark	Newer name for Tula	This area is now within the Olympic National Park	1902-1915
Evergreen	Queets River, 13 miles northeast of Quinault Indian Reservation	Frank W. King established a colony at this site which is now within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park.	1895-1905 & 1908-1912
Hoh	Hob River, 1 mile from Hoh Indian Reservation	The current name is a shortened version of the original Indian name for the area.	1904-1934
Kalaloch	New name for Castile	C. W. Becker, Sr. established a lodge and cabins at this small sheltered beach on the Pacific Ocean in 1925. This is the Indian name meaning "good place to land".	1928-1956
Pins	10 miles from the mouth of the Hoh River	Named for an early settler, this pioneer settlement with a general store was abandoned in the early 1900s.	1897-1907
Spruce	25 miles from mouth of Hoh River	J. Huelsdonk was the first postmaster and namer of the settlement. The name was chosen due to the predominance of Spruce timber in the area.	1904-1933
Tula (see Elkpark)	18 miles from mouth of Queets River		1902-1906