

**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 available maps services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm.

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 NAD27.

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 BGNEXEC@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.

ALASKA

Ciissinraq River: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, heads at the S edge of an unnamed body of water at 60°55'28"N, 164°11'03"W, flows SW then SSE to enter Baird Inlet; Bethel Census Area, Alaska; Secs 16,9,4&5, T9N, R84W and Secs 32,29&28, T10N, R84W, Seward Mer.; 60°52'31"N, 164°11'09"W; USGS map - Baird Inlet D-6 1:63,360.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.8752777777778&p_longi=-164.1858333333333

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.9244444444444&p_longi=-164.1841666666667

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Baird Inlet D-6 1:63,360

Proponent: Alaska Historical Commission

Administrative area: Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jee-Shee-Mah River (BLM Master Title Plat)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, in response to an earlier proposal it had received to make official the name Jee-Shee-Mah River for an unnamed tributary of Baird Inlet. The stream also lies within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The name Jee-Shee-Mah River (BGN Review List 394) was submitted by a natural resource specialist with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, who reported that "it appears to have extensive use" and that it was published in a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Master Title Plat. Although the origin of the name was not known, he noted that there are many native allotments along the stream and so presumably the name was indigenous.

In the course of soliciting comments on the proposal, the AHC determined that the name in widespread use is in fact Ciissinraq River. Individuals and organizations which concur include the Manager of the National Wildlife Refuge; the Association of Village Council Presidents; the City of Toksook Bay; Newtok Village; the Calista Corporation; the Nunakauiak Yupik Corporation; and the Nunakauyak Traditional Council. According to the Refuge Manager, "*Jee-Shee-Mah* is a very inaccurate phonetic spelling of the Yup'ik name [*Ciissinraq*]. The base word for this name may be *cissiq*, the Yup'ik word for insect." A representative of the Alaska Native Language Center recommended that the AHC seek the opinion of the director of the University of Alaska Fairbanks Kuskokwim Campus, who is a native Central Yup'ik speaker; she confirmed that Ciissinraq River is the correct name. Citing the lack of support for Jee-Shee-Mah River, the AHC voted not to endorse that proposal and asked its staff to initiate a new one for Ciissinraq River. The BLM has stated it does not have any land along the stream in question and therefore has no objection to either name.

Thibedeau Mountain: summit; elevation 2,298 m (7,539 ft), in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve, on the E side of the Ikillit River, 18 km (11 mi) NE of Cockedhat Mountain; North Slope Borough, Alaska; named for Julius Thibedeau, legendary Alaska bush pilot who was killed in a plane crash in the vicinity of the summit in 1965; 68°17'05"N, 150°05'37"W; USGS map – Chandler Lake B-1 1:63,360; not: Thibodeaux Mountain (BGN 1969).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=68.284722&p_longi=-150.093611

Proposal: spelling change to recognize family name

Map: USGS Chandler Lake B-1 1:63,360

Proponent:

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Thibodeaux Mountain (BGN 1969)
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Thibodeaux Mountain (FID 1410855)
Local Usage: None Found
Published: Thibodeaux Mountain (USGS 1971, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the official spelling of the name of Thibodeaux Mountain to Thibedeau Mountain. The name is applied to a 2,298 m (7,539 ft) summit in North Slope Borough, and within the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve. The name Thibodeaux Mountain was made official by a BGN decision in 1969, and has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1971. The proposed change was submitted by a family member, who reports that the feature was named for “Jules Thibedeau, a legendary bush pilot who earned the nickname “Old Walk-Away” due to his many incidents of downing his plane and requiring massive air searches. Jules and another passenger were killed in a plane accident 5 miles north of the summit which was later named in his memory.” The proponent notes that the name is misspelled and should be corrected to Thibedeau. The 1969 BGN file reports that the proposal was submitted by a resident of Berkeley, California, in an effort to honor “Jules Thibodeaux, a French-Eskimo bush pilot who crashed in the area of this peak in 1965.” It is not clear whether the proponent, the Alaska State Geographic Board, or the BGN consulted at the time of the 1969 decision with the honoree’s family regarding the spelling of his name.

ARIZONA

Butchart Natural Bridge: arch; in Grand Canyon National Park, on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, 76 m (250 ft) W of Jicarilla Point, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of the head of Sapphire Canyon, 16 km (10 mi) NW of Coconino; Coconino County, Arizona; Sec 5, T31N, R1E, Gila & Salt River Mer.; 36°06’28”N, 112°18’48”W; USGS map - Piute Point 1:24,000; Not: Jicarilla Bridge.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.1078714183&p_longi=-112.3134631326

Proponent: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Piute Point 1:24,000
Proponent: Donald McCoy; Nederland, CO
Administrative area: Grand Canyon National Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: Jicarilla Bridge (Butchart’s memoirs)

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Butchart Natural Bridge is proposed for an unnamed arch in Grand Canyon National Park, just to the west of Jicarilla Point on the South Rim. The arch, which is labeled on USGS topographic maps simply as “Natural Arch”, has an inside span of approximately 6 m (20 ft). The area in which it is located has been designated a Wilderness study area. The proponent, a resident of Nederland, Colorado, suggests that some authorities may classify the feature as a natural arch, while others define it as a natural bridge because its top lies on a horizontal plane.

The new name is intended to honor Dr. John Harvey Butchart (1907-2002), who over the course of 42 years conducted extensive explorations of the Grand Canyon. He hiked most of the main routes, as well as less well-traveled ones and many of the canyon’s remote trails. He kept a detailed log of his travels, covering over 12,000 miles, and is remembered for having discovered a route through the canyon from Lees Ferry to Havasu Canyon and for being the first to make recorded ascents of 25 of

the 148 names buttes, temples, and rock shrines within the Park. According to the proponent, “The feature was discovered by Harvey Butchart in 1961, and except for one obscure mention that I could find by Mr. Butchart in his memoirs referring to it as Jicarilla Bridge, it is not known by any name other than “the natural arch” just to the west of Jicarilla Point.” When asked why the feature needs a name, he noted, “It is the start of an ancient Indian route from Rim to River.”

This is the second proposal that the BGN has received in recent months to name a feature in the Grand Canyon area for Dr. Butchart. The first proposal, for Butchart Butte (BGN Review List 396) is still pending before the State and Federal Boards. The two features are approximately 38 km (24 mi) apart. When advised of the first proposal, the proponent for Butchart Natural Bridge indicated his proposal was also worthy of consideration, because the arch “is a much more significant and appropriate feature to honor Mr. Butchart. The butte in question is little more than a bump, hidden from view except from great distances or limited viewing sites on the North Rim. Its location (directly below Atoko Point where there is no easy access) diminishes its significance further. Considering the scope of Mr. Butchart’s works in the canyon, and the significance of the Natural Bridge in relation to his Grand Canyon back country exploration, I would like to proceed with [my] request.”

CALIFORNIA

Smartville: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 204 m (669 ft); located 24 km (15 mi) ENE of Marysville; named for Jim Smart, a local hotel proprietor during the days of the Gold Rush; Yuba County, California; Secs 33,34&28, T16N, R6E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 39°12’27”N, 121°17’55”W; USGS map – Smartville 1:24,000; Not: Smartville (BGN 1947).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.2073932&p_longi=-121.2985701&fid=1659684

Proposal: to correct a name to recognize longtime local use

Map: USGS Smartville 1:24,000

Proponent: Kathy Smith; Sacramento, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Smartville (BGN 1947)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Smartville (FID 1659684)

Local Usage: Smartville (local residents; Smartville Church)

Published: Smartville (USGS 1970, 1993, 1995; U.S. Postal Service; Century Atlas, 1897; *A Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California*, 1891), Smartville (USGS 1886, 1895, 1922-1940, 1942; GLO 1928; California Conservation Commission, 1913; Yuba County Board of Supervisors 2002; Jackson 1941), Smart V (O.W. Gray’s Atlas of U.S., 1883)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the official name of a small unincorporated community in east-central Yuba County from Smartville to Smartville. Although the BGN approved the current form of the name in 1947, the proponent reports that local residents have long preferred the form with the “s”. The proponent is the co-author of the Smartville and Timbuctoo Project, “dedicated to discovering, preserving and sharing the history of these two unique eastern Yuba County communities through images and stories.” The 1947 case file notes that even then “the evidence seems to be about evenly divided. The spelling [Smartville] is chosen based on recentness; the fact that GLO changed to this spelling on more recent editions; the county road map; actual majority: 10 to 6.” The name Smartville had appeared on all USGS topographic maps published between 1886 and 1942, but in accordance with the Postal Service’s desires that the shorter form be used, the name Smartville was approved (an inquiry received in 1949 from a USGS regional engineer who

questioned the 1947 decision stated “[I] feel that the name was selected on the basis of a Board policy of trying to avoid the possessive “s” whenever possible.” A note in the BGN file indicated that if more evidence was submitted the BGN “might re-check local usage.” It seems no new details were provided and the case was never reopened.

The present-day Smartville Post Office is located on Smartville Road. The California Office of Historic Preservation, in its listing of State Historical Landmarks, refers to the community as Smartsville, and that name is also used by the local Fire Department. The minutes of a 2002 meeting of the Yuba County Board of Supervisors referred to the community’s name with the “s”. The Wikipedia entry for Smartville refers to the community as Smartsville, with a notation, “Due to an apparent error by the U.S. Postal Service or some other government entity, Smartsville is legally recorded as “Smartville.” The Yuba County Board of Supervisors have submitted a resolution in support of the change to Smartsville, and other letters of support have been received from the Smartsville Church Restoration Fund, the Smartsville Cemetery District, the Yuba Feather Historical Association, and from six area residents who claim they have always known the community name to be Smartsville.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Point Reno: summit; elevation 125 m (411 ft); in Fort Reno Park, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Tenley Circle; named for Fort Reno Park, in which the feature is located; Washington, D.C.; 38°57’07”N, 77°04’35”W; USGS map – Washington West 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.95194444444444&p_longi=-77.07611111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Washington West 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Randall; Washington, DC

Administrative area: Fort Reno Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Point Reno (National Park Service; DC Association of Land Surveyors; HighPointers Club; Tenleytown Historical Society, Tenleytown Neighbors Association)

Published: Point Reno (National Park Service survey mark)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Point Reno for the highest point in Washington, D.C. The previously unnamed point lies within Fort Reno Park and has an elevation of 125 m (411 ft). The naming effort was initiated by the HighPointers Club, whose mission is “to encourage people to climb to the highest point in every state in America. Additionally, the club aids in the preservation and conservation of all 50 highpoints across the nation and educating the public about preserving these landmarks.” According to one website, “[In 2007] the District of Columbia Association of Land Surveyors formally surveyed Washington, DC’s highpoint, located at Fort Reno, and discovered the marker was not positioned at the correct location. In April [2008], a rededication ceremony placed the marker at the exact high point in Washington, DC, at an elevation of 411 feet, not 409 feet as is listed on the marker.” According to the website describing the event, “Each state is proud to have a natural high point elevation designation. Now so does DC - Point Reno!!!”

Regarding the history of the proposed name, the NPS website for Fort Reno Park states, “Constructed by the 119th Pennsylvania Regiment [and originally named Fort Pennsylvania], the fort’s name was later changed to Fort Reno in 1863 in memory of Major General Jesse Lee Reno, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.” The Office of the Chief Technology

Officer, which has been informally designated the geographic names authority for the District of Columbia, is in support of this proposal, while the National Park Service has no objection.

FLORIDA

Wekiwa Springs: spring; in Wekiwa Springs State Park, at the head of the Wekiva River, 6.2 km (3.8 mi) NE of Apopka; named for the Seminole/Creek word for “spring of water” or “bubbling water”; Orange County and Seminole County, Florida; 28°42’47”N, 81°27’32”W; USGS map – Forest City 1:24,000; Not: Wekiva Springs.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.71332&p_longi=-81.45895

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name

Map: USGS Forest City 1:24,000

Proponent: David Anderson; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wekiwa Springs (FID 293001)

Local Usage: Wekiwa Springs (Florida Department of Environmental Protection/State Parks Department)

Published: Wekiwa Springs (USGS 1959, 1995; DeLorme Atlas of Florida, 1997; Orange County map 1961; Seminole County map 1961), Wekiwa Springs (DOI National Wild and Scenic Rivers Map update 2000; Florida Geological Survey 1947/77, 1974, 2006; Springs of the St. Johns River Water Management District, 2002; Florida Department of Environmental Protection Master Springs GIS Dataset; Florida State Parks System; Water Resources Atlas of Florida, 1984/98; American Writers Guide, 1947; *Florida Place-Names of Indian Origin*, 1934; *Orlando Sentinel* 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Wekiwa Springs to Wekiwa Springs, for a collection of small springs at the head of the Wekiva River along the boundary between Orange County and Seminole County. Even though the name Wekiwa Springs appears on current USGS topographic maps, the proponent, a representative of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FLDEP) and a maintainer of the NHD dataset, reports that the correct name for the spring is spelled “Wekiwa.” He notes that the proposed change applies only to the name of the springs, and not to the other 14 features listed in GNIS with the name Wekiva. The park in which the springs are located is already listed in GNIS as Wekiwa Springs State Park. As one park website notes, “Wekiwa Springs - meaning ‘spring of water’ is often confused with the nearby roads and communities of Wekiwa Springs, which means ‘flowing water’.” Dr. William Read’s 1934 publication *Florida Place-Names of Indian Origin* includes a listing for Wekiwa, for the community, stream, and the springs. He adds, “A variant spelling, *Wekiva*, is sometimes found. Seminole-Creek *wikawai* signifies a “spring of water.” The proponent reports that the FLDEP supports the spelling “Wekiwa” for the springs, as does the Florida Springs Initiative, a State-funded springs protection program, the Saint Johns River Water Management District, and Friends of Wekiva River.

GEORGIA

Perkerson Creek: stream; 1.1 km (0.8 mi) long; in the City of Atlanta, within the community of Sylvan Hills, heads at 33°42’49”N, 84°24’59”W, flows SE through Perkerson Park to enter an unnamed tributary of South River just E of the I-85/I-75/Langford Parkway interchange; named for

Thomas J. Perkeron (1804-1878), who originally owned the property through which the stream flows; Fulton County, Georgia; 33°42'20"N, 84°24'32"W; USGS map – Southwest Atlanta 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.707598&p_longi=-84.408860 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.71361111111111&p_longi=-84.4163888888889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Southwest Atlanta 1:24,000
Proponent: Natasha Brash; Atlanta, GA
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 Perkeron Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.8 mi) long stream that flows through Perkeron Park in the south-central part of the City of Atlanta. It was submitted by a member of the Capitol View Neighborhood Association, who suggests it would be an appropriate way to honor Thomas J. Perkeron (1804-1878), who in the 1830's purchased the land through which the stream flows. Perkeron's descendants donated the land to the city for the establishment of Perkeron Park in the 1950's. The proponent states also: "Local neighborhood groups are adopting the creek in an effort to improve its overall health. Having a real name would assist with improvement efforts." In addition to the neighborhood association, an organization called Friends of Perkeron Park supports the proposal. Also in the vicinity of the park and the stream is Perkeron Elementary School. There are three other features in Georgia named "Perkeron", including a cemetery in Cobb County and a dam and a lake in Meriwether County.

IDAHO

East Fork Little Hawk Creek: stream; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; heads 6.9 km (4.3 mi) SE of Mount Margaret at 46°50'35"N, 116°38'57"W, flows W to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Little Hawk Creek; Latah County, Idaho; Sec 1, T41N, R3W, Boise Mer.; 46°50'36"N, 116°39'21"W; USGS map – Stanford 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.843333&p_longi=-116.655833

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.843056&p_longi=-114.6491667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Stanford 1:24,000
Proponent: Neal & Chris Wadley; Deary, ID
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted to name three unnamed streams on the proponents' property in Latah County. This 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long spring-fed stream is a tributary of another unnamed stream proposed to be named Little Hawk Creek (q.v.). According to the proponents, they live in an area of abundant wildlife, and nests of hawks are common. In addition to the proposal for Little Hawk Creek, the proponents also wish to name a second tributary West Fork

Little Hawk Creek (q.v.). According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Idaho named “Little Hawk.”

Little Hawk Creek: stream; 1.5 km (0.9 mi) long; heads 6 km (3.7 mi) SE of Mount Margaret at 46°50'55"N, 116°39'04"W, flows SW to enter Middle Fork Bear Creek 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SE of its confluence with Little Bear Creek, 4 km (2.5 mi) NW of Avon; Latah County, Idaho; Sec 1, T41N, R3W, Boise Mer.; 46°50'15"N, 116°39'34"W; USGS map – Stanford 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.837500&p_longi=-116.659444

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.848611&p_longi=-114.651111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Stanford 1:24,000

Proponent: Neal & Chris Wadley; Deary, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals submitted to name three unnamed streams on the proponents' property. The name Little Hawk Creek would be applied to the primary stream, which heads at a spring 6 km (3.7 mi) southeast of Mount Margaret and flows in a southwesterly direction for 1.5 km (0.9 mi) before entering Middle Fork Bear Creek.

West Fork Little Hawk Creek: stream; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; heads 6.1 km (3.8 mi) SSE of Mount Margaret at 46°50'45"N, 116°39'26"W, flows SE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Little Hawk Creek; Latah County, Idaho; Sec 1, T41N, R3W, Boise Mer.; 46°50'37"N, 116°39'21"W; USGS map – Stanford 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.843611&p_longi=-116.6558333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.845833&p_longi=-114.657222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Stanford 1:24,000

Proponent: Neal & Chris Wadley; Deary, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the third of three proposals submitted to name three unnamed streams on the proponents' property. This 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long spring-fed stream heads 6.1 km (3.8 mi) south-southeast of Mount Margaret and flows southeast to enter another stream proposed to be named Little Hawk Creek.

ILLINOIS

Dog Bone Lake: lake; 32 acres; located in Cuba Township and Ela Township, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) NW of Lake Zurich, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) SE of Timber Lake; the name is descriptive of the shape of the lake; Lake County, Illinois; Secs 1&12, T43N,R9E and Secs 6&7, T43N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 42°13'40"N, 88°07'18"W; USGS map – Lake Zurich 1:24,000; Not: Lake Sheree.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.2278017&p_longi=-88.1217460

Proposal: to change the name of a feature to recognize the name in local usage

Map: USGS Lake Zurich 1:24,000

Proponent: Mr. Bruce Sauer, North Barrington, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Sheree (FID 1772970)

Local Usage: Dog Bone Lake (local residents)

Published: Lake Sheree (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the President of the Village of North Barrington, to change the name of Lake Sheree to Dog Bone Lake to recognize the name that has reportedly been in local use for more than 15 years. The 32-acre lake is located 3.5 km (2.2 mi) northwest of Lake Zurich in Lake County, and straddles the boundary between Cuba Township and Ela Township. The current name, Lake Sheree, has appeared on USGS topographic maps since at least 1986 and is mentioned on various websites, although it appears all of these are derived from the GNIS listing. The origin of the current name has not been determined. According to the proponent, the proposed name refers to the general shape of the lake. He reports that the Village of North Barrington Wynstone Property Owners Association supports this name change. There are no other features in Illinois that are known to be named “Dog Bone.”

Raeftown: populated place (unincorporated); located in Sainte Marie Township, 8.4 km (5.2 mi) SE of Sainte Marie, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NW of the junction of the Dead River with the Embarras River; named in honor of Dr. Jacob Raef (d. 1881), town clerk and lumber mill owner; Jasper County, Illinois; Sec 19, T5N, R14W, Second Principal Mer.; 38°51'29"N, 88°00'08"W; USGS map – Dundas 1:24,000; Not: Embarrasville, Rafetown.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.858062&p_longi=-88.00223

Proposal: to change a name to reflect the correct spelling of the honoree's name

Map: USGS Dundas 1:24,000

Proponent: Jane Klotz, Indianapolis, IN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Rafetown (FID 416348)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Rafetown (USGS 1972, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of the small unincorporated community of Rafetown to Raeftown. The community is located in Sainte Marie Township in southeastern Jasper County. According to information provided by the proponent, the community was originally platted in 1858 as Embarrasville but was renamed Raeftown in honor of Dr. Jacob Raef, following his 1881 death in a railroad accident. Jacob Raef served as town clerk in 1862 and 1863, and he also owned and operated a saw mill in the community. Although he is reported to have done some doctoring, it is not clear whether he was a licensed doctor. According to the proponent, “folks residing in the community know full well the correct spelling since so many are Raef descendants.” The entry for Rafetown in *Illinois Place Names* indicated that a post office operated

from 1888 until 1895. Several online listings of Jasper County obituaries and other genealogical references from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century include references to Raeftown. Because of the existing entry in GNIS, there are multiple listings for Rafetown on the internet.

IOWA

Lund Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in LeClaire Township, heads at 41°38'04"N, 90°21'52"W, flows NE to enter the Mississippi River; named for Hilding E. Lund (1902-1988), an active member of the Princeton community; Scott County, Iowa; Secs 14,15,22, T79N, R5E, Fifth Principal Mer.; 41°38'59"N, 90°20'49"W; USGS map – Cordova 1:24,000; Not: Olathea Creek.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.6491&p_longi=-90.3467
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.634882&p_longi=-90.364008

Proposal: to change a name to establish a commemorative name

Map: USGS Cordova 1:24,000

Proponent: Joyce Lund Mears; LeClaire, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Olathea Creek (FID 2071690)

Local Usage: Olathea Creek (Mississippi River Green Way Project, 2006)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Olathea Creek to Lund Creek. The stream in question is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and flows generally northeast through LeClaire Township to enter the Mississippi River. The proponent, a member of the Lund family that has owned property alongside the stream for many years, reports that she inquired four years ago whether the stream was named and was told it was not. However, according to the Watershed Coordinator for the Scott County Soil and Water Conservation District, who submitted this proposal on behalf of the proponent, an effort in 2006 to name many of the unnamed streams in the Mississippi River corridor resulted in it being given the name Olathea Creek. This name was applied because the stream flows through the Olathea Golf Course. According to a website dedicated to the history of LeClaire Township, "Members of the Sauk and Fox tribes lived in the area of LeClaire. There was a fierce Indian battle in 1804 in the area between LeClaire and Princeton, Iowa, where the Olathea Golf Course is located today, that was fought by the Sauk and Fox tribes against the Sioux tribe. Around 1000 Indians were killed in the fight."

The proponent of Lund Creek believes a name that honors a longtime landowner would be more appropriate. Her father, Hilding E. Lund (1902-1988), was an active member of the community for many years, having operated a farm implement and car dealership in Princeton. Mr. Lund is remembered for his devotion to the community, including his service as a Scott County Supervisor, member of the library board, and as grand marshal in the town's annual parade. He also was known for hosting a Christmas party at his dealership every year beginning in 1939, providing toys, stockings, and refreshments for 1,000 area children. The proposal for Lund Creek included a petition signed by 19 local residents who support efforts to rename the stream; the list includes the Mayor of Princeton. The Partners of Scott County Watersheds also endorse the proposal. The Iowa Geographic Names Authority has found no other names assigned to the stream in official State records and therefore has no objection to the name change.

KANSAS

Trails View: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 427 m (1,402 ft); located within the City of Valley Center, 8 km (5 mi) N of Wichita, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of the Kansas Coliseum; Sedgwick County, Kansas; Sec 33, T25S, R1E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 37°50'01"N 97°20'09"W ; USGS map – Valley Center 1:24,000; Not: Spasticville.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.8336232&p_longi=-97.3361531&fid=473853

Proposal: name change to remove a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Valley Center 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael McNown; Valley Center, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Spasticville (FID 473853)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Spasticville (various newspaper articles)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the small unincorporated community of Spasticville to Trails View. The community, which is located approximately 8 km (5 mi) north of Wichita, lies within the corporate boundaries of the City of Valley Center and is believed to have received its current name because it was once the site of a home for the mentally handicapped. The proposal to change the name was submitted by the Mayor of Valley Center who believes it has negative connotations. He also notes that virtually nothing remains today of the community; the map shows only a small cluster of buildings. The only online references to the name are to the effort to change it. The proposed replacement name recognizes the fact that the community is close to several historic trails that once were located in the Wichita area. The Valley Center City Council is in support of the change from Spasticville to Trails View, and the City Administrator's office reports that Sedgwick County endorses it as well. The proponent has asked that Spasticville Slough, which flows just to the west and north of the community, also be renamed.

Trails View Slough: stream; 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long; located within the City of Valley Center, heads 37°52'59"N, 97°19'22"W, flows SW to a point just E of the center of Valley Center; Sedgwick County, Kansas; Secs 31,32,29,20,21,16&9, T25S, R1E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 37°49'53"N, 97°21'45"W; USGS map – Valley Center 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Spasticville Slough.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.831378&p_longi=-97.362385

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.883152&p_longi=-97.32271

Proposal: name change to remove a name considered offensive

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

Proponent: Michael McNown; Valley Center, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Spasticville Slough (FID 2475025)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Spasticville Slough (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Kansas City District, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Spasticville Slough, a 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long stream in the City of Valley Center, to Trails View Slough. It was submitted in association with the previous proposal to change the name of the small unincorporated community of Spasticville to Trails View. The City government believes the existing names have negative connotations and therefore

should be changed. Until recently, Spasticville Slough was not listed in GNIS nor is it named on USGS topographic maps. However, it is mentioned in a 2004 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers report so it has been added to GNIS as the official name of the feature. The Valley Center City Council and the government of Sedgwick County both support the name change.

MARYLAND

Big Sluice Island: island; 30 ft high; in the Potomac River 0.2 km (0.1 mi) NW of Turkey Island; the name recognizes the island's proximity to a historical navigational sluice dating from the Colonial period; Montgomery County, Maryland; 38°58'25"N, 77°12'47"W; USGS map - Falls Church 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.973611&p_longi=-77.213056

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Falls Church 1:24,000

Proponent: Tabitha Eagle; Great Falls, VA

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 two proposals submitted by a resident of Great Falls, Virginia, to name two small islands in the Potomac River. The proponent reports that while participating in an archaeological survey of the river in the summer of 2007 she learned that the features were unnamed. She believes that since they represent obstacles to kayakers and canoeists in the river, they need to be given official names. None of the individuals with whom she spoke were aware of any existing names for the islands, so she is proposing Big Sluice Island and Little Sluice Island (q.v.) as an appropriate historical reference. The names would recognize the remains of a navigational sluice and its wall that date from the colonial period. The sluice was mentioned in an 1823 report to Congress on the state of navigation on the Potomac, and according to the proponent, "what remains in the river now is a long, straight, and wide wall of stones, built up on the floor of the river bed - perpendicular to the current - which served to divert enough water to the outside of the wall to raise the water so that boats could clear the hazardous rocks in the channel (those rocks which couldn't be removed)."

The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin has recently conducted research on anadromous fish migrations at the site, while the Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist has also visited the site; the State Archaeologist supports this proposal. The Chief Archaeologist for the Maryland Historical Trust also is in favor of the name, and the members of the Sycamore Island Canoe Club signed a petition in support as well. The shoreline of the river immediately adjacent to the islands is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) as part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, but the islands themselves lie just outside park boundaries. The larger of the two islands, proposed to be named Big Sluice Island, is approximately 30 feet high and is described as an outcrop of granitic schist. The NPS has no objection to this proposal.

Little Sluice Island: island; 20 ft high; in the Potomac River 0.2 km (0.1 mi) NW of Turkey Island; the name recognizes the island's proximity to a historical navigational sluice dating from the Colonial period; Montgomery County, Maryland; 38°58'24"N, 77°12'48"W; USGS map - Falls Church 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.973356&p_longi=-77.213287

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Falls Church 1:24,000
Proponent: Tabitha Eagle; Great Falls, VA
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 second of the two proposals submitted to name two unnamed islands in the Potomac River. The name Little Sluice Island would apply to the smaller island, located just to the northwest of Turkey Island. It is approximately 20 feet high and is described as an outcrop of granitic schist. The Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist, the Chief Archaeologist for the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Sycamore Island Canoe Club are in support of this proposal, while the National Park Service has no objection.

MISSOURI

Minneville: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 223 m (732 ft); in Gallatin Township, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) ENE of Randolph, 1 km (0.6 mi) W of Birmingham; the name is believed to be derived from the name Minna or Mina; Clay County, Missouri; Sec 2, T50N, R32W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 39°09'48"N, 94°27'45"W; USGS map –Liberty 1:24,000; Not: Jimtown, Lindenman, Minaville, Mindville, Minnaville, Minnieville, North Missouri Junction.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.163337&p_longi=-94.4624523&fid=730149

Proposal: name change to correct misspelling and recognize local use

Map: USGS Liberty 1:24,000
Proponent: Karen Crawford; Holt, MO
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Minaville (FID 730149)

Local Usage: Minneville (local residents)

Published: Lindenman (Clay County map, 1887; Wabash Railroad Station Map 1943), Lindenman/Minaville (Standard Atlas of Clay County Missouri, 1898, 1914), Lindenman/Minnaville (1904), Minaville (USGS 1890, 1894, 1901, 1910, 1921, 1941, 1956, 1960, 1966, 1971, 1990, 1996; USACE 1968; U.S. Postal Service 1881-1909; Clay County road map, 1917, 1961; Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri 1874; Clay County Centennial Souvenir 1922; Doniphen Liberty Tribune 1922; Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, 1965; DeLorme Atlas; *Place-Names of Five West Central Counties of Missouri*, 1937; *History of Clay County* 1920), Minaville or North Missouri Junction (Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clay County, 1877; History of Clay and Platte Counties, 1885; *Towns and Villages of Clay County*, ca. 1970's; Map of Clay County, Ramsey, Millette & Hudson, n.d.; History of Clay County, Missouri, 1920), Minaville, (N.M. Junction) (*Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri* 1874), Minnaville (town history, 1885; Missouri River Commission 1887; warranty deed 1904), Minneville (USGS 1935, 1940, 1941; USACE River and Harbor Project 1970; Clay County Map 1941, 1957; Minneville Cemetery Association, 2007; St. Louis Southwestern RR company Station and line Maps, 1874), North Missouri Junction (c.1880's).

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the spelling of Minaville to Minneville, for a small unincorporated community in Clay County, just to the northeast of East Kansas City. Although

the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1890 (except for a brief period in the 1930's), the proponent, a resident of Holt, claims the spelling in predominant local use is Minneville.

The community was established in 1867 by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, at the junction of its tracks with those of the Wabash Railroad. It was originally named North Missouri Junction, with the name Minaville first appearing on the 1877 Atlas of Clay County. Most railroad maps of the time showed "Minaville or North Missouri Junction." The origin of "Minaville" has not been determined. John Lindenman, who owned property near the railroad junction, "subdivided & platted the property in 1887 and named it Lindenman," a name that continued to appear on some county records and maps until 1919. In 1888, James Stephens platted an addition at the north end of the community which was described as "sometimes called Jimtown (in part of Minaville)." An 1892 property abstract referred to "Lindenman, formally Minneville," while Clay County records from 1893 stated, "... the town or village of Minnaville in Gallatin township in Clay County, Missouri is unincorporated." Both Minaville and Lindenman appeared on the 1914 Clay County map, but other maps of that era continued to show North Missouri Junction. A 1913 photo showed the name of the local school as Minaville.

According to the Missouri Land Records repository, the earliest official record of Minneville is from the St. Louis Railroad company plans of 1915 (no mention was made of the 1892 property abstract). The name on USGS topographic maps was changed in 1935 to Minneville, but just six years later further USGS fieldwork showed the locally-used name was in fact Minaville, so the spelling was changed back to the original form. Apparently the BGN was not involved in either of these changes. Further confusing the issue was a photo, dating from possibly the 1940's or 1950's that showed a church named Community Church of Minnaville.

In 1965, further fieldwork by the USGS confirmed that "all local residents" spelled the name Minaville and that the county map and local cemetery also used that spelling. The fieldman reported that the only evidence that supported Minneville was a small store in the community displaying a sign with that spelling. He submitted an application to the BGN to reaffirm the spelling Minaville and in November 1965, the name was approved as an "official standard [staff processed] name."

After receiving the current proposal for Minneville, the Missouri Board on Geographic Names conducted additional field research, "interviewing as many people as possible in the community." Several people confirmed the name should be Minneville and said USGS maps are incorrect. A sign at the local cemetery now reads Minneville Cemetery. One individual claimed she knew the town name was spelled Minaville but pronounced it "Minneville." Extensive research conducted by a local historian supports the name Minneville. The Missouri Board on Geographic contacted the Clay County Commissioners on two occasions, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the change to Minneville.

MONTANA

Mooney Mountain: summit; elevation 2,010 m (6,593 ft); located on the N side of Bill Hill Creek, 1.6 km (1 mi) E of Interstate 15, 16 km (10 mi) SW of Dillon; named for Edward and Catherine Mooney and their children Daniel and Lucy Mooney, two generations of a family that ranched in the vicinity of the summit; Beaverhead County, Montana; Sec 31, T8S, R9W, Principal Meridian; 45°05'28"N, 112°45'25"W; USGS map – Dalys 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.091111&p_longi=-112.756944

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Dalys 1:24,000
Proponent: Ed Mooney; Bozeman, MT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mooney Mountain (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Mooney Mountain is proposed to be made official for a 2,010 m (6,593 ft) summit in Beaverhead County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) southwest of Dillon. The proponent, a member of the Mooney family, reports that the name has been in local use for at least 50 years. His ancestors Edward Mooney (1855-1935) and his wife Catherine (1852-1930) acquired a homestead in the area in 1905, and ranched there for the next 30 years. After the death of his parents, the property was inherited by Daniel Mooney (1889-1962) and his wife Lucy (1892-1983). The Mooney Ranch, on the west slope of the summit, and a triangulation station named “Mooney” at its peak are both shown on USGS topographic maps. According to the proponent, “Dan and Edward Mooney built the road around the mountain and grazed sheep on it.”

NEW MEXICO

Weatherly Lake: reservoir, 50 acres; located 16 km (9 mi) ESE of Des Moines, 54 km (33 mi) NW of Clayton; named for John and A.D. Weatherly, whose family operated a cattle ranch in the area; Union County, New Mexico; Sec 30, T29N, R31E and Secs 25&24, T29N, R30E, New Mexico Mer.; 36°43'25"N, 103°40'48"W; USGS map – Wetherly Lake 1:24,000; Not: Wetherly Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.7244686&p_longi=-103.6791236&fid=902389

Proposal: spelling change to recognize family name

Map: USGS Wetherly Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Carr Vincent; Des Moines, NM

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wetherly Lake (FID 902389)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Weatherly Lake (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1981; Folsom Museum placename listing), Wetherly Lake (USGS 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Wetherly Lake, a reservoir in Union County, to Weatherly Lake. Although the current spelling was verified through USGS field investigation and published on USGS topographic maps in 1973, the proponent believes the locally-used spelling has always been “Weatherly.” An online listing of area placenames, compiled by the Folsom Museum, includes a reference to James Dam: “Large, earth-rock dam on the Corrupa Creek 8 miles east of Des Moines; used for irrigation. The dam is at the former headquarters of the T. P. James Ranch. It is now called Wetherly Lake [sic] for the present owner, A. D. Weatherly.”

According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Inventory of Dams, Weatherly Reservoir Dam [sic] was built in 1914. The *Amarillo Globe-News* included an obituary for A.D. Weatherly (died September 7, 2003), a son of John Weatherly and a native of Texas, who in 1932 moved to the family’s ranch near Des Moines. In 1944 A.D. Weatherly and his family returned to Amarillo to oversee their oil and gas interests, while also continuing to run the family’s cattle business in New Mexico. An online listing of endowments at Texas Christian University includes “the John F.

Weatherly Professorship of Religion, established in 1959 through an endowment gift by the A.D. Weatherly family.” The 1973 USGS field report noted that “all names were verified locally and are not in controversy.” It further stated, “Wetherly Lake...a manmade reservoir with a rock faced, earth filled dam.” There was also mention in the report of Wetherly Airport which had appeared on the earlier 1:250,000-scale map, but by 1973 it was no longer in operation. In addition to the entry for Wetherly Lake, GNIS also includes an entry for Wetherly Ranch and two others, for Weatherly Lake and Weatherly Dam; the latter names were obtained from the USACE dams and reservoirs listing of 1981.

NEW YORK

Bush Island: island; 41 acres, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); in the Town of Catskill and the Town of Germantown, in the Hudson River, adjacent to Inbocht Bay; named for Doug Bush (d. 2002) who earned his living by fishing next to the island and who contributed to island’s preservation; Columbia County and Greene County, New York; 42°10’07”N, 73°53’30”W; USGS map – Cementon 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.168611&p_longi=-73.891667

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cementon 1:24,000

Proponent: Vincent Seeley, Catskill, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Bush Island is proposed for an unnamed island located in the Hudson River along the boundary between the Town of Germantown in Columbia County and the Town of Catskill in Greene County. The island, described on one website as “a dredge island separating Inbocht Bay from the main river channel,” is round in shape and approximately 40 acres in size. Today it is thriving with vegetation and wildlife. The proponent, who serves as the President of the Catskill Village Board, reports that the proposed name would honor Doug Bush (d. 2002), whose family has owned property next to the island since the 1930’s. Bush was a commercial fisherman who fished in the waters surrounding the island; he is also remembered as a key contributor towards the well being of the island. There are 45 other geographic features in New York with “Bush” in the name, but none are islands. According to a recent newspaper article, the Town of Catskill Board of Supervisors is in support of this proposal.

Another proposal, to name this island Schoener Island, was submitted in 2006 and placed on BGN Review List 393. The proposed name, Dutch for “schooner,” would have recognized the longtime use of two-masted sailboats in the area and the fact that many of the local placenames are of Dutch origin. However, the proposal was withdrawn after the proponent learned that the Columbia County Historian was opposed to the proposal because the island was already known locally as Sewards Island. The historian was asked in January 2007 whether he wished to submit the latter name for the BGN’s consideration but no response was received.

Gardiners Bay: bay; in the Town of East Hampton, S of Plum Island, E of Shelter Island, W of Gardiners Island; named for the Gardiner family, who has owned nearby Gardiner Island since 1639; Suffolk County, New York; 41°05’00”N, 72°12’00”W”; USGS map – Gardiners Island West 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Gardners Bay.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.11111111111111&p_longi=-72.1913

Proposal: application change to recognize local and historical usage

Map: USGS Gardiners Island West 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: David Rattray; East Hampton, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Gardiners Bay (BGN 1895)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Gardiners Bay (FID 974213)

Local Usage: Gardiners Bay (local residents)

Published: Gardiners Bay (USGS 1892, 1904/44, 1956/63, 1965; NOAA 1967),

Gardners Bay (French's Gazetteer of New York, 1860)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the application of the names Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay to reflect local usage. The name Gardiners Bay has long been applied to the body of water at the east end of Long Island, generally south of Plum Island, east of Shelter Island, and west of Gardiners Island. Another body of water further to the east, and south and southeast of Gardiners Island, is named Napeague Bay. The proponent concurs with these names, both of which are listed in GNIS. However, according to the 1:24,000 and 1:100,000-scale USGS topographic maps (and as listed in a *third* entry in GNIS), the name Napeague Bay is also applied to the bay immediately north of the community of Devon and west of Cherry Point, and at the southern end of what the proponent argues is in fact Gardiners Bay. The proponent believes the dividing line between Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay should run generally south from the southern end of Gardiners Island to Cartwright Island, then southeast to Cherry Point.

Because all USGS maps and NOAA charts apply the name Gardiners Bay to the approximate center point of the body of water, it is not clear where the southeastern extent was intended to be. The proponent notes, "I believe that there is a navigational safety issue, as mariners in distress could inadvertently be misdirecting would-be rescuers to the wrong location. Gardiner's Bay [sic] is an extremely popular boating area, so the likelihood of this occurring is high." He adds that his family has lived in East Hampton since the 1650's, and as far as he knows, "the body of water in question has always been called Gardiner's Bay." Finally, "The 1916 Suffolk County atlas and earlier records correctly refer to this body of water, but the 1956 and later [USGS] topographic maps are in error, in my view." The very southern tip of the body of water does fall on a different map, with both the 1:24,000 and 1:100,000-scale editions of that map labeling that portion Napeague Bay. The original notes for the 1956 name edit sheet for the more southerly map indicated that the name should have been Gardiners Bay; however, the field investigator crossed through that name and stated it should be Napeague Bay. He claimed this was verified by the local postmaster and a "Long Island road map" and that a "controversial name form" had been submitted. No record of this form has been located.

OHIO

Allard Creek: stream; 6.8 km (4.2 mi) long; heads in Granger Township at 41°11'50"N, 81°43'52"W, flows ESE under I-271, then E and N through Allardale County Park to enter East Branch Rocky River 1.6 km (0.9 mi) SSE of Hinckley Lake; named for O. Stanley Allard (1911-2003) and Esther Allard (1915-1999); 41°11'14"N, 81°41'46"W; Medina County, Ohio; USGS map – West Richfield 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.187222&p_longi=-81.696111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.197222&p_longi=-81.731111

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS New Richfield 1:24,000

Proponent: P. Jeff Knopp; Akron, 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 is to make official the commemorative name Allard Creek for a 6.8 km (4.2 mi) long tributary of East Branch Rocky River in Medina County. The stream flows through what was once Allardale Farm, which was started in 1885 by James Allard and later farmed by his son and grandson. The new name is intended to honor the grandson, O. Stanley Allard (1911-2003), and his wife, Esther Allard (1915-1999), who donated the 177-acre farm to Medina County in 1992 for the establishment of Allardale County Park. According to the Medina County Park District's website, "Beginning in the 1930's, Stan Allard planted trees on areas too steep to farm. Over his lifetime, more than 100,000 trees were planted at Allardale." The proponent reports that the name Allard Creek has been in local use for more than 50 years. With the exception of the park, there are no other geographic features in Ohio known to be named "Allard." The Ohio State Names Authority has no objection to this proposal, and nor does the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation

OREGON

Camas Creek: stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; in the City of Milwaukie, heads at 45°25'39"N, 122°36'23"W, flows W through North Clackamas Park to enter Mount Scott Creek; named in recognition of the camas flowers that have been planted to aid in the stream's restoration; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec 6, T2S, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 45°25'35"N, 122°36'45"W; USGS map – Gladstone 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.426483&p_longi=-122.612658

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.427612&p_longi=-122.606349

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Gladstone 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard and Sarah Shook; Milwaukie, OR

Administrative area: North Clackamas Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Camas Creek (North Clackamas Park Steering Committee, 2007)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Camas Creek to an unnamed 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long stream in Clackamas County. The stream lies entirely within the boundaries of North Clackamas Park in the City of Milwaukie. The name was chosen because during the restoration of the stream's buffer zones, camas seeds were planted in the area; the park district's logo is also the camas flower. The proposal for Camas Creek has the endorsement of the City of Milwaukie Parks Board; the Clackamas County Historical Society; the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation Department; the Lake Road Neighborhood Development Association; and the Friends of North Clackamas Park. The City of Milwaukie City Council also supports the proposal, while the Clackamas County Commissioners have no objection. The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval, noting that none of the American Indian tribes that were contacted provided any response. There are five other streams in Oregon named Camas Creek, plus four others with "Camas" in the name, but none are in Clackamas County.

Hayworth Saddle: gap; elevation 2,601 ft (793 m); in the Coburg Hills, midway between Mount Tom and Buck Mountain, 24 km (15 mi) N of Eugene; named for John B. Hayworth, who settled on property at the base of the ridge in 1875 and whose family has farmed the property since then; Linn County and Lane County, Oregon; Secs 6&7, T16S, R2W, Willamette Mer.; 44°12'20"N, 122°59'00"W; USGS map – Mohawk 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.205556&p_longi=-122.983333

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mohawk 1:24,000

Proponent: Bob Welch; Eugene, OR

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 Hayworth Saddle is proposed for an unnamed gap that lies between Mount Tom and Buck Mountain, straddling the Linn County-Lane County line. The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a columnist with the *Eugene Register-Guard*. The proponent, a lifetime resident of Oregon, reports that during his many years of driving between Eugene and Corvallis he was intrigued by the distinctive saddle east of I-5 and wondered if it had a name. He checked various old maps but learned it did not. He then polled the readers of his newspaper and discovered that while there were several informal references, there was nothing official. Deciding to conduct a survey of his readers to give a name to the feature, he was surprised to receive 54 nominations. These were published in a subsequent edition of the paper, with an invitation to vote for a favorite. Of the 1,584 votes cast, 40 percent chose Hayworth Ridge. (During a subsequent meeting with the OGNB, it was agreed that the feature was actually a gap and not a ridge, so the generic was modified to “Saddle”).

The name Hayworth Saddle would honor five generations of the Hayworth family who have farmed at the base of the saddle for over a century; the name would specifically honor John B. Hayworth, who settled on the property in 1875. During his research, the proponent learned that the family is “widely acclaimed in the southern Willamette Valley as salt-of-the-earth, caring people with a deep love for the land they’ve been so deeply rooted in.” The proponent then reported to his readers that he would be submitting the name to the State for official recognition, which the OGNB agreed was an excellent way to promote its activities and responsibilities. The Weyerhaeuser Company, which owns the land between the two peaks and including the unnamed saddle, “has no objections to this [and] in fact encourages you to pursue the naming opportunity.” The Linn County government has no objection to the proposal. The Lane County Historical Society and Museum concurs that the name “has a solid historical basis and is a proper and historical name.” The OGNB recommends approval of the name Hayworth Saddle.

Husted Creek: stream; 1.8 km (1.2 mi) long; in Willamette National Forest, heads at 44°25'00"N, 122°27'14"W, flows SE to enter Moose Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) upstream of its junction with the Santiam River; named in honor of Edgar R. Husted (1918-2002), who provided many years of volunteer service to the Sweet Home Ranger District of the U.S. Forest Service; Linn County, Oregon; 44°24'34"N, 122°26'06"W; USGS map - Cascadia 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.409444&p_longi=-122.435000

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.416667&p_longi=-122.453889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cascadia 1:24,000
Proponent: Mike Rassbach; U.S. Forest Service, Sweet Home, OR
Administrative area: Willamette National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature: None
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Husted Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.8 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of Moose Creek in Linn County. The proposed name is intended to honor Edgar R. Husted (1918-2002), who provided more than 11,000 hours of volunteer service to the USDA Forest Service (USFS), Sweet Home Ranger District. Following service in the Army Air Corps during World War II, Mr. Husted worked in electronics and as an avionics technician. In 1980, he and his wife settled in Oregon, where as a volunteer for the USFS, his primary duties included collecting water quality samples from streams in the district. Mr. Husted maintained a water quality monitoring station near the confluence of Moose Creek and the stream now proposed to be named in his honor. He also assisted the district wildlife biologist with tracking radio-collared elk. In addition to his work for the Forest Service, he also volunteered at Lebanon High School and with the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife. As a ham radio operator, he assisted with emergency and disaster communications in the Lebanon and Sweet Home areas.

Turner Drop: falls; elevation 906 m (2,972 ft); 100 ft wide, 4 ft high; in the Rogue River National Forest, along the Upper Rogue River, 11 km (7 mi) N of Prospect; named for Harry D. Turner (1883-1967) and his wife Pearl Turner (1877-1965), who owned a cabin adjacent to the falls from 1935 to 1967; Jackson County, Oregon; Sec 19, T31S, R3E, Willamette Mer.; 42°51'55"N, 122°30'04"W; USGS map – Whetstone Point 1:24,000 (central point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.8653&p_longi=-122.5011

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Whetstone Point 1:24,000 (central point)
Proponent: Dorothy Brandner; Eugene, OR
Administrative area: Rogue River National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed waterfall in Jackson County Turner Drop, was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Eugene. The waterfall also lies with the Rogue River National Forest, along the Upper Rogue River. It is approximately 100 feet wide and 4 feet tall. The proponent believes the new name would be an appropriate way to remember the long association between the feature and the Turner family. Harry D. Turner (1883-1967) and his wife Pearl Turner (1877-1965) owned a cabin adjacent to the falls from 1935 to 1967. The couple spent over six months of each year at the cabin, hosting family gatherings in “a very secluded, primitive get-away.” After the original cabin burned down in 1967, the site reverted to the U.S. Forest Service and is now used as an undeveloped campground.

The proposal was submitted initially as Turner Falls, but after a member of the OGNB questioned whether the feature was high enough to qualify as a falls, the proponent agreed to amend the generic to “Drop.” The Jackson County Commissioners declined to offer an opinion on the issue, suggesting instead that the OGNB seek comments from a local historical society. The Upper Rogue Historical Society reported that it had “no objection or support position for this effort.” The Rogue River-

Siskiyou National Forest Supervisor believes the name is appropriate and “it is fitting that this waterfall have an official name.” He also confirmed that there is no evidence this waterfall has been named previously. The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval of this proposal. GNIS lists four other falls nationwide with “Drop” or “Drops” as the generic term.

Winema Creek: stream, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; heads in Winema Lake at 45°08'30"N; 123°58'22"W, flows W to enter the Pacific Ocean at Kiwanda Beach; named in association with nearby Winema Lake; Tillamook County, Oregon; Sec 13, T5S, R11W, Willamette Mer.; 45°08'30"N; 123°58'35"W; USGS map - Nestucca Bay 1:24,000; Not: Daley Lake Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.141852&p_longi=-123.972516

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.141667&p_longi=-123.976389

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the feature's proximity to Winema Lake

Map: USGS Nestucca Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Oregon Geographic Names Board

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Daley Lake Creek (FID 2427259)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Daley Lake Creek (Oregon Department of State Lands, 1996, 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Daley Lake Creek to Winema Creek. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board in an effort to make the stream's name consistent with that of Winema Lake, from which the stream flows. In 2007, the BGN approved a proposal by the Winema Christian Camp to rename Daley Lake to Winema Lake, and although the stream was not yet listed in GNIS, there was evidence that it was referred to as Daley Lake Creek. The Oregon Department of State Lands' online listing of tidally-influenced waterways included the name, as did a list of streams published in 1996 by the same department. The name has since been added to GNIS.

PENNSYLVANIA

Dillinger Run: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; in Hayfield Township, heads at 41°42'14"N 80°15'11"W, flows NE to join Cussewago Creek just E of Littles Corners; name for Frank Dillinger (1904-1976) and Birdina Dillinger (1911-1977), longtime area residents who farmed and ran a milk route in the community; Crawford County, Pennsylvania; 41°42'53"N, 80°13'34"W; USGS map - Meadville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.71486&p_longi=-80.22637

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.704191&p_longi=-80.251651

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Meadville 1:24,000

Proponent: Paula Dillinger; Meadville, 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 Dillinger Run is proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Cussewago Creek in Hayfield Township in Crawford County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Meadville to commemorate her grandparents, Frank Dillinger (1904-1976) and Birdina Dillinger (1911-1977), who farmed the land through which the stream flows. Frank Dillinger also had a milk route, originally making deliveries by horse and wagon and later by truck. According to the proponent, the Dillinger family “has been respected in the community for over 70 years”; many descendants still live in the area. There are only two other features in Pennsylvania known to be named “Dillinger”; Dillingerville, a small community, and Dillinger Station, a locale, are both located in Lehigh County, approximately 420 km (260 mi) away and at the opposite end of the Commonwealth. When asked to comment, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Tuscarora Nation of New York both responded with support for the name, while the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe stated it had no opinion, deferring instead to the Onondaga, Oneida, and Seneca Nations.

Meeks Creek: stream; 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long; in the Township of Moon, heads at 40°30'43"N 80°13'11"W, flows SE along the E side of Pittsburgh International Airport and along State Route 60, to enter McClarens Run at the S end of Resurrection Cemetery; named for Joshua Meeks, who owned property along the stream in the late 18th and early 19th centuries; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; 40°28'03"N, 80°11'56"W; USGS map – Oakdale 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.4675&p_longi=-80.198889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.511944&p_longi=-80.219722

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Oakdale 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Davis; Moon Township, PA

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 would honor Joshua Meeks, who was granted property along the unnamed stream in the late eighteenth century for his participation in the Revolutionary War. In 1805, he built the first frame house on the property. The stream proposed to be named officially Meeks Creek is a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long tributary of McClarens Run; it flows along the east side of Pittsburgh International Airport and alongside State Route 60, in Moon Township in Allegheny County. According to the proponent, Joshua Meek “opened up the frontier and the creek has always been referred to as Meeks Creek.” Although the shorter form of the name is in local use, the proponent is willing to allow an amendment to Joshua Meeks Creek if the BGN believes the proposed name is too similar to that of Meeks Run, which lies just 0.8 km (0.5 mi) from the stream in question. The Moon Township Board of Supervisors and the Allegheny County Commissioners have both recommended approval of this proposal, while the Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection. The Citizen Potawatomi Nation and the Tuscarora Nation of New York both responded that they are in support of the proposal, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation has no objection.

Spring Creek Gap: gap; located along Bald Eagle Mountain, in Boggs Township and Spring Township, between Milesburg and Bellefonte, 4.5 km (3.8 mi) WSW of Curtin Gap; named for the stream which flows through the gap; Centre County, Pennsylvania; 40°55'47"N, 77°47'00"W; USGS map – Bellefonte Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.929722&p_longi=-77.783333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bellefonte 1:24,000

Proponent: Don Eligman; Bellefonte, PA

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 name an unnamed gap located along the boundary between Boggs Township and Spring Township in Centre County. The feature is a prominent 0.8 km (0.5 mi) wide gap that cuts through Bald Eagle Mountain, between the two communities of Milesburg and Bellefonte. The stream which flows through it is named Spring Creek, and the proponent suggests it would be appropriate to name the gap because two others in the area already have official names (Curtin Gap and Howard Gap). He reports that the Centre County Conservation District and the Centre County GIS Department are in support of this name, and the Centre County Board of Commissioners, the Spring Township Supervisors, and the Tuscarora Nation of New York have all submitted letters in favor of the name. There are numerous features in Pennsylvania containing the name Spring Creek, but no gaps that use these words.

Steskal Run: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in Lower Saucon Township 4.8 km (3 mi) E of Hellertown at 40°34'08"N, 75°17'11"W, flows S into Springfield Township through the to enter Silver Creek in the community of Springtown; named for Eileen Steskal (1936-2002), a longtime member of the community who worked to preserve the stream's environment; Bucks County and Northampton County, Pennsylvania; 40°33'19"N, 75°17'13"W; USGS map – Hellertown 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.555059&p_longi=-75.286903
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.568719&p_longi=-75.286195

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Hellertown 1:24,000
Proponent: Rich Schilling; Springfield, 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 Steskal Run is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long unnamed stream that heads in Lower Saucon Township in Northampton County and then flows generally to the south to enter Springfield Township in Bucks County, where it joins Silver Creek at Springtown. The proposal was submitted by the Manager of Springfield Township, in response to a request for comments on another proposal, to name the stream Neruda Run (BGN Review List 396). The latter name is intended to honor of Pablo Neruda (1904-1973), the Nobel Prize-winning Chilean poet, whose poetry was remembered for its celebration of fresh water streams.

The Springfield Township Manager believes the name Neruda Run would not be appropriate "because of Pablo Neruda's affiliation with the Communist Party." He says Steskal Run would be a better choice, as it would honor Eileen Steskal (1936-2002), "who had a long term association with the feature, living for many years where this tributary runs and had civic contributions, which were reflected in her love for the environment and activism to help preserve watersheds from degradation." Mrs. Steskal was the late wife of the Neruda Run proponent.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bennis Reach: channel; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in Charleston Harbor, NE of Shutes Folly Island, SE of Patriots Point; named for U.S. Coast Guard Rear Admiral Richard E. Bennis (1949-2003); Charleston County, South Carolina; 32°46'50"N, 79°54'35"W; USGS map - Charleston 1:24,000; Not: Admiral Richard E. Bennis Reach, Folly Reach, Rear Admiral Richard E. Bennis Reach, Shutes and Folly Reach, Shutes-Folly Reach, Shutes/Folly Reach, Shutes Reach, RADM Richard E. Bennis Reach.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.7807&p_longi=-79.9098

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Charleston 1:24,000

Proponent: Gary Santos; Mount Pleasant, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Shutes-Folly Reach (FID 1228128)

Local Usage: Shutes-Folly Reach (NOAA, USCG Port of Charleston, USACE)

Published: Folly Reach – in part (NOAA 1990), Rear Admiral Richard E. Bennis Reach (Charleston County Resolution), Shutes and Folly Reach (USACE 2007), Shutes-Folly Reach (U.K. Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners 2007), Shutes/Folly Reach (Department of the Army Civic Works, 1998), Shutes Reach –in part (NOAA 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Shutes-Folly Reach in Charleston Harbor to Bennis Reach. The name change was submitted by the Port Manager for a shipping company in Mount Pleasant, in an effort to honor U.S. Coast Guard Rear Admiral Richard E. Bennis (1949-2003). After becoming a Coast Guard officer in 1973, Bennis served in various positions throughout the U.S., including as Captain of the Port and Commanding Marine Safety Officer in Charleston from 1991 to 1995. He also served as Chief of the Office of Response Coast Guard, and in various positions involving oil and hazardous materials response, planning and preparedness, port safety and security, and marine fire-fighting and salvage. As Captain of the Port and Commander of Coast Guard Activities New York, he led the Coast Guard response to the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center. His lengthy list of service decorations included four Coast Guard Meritorious Service Medals, three Coast Guard Commendation Medals, and the Coast Guard Achievement Medal. Following retirement in 2002, he served as Associate Undersecretary for Maritime and Land Security for the U.S. Transportation Security Administration.

The Charleston County Council and the Town of Mount Pleasant issued formal proclamations in support of the name change from Shutes-Folly Reach to Admiral Richard E. Bennis Reach [sic], and the Town also declared May 12, 2005 “Admiral Richard E. Bennis Day.” Additional letters in favor were also received from the City of Charleston, the Maritime Association of the Port of Charleston, and the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port of Charleston. The South Carolina General Assembly passed a resolution requesting that the name be changed to honor RADM Bennis. According to the Charleston Port Captain, “[RADM Bennis] understood the city...and he understood the Coast Guard. He trusted his people to succeed for him, and they in turn trusted him to lead them to success, and it worked.”

The geographic feature proposed to be named for RADM Bennis is an approximately one mile long channel in Charleston Harbor, to the northeast of Shutes Folly Island and southeast of Patriots Point. Until recently, GNIS included two separate entries for the two parts of the channel (Shutes Reach and Folly Reach), but having confirmed that the features were combined and renamed in 2002, a single entry now exists for Shutes-Folly Reach (according to the nautical chart manual, a “reach” is defined as “the comparatively straight segment of a river or channel between two bends”).

Although the original application asked that the name be in the long form, comprising RADM Bennis’s full name and title, the proponent agreed to amend it to the shorter form after the BGN

expressed some concern. Regarding the reach's current name, it was named in reference to the nearby island, the name of which reportedly dates from the 18th century. According to *Names in South Carolina* (vol. XX, 1973), the island was named for a Mr. Shute, a Quaker, who had acquired the island in 1746 and who had remarried after the death of his first wife; "This, to Shute's Quaker associates, was folly!" The article also notes that "Folly" is a common placename along the South Carolina coast, referring either to a "clump of fir trees on the crest of a hill" or to the foolishness of building in the path of a hurricane.

TEXAS

Bergfeld Lake: reservoir; 15 acres; located 5.8 km (3.4 mi) SW of Hawkins, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) NE of Red Springs; named for Julius Alexander Bergfeld, who was responsible for the construction of the reservoir on his family's ranch; Smith County, Texas; 32°33'18"N, 95°15'06"W; USGS map - Crow 1:24,000; Not: Bergfield Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.555000&p_longi=-95.251667

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

Map: USGS Crow 1:24,000

Proponent: Andy Bergfeld; Tyler, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bergfeld Lake (FID 1330441)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bergfeld Lake (USGS 1960, 1981; USGS Mineola 1991: Census 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Bergfeld Lake to Bergfeld Lake, for a 15-acre reservoir in Smith County. The stream along which the reservoir is located flows a short distance to the north to enter the Sabine River at the boundary of the Little Sandy National Wildlife Refuge. The name Bergfeld Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1960; however, the proponent, a member of the Bergfeld family, reports that the reservoir was constructed by his great-great-grandfather, Julius Alexander Bergfeld, and so the spelling should be corrected. He notes also that his father grew up hunting and fishing on the lake, which was on the family property. GNIS also includes an entry for the dam at the head of the reservoir; although its official name is recorded as Brown Lake Number 1 Dam (from a 1980 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Inventory of Reservoirs and Dams), Bergfeld Dam is listed as a variant name. Located 25 km (15 mi) to the south, in the City of Tyler, is a municipal park named Bergfeld Park. According to the *Images of Tyler* website, "8.32-acre Bergfeld Park was established in 1913 when Tyler businessman Rudolph Bergfeld [father of Julius Bergfeld] donated land for the site."

Furtado Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads at 30°23'18"N, 97°44'57"W, flows W to enter Bull Creek 6.5 km (4 mi) SSE of Jollyville; named for Robert Furtado (d. 2002) who taught biology and led student volunteers in testing water quality at the stream for four years; Travis County, Texas; 30°22'57"N, 97°46'13"W; USGS map - Jollyville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.3825&p_longi=-97.77027777777778

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.38833333333333&p_longi=-97.74916666666667

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jollyville 1:24,000

Proponent: Jennifer Quereau; Austin, TX

Administrative area: Bull Creek Greenbelt Lower (city park)

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature: None
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Furtado Creek (local residents, students)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Furtado Creek is proposed for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) tributary of Bull Creek in Travis County. The proposed name is intended to honor Robert Furtado, a biology teacher who for four years led students and volunteers in testing water quality at this stream. According to the proponent, Furtado's passion for teaching inspired others to continue learning and to protect the environment. He reports that this proposal has the support of the Save Barton Creek Association, several teachers and over 96 Anderson High School alumni, citizens of Austin, and various local environmental leaders and activists. Many of these individuals have already begun to refer to the unnamed stream as Furtado Creek.

UTAH

Cook Mountain: summit; elevation 2,746 m (9,010 ft); in Cache National Forest, in the Monte Cristo Range, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) N of Mount McKinnon; named for William and Jane Cook and their family, who settled in the area in 1863 and operated a sheep and livestock ranch; Cache County and Rich County, Utah; Sec 33, T9N, R4E, Salt Lake Mer.; 41°27'53"N, 111°30'04"W; USGS map – Monte Cristo Peak 1:24,000 (highest point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.464277&p_longi=-111.500759

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Monte Cristo Peak 1:24,000 (highest point)
Proponent: Louise Cook; Sandy, UT
Administrative area: Cache 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 Cook Mountain is proposed for a 746 m (9,010 ft) summit in the Monte Cristo Range, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) north of Mount McKinnon. The summit also lies within Cache National Forest and along the boundary between Cache County and Rich County. The proponent, a resident of Sandy, is proposing the name in honor of her ancestors William Francis Cook (1836-1914) and his wife Jane Booth Cook (1844-1928), Mormon pioneers who traveled from England and settled in the Fountain Green area in the early 1860's. William Cook served in the Blackhawk War, worked on the construction of the Manti Temple, and served in the bishopric from 1901 until his death. He also served on the town board and was a member of the first board of directors of the Co-op Mercantile Establishment. According to the proponent, "he was described by his peers as humble, industrious, and virtuous." The Cooks' six children and their descendants, many of whom still live in the area, continued to farm and raise livestock on the family property. The Cache County Corporation recommends approval of the proposal. A petition signed by approximately 40 friends and family members was included with the application.

VIRGINIA

Orchard Valley: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 747 m (2,447 ft); located just S of the community of Bland, along Crab Orchard Creek; named for the community's location along Crab Orchard Creek; Bland County, Virginia; 37°05'47"N; 81°06'42"W; USGS map – Bland 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.092431&p_longi=-81.109657

Proposal: new name for a newly-established community

Map: USGS Bland 1:24,000

Proponent: Jonathan Sweet; Bland, VA

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 Orchard Valley is proposed for an unincorporated populated place located immediately to the south of the community of Bland in Bland County. The proponent is the Bland County Administrator; he reports that a new name is needed to describe the area along Crab Orchard Creek, primarily because of increased efforts to develop the area. According to "History of Bland County Bland, Virginia" (Bland County Centennial Corporation, 1961), the community of Bland was also known at one time as Crab Orchard.

WASHINGTON

Cupacoffee Creek: stream; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads 4.2 km (2.6 mi) N of Hayes Lake at 46°45'38"N, 122°58'30"W, flows E to its confluence with Coffee Creek 3.4 km (2.1 mi) upstream of its confluence with the Skookumchuck River, at the N end of Centralia; the name refers to the color of the stream's water as it passes through peat bogs and tannins, and also that it is a tributary of Coffee Creek; Lewis County, Washington; Sec 29, T15N, R2W, Willamette Mer.; 46°45'41"N, 122°57'05"W; USGS map – Violet Prairie 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.763889&p_longi=-122.951389

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.760556&p_longi=-122.975000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Violet Prairie 1:24,000

Proponent: Mr. Jim Murphy; Chehalis, WA

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 name a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long unnamed tributary of Coffee Creek at the north end of the City of Centralia in northern Lewis County. According to the proponent, the name refers to the color of the stream's water, as it passes through peat bogs and tannins, and to the fact that it is a tributary of Coffee Creek. There are no other features in Washington named "Cupacoffee," although there are two springs named Coffeepot Spring, two streams named Coffee Creek, an island named Coffee Pot Island, a summit named Coffeepot Butte, and two lakes named Coffee Lake and Coffeepot Lake. With the exception of Coffee Creek, none of these are in Lewis County.

Etienne Creek: stream; 13 km (8 mi) long; in Wenatchee National Forest, heads on the E slope of the Wenatchee Mountains at 47°24'58"N, 120°47'22"W, flows NE to enter Peshastin Creek at the N end of Windmill Point; named for Antoine Etienne, a freed slave who lived along the stream; Chelan

County, Washington; Secs 36&35, T23N, R17E, Secs 2-5, 8&7, T22N, R17E and Secs 12&11, T22N, R16E, Willamette Mer.; 47°26'37"N, 120°39'44"W; USGS map – Blewett 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Negro Creek (BGN 1968), Nigger Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.443560&p_longi=-120.662177

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.416095&p_longi=-120.790558

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

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

Proponent: James H. MacDonald, Jr.; Fort Myers, FL

Administrative area: Wenatchee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Negro Creek (BGN 1968)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 1523606)

Local Usage: Negro Creek (Chelan County Commissioners, 2007)

Published: Nigger Creek (USGS 1897/1927, 1961; USFS 1907, 1916-1966; Chelan County 1953, 1966; Wenatchee River Mile Index 1964; *American Writers' Guide* 1941), Negro Creek (USGS 1961/66, 1973, 1989; USFS 1996; FWS 2004; Northwest Fisheries Science Center, 2005; Washington Dept. of Transportation, 2004; Washington Geological Survey 1917; Cascades and Olympics Climbers Guide 1960)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Negro Creek, a 13 km (8 mi) long tributary of Peshastin Creek in Chelan County, to Etienne Creek. The stream also lies within the Wenatchee National Forest. The current name was made official by the BGN in 1968, after the U.S. Forest Service submitted a proposal to change the name from Nigger Creek. The latter name appeared on USGS topographic maps as early as 1897, and was also shown on the Chelan County maps of 1953 and 1966 and in the *American Writers' Guide* published in 1941. The Forest Service requested the name be changed in 1968, "in accordance with BGN policy regarding derogatory names." The case file from 1968 noted that the stream was named for a "The Negro runaway slave [who] mined gold in the creek before the Civil War. He returned to the South following the war and was not heard from again." The proponent claims that according to Woodhouse volume "Discovering Washington's Historic Mines" (2002), the slave's name was Antoine Etienne. He notes that other streams in the area are named for individuals who lived along them, so this name change is fitting.

Hope Creek: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads at 47°31'04"N, 122°01'42"W, flows W to enter Issaquah Creek 0.8 (0.5 mi) S of Issaquah; named for Harvey Hope (1912-2000), whose family has lived alongside and preserved the stream for many years; King County, Washington; Sec 34, T24N, R6E, Willamette Mer.; 47°31'05"N, 122°02'05"W; USGS map – Issaquah 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.518106&p_longi=-122.034706

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.517867&p_longi=-122.028494

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Issaquah 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Hope; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Hope Creek (Sustainable Fisheries Foundation, 2005; City of Issaquah Planning Department, 2006)

Published: Hope Creek (Issaquah Press, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hope Creek for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of Issaquah Creek in King County, just south of the community of Issaquah. According to the proponent, who is a member of the Hope family, the property along the stream has been owned by the Hopes for many years; the name would specifically honor Harvey Hope (1912-2000), who lived in the area for over 50 years and who “initiated the long overdue restoration of this creek.” The Sustainable Fisheries Foundation reports that the City of Issaquah has been actively involved for several years in the “Hope Creek-Issaquah Creek restoration project,” an ongoing effort to reverse damage done in the 1960’s by residential development. The Washington Board recommends approval of this proposal.

Miggie Creek: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads at 47°28’06”N, 122°49’01W, flows S into McKnight Pond 1 km (0.6 mi) N of Belfair; named for Margaret “Miggie” Hill, longtime area resident; Mason County, Washington; Secs 20&21, T23N, R1W, Willamette Mer.; 47°27’47”N, 122°49’11W; USGS map – Belfair 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.462799&p_longi=-122.820797&

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.467963&p_longi=-122.819788

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Belfair 1:24,000

Proponent: Ken VanBuskirk; Belfair, 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 Miggie Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of McKnight Pond in Mason County. The name would honor Margaret “Miggie” Hill, whose family owned property along the stream for over 70 years. In the 1930’s Ms. Hill was employed as a bus driver and she and her husband established what would become the Bremerton Charleston transit system. The adjoining unnamed stream is proposed to be named Viola Creek for Miggie Hill’s sister. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this proposal.

Viola Creek: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads at 47°28’11”N, 122°48’57”W, flows SW to enter Union River 1.6 km (1 mi) N of Belfair; named for Viola Hill Newkirk (1903-1978), a longtime area resident who was actively involved in her community; Mason County, Washington; Secs 20&21, T23N, R1W, Willamette Mer.; 47°27’52”N, 122°49’43”W; USGS map – Belfair 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.464192&p_longi=-122.830485

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.470023&p_longi=-122.816141

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Belfair 1:24,000

Proponent: Ken Van Buskirk; Belfair, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Viola Creek (family members)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Viola Creek is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Union River in eastern Mason County. The name would honor Viola Hill Newkirk (1903-1978), a charter

member of the Evergreen Garden Club, who also served on the election board and who organized the local VFW auxiliary. She also was a leader of the first local 4-H Group and the first Girl Scout troop. The stream in question flows alongside N E Newkirk Road, also named for the family. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this proposal.