

Quarterly Review List 395
(58 Names)
Released July 17, 2007

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

This Quarterly Review List presents names proposed for geographic features in the United States. The names are offered to (1) identify previously unnamed features, (2) provide official recognition to names in current local usage, (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage, or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per geographic feature; however, a shortened version of an official name may be authorized, and these are identified by underlining. The use or omission of non-underlined words is optional.

Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed following the word "Not." These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the BGN, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to the Topozone website showing the location of the feature (please note that many of the URL's are two lines). A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at <<http://geonames.usgs.gov/bgn.html>>

Effective immediately, the horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the North American Datum of 1927.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Mr. Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4552; fax (703) 648-4549; e-mail BGNESEC@usgs.gov.

THE NAMES IN THIS REVIEW LIST MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER APPROVAL BY THE BGN

*Standard map series published by the U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, or Office of Coast Survey.

ALABAMA

Sherwood Creek: stream; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; located in Phenix City, heads at 32°29'35"N, 85°00'18"W, flows NE then E to enter the Chattahoochee River; named in association with nearby Sherwood Elementary School; Russell County, Alabama; 32°29'39"N, 84°59'51"W; USGS map – Columbus 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.4941&lon=-84.99753&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.49299&lon=-85.00508&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Columbus 1:24,000

Proponent: Curtis Barber; Phenix City, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Sherwood Creek to an unnamed 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of the Chattahoochee River in Phenix City. The name, submitted by the principal of Sherwood Elementary School, would commemorate the school's 50th anniversary. The stream flows alongside the school property. The origin of the school's name has not been determined, although its logo is Robin Hood. There is one other stream in Alabama named Sherwood Creek; it is located in Madison County, over 150 miles from the stream in question. In addition to the school, there are also a Sherwood Shopping Center and a Sherwood Presbyterian Church in Russell County.

ARIZONA

San Tan Foothills: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 454 m (1,489 ft); located partially within the Town of Queen Creek, N and E of the Gila River Indian Reservation and the San Tan Mountain Regional Park, SE of Chandler Heights; named in association with the nearby Santan Mountains; Pinal County, Arizona; T3S, R7E, Gila and Salt River Mer.; 33°11'50"N, 111°38'30"W; USGS map – Chandler Heights 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.19722&lon=-111.64171&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed community

Map: USGS Chandler Heights 1:24,000

Proponent: Bob Dotson; Queen Creek, AZ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: San Tan Foothills (proponent; some local residents, real estate listings)

Published: San Tan Foothills (Town of Queen Creek Planning and Zoning Department; local media coverage)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name San Tan Foothills for an unincorporated community in Pinal County. The proponent, a resident of the area, describes the community as “a semi-rural buffer between suburbia and the San Tan Mountains Regional Park,” and “bounded by the Gila River Indian Reservation on the west and south.” He suggests the community needs a name “to solidify a community identity, and to open the door to get the USPS to create a Zip code for San Tan Foothills,” and “to seek a San

Tan Foothills voting precinct and an exclusive tax district.” The area identified to be named San Tan Foothills lies solely within Pinal County, with a portion also lying within the incorporated Town of Queen Creek (the majority of which is in adjoining Maricopa County). The Town of Queen Creek’s subdivision map already labels portions of the proposed San Tan Foothills with the subdivision names of Goldmine Equestrian Estates and Santo Vallarta; these names would not be affected by this new proposal.

According to GNIS, there are just two geographic features in Arizona named and spelled officially “San Tan”; San Tan Mobile Village in Maricopa County is a few miles to the northwest of the area in question, while San Tan Mountain Regional Park lies to the south and east of the area proposed to be named San Tan Foothills. However, GNIS also lists nine features spelled with the one-word form, including both Santan Mountain and Santan Mountains, Santan Canal, and two small unincorporated communities on the Gila River Indian Reservation named Santan and South Santan. According to Byrd Granger’s *Arizona Place Names* (1987), Santan was “located by the Pima Indians in 1857 and named ‘Santa Ana.’ Because the name was pronounced Santana the name developed into its present form.”

Shortly after *The East Valley Tribune* published an article on the proponent’s efforts to make official the name San Tan Foothills, the BGN staff was informed that while many local residents have no objection to the name, there are concerns and questions as to whether the it should apply to a larger geographic area, not just to the community that immediately abuts the Maricopa County line. All parties have been advised that by definition, unincorporated communities do not have boundaries, and that any issues regarding the application and extent of the name should be addressed by the town and county governments. If approved, the proposed name would be applied to the approximate center of the area *generally defined* as San Tan Foothills.

Swilling Peak: summit; elevation 795 m (2,608 ft); in the City of Phoenix, within Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area; named for John “Jack” Swilling (1830-1878), one of the original founders of the city of Phoenix; Maricopa County, Arizona; Sec 2, T2N, R3E, Gila and Salt River Mer.; 33°32’50”N, 112°01’15”W; USGS map - Sunnyslope 1:24,000; Not: Piestewa Peak, Squaw Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.54726&lon=-112.0207&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to eliminate a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Sunnyslope 1:24,000

Proponent: Al Bates; Prescott, AZ

Administrative area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Peak (FID 11741)

Local Usage: Piestewa Peak (local residents; Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names; City of Phoenix; Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Department), Squaw Peak (local residents)

Published: Piestewa Peak (City of Phoenix; Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Department; local hiking guides; IndianCountry.com; *Navajo Times*, 2007), Squaw Peak (USGS 1954, 1978, 1988)

Case Summary: The new name Swilling Peak is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw Peak, a prominent summit within the City of Phoenix. With an elevation of 795 m (2,608 ft), the summit is the second highest point in the Phoenix Mountains and it has been designated a Phoenix Point of Pride. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since at least at least the 1950’s, but is considered by many to be derogatory. There have been several previous efforts to change the summit’s name, but none were successful. In April 2003, the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names considered and approved a request by the Governor of Arizona to rename it to Piestewa Peak, in honor of Pfc. Lori Piestewa, a resident of Arizona and a member of the Hopi Nation, who had died one month earlier during the conflict in Iraq. In researching this proposal, the AZBGHN determined that the change to Piestewa Peak had the support of the Inter-Tribal

Council of Arizona. However, the BGN was not permitted to consider the request at the Federal level, citing the restrictions of the Commemorative Naming Policy that does not allow a commemorative name for a natural feature until the intended honoree has been deceased at least five years. The proposal is being held until March 2008, the five-year anniversary of Ms. Piestewa's death.

Although the AZBGHN's renaming of Squaw Peak to Piestewa Peak has the support of many area residents and the new name is now shown on many local and State maps and products, there are a large number of other residents of Phoenix who do not endorse it, either because they do not believe the longstanding name Squaw Peak is derogatory, or because they object to the way in which the 2003 proposal was handled by the State.

Citing these objections, this new proposal, to rename the summit to Swilling Peak, was submitted by a local historian. An online account of Swilling's life, authored by the proponent, provides the following: "Born in North Carolina, he moved to the New Mexico and Arizona Territories around the 1850's, pursuing prospecting and mining for newly discovered gold. By 1860, with the onset of the Civil War, he joined the Arizona Guards. Rather than report for disciplinary action, he and several others deserted from the CSA. He arrived in Phoenix from Prescott, Arizona, with friend and colleague Darrell Duppa in 1867. In his travels as a rider and scout for the Union, he had been fascinated with the ancient Hohokam ruins and artifacts, especially the extensive network of canals the ancient Indians had dug to irrigate their fields. His concept was that the old canals could be re-built for modern farmers, and that the soil of the valley could support highly productive farms. Within a very short time, the Swilling and Duppa team had water flowing in a canal. By January 1, 1868, Swilling's home area, where up to fifty more pioneer homes had been built by this time, was known as Pumpkinville - so named for the impressive growth of pumpkins Jack had earlier planted along the canals. Darrell Duppa suggested the name Phoenix--for much like the mythical Phoenix rising from its ashes, a new civilization would soon rise from the ashes of an old. Swilling died in jail of natural causes while awaiting trial for a stagecoach robbery he did not commit."

There are two other geographic features in Arizona already named for John Swilling. Swilling Butte in Coconino County was the subject of a 1932 BGN decision, while Swilling Gulch in Yavapai County was a name found in local use and presumably so named because of its proximity to Swilling's ranch. The two features are located 299 km (186 mi) and 61 km (38 mi), respectively, from the summit in question.

CALIFORNIA

Kaye Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; in Stanislaus National Forest, heads at the E end of Pine Ridge at 38°19'04"N, 120°26'12"W, flows NE to enter the South Fork Mokelumne River; named for Kaye Durno Louis (1934-1999), who lived on property adjacent to the stream for almost fifty years; Calaveras County, California; Secs 34&33, T6N, R14E and Sec 4, T5N, R14E, Mt. Diablo Mer.; 38°19'57"N, 120°25'29"W; USGS map – Fort Mountain 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.33251&lon=-120.42468&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.31768&lon=-120.43677&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fort Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: David Louis; Moraga, CA

Administrative area: Stanislaus National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Kaye Creek is proposed for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream in Calaveras County. This stream flows in a northeasterly direction across private land and through the Stanislaus National Forest before entering the South Fork Mokelumne River. The name is intended to honor the proponent's mother Kaye Durno Louis (1934-1999), whose family has owned the property for three generations. In the 1950's, Mrs. Louis was a schoolteacher, who inherited her love of the land and nature from her father. The proponent reports, "This was Kaye's most treasured spot in the world and she loved sharing it with others. Her teaching and commitment to children never diminished, and this land was her classroom." There is just one other geographic feature in California known to be named "Kaye"; Kayes Resort lies on the shore of Silver Lake in Amador County, 46 km (28 mi) from the stream in question.

La Conchita: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 40 m (912 ft); located between Punta Gorda and Rincon Point, 16 km (10 mi) NW of Ventura; Ventura County, California; Secs 1&12, T3N, R25W, San Bernardino Mer.; 34°21'50"N, 119°26'53"W ; USGS map – Pitas Point 1:24,000; Not: Conchita del Mar, La Conchita del Mar, Punta, Punta Gorda.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.36402&lon=-119.44796&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize longstanding local use

Map: USGS Pitas Point 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Bell; Ventura, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Punta (FID 1661263)

Local Usage: La Conchita (local residents; Ventura County)

Published: Conchita del Mar (Office of Coast Survey, 1940, 1948), La Conchita (USGS Open File Report, 2005; University of California, Santa Barbara Ocean Physics Laboratory, 2007; California State University, Long Beach geological report, 2005; California Coastal Commission Resource Guide, 1987; American Red Cross, 2005; La Conchita community website; Ventura County real estate websites; CNN, 2005; *Ventura County Star*, 2005; *Science Daily*, 2005; *New York Times*, 2005; *The New Yorker*, 2005; beachcalifornia.com), Punta (USGS 1967, 1982; NOAA 1974, 1997)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of the community of Punta to La Conchita. The small unincorporated community is located along the coast of Ventura County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) northwest of the city of Ventura. USGS topographic maps published between 1904 and 1948 labeled the community Punta Gorda, while maps from 1950 to the present show simply Punta. Office of Coast Survey charts published between 1940 and 1960 labeled the community Conchita del Mar; others from the mid-1960's do not show any name; and charts from approximately 1974 onward apply the name Punta (there is no evidence the BGN was involved in any of these changes).

However, the proponent reports that the proposed name has been used by residents of the community for at least 60 years. A search of the Internet has yielded numerous references to the name La Conchita, primarily because the community has been the site of two devastating mudslides in recent years, one in 1995 in which there was considerable property damage but no loss of life, and another in January 2005 in which ten people were killed. Online references to the incident all refer to the community as La Conchita, ranging from geological reports published by the USGS and the University of California, Santa Barbara's Ocean Physics Laboratory, to local and national media coverage. According to Wikipedia's entry for La Conchita, "*La Conchita*, Spanish for little shell, was first used as the name of a spur on the Southern Pacific railroad line in the 1880s and it was a name generally used to describe a broader area than the present day village. During this time until 1923, the small beach settlement was named *Punta*." The article states further, "The coastal area was named Punta Gorda, Spanish for massive point, referred to the outstanding feature of this coastal area, a large rock promontory." A post office operated in Punta Gorda from 1880 to 1916 (U.S. Postal

Guides), but sometime during the 1920's the community became known as La Conchita, due primarily to efforts by early developers to sell seaside lots at "La Conchita del Mar." California Assemblyman Pedro Nava is in support of this proposal, as is the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

Mount Morgenson: summit; elevation 4,245 m (13,927 ft); in Sequoia National Park/Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness, 1 km (0.6 mi) W of Mount Russell, 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Mount Whitney; named for James Randall "Randy" Morgenson (1942-1996), seasonal National Park Service ranger who died in an accident while on a backcountry trip; Tulare County, California; 36°35'30"N, 118°17'56"W; USGS map – Mount Whitney 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.59159&lon=-118.29886&datum=nad27&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in recent local use

Map: USGS Mount Whitney 1:24,000

Proponent: Judith Wood; Visalia, CA

Administrative area: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park/ Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mount Morgenson (backcountry rangers)

Published: Mount Morgenson (Whitney Portal Store Message Board, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mount Morgenson for a 4,245 m (13,927 ft) summit located in Sequoia National Park/Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness, 1.6 km (1 mi) northwest of Mount Whitney. It is intended to honor Randy Morgenson (1942-1996), who according to an online biography, "was raised in Yosemite Valley where his father worked for the Curry Company. As a boy during the 1950's, Randy played in the meadows of Yosemite Valley much the same way city kids played in urban parks. Weekends were spent exploring the high country with his brother and father, learning the natural history of the Sierra. Growing up, Morgenson knew Wallace Stegner, Ansel Adams and other Yosemite notables. Stegner coached the young writer on how to prepare his work for publication. Adams gave Randy one of his first cameras. His love of the high mountains secure, Morgenson joined the Peace Corps, wanting to climb in the Himalaya Mountains. After three years away he returned to California, realizing the Sierra Nevada offered everything he would ever need."

Morgenson became a seasonal employee of the National Park Service, where he worked as a backcountry ranger. In July 1996, he disappeared while on a solo expedition into the backcountry, and despite an extensive search effort, he could not be located. His remains and some personal effects were not discovered until five years later. The proponent reports that some rangers and visitors to Mount Whitney have begun to refer to the unnamed summit as Mount Morgenson, and a summit register now reads, "Randy Morgenson, as a Wilderness Ranger in this park, spent more time in the Sierras than John Muir himself, and has touched countless lives." A book detailing Morgenson's life, his final days, and the subsequent search effort, was published in 2005.

San Andreas Ridge: ridge; elevation 2,064 m (6,771 ft); 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; in San Bernardino National Forest, just N of the community of Wrightwood along the N side of Swarthout Valley; named in association with the nearby San Andreas Rift Zone; San Bernardino County, California; Secs 8,9&5, T3N, R7W, San Bernardino Mer.; 34°22'04"N, 117°37'45"W; USGS map - Mount San Antonio 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.3677&lon=-117.62922&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount San Antonio 1:24,000

Proponent: STORM; Wrightwood, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name San Andreas Ridge is proposed for a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long ridge that lies along the northeast side of the San Andreas Rift Zone in western San Bernardino County. The proponent is a resident of the nearby community of Wrightwood, who also operates the Los Angeles County Outdoor Science School. In addition to the rift zone, GNIS lists 17 other features in California named “San Andreas”, primarily cultural features, such as churches and schools, but including a stream and a valley.

COLORADO

Morefield Canyon: valley; 19 km (12 mi) long; heads in Mesa Verde National Park, on the SE side of Lone Cone at 37°18'18"N, 108°25'25"W, trends S and SSE onto the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation to enter Mancos Canyon; named for Oregon Territory Morefield, a pioneer settler in the canyon in the 19th century; Montezuma County, Colorado; Tps33-35N, R15-14W, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 37°08'18"N, 108°25'37"W; USGS map - Moccasin Mesa 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Morfield Canyon.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.13819&lon=-108.42678&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.30502&lon=-108.42356&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Moccasin Mesa 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Paul Carrara; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Ute Mountain Indian Reservation/Mesa Verde National Park

Previous BGN Action: Morfield Canyon (BGN 1934)

Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: Morfield Canyon (FID 179075)

 Local Usage: Morefield Canyon (Park visitors; local residents)

 Published: Morefield Canyon (NPS 1999, 2002; Wright Paleohydrological Institute, 1993), Morfield Canyon (USGS 1915/49, 1957, 1967, 1978; Montezuma County highway map 1976)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver, who in the course of conducting geological studies in the area, discovered that the names of three geographic features, named currently “Morfield,” should be spelled “Morefield.” The first, a valley named Morfield Canyon, is 19 km (12 mi) long and heads in Mesa Verde National Park before trending to the south onto the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation. The current spelling has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1915, and was also the subject of a 1934 BGN decision (in 1933, the National Park Service had submitted a request to make official the name that had been applied to the 1915 USGS map of the park). There is no information on the research card to indicate that the spelling was in dispute, and it states only that the name “Morfield” was in local use. However, the proponent of the change reports that the valley and associated features were named for Oregon Territory Morefield, a pioneer settler in the canyon in the 19th century. He notes that the proposed spelling has the support of a biological services technician in the park, and that the NPS has already changed the spelling on its park brochures. A report published in 1993 by the Wright Paleohydrological Institute, and co-authored by the park’s former chief archaeologist, also referred to the feature as Morefield Canyon.

Morefield Ridge: ridge; elevation 2,358 m (7,736 ft); 4 km (2.5 mi) long, in Mesa Verde National Park and Ute Mountain Indian Reservation, along the E side of Morfield Canyon (proposed Morefield Canyon); Montezuma County, Colorado; 37°14'08"N, 108°24'12"W; USGS map - Moccasin Mesa 1:24,000; Not: Morefield Mesa, Morfield Ridge.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.2356&lon=-108.4032&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Moccasin Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Carrara; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Ute Mountain Indian Reservation/Mesa Verde National Park

Previous BGN Action: Morfield Ridge

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Morfield Ridge (FID 179245)

Local Usage: Morefield Canyon (Mesa Verde National Park; geologists)

Published: Morefield Mesa (NPS 1999), Morefield Ridge (NPS 2006; Wright Paleohydrological Institute, 1993); Morfield Ridge (USGS 1967, 1978)

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by a USGS geologist, in this case to change the spelling of Morfield Ridge to Morefield Ridge. The ridge is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) long and extends along the east side of Morfield Canyon (proposed Morefield Canyon); it also crosses the boundary between Mesa Verde National Park and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation. Although the current spelling has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1967, the proponent reports that the proposed name is already been used by the National Park Service (its park brochure published in 1999 labeled the feature Morefield Mesa, while a more recent edition applied the name Morefield Ridge). A report published in 1993 by the Wright Paleohydrological Institute also referred to the feature as Morefield Ridge.

Morefield Village: locale; elevation 2,381 m (7,812 ft); in Mesa Verde National Park; Montezuma County, Colorado; 37°17'54"N, 108°24'56"W; USGS map - Moccasin Mesa 1:24,000; Not: Morfield Village.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.29833&lon=-108.41564&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Moccasin Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Carrara; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Mesa Verde National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Morfield Village (FID 179065)

Local Usage: Morefield Village (Mesa Verde National Park visitors)

Published: Morefield Village (NPS 2004; Mesa Verde National Park camping guide; RV Resort and Campground Guide, 2007; anasaziadventure.com); Morfield Village (USGS 1957, 1965, 1978; Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of Morfield Village, a locale within Mesa Verde National Park, to Morefield Village. This locale, which has been labeled as Morfield Village on USGS maps since 1957, serves as the site of the primary campground for the park (the National Park Service (NPS) refers to the campground itself as Morefield Campground). NPS reports and maps published in 2004 refer to the feature as Morefield Village, as do most online references to visiting and camping in the national park.

FLORIDA

Bermuda Bay: bay; 15 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Little Hickory Bay, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Bonita Shores; named in association with the Bermuda Bay Condominiums located nearby; Collier County, Florida; T48S, R25E, Tallahassee Mer.; 26°18'31"N, 81°49'49"W; USGS map – Bonita Springs 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=26.30867&lon=-81.83017&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bonita Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Donald C. Soltis; Naples, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Bermuda Bay is proposed for a 15 acre bay located just inland of the shoreline of Collier County, just south of the community of Bonita Shores. The proponent reports that the name was selected because the bay lies adjacent to the Bermuda Bay Condominiums. He adds, "Our multiple community neighborhoods [total] 632 residences, 174 of which are within the two communities of Bermuda Bay I and Bermuda Bay II. [There are] many amenities [including] a quarter mile long, raised wooden boardwalk over wetlands leading to a beautiful, mangrove-ringed saltwater bay. [This] property, all of which was granted to the State of Florida as a Conservation Easement, is protected by an agreement [which states]: "It is the purpose and intent of this Conservation Easement to assure that the subject real property will be retained and maintained forever predominantly in its natural condition". This small, but beautiful, bay, with a visitor count estimated to be well over several thousand a year, deserves to have a name."

According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Florida named "Bermuda." After the Fort Myers newspaper published an article on this proposal, the BGN staff received a telephone call from a local resident stating that fishermen, boaters, and longtime residents have always known the bay to be called "Mound Bay," because oyster shells found in nearby Indian mounds were used in early road construction. He intends to submit a counter-proposal. The BGN has also received a second counter-proposal from a local homeowners' association, for the name Mangrove Bay; this proposal will appear on BGN Quarterly Review List 396.

GEORGIA

Frog Call Creek: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads in Chattahoochee National Forest, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) ENE of Whissenhunt Mountain at 34°35'57"N, 84°02'46"W, flows ESE to join West Cane Creek 8 km (5 mi) NW of Dahlongega; Lumpkin County, Georgia; 34°35'39"N, 84°02'01"W; USGS map - Campbell Mountain 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.59417&lon=-84.03354&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.59914&lon=-84.04604&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Campbell Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Jimmie Allen; Duluth, GA

Administrative area: Chattahoochee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Frog Call Creek is proposed for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of West Cane Creek in Lumpkin County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Duluth, who reports that a portion of the stream flows through his property, much of which he has set aside as "a private nature preserve for use by challenged children, scouts, etc." He describes the stream's banks as "heavily wooded with abundant amphibious and plant life." The upstream portion of the stream flows within the boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Forest. The proponent reports that his proposal has the support of the director of a

local group called Challenged Child and Friends, as well as a member of the local chamber of commerce and a neighborhood Boy Scout leader. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Georgia named “Frog Call”; there are two streams in the State named “Frog”, including Frogtown Creek, also in Lumpkin County, approximately 14 km (9 mi) from the stream in question.

ILLINOIS

East Kings Mill Creek: stream; 9.8 km (6.1 mi) long; heads in Dry Grove Township at 40°29’52”N, 89°04’12”W, flows S into Dale Township to enter Sugar Creek; named in association with nearby Kings Mill Creek; McLean County, Illinois; Secs 28,27,22,15,10,11&2, T23N, R1E and Sec 35, T24N, R1E, Third Principal Mer.; 40°24’52”N, 89°05’57”W; USGS map - Bloomington West 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.41433&lon=-89.09934&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.49777&lon=-89.07012&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Bloomington West 1:24,000

Proponent: J.C. Miller; Bloomington, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: East Kings Mill Creek (local residents), Xanthippe Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The BGN has already received a proposal (Review List 394) to make official the name Xanthippe Creek for this 9.8 km (6.1 mi) long tributary of Sugar Creek. However, when asked to comment on that request, the Supervisor of Dale Township responded that long-time area residents have always referred to the stream as East Kings Mill Creek and so a counter-proposal was submitted. Another stream, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the west of this stream, is named Kings Mill Creek.

KENTUCKY

Canty Branch: stream; 1.5 km (0.9 mi) long; heads at 38°09’07”N, 84°49’04”W, flows SSW to enter Glenss Creek 4.2 km (2.6 mi) upstream of its junction with the Kentucky River; named for brothers John, Patrick, and Owen Canty, who in 1865 purchased property along the stream; Woodford County, Kentucky, 38°08’24”N, 84°49’30”W; USGS map - Frankfort East 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.13992&lon=-84.82523&datum=nad27&u=4&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.15156&lon=-84.81779&datum=nad27&u=4&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Frankfort East 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Hall; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None Found

Case Summary: The new name Canty Branch is proposed for a 1.5 km (0.9 mi) long unnamed tributary of Glenss Creek in Woodford County. It was submitted by a resident of Chandler, Arizona, who wishes to

honor his wife's ancestors, John, Patrick, and Owen Canty, who in 1865 purchased property alongside the majority of the stream. The property is still owned by the Canty family.

MARYLAND

Flickinger Branch: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Covers Corner at 39°27'32"N, 77°07'11"W, flows SW along the W side of Buffalo Road to enter Talbot Branch; named for Horace David Flickinger (1913-1971), longtime owner of the property through which the stream flows; Frederick County, Maryland; 39°27'02"N, 77°08'08"W; USGS map – Libertytown 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.45064&lon=-77.13551&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.4589&lon=-77.11964&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Libertytown 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: C. David Flickinger; Bethany Beach, DE

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Flickinger Branch is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Talbot Branch in Frederick County. The proposal was submitted by a member of the Flickinger family who states that the property through which the stream flows has been farmed by the family since 1885. The new name would specifically honor the proponent's father, Horace David Flickinger (1913-1971), who inherited the land from his father prior to World War II. During the war, he served in the Army and as assistant to the Military Governor of Korea. He continued to serve in the active reserve for the next 20 years and was also employed in the insurance business. Dedicating much of his free time and resources to the farm, he was able to develop the property into a wildlife habitat and to have it placed into a conservation program to prevent its acquisition by developers. He also drew up plans for the construction of a house to replace the original structure but did not live to see its completion. The farm is still owned by the Flickinger family.

Sedgewick Cove: bay; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; located along the N shore of the Wye River, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Drum Point, 10 km (6 mi) S of Queenstown; Sedgewick is the historical name of the property adjacent to the bay; Queen Anne's County, Maryland; 38°53'33"N, 76°11'03"W; USGS map – Queenstown 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4305506&e=397291&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Queenstown 1:24,000

Proponent: Kathleen White; Queenstown, MD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: White's Cove (family members)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Sedgewick Cove to a small bay located along the Wye River in southern Queen Anne's County. According to the proponent, "Sedgewick" is the historical name of the property adjacent to the bay. She had initially proposed the commemorative name Whites Cove be made official for the body of water, as that is the name used by her family, longtime owners of the property. A

proposal for Whites Cove was placed on BGN Review List 391; however, it was withdrawn after the Queen Anne's County Council expressed concerns that there is already another bay named White Cove in the county.

MICHIGAN

Lake Elinor: lake; 15 acres; in Dickson Township and Manistee National Forest, just E of the community of Brethren; Manistee County, Michigan; Sec 16, T22N, R14W, Michigan Mer.; 44°18'20"N, 86°00'44"W; USGS map – Brethren 1:24,000; Not: Lake Eleanor.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.30556&lon=-86.0123&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Brethren 1:24,000

Proponent: Northern Lights Realty; Brethren, MI

Administrative area: Manistee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Eleanor (FID 1619841)

Local Usage: Lake Eleanor (Dickson Township Community Park; Manistee Area Chamber of Commerce), Lake Elinor (Arts and Culture Alliance of Manistee County; Manistee Area Chamber of Commerce)

Published: Lake Eleanor (USGS 1982, 1983; USFS 1971, 1979; Manistee National Forest lake directory 1949; Census 2000; EPA 2006; Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 2007; Manistee County Fishing Report, 2007; Michigan United Conservation Clubs, 2007; Dickson Township Community Park map, 2007; Manistee Area Chamber of Commerce, 2007; Brethren Heritage Museum, 2007; Center Lake Bible Camp history, 2006; real estate listings; recreation websites, 2007; family history, 2003), Lake Elinor (Arts and Culture Alliance of Manistee County, 2007; Manistee Area Chamber of Commerce, 2007; Manistee National Forest Festival 2007; *Traverse City Record-Eagle*, 2003; Girl Scout camping website, 2005; real estate listings;)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Lake Eleanor in Dickson Township in Manistee County to Lake Elinor. The 15-acre lake also lies within the boundaries of Manistee National Forest. The name Lake Eleanor has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1982 and on National Forest maps since at least 1971. A Manistee National Forest lake directory published in 1949 also included an entry for Lake Eleanor. The proposed change was submitted by a local realtor, who reports that the name that appears on local plat maps is Lake Elinor and having a different spelling on Federal maps is causing confusion.

A search of the Internet suggests that both spellings are in local use. The Manistee Area Chamber of Commerce uses both names, as do many area real estate companies. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources refers to the lake as Lake Eleanor, as do the Michigan United Conservation Clubs, the Dickson Township Community Park, and the Brethren Heritage Museum. However, the Arts and Culture Alliance of Manistee County reports that its annual arts festival takes place at "Lake Elinor," and the 2007 Manistee National Forest Festival is being held at "Lake Elinor." There are no other lakes in Michigan named "Eleanor," while there are two others named "Elinor"; Lake Elinor is in Marquette County, and Elinor Lake is in Iron County, both on the Upper Peninsula.

MINNESOTA

Fosse Lake: lake; 29 acres; in Minnewaska Township, just N of the N shore of Lake Minnewaska, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NE of Lawrence Point; named for Knudt, Thore, and Annie Fosse, who owned and farmed land adjacent to the lake in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; Pope County, Minnesota; Sec 21,

T125N, R38W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°37'26"N, 95°27'59"W; USGS map - Lake Minnewaska 1:24,000 (central point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.62389&lon=-95.46639&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Minnewaska 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Glenn A. Gunderson; Glenwood, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Fosse Lake is proposed for a 29-acre lake in Minnewaska Township in Pope County. The name would honor three members of the Fosse family who owned and farmed property on the eastern shore of the lake for approximately 40 years. Knudt Fosse (b.1825) was a native of Norway who emigrated to the U.S. in 1866, settling first in Wisconsin, and then in the mid-1870's relocating to Pope County, Minnesota. From 1875 until 1925, the property along the east side of the unnamed lake was farmed by the family, first by Knudt Fosse and later by his son Thore (1861-1896) and his wife Annie (1862-1935). A petition signed by 25 local residents in support of the proposal was included with the application. The Pope County Board of Commissioners is also in support of the proposal, as is the Minnesota Geographic Names Authority.

MISSOURI

Lower Castor River: stream; 120 km (75 mi) long; in Mark Twain National Forest, heads 131 m (400 ft) S of the Castor River Diversion Channel at 37°06'14"N, 90°00'08"W, flows S and E towards Brownwood, then SW, then SE to enter Ditch Number 40, 9 km (6 mi) NE of Parma; Stoddard County and Bollinger County, Missouri; Tps 28,27,26&24N, Rgs 10,9, 11&12E, Fifth Principal Mer.; 36°39'35"N, 89°44'13"W; USGS map - Charter Oak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Castor Creek, Crooked Creek, Castor River Diversion Channel, Castor River.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.65972&lon=-89.73694&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.10396&lon=-90.00216&s=24&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: name and application change to differentiate between two separate features

Map: USGS Charter Oak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Missouri Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Castor River (FID755864)

Local Usage: Castor River (local residents)

Published: Castor Creek (Mitchell, 1847; Sectional Map of the State of Missouri, 1860), Castor River (USGS 1963, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987; USFS 1998; Schoolcraft 1818; Wetmore, 1837; Colton 1869; Map of Topographical Survey of the Swamp Lands in South East Missouri, 1894; Geologic Map of Missouri, 1894, 1904, 1912, 1922, 1961; Century Atlas, 1897; Missouri Bureau of Geology Survey and Mines Geological Map of Missouri, 1907; GLO 1911; Reconnaissance Survey Soil Map of Missouri, 1931), Crooked Creek (Beck 1837)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Lower Castor River to a portion of the stream that is named currently Castor River. The current name has been applied to a 230 km (143 mi) long stream since the

early 19th century. According to Robert Ramsay's Missouri Place Name file (1934), Schoolcraft mentioned the Castor River as early as 1818; the name is of French origin and means "beaver." However, as a result of the construction between 1914 and 1920 of the Castor River Diversion Channel, the stream was bisected and now there are two distinct features, each with a mouth and a source. In an effort to eliminate confusion and to comply with the BGN's policy discouraging the same name for two features, the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) is suggesting the two segments be renamed Lower Castor River and Upper Castor River (q.v.). The Little River Drainage District constructed the levees that form the diversion channel in an effort to force the waters of the upper portion to be diverted eastward into the Mississippi River. This also helped drain the swamps in the southern counties of Missouri, thus promoting and supporting long term agricultural use.

The more southerly of the two segments, proposed to be named Lower Castor River, is 120 km (75 mi) long. It heads in southern Bollinger County, just south of the diversion channel and 5 km (3 mi) northwest of the community of Brownwood, before flowing to the south, then to the east and to the west, and finally to the south again, where it enters Ditch Number 40 in the southeastern corner of Stoddard County.

Upper Castor River: stream; 111 km (69 mi) long; heads in Mark Twain National Forest, 8 km (5 mi) E of Libertyville at 37°41'44"N, 90°11'45"W, flows S then E to enter the Castor River Diversion Channel 2.1 km (1.3 mi) E of Greenbrier; Bollinger County, Wayne County, Madison County, St. Francois County, and Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri; Tps28-35N, Rgs 9-7E, Fifth Principal Mer; 37°06'17"N, 90°00'16"W; USGS map - Sturdivant 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Castor Creek, Castor River, Crooked Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.10472&lon=-90.00444&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.69486&lon=-90.19483&s=48&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: name and application change to differentiate between two separate features

Map: USGS Sturdivant 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Missouri Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Castor River (FID 755864)

Local Usage: Castor River (local residents; Castor River State Forest, Castor River Conservation Area)

Published: Castor Creek (Mitchell, 1847), Castor River (USGS 1963, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987; USFS 1998; Schoolcraft 1818; Wetmore, 1837; Colton 1869; Century Atlas, 1897; GLO 1911), Crooked Creek (Beck 1837)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a portion of the Castor River to Upper Castor River. It is the second of two proposals initiated by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names, in an effort to differentiate between what are now two distinct sections of what was once a single feature. The name Upper Castor River is proposed for the more northerly, 88 km (55 mi) long section of the stream. This section heads 8 km (5 mi) E of Libertyville in Ste. Genevieve County, and then flows south through southwestern St. Francois County, into Madison County and Bollinger County, before finally entering the Castor River Diversion Channel. The mouth of this stream and the newly-proposed source of the Lower Castor River (q.v.) are less than 0.3 km (0.2 mi) apart but lie on either side of the diversion channel. There is no evidence that local residents or local or State agencies that use the name Castor River are confused by the current situation, but BGN policy strongly encourages the application of one name to one feature and the elimination of duplicate names.

MONTANA

Dawussuua Ashkaate: stream; 10.7 km (6.7 mi) long; on the Crow Indian Reservation, heads 8 km (5 mi) N of Mission Buttes at 45°32'24"N, 107°34'24"W, flows N then E to enter Reno Canal, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of the Little Bighorn River, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) S of Crow Agency; the name is from the Crow language meaning "Million Dollar Creek"; Big Horn County, Montana; Sec 19, T3S, R35E and Secs 24-19&30, T3S, R34E, Principal Meridian; 45°33'12"N, 107°27'00"W; USGS map - Crow Agency 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Onion Creek, Squaw Creek (BGN 1962).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.55331&lon=-107.45008&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.53997&lon=-107.57315&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Crow Agency 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Carl Venne; Crow Agency, MT

Administrative area: Crow Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1962)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 77123)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Onion Creek (AMS 1954), Squaw Creek (USGS 1960, 1981; BIA 1939; Montana Water Resources, 1947; Big Horn County highway map, 1956)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by the Chairman of the Crow Tribe Executive Branch, whose members believe the names Squaw Creek and South Fork Squaw Creek are derogatory and should be changed. Squaw Creek is a 10.7 km (6.7 mi) long tributary of Reno Canal; it flows entirely within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation. Although the origin of the current name is not known, it has appeared on Federal maps since 1960. In 1962, the BGN approved a proposal by the U.S. Geological Survey to make official the name Squaw Creek, in an effort to resolve a discrepancy between the 1954 edition of the Army Map Service 1:250,000-scale map, which had labeled the stream Onion Creek (the latter name applies in fact to the next stream to the south), and the more recently published larger-scale USGS topographic map, which labeled it Squaw Creek. In researching the issue, the BGN and the USGS confirmed that the stream had been labeled Squaw Creek on a 1939 Bureau of Indian Affairs map, a 1947 Montana Water Resources Survey, and on the 1956 Big Horn County highway map.

The Crow Tribe reports that the newly-proposed name Dawussuua Ashkaate is from the Crow language and translates as "Million Dollar Creek". The name recognizes the fact that oil was discovered in the area several years ago. Since then, the name Dawussuua Ashkaate has come into local use by tribal members. The Tribe was asked whether an appropriate generic term should be added to the proposed name but it has declined to do so. Letters of support for the proposal have been received from the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and from State Representative Norma Bixby.

Middle Fork Sun Creek: stream; 9 km (6 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Echo Peak at 44°56'09"N, 111°28'03"W, flows W to enter Squaw Creek (proposed to be renamed Sun Creek); Madison County, Montana; Secs 35,36&25, T10S, R1E and Secs 30,31,29,33,28&27, T10S, R2E, Principal Meridian; 44°55'19"N, 111°33'49"W; USGS map – Squaw Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.92196&lon=-111.56361&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.93585&lon=-111.46781&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Squaw Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Mark Petroni; Ennis, MT
 Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (FID 778845)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1988, 1993; USFS 1970; Madison County highway map, 1973), South Fork Squaw Creek (1950/81, 1955/73)

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted to rename officially the name of Squaw Creek and its tributaries in Madison County. The primary stream is a 13 km (8 mi) long tributary of Madison River, while Middle Fork Squaw Creek is 9 km (6 mi) long and heads within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness. The proposed name Middle Fork Sun Creek recognizes the stream's proximity to "a prehistoric glyph in the shape of the sun on an area north of the [main] creek." The existing name was the subject of a 1988 BGN decision; a proposal had been submitted by the USGS to clarify the application of the names of Squaw Creek and its tributaries.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation have submitted a counter-proposal to this one. The name Middle Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek ("Sheh-shoo-tum" is a Salish word meaning girl) will be included on the BGN's next Quarterly Review List.

North Fork Sun Creek: stream; 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness, in Coney Lake, at 44°57'37"N, 111°29'25"W, flows SW to Squaw Creek (proposed to be renamed Sun Creek), 4.8 km (3 mi) ESE of Sun Ranch, 14 km (9 mi) N of the community of Cliff Lake; Madison County, Montana; Secs 19-16, T10S, R2E, Principal Meridian; 44°56'49"N, 111°31'38"W; USGS map – Squaw Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: North Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.94702&lon=-111.52733&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.96022&lon=-111.49023&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Squaw Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Mark Petroni; Ennis, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: North Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: North Fork Squaw Creek (FID 788254)

Local Usage: None found

Published: North Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1988, 1993; USFS 1970; Madison County highway map, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal would rename North Fork Squaw Creek to North Fork Sun Creek. This stream is a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek, which is proposed to be renamed to Sun Creek (q.v.). The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation have submitted a counter-proposal to this one. The Salish name North Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek will be included on the BGN's next Quarterly Review List.

Pomp Peak: summit; elevation 2,915 m (9,562 ft); in Gallatin National Forest, in the Bridger Range, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NNW of Sacagawea Peak; named for Jean Baptiste "Pomp" Charbonneau (1805-1866), the son of Sacajawea, the Shoshone Indian scout on the Lewis and Clark expedition; Gallatin County, Montana; Secs 22&21, T2N, R6E, Principal Meridian; 45°54'18"N, 110°58'36"W; USGS map – Sacagawea Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.905&lon=-110.97667&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Sacagawea Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Kay Hartsen; Williamson, NY

Administrative area: Gallatin National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Pomp Peak is proposed for a 2,915 m (9,562 ft) summit located in the Bridger Range in Gallatin County, and also within Gallatin National Forest. The proponent believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor Jean Baptiste “Pomp” Charbonneau (1805-1866), the son of Sacagawea, the Shoshone Indian woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their 1803-1806 expedition. The summit lies 1.3 km (0.8 mi) north-northwest of Sacagawea Peak (BGN 1979). In Yellowstone County, approximately 253 km (146 mi) to the east, are Pompeys Pillar and its associated features (a community, a park, and two streams), which were also named in honor of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau.

South Fork Dawussuua Ashkaate: stream; 6.4 km (4 mi) long; on the Crow Indian Reservation, heads 10 km (6 mi) NNE of Mission Buttes at 45°31'47”N, 107°35'05”W, flows NE to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Dawussuua Ashkaate); Big Horn County, Montana; Secs 21,28-31, T3S, R34E and Sec 35, T3S, R33E, Principal Meridian; 45°33'11”N, 107°30'55”W; USGS map – Prante Ranch 1:24,000; Not: South Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1962).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.55303&lon=-107.51537&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.52977&lon=-107.58459&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Prante Ranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl Venne; Crow Agency, MT

Administrative area: Crow Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: South Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1962)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 776877)

Local Usage: None found

Published: South Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1960, 1981)

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Chairman of the Crow Tribe Executive Branch, is to change South Fork Squaw Creek, a name considered by the Tribe to be derogatory, to South Fork Dawussuua Ashkaate. The stream is a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek, which is proposed to be renamed to Dawussuua Ashkaate (q.v.). Both streams are located entirely within the Crow Indian Reservation. The existing name was the subject of a 1962 BGN decision, which was done in an effort to clarify the application of the names Squaw Creek and Onion Creek. Regarding the current proposal, the Tribe was asked whether an appropriate generic term should be added to the proposed name but it has declined to do so. “Ashkaate” is reported to mean “Creek” in the Crow language. Letters of support for the proposed change have been received from the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and from State Representative Norma Bixby.

South Fork Sun Creek: stream; 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness, at 44°54'52”N, 111°30'22”W, flows W to enter Squaw Creek (proposed to be renamed

Sun Creek); Madison County, Montana; Secs 19-16, T10S, R2E, Principal Meridian; 44°55'04"N, 111°34'05"W; USGS map – Squaw Creek 1:24,000; Not: South Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.9177&lon=-111.56799&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.96022&lon=-111.49023&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Squaw Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Petroni; Ennis, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest

Previous BGN Action: South Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 791057)

Local Usage: None found

Published: South Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1988, 1993; USFS 1970; Madison County highway map, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal would rename South Fork Squaw Creek to South Fork Sun Creek. This stream is a 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek, proposed to be renamed to Sun Creek (q.v.). The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation have submitted a counter-proposal to this one. The Salish name South Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek will be included on the BGN's next Quarterly Review List.

Sun Creek: stream; 13 km (8 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness, 4.8 km (3 mi) N of Hilgard Peak at 44°57'03"N, 111°28'26"W, flows W then SW then W to enter the Madison River 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Gold Butte; the name recognizes the existence of a prehistoric glyph in the shape of a sun found near the stream; Madison County, Montana; Secs 33-35, 26&25, T10S, R1E and Secs 19,20,29,21&22, T10S, R2E, Principal Meridian; 44°54'46"N, 111°36'16"W; USGS map - Squaw Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek (BGN 1988).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.91293&lon=-111.6045&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.95094&lon=-111.47379&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Squaw Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Mark Petroni; Ennis, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791368)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (hiking and fishing guides; real estates websites)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1950/81, 1955/73, 1988, 1993; USFS 1970; Madison County highway map, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Creek, a 13 km (8 mi) long stream in Madison County, to Sun Creek. The proponent, a resident of Ennis, believes the current name should be changed because many people find the term "Squaw" offensive (he has previously submitted two other "Squaw" name change proposals to the BGN, both of which were approved). The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since at least 1950 and in 1988 was the subject of a BGN decision. The 1988 proposal was submitted by the USGS Mapping Center in an effort to determine the correct course of the stream; the 1:250,000-scale map of the area has mistakenly applied the name Middle Fork Squaw Creek to the stream that was later proven to be the main course of Squaw Creek.

The currently-proposed replacement name, Sun Creek, has been suggested because there is “a prehistoric glyph in the shape of the sun on an area north of the creek. This glyph is in association with teepee rings and bison run lines. This feature of arranged stone is approximately 7 feet in diameter with four radiating lines of rock from the southeast to the southwest. This feature, as evidenced by lichen growing on the rock is prehistoric in nature and appears to represent the sun. It seems appropriate to rename Squaw Creek with another name with Native American significance.”

The proponent reports that this name change has the support of a local landowner/rancher, a Madison County Commissioner, and a retired forest ranger (who coincidentally was listed as one of the individuals who verified the name Squaw Creek at the time of the 1988 decision). There are two other streams in Montana named Sun Creek, one in Ravalli County, 195 km (121 mi) away, and the other in Judith Basin County, 273 km (170 mi) away. There are fifteen other geographic features in Madison County with names that include the word “Sun”, although only one uses just the one word (Sun Ranch). The remainder are named “Sunbeam,” “Sunlight,” “Sunrise,” or “Sunset.” None of these are streams.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation have submitted a counter-proposal to this one. The Salish name Sheh-shoo-tum Creek will be included on the BGN’s next Quarterly Review List.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Brier Hill: summit; elevation 374 m (1,228 ft); located in the Town of Haverhill, 2.1 m (1.3 mi) N of French Pond, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) W of Mountain Lakes; Grafton County, New Hampshire; 44°07’09”N, 71°58’22”W; USGS map – East Haverhill 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.11916&lon=-71.97291&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS East Haverhill 1:24,000

Proponent: Stearns A. Morse; Bath NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brier Hill (local residents)

Published: none found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Brier Hill for a 374 m (1,228 ft) summit in the Town of Haverhill. The proponent, a resident of nearby Bath, reports that the name is in local use and that there was at one time a school in the area named Brier Hill School (the GNIS entry previously spelled it “Briar” but this has proven to be an error so the entry has been corrected. The school was labeled on the 1929 edition of the USGS 1:62,500-scale topographic map as Brier Hill School). Although research has not yielded any references to a name for the summit, the road that runs over the feature is named Brier Hill Road (or Briar Hill Road on some maps). The National Register of Historic Places includes a listing for the historic Daniel Carr House “on Brier Hill Road.” However, several local businesses list their address as “Briar Hill Road, and a 2005 press release by the New Hampshire Department of Transportation announced the commencement of a road project in the vicinity of Briar Hill Road. The proponent reports that the summit serves as a prominent local landmark and the surrounding land is used frequently for hunting and hiking. The origin of the proposed name has not been determined. The New Hampshire State Names Authority recommends approval of this proposal.

Starch Factory Brook: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads in the Town of Haverhill at the N end of Mountain Lake at 44°07’36”N 71°57’35”W, flows N into the Town of Bath to enter the Wild Ammonoosuc

River just NW of the community of Swiftwater; Grafton County, New Hampshire; 44°08'09"N, 71°57'36"W; USGS map – Lisbon 1:24,000; Not: Waterman Brook.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.13578&lon=-71.95995&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.12678&lon=-71.95975&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to rename a portion of a feature to recognize local use

Map: USGS Lisbon 1:24,000

Proponent: Stearns A. Morse; Bath, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Waterman Brook (FID 872865)

Local Usage: Starch Factory Brook (local residents)

Published: Waterman Brook (USGS 1929, 1988, 1995; EPA 2002, 2004; New Hampshire

Department of Environmental Services, 2004; Mountain Lakes District Commissioners, 2006;

Grafton County map 1958; Riverfacts.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the lower portion of Waterman Brook, a stream in the Town of Bath and the Town of Haverhill in Grafton County, to Starch Factory Brook. It was submitted by a local resident who reports that the proposed name has historical significance because in the eighteenth century, the stream generated water for use in potato farming, with the by-products being used to produce starch for collars.

For much of its history, the stream was considered one continuous feature (the name Waterman Brook was applied to the 1929 USGS topographic map), but sometime in the twentieth century, two reservoirs, named Upper Mountain Lake and Lower Mountain Lake were constructed along the stream. The 1996 *DeLorme Atlas of New Hampshire* and the 1958 Grafton County highway map also labeled the entire stream Waterman Brook and field work conducted by the USGS in 1967 confirmed that name for the entire feature as well. The proponent believes the portion upstream of the dam that forms Lower Mountain Lake should retain the name Waterman Brook but that the downstream portion is Starch Factory Brook. He claims that the name Waterman has no local significance and that there is no reference to any individual with that name living in the area.

NORTH CAROLINA

Corner Gum: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 1.2 m (4 ft); located 6.4 km (4 mi) WSW of the community of Currituck, along State Route 34, between Sligo and Shawboro; Currituck County, North Carolina; 36°25'53"N, 76°05'32"W; USGS map – Currituck 1:24,000; Not: Gum Corner.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.43127&lon=-76.09215&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: name change to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Currituck 1:24,000

Proponent: Natalie Twiddy; Moyock, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Gum Corner (FID 1020577)

Local Usage: Gum Corner (Currituck County Board of Education, 2007)

Published: Corner Gum (Federal Census, 1920; Currituck County deed book, 1897; Map of Currituck County, 1921; Baldwin's *Gazetteer of the United States*, 1854; University of Pennsylvania list of matriculants, 1853; Roberts family genealogy, 1943), Gum Corner (USGS 1948, 1985, 1987;

Currituck County highway map, 1994; DeLorme Atlas 2001; Powell's *North Carolina Gazetteer*, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Gum Corner, a small unincorporated community in Currituck County, to Corner Gum. The community comprises just a few buildings at the intersection of State Route 34 and County Road 1210, midway between Sligo and Shawboro. Although the name Gum Corner has appeared on USGS maps since 1948, the proponent, a local resident, reports that the historical name was Corner Gum. She cites county deeds dating from 1897 that record that name. Corner Gum was also the name of a post office that operated just from 1849 until 1853 (Baldwin's 1854 *Gazetteer of the United States*). The community of Corner Gum was also shown on a 1921 map of Currituck County, and an online genealogy referred to a farm located at Corner Gum in 1943. The origin of neither name has been determined, although it is likely the name referred to a gum tree that served as a survey marker. Two articles published in local newspapers, one in 1996 and the other in March 2007, both discussed efforts by the Currituck County Board of Education to construct a new school "at Gum Corner." A document posted at the County's website offered a list of names that have been suggested for the new school; two respondents offered "Corner Gum Elementary School," stating that was the historical name for the area.

Whitehall Lake: reservoir; 5 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Coffey Creek, 13 km (8 mi) SW of the center of Charlotte; named for the lake's location within the Whitehall Corporate Center; Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; 35°09'14"N, 80°56'28"W; USGS map – Charlotte West 1:24,000; Not: Moody Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.15375&lon=-80.94119&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name in association with the name of a nearby development

Map: USGS Charlotte West 1:24,000

Proponent: Carlton T. Burton; Charlotte, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Moody Lake (FID 990165)

Local Usage: Moody Lake (Griers Fork Homeowners Association, 2001)

Published: Moody Lake (USGS 1993; North Carolina Division of Water Quality, 1974; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Moody Lake, a five-acre manmade body of water in Mecklenburg County, to Whitehall Lake. The reservoir is located approximately 13 km (8 mi) southwest of the center of Charlotte, and 6 km (4 mi) south of Charlotte Douglas International Airport. The name change was submitted by a representative of a local engineering firm, on behalf of a real estate company that has been developing the area into a business park. The proponent states, "Whitehall Corporate Center is part of a 750 acre master planned community called Whitehall. [We] request the name change so that the lake is specifically identified as part of the Whitehall project given the brand identify [sic] that the "Whitehall" name has in the area."

The name Moody Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1993, and in 1974 it was included in a listing of lake names published by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality. The origin of the existing name has not been determined, nor is it yet known when or by whom the reservoir was constructed. A rezoning report published in 2002 by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department did not mention the reservoir itself, but did refer to the new business park as Moody Lake Office Park. In 2001, an article published in the online newsletter of a local homeowners' association referred to "The Whitehall development [which] preserves two lakes, Johnston Lake and Moody Lake, and [which] contains the 45 acre Whitehall Nature Preserve, which is owned by the Catawba Lands Conservancy. Whitehall is a former horse farm where trotters were raised in the 1940's." The nature preserve lies just to the south and across Interstate 485 from the reservoir.

OHIO

Claribel Creek: stream; 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; heads in the City of Highland Heights at 41°32'47"N, 81°29'07"W, flows NW into the City of Richmond Heights, to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch of Euclid Creek; the name recognizes the stream's location in the former community of Claribel Corners; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; 41°34'06"N, 81°30'33"W; USGS map - East Cleveland 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.56833&lon=-81.50917&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.54646&lon=-81.48519&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Cleveland 1:24,000

Proponent: Lee Gase; Richmond Heights, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of five proposed names submitted by the Director for Economic Development for the City of Richmond Heights. These names would apply to unnamed streams that are located within the city's boundaries, and which according to the proponent need to be protected and restored. The first of the names, Claribel Creek, would apply to a 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long tributary of a stream that is known locally and proposed to be named officially as East Branch of Euclid Creek (q.v.). According to *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History* (1987), Richmond Heights was known at one time as Claribel. The application states the name was given in 1892 in honor of the daughter of one of its first postmasters, although another source spelled the young lady's name Clara Bell. The proponent states, "The name was later attached to Claribel School, Claribel Corners, and the Village of Claribel, until the Village [name] was changed formally to Richmond Heights in 1918." Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District and the Euclid Landmark Commission. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority also recommends approval of the name.

East Branch of Euclid Creek: stream; 10 km (6.3 mi) long; heads in the City of Willoughby Hills at 41°34'15"N, 81°26'26"W, flows N then W through the City of Richmond Heights to enter Euclid Creek; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; 41°33'40"N, 81°31'52"W; USGS map - East Cleveland 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.5612&lon=-81.53108&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.57079&lon=-81.44059&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS East Cleveland 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Lee Gase; Richmond Heights, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: East Branch of Euclid Creek (Cuyahoga County Engineer)

Published: East Branch of Euclid Creek (Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, 2005; Cuyahoga County Planning Commission, 2003; Cuyahoga County Engineer's Capital Projects Plan, 2001;

Euclid Creek Watershed Planning Guide, 2005; Friends of Euclid Creek, 2004; The Cleveland Bird Calendar, 1951)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name East Branch of Euclid Creek, was submitted by the Director for Economic Development for the City of Richmond Heights. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for at least fifty years, and there are numerous local, county, and State governments that mention the name at their websites. The 1951 *Cleveland Bird Calendar* also referred to the stream as East Branch of Euclid Creek. Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District and the Euclid Landmark Commission. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

Redstone Run: stream; 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; heads in the City of Richmond Heights at 41°32'36"N, 81°29'51"W, flows W then NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Verbsky Creek; named for the Berea red sandstone formations that were once quarried in the area; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; 41°33'24"N, 81°31'38"W; USGS map - East Cleveland 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.55683&lon=-81.52701&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.54338&lon=-81.49738&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Cleveland 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Lee Gase; Richmond Heights, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Redstone Run to an unnamed stream in the City of Richmond Heights, was submitted by the city's Director for Economic and Community Development. The stream in question is 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long and flows through the City of Richmond Heights before entering an unnamed stream proposed to be named Verbsky Creek (q.v.). The proposed name recognizes the fact that Berea red sandstone formations were once quarried in the area. Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District and the Euclid Landmark Commission, and the Ohio State Names Authority supports the name as well. There are no other geographic features in Ohio known to be named "Redstone." The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

Stevenson Brook: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads in the City of Richmond Heights at 41°33'00"N, 81°29'41"W, flows NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch of Euclid Creek; named for the Stevenson family who operated several sandstone quarries in the area between 1837 and 1930; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; 41°33'56"N, 81°30'50"W; USGS map - East Cleveland 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.56556&lon=-81.51389&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.54338&lon=-81.49738&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Cleveland 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Lee Gase; Richmond Heights, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Stevenson Brook to an unnamed stream in the City of Richmond Heights, was submitted by the city's Director for Economic and Community Development. The stream is 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long and flows northwest through the City of Richmond Heights to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch of Euclid Creek (q.v.). The new name would honor the Stevenson family, natives of England who came to Ohio in 1837, operating several sandstone quarries in the area until 1930. Stone from these quarries was used in many structures throughout Richmond Heights and the Hillcrest area. Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District and the Euclid Landmark Commission. GNIS lists eleven other features in Ohio named "Stevenson"; none are streams and none are in Cuyahoga County. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

Verbsky Creek: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads in the City of Richmond Heights at 41°32'44"N, 81°31'00"W, flows NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch of Euclid Creek; named for the Verbsky family, who settled on property adjoining the stream in the mid-nineteenth century where they operated a sawmill; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; 41°33'36"N, 81°31'50"W; USGS map - East Cleveland 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.56013&lon=-81.53065&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.54548&lon=-81.51667&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=m&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Cleveland 1:24,000

Proponent: Lee Gase; Richmond Heights, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Verbsky Creek to an unnamed stream in the City of Richmond Heights, was submitted by the city's Director for Economic and Community Development. The stream is 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long and flows northwest through the City of Richmond Heights to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch of Euclid Creek (q.v.). The new name would honor the Verbsky family, who emigrated from Bohemia to settle in Richmond Heights in 1861. The family later built a home and a sawmill along the stream, and for many years they were active members of the community. Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District and the Euclid Landmark Commission. GNIS lists eleven other features in Ohio named "Stevenson"; none are streams and none are in Cuyahoga County. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

OREGON

Lake Keintoposes: lake; 10 acres; in Winema National Forest, heads 3.8 km (2.4 mi) SE of the confluence of the Sycan River and Merritt Creek; named for Keintoposes, the Modoc Indian Chief who led the Modoc Indian War against the United States in 1872; Klamath County, Oregon; Sec 33, T33S, R13E, Willamette Mer.; 42°39'41"N, 121°11'05"W; USGS map – Riverbed Butte Spring 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.66139&lon=-121.18444&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 USGS map: Riverbed Butte Spring 1:24,000
 Proponent: Todd Thurman; Newberg, OR
 Administrative area: Winema National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Lake Keintoposes to an unnamed 10-acre lake in Klamath County. The proponent, a resident of Newberg, believes the lake needs to be named in order to help preserve it in its pristine condition which in turn will encourage visits by bald eagles. Although the lake lies on private property, it is surrounded by land administered by the Winema National Forest. The new name is intended to honor the Modoc Chief Keintoposes (born circa 1839, and also known as “Kintpuash” or “Captain Jack”), who with the rest of his tribe was forced to leave California for the Klamath Indian Reservation. The Klamath Indians were enemies of the Modoc, and as a result the Modoc were poorly treated in their new home. Chief Keintoposes disagreed with the relocation efforts, and in 1872 after an unsuccessful attempt to move back to California, he led several Modoc Indians in battle against the United States Army. A year later, during negotiations with the U.S. troops, a brigadier general in the U.S. Army was killed, and Keintoposes and his army were forced to surrender. Later that year, Keintoposes and his accomplices were hanged for the murder of the brigadier general. According to the Wikipedia entry for Kintpuash [sic], “After the execution, Captain Jack’s head was severed from his body, and the head went to the collections of the Army Medical Museum in Washington, D.C. In 1898, the skull was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution. In the 1970’s, descendants of Captain Jack learned that the skull was at the Smithsonian. In 1984, the Smithsonian returned the remains to Kintpuash’s relatives. The Captain Jack Substation, a Western Area Power Administration electrical substation named in Kintpuash’s honor, is located near Captain Jack’s Stronghold.”

This proposal was submitted initially as Lake Kintpuash but was later modified “to recognize the linguistic spelling used by the Klamath Tribes.” According to the Oregon Geographic Names Board, the Klamath County Commissioners are opposed to the proposal, “because of the controversy surrounding the 1872 Modoc war and the war crimes conviction.”

Tacklebuster Reef: bar; elevation -7 m (-21 ft); 800 m (2,632 ft) long; located 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Lincoln City; the name refers to the high probability that fishing lines (tackle) will get hung up (“busted”) on the feature; Lincoln County, Oregon; 44°57’26”N, 124°02’15”W; USGS map –Lincoln City 1:24,000; Not: Tackle Buster Reef.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.95694&lon=-124.0375&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Lincoln City 1:24,000
 Proponent: Craig Spjut; McKinleyville, CA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Tackle Buster Reef (local surfers, 2006, 2007)
 Published Usage: Tacklebuster Reef (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Habitat Project, 2001), Tackle Buster Reef (*Newport News-Times*, 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Tacklebuster Reef for a bar located approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) off the Oregon Coast, due west of Lincoln City. According to the proponent, a resident of McKinleyville, California, the feature has been known by the proposed name for fifty years, because as he states, “the fishermen out of Newport and Depoe Bay call it [by that name] because you can always catch fish there so they fish it, but its [sic] a foregone conclusion that you will hang up. All you can do is break off your line and lose your gear.” He also claims to be “the first person to “stand up” on the reef and ride the wave [formed by the reef] all the way in to the beach.” A search of the Internet yielded several other references to the name, including a 2001 rocky reef assessment survey published by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Habitat Project. An article published in 2007 in the *Newport News-Times* also described a professional tow-surfing contest held recently at “Tacklebuster Reef.” The article stated, “The 2006 Nelscott Reef Tow-In Classic, held in December at Tackle Buster Reef [sic] in Lincoln City, drew top surfers from throughout the world - and to date [it] is the only professional contest held off the shores of the continental United States.” Several websites dedicated to the sport of tow-surfing include video clips of surfers at “Tackle Buster Reef” [sic]. Despite this evidence, the proponent reports that the one word form is in predominant local use. Although this feature lies within the boundaries of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, it has been determined that underwater features do not fall within the refuge’s jurisdiction and are considered to be under the purview of the State.

Taowhywee Peak: summit; elevation 1,129 m (3,703 ft); located 6.4 km (4 mi) N of Ashland, 6.4 km (4 mi) W of Grizzly Peak; “Taowhywee” is a Takelma word that means “Morningstar”, and is the “spirit name” for Margaret Tao-Why-Wee Harney (1807-1893), a medicine person and shaman in the Confederated Tribes of Siletz; Jackson County, Oregon; Sec 22, T39S, R1E, Willamette Mer.; 42°15’24”N, 122°41’32”W; USGS map - Rio Canyon 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.25672&lon=-122.6921&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rio Canyon 1:24,000

Proponent: Robin James; Ashland, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Squaw Peak (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Taowhywee Peak to a 1,129 m (3,703 ft) high summit in Jackson County, 6.4 km (4 mi) north of Ashland. The summit is located on an 1,800 acre ranch owned by the proponents, who operate their property as a spiritual retreat center. The proposed name is intended to honor Margaret “Taowhywee” (or “Tao-Why-Wee”) Harney (1807-1893), a respected medicine woman in the area. According to the proponent, “Taowhywee” is a Takelma word that means “morningstar”. Although the summit is unnamed on all available Federal and local maps, the proponents report that it has long been known locally as Squaw Peak, so this proposal would provide an opportunity to eliminate a term that is considered by some to be derogatory.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lake Bonin: reservoir; 19 acres; in Orwell Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE of the community of Orwell, 18 km (11 mi) NE of Towanda; named for Frank Bonin (1925- 2006) who was responsible for the reservoir’s construction in the early 1970’s; Bradford County, Pennsylvania; 41°52’27”N, 76°16’21”W; USGS map – Rome 1:24,000 (dam); Not: Bonin Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.8741&lon=-76.2725&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Rome 1:24,000 (dam)

Proponent: Keith Bonin; Rome, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bonin Lake (FID 1212693)

Local Usage: Lake Bonin (Bonin family members; local businesses; lake visitors)

Published: Bonin Lake (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, 2007; Bradford County highway map, 1978; local family genealogy website), Lake Bonin (Census 2000; EPA 2006; Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, 2007; Pennsylvania Game Commission/Bureau of Wildlife Management, 2005; Bonin family webpage)

Case Summary: This proposed name change was submitted by a member of the Bonin family who is asking that the name of Bonin Lake, in Orwell Township, be corrected to Lake Bonin to recognize the form used by the family and by local businesses. The current listing in GNIS, for Bonin Lake, was compiled from the 1978 Bradford County highway map; the reservoir is shown but not named on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps published since 1978. A search of the Internet shows that both names are in local use, although the majority of references to Bonin Lake appear to have been taken from the GNIS listing. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission uses both forms of the name, while the Pennsylvania Game Commission/Bureau of Wildlife Management lists the feature as Lake Bonin. The EPA's EnviroMapper and the Census Bureau's 2000 tract map both label it Lake Bonin. One local family genealogy mentions Bonin Lake, while an obituary of the proponent's father refers to the reservoir as Lake Bonin. The proponent reports that it was his father, Frank Bonin (1925-2006), who constructed the feature in the early 1970's; he says it continues to serve as a popular site for family gatherings.

Lake White Lark: lake; 18 acres; in Ararat Township, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NW of Dunn Pond, 4 km (2.5 mi) SSE of Thompson; named in recognition of a lark with white-tipped wings seen at the lake; Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania; 41°49'56"N, 75°30'04"W; USGS map – Thompson 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83222&lon=-75.50117&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Thompson 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph P. Franceski, Jr.; Browndale, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lake White Lark is proposed to be applied to an 18-acre lake located in Ararat Township in Susquehanna County. The proponent reports that the lake is on property that his family has owned for many years, in a sparsely populated area surrounded by woods. The proposed name recognizes the fact that approximately fifteen years ago, the proponent's late father saw a lark with white-tipped wings at the lake. According to the proponent, it was always his father's wish that the lake should be named Lake White Lark. The Pennsylvania State Board's representative from the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey has confirmed that the lake is not named on any existing maps and that it was apparently created sometime during the late 1960's.

The Talladega: ridge; elevation 622 m (2,042 ft); 7.8 km (3.6 mi) long; in Bald Eagle State Forest, 6 km (3.7 mi) SE of William T. Piper Memorial Airport, 6.4 km (4 mi) ENE of the junction of Chub Run and Long Run; named because of the ridge's resemblance to the turns at the Talladega Superspeedway; Clinton County, Pennsylvania; 41°06'04"N, 77°21'43"W; USGS map – Mill Hall 1:24,000 (highest point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.11028&lon=-77.38028&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Mill Hall 1:24,000 (highest point)
 Proponent: Doug Haluza; Centerport, NY
 Administrative area: Bald Eagle State Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: The Talladega (local pilots)

Published: “Talledaga” (Mifflin County Gliders website, 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official a name that has reportedly been in local use for ten years. The feature in question is a 7.8 km (3.6 mi) long ridge, with characteristics that lead to a phenomenon that resembles the high banked turns of the Talladega Superspeedway. According to the proponent, the name first came into local use after a world record setting glider pilot discovered that a micro-meteorological phenomenon, which occurs at the ridge following the passage of a cold front, would allow pilots to soar at high speeds along its crest “without stopping to climb.” He adds, “This name has been used to describe the feature and the phenomenon to pilots competing in Soaring Society of America Regional and National competitions held at the Mifflin County Airport for more than 10 years. Its use has also been adopted by local and visiting glider pilots flying from the nearby Ridge Soaring Gliderport and Eagle Field private airport.” The name, although spelled “Talledaga,” is mentioned at the Mifflin County Gliders website.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Drafts Branch: stream; 1.5 km (0.9 mi) long; heads at 34°01’00”N, 81°09’12”W, flows W into Twelvemile Creek 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SSW of its confluence with the Salada River; named for Jefferson Luther Drafts (1838-1904) and Pauline Buff Drafts (1840-1921), longtime owners of the land through which the stream flows; Lexington County, South Carolina; 34°00’57”N, 81°10’11”W; USGS map – Irmo 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.0159&lon=-81.16978&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.01661&lon=-81.15344&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Irmo 1:24,000
 Proponent: Trudy Wales; Coon Rapids, MN
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Drafts Branch to a 1.5 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of Twelvemile Creek in Lexington County. The name would honor Jefferson Luther Drafts (1838-1904) and his wife Pauline Buff Drafts (1840-1921), longtime owners of the land through which the stream flows. Jefferson’s father, Jacob Drafts, was also a founding member of nearby Zion Lutheran Church. The proponent states, “Because development is erasing the evidence of rural historic origins in our county, this family simply wishes to memorialize a short stream which had been totally encompassed by Drafts lands for almost 150 years.” Members of the Drafts family still own land along the stream. There are three ponds in Richland County named Drafts Pond, but no other geographic features in South Carolina known to be named Drafts.

UTAH

Kesler Canyon: valley; 6.4 km (4 mi) long; heads in the Oquirrh Mountains, just N of Kessler Peak (proposed Kesler Peak) at 40°40'41"N, 112°12'09"W, trends NE to join an unnamed valley 2.1 km (1.6 mi) WSW of Arthur; named for Frederick Kesler (1816-1899), Mormon bishop, mill architect, justice of the peace, and school warden; Salt Lake County, Utah; Secs 27,34&33, T1S, R3W and Secs 4&5, T2S, R3W, Salt Lake Mer.; 40°42'22"N, 112°10'01"W; USGS map - Farnsworth Peak 1:24,000; Not: Kessler Canyon. Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.70606&lon=-112.16689&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.6781&lon=-112.20242&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change the spelling of a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Farnsworth Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Val Kesler; Draper, UT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kessler Canyon (FID 1429333)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kessler Canyon (USGS 1972, 1976; EPA Superfund website, 2002; Salt Lake County highway map, 1993; Kennecott Utah Copper Corporation, 2003)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by a member of the Kesler family to change officially the spelling of three geographic names from "Kessler" to "Kesler." The proponent reports that the valley and two summits were all named for his ancestor and so the spelling should be corrected. Kessler Canyon has been named as such on USGS topographic maps since 1972 and is also shown on the 1993 Salt Lake County highway map.

Frederick Kesler, a native of Pennsylvania, traveled west in 1847 with one of the early parties of Mormon settlers. According to an article published in 2005 in the *Tooele Transcript Bulletin*, "Frederick Kesler (1816-1899) was the architect responsible for the construction of Mormon mills [beginning in the early 1850's]." Also, "Frederick Kesler was active in church organizations -- he served as bishop of the Sixteenth Ward [for 43 years]. He was director of the penitentiary sixteen years and also served for a time as warden. He was a justice of the peace for eight years and district school trustee for many years." Mr. Kesler had three wives and thirty children; many of his descendants still live in the Salt Lake City area. One of the holdings at the University of Utah's Marriott Library is "The Frederick Kesler Collection 1855-1900," in which are included copies of Kesler's correspondence and diaries, tax records, cemetery lot certifications, and numerous Mormon church records; all of the file headings spell the name "Kesler." The proponent reports that the Bishop Frederick Kesler Family Organization supports the change.

Kesler Peak: summit; elevation 2,688 m (8,820 ft); in the Oquirrh Mountains, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of the S end of Great Salt Lake, 1.6 km (1 mi) N of Farnsworth Peak; named for Frederick Kesler (1816-1899), Mormon bishop, mill architect, justice of the peace and school warden; Salt Lake County and Tooele County, Utah; Sec 5, T2S, R3W, Salt Lake Mer.; 40°40'32"N, 112°12'10"W; USGS map - Farnsworth Peak 1:24,000; Not: Kesler's Peak, Kessler Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.6755&lon=-112.20272&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change the spelling of a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Farnsworth Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Val Kesler; Draper, UT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kessler Peak (FID 1429334)

Local Usage: Kesler Peak (Kesler family members)

Published: Kesler Peak (*Tooele Transcript Bulletin*, 2005), Kesler's Peak (*Utah Gazetteer and Directory of Logan, Ogden, Provo and Salt Lake Cities for 1884*), Kessler Peak (USGS 1972, 1976; GLO 1943; *Utah Place Names*, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of one of the two summits that are currently named Kessler Peak. This feature is located in western Salt Lake County, along the boundary with Tooele County, and at the head of Kessler Canyon (proposed Kesler Canyon). The current spelling has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1972, and was also on the 1943 General Land Office map of Utah, but the proponent reports that the summit was named for his ancestor, Frederick Kesler, and so the spelling should be changed accordingly. He adds that the Bishop Frederick Kesler Family Organization supports the change. The *Utah Gazetteer and Directory of Logan, Ogden, Provo and Salt Lake Cities for 1884* referred to the summit as Kesler's Peak.

Kesler Peak: summit; elevation 3,171 m (10,403 ft); in Wasatch National Forest, in the Wasatch Range, 16 km (10 mi) SE of the center of Salt Lake City; named for Frederick Kesler (1816-1899), Mormon bishop, mill architect, justice of the peace and school warden; Salt Lake County, Utah; Sec 24, T2S, R2E, Salt Lake Mer.; 40°37'31"N, 111°40'08"W; USGS map – Mount Aire 1:24,000; Not: Kesler's Peak, Kessler Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.62505&lon=-111.66884&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change the spelling of a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Mount Aire 1:24,000

Proponent: Val Kesler; Draper, UT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kessler Peak (FID 1442305)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kesler Peak (*Tooele Transcript Bulletin*, 2005; *Hiking Guide to the Geology of the Wasatch Mountains*, 2005), Kesler's Peak (stereographic view, 19th century), Kessler Peak (USGS 1925, 1943, 1975, 1980; summitpost.org, 2006; *Wasatch Front Mountaineering & Hiking Guide*, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to rename the second of the two summits in Salt Lake County from Kessler Peak to Kesler Peak. This summit is located in the Wasatch Range, approximately 16 km (10 mi) southeast of the center of Salt Lake City. The two summits that are named currently Kessler Peak are 45 km (28 mi) apart, but according to the proponent, both were named for the same individual. The current spelling has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1925 and was also on the Salt Lake County highway map of 1993. An online search for references to the summit suggests that both spellings are used, although an article in *The Tooele Transcript Bulletin* published in 2005 stated specifically that Kesler Peak was named for Frederick Kesler. A nineteenth century stereographic view of the summit, on file at the Berkeley Digital Library, labels the feature Kesler's Peak.

VERMONT

Grahamsville: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 318 m (1,043 ft); in the Town of Ludlow, just W of the Black River, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) N of the community of Ludlow; Windsor County, Vermont; 43°25'11"N, 72°42'24"W; USGS map - Ludlow 1:24,000; Not: Grahamville.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.41979&lon=-72.70676&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize local and historical usage

Map: USGS Ludlow 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Warren; Starksboro, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Grahamville (FID 1457594)

Local Usage: Grahamsville (local residents, Town of Ludlow)

Published: Grahamville (USGS 1928/29, 1932/45, 1972, 1985, 1997; *Vermont Place-Names*, 1977), Grahamsville (Vermont Historical Society website, 2007; Town of Ludlow Planning Commission, 2006; History of Ludlow, 2007; *Gazetteer of Vermont Places*, 2005; Ludlow Land Deeds, 1896)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of the small unincorporated community of Grahamville to Grahamsville. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1928, the proponent, an Associate Professor at Vermont Technical College and longtime resident of the area, reports that local residents have always known it as Grahamsville. *A Gazetteer of Vermont Places: Real and Imagined* (University of Vermont's Center for Rural Studies, 2005) includes an entry for "Grahamsville, place in Ludlow, Windsor County." Esther Swift, in her 1977 volume entitled *Vermont Place-Names*, reports, "Grahamville takes its name from its townspeople."

Richies Run: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads in the Town of Westmore 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Brown Pond at 44°43'48"N, 71°59'29"W, flows S into the Town of Newark, then SW into the Town of Westmore to enter Arcadia Brook; named for Richard "Richie" Wirth (1947-2000), whose family owned the property through which the stream flows; Orleans County and Caledonia County, Vermont; 44°42'45"N, 72°00'04"W; USGS map – Sutton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.71264&lon=-72.00111&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.73004&lon=-71.99149&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Sutton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Darlene Wirth; West Burke, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Richies Run is proposed for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Arcadia Brook. The stream heads in the Town of Westmore in Caledonia County, then flows south into the Town of Newark in Orleans County before turning to the southwest and once again into Westmore. The proposal is intended to honor Richard "Richie" Wirth (1947-2000), the proponent's father, who was a resident of Pennsylvania and an employee of Pennsylvania Power and Light, but who also owned property in Vermont, along the stream in question. Mr. Wirth was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, and according to his daughter would visit the family's home in Vermont which provided "a place of respite and a break for his caregivers." The family worked for several years to build a wooden bridge over the unnamed stream and to develop a trail alongside it. The Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, determined that the town governments of Westmore and Newark had no objection and voted to recommend approval of the name Richies Run.

WASHINGTON

Crabapple Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads at 47°46'15"N, 122°30'37"W, flows N to enter Appletree Cove 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SW of the community of Kingston; named for the crabapple trees which are common in the area; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 35, T27N, R2E and Sec 2, T26N, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°47'28"N, 122°30'42"W; USGS map – Port Gamble 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.79114&lon=-122.5118&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.77066&lon=-122.51017&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Compton; Kingston, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Crabapple Creek is the first of seven names submitted by an urban planner with the City of Kingston Parks, Trails, and Open Space Committee. The seven unnamed streams are all located in the vicinity of Kingston, and the proponent believes they need to be named “to promote awareness, protect against ignorance, and enhance sense of community.” The first name, Crabapple Creek, is proposed for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream that flows into Appletree Cove, on the western shore of Puget Sound, just southwest of Kingston. According to the proposal, “crabapples are common here and [this is] why the cove was named Apple Tree Cove [sic].” The name was suggested after a year of public participation in the naming effort. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. As part of its research, the Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded the proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There is one other geographic feature in Washington known to be named “Crabapple”; a stream in Snohomish County, 42 km (26 mi) from the stream in question, is also named Crabapple Creek.

Fukuzawa Creek: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads at 47°48'44"N, 122°30'33"W, flows S to enter Carpenter Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) downstream from Carpenter Lake, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NW of Kingston; named for Toshisaburo Fukuzawa (1895-1984) and his wife Yoko (1885-1977), who lived and farmed on the property from the 1930's to the 1960's; Kitsap County, Washington; Secs 26&23, T27N,R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°48'18"N, 122°30'54"W; USGS map – Port Gamble 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.804903&lon=-122.514893&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.81216&lon=-122.50908&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Compton; Kingston, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Fukuzawa Creek is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Carpenter Creek. It is one of seven names submitted by an urban planner with the City of Kingston Parks, Trails, and Open Space Committee. The name is intended to honor the Fukuzawa family, specifically Toshisaburo Fukuzawa (1895-1984) and his wife Yoko (1885-1977), natives of Japan who settled in the Kingston area in the 1910's. The family operated a fruit and vegetable farm along the stream for many years, except for a period during World War II when they were held in an internment camp in California. Although they left the area in the 1960's, the family's farmhouse and the stream still serve as local landmarks. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named "Fukuzawa."

Kingfisher Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads in a small unnamed pond at 47°46'18"N, 122°30'11"W, flows N to enter Appletree Cove 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Kingston; the name recognizes the kingfisher birds that frequent the area; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 35, T27N,R2E and Sec 2, T26N,R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°47'32"N, 122°30'22"W; USGS map – Port Gamble 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.79238&lon=-122.50632&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.77179&lon=-122.50312&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Compton; Kingston, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Kingfisher Creek is proposed for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream that flows from south to north into Appletree Cove in the vicinity of Kingston. It was also submitted by the City of Kingston urban planner, who says the name is "to celebrate/honor [the] natural beauty of this area; kingfisher birds are commonly seen by the community around this feature." He adds, "This is a high quality stream that contributes to important estuarine habitat and endangered species." The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named "Kingfisher."

Kingston Creek: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads at 47°48'24"N, 122°30'08"W, flows S to enter Appletree Cove in the community of Kingston; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 26, T27N, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°47'51"N, 122°30'11"W; USGS map – Port Gamble 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.79757&lon=-122.5032&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.80667&lon=-122.50222&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Compton; Kingston, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Kingston Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long stream that flows from north to south into Appletree Cove in the community of Kingston. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. With the exception of the community, a local school, and a locale named Kingston Grange, there are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named "Kingston."

Lambee Creek: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads in Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/William O Douglas Wilderness at 46°54'13"N, 121°16'03"W, flows generally SE to enter the Bumping River at the community of Goose Prairie; named for a cat belonging to a local property owner; Yakima County, Washington; T16N, R12E, Willamette Mer.; 46°53'48"N, 121°15'40"W; USGS map - Goose Prairie 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.89678&lon=-121.26099&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.90356&lon=-121.26755&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Goose Prairie 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael B. Mitchell, Jr.; Goose Prairie, WA

Administrative area: Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/William O Douglas Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lambee Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long stream that flows through the small community of Goose Prairie in northwestern Yakima County, 64 km (40 mi) northwest of the city of Yakima. The stream also flows through the William O Douglas Wilderness, which is administered by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The proposed name was submitted by a resident of Goose Prairie, who wishes to name the stream in honor of Lambee, his 12-year old cat who "spends more time than anyone else in the drainage area." The proponent reports that his neighbors are also supportive of the proposal.

Newellhurst Creek: stream; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at 47°46'38"N, 122°29'22"W, flows N to enter the S end of Appletree Cove; named for the Newellhurst Farm that was once located at the site of this stream, Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 36, T27N, R2E and Sec 1, T26N, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°46'59"N, 122°29'21"W; USGS map - Edmonds West 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.78314&lon=-122.48924&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.7772&lon=-122.48943&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Compton; Kingston, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Newellhurst Creek is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long stream that flows from south to north into the southern of Appletree Cove. The name was chosen in recognition of the Newellhurst Farm that once operated at the site of this stream. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S' Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named "Newellhurst."

Osier Creek: stream; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads at 47°46'12"N, 122°29'41"W, flows N to enter the S end of Appletree Cove; named for Howard Osier (1896-1973) and his wife Blanche (1897-1974), early residents of the Kingston area who settled along the stream in the 1930's; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 36, T27N, R2E and Sec 1, T26N, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°47'10"N, 122°29'42"W; USGS map – Edmonds West 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.78621&lon=-122.49488&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.77007&lon=-122.49457&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000
 Proponent: Karl Compton; Kingston, WA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Osier Creek is proposed for a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream that flows from south to north into the southern end of Appletree Cove. The name would honor Howard Osier (1896-1973) and his wife Blanche (1897-1974), who settled along the stream in the 1930's. Mr. Osier was employed in a local lumber mill and later by Washington State Ferries. The house soon became the center of community gatherings. As one published biography reads, "the legacy they left behind wasn't a long list of great accomplishments, rather a love of life, of family, community, the cove, creek, forest and creatures inhabiting it." Several members of family still live on nearby Bainbridge Island; one of them noted that the name "Osier" is of French origin meaning "willow tree" and that a species of willow is indigenous to the area. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S' Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named "Osier."

Whisper Creek: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads at 47°48'16"N, 122°29'38"W, flows S through the community of Kingston to enter the N end of Appletree Cove; named for the summit from which the stream flows that was known by local American Indians as "Sixxql ("Whisper"); Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 25, T27N, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°47'44"N, 122°29'46"W; USGS map – Edmonds West 1:24,000.
 Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=47&latm=47&latl=44&lond=122&lonm=29&lonl=46&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.80444&lon=-122.49389&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Compton; Kingston, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Whisper Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long stream that flows in a southerly direction through the community of Kingston and into the northern end of Appletree Cove. Although much of the stream now runs through storm drains under the Kingston dock, the proponent reports that it is “an important community asset.” He notes, “It is Kingston’s first water supply; it once was used to fill the town’s wooden water tank.” As for the proposed name, he adds, “It runs through a ravine from a hill that was called *Sisxql* (“Whisper”) by local Native Indians in the past.” The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named “Whisper.”

WISCONSIN

Cochran Lake: lake; 111 acres; in Chequamegon National Forest, in the Town of Fifield, 37 km (23 mi) NNE of Phillips; named for several members of the Cochran family who acquired land patents in the area in the late 19th century; Price County, Wisconsin; Secs 9&10, T40N, R3E, Fourth Principal Mer.; 45°57’53”N, 90°06’28”W; USGS map – Pike Lake 1:24,000; Not: Cochram Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.96467&lon=-90.10794&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: name change to recognize local and historical use

Map: USGS Pike Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Don Schmitz; Fifield, WI

Administrative area: Chequamegon National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cochram Lake (FID 1579026)

Local Usage: Cochran Lake (Cochran Lake Management District)

Published: Cochram Lake (USGS 1953, 1971, 1980; USFS 2001, 2004; EPA 2002; Census 2000; Wisconsin Citizen Lake Monitoring Network, 2007; Wisconsin Lakes Partnership; Assembly District map, 2002; Town of Fifield Board, 2006; Plat book 1978; Plat map, 1993; Lake-Link.com; LakePlace.com), Cochran Lake (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lake water quality report 2006, 2007; Wisconsin DNR lake map, 1939; Wisconsin Citizen Lake Monitoring Network, 2005, 2006; Price County highway map, 2000; Plat book, 1950)

Case Summary: This proposed spelling change was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of the president of the Cochran Lake Management District. The 111-acre lake has been named Cochram Lake on Federal maps and reports since 1953, but the proponent says the name should be spelled “Cochran.” He included with his application copies of records from the Price County Historical Society which show that in the period 1880 to 1894 several patents for land in the vicinity of the lake were granted to individuals named Cochran. He says he knows of no family in the area named Cochram.

A search of the Internet yielded an equal number of references to both spellings, with the oldest being a map published in 1939 by the Wisconsin Conservation Department on which the lake was labeled Cochran Lake. The 2000 Price County highway map also labels it Cochran Lake. A listing of lake names compiled by the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership includes Cochram Lake; however, the same source notes that the lake is associated with the Cochran Lake Management District [sic]. Several real estate websites offer property for sale at Cochram Lake, and the U.S. Forest Service also uses that spelling in several of its Chequamegon National Forest environmental reports. The WGNC recommends approval of the proposal, stating “there was sufficient evidence showing a typographical error had occurred.” Neither the proponent nor the WGNC mentioned Cochram Creek, which flows south from the southern end of the lake.

Minor Lake: lake, 9 acres; in the Town of Iron River, 1.6 km (1 mi) ENE of Lake Ruth, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Iron River; named for T. Frederick Minor (1901-1971), who served as a State game warden in the Bayfield area for 35 years; Bayfield County, Wisconsin; Sec 32, T47N, R8W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°30’27”N, 91°24’19”W; USGS map – Iron Lake 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.5075&lon=-91.40528&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Iron Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregory Minor; Drummond, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Minor Lake is proposed for a 9-acre lake located in the Town of Iron River in west-central Bayfield County, and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) outside the boundary of the Chequamegon National Forest. The name would honor the proponent’s grandfather, T. Frederick Minor (1901-1971), who served for 35 years as a game warden for the State of Wisconsin. In 1940, Minor received the Haskell Noyes Wisconsin Conservation Award, the highest award given each year to a game warden, and in 1966 he was voted “Sportsman of the Year” by the Fish and Game League. Letters of support for this proposal were submitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources/Bureau of Law Enforcement, the Bayfield County Board of Supervisors, and State Representative Gary Sherman. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council also recommends approval of the name. The proposal was submitted initially as T.F. Minor Lake and review listed as T F Minor Lake (without the punctuation) but after the BGN staff questioned the use of the initials and the periods, the proposal was amended to simply Minor Lake.