

Docket 385
(77 Names)
Released February 18, 2004
For initial consideration at the
March 11, 2004 meeting

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

This docket 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 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 Board, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

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

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to the Topozone website showing the location of the feature; please note that many of the URL's are two lines.

The horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is primarily the North American Datum of 1927. The horizontal datum of some geographic coordinates added since 1991 is the North American Datum of 1983. The USGS Geographic Names Office will, when feasible, convert all coordinate values to the North American Datum of 1983. When the conversion occurs, the largest coordinate shifts will be in Alaska and Hawaii where latitude will shift as much as 366 meters (1,200 feet) and longitude by up to 290 meters (950 feet). In the conterminous United States, the maximum changes will be approximately 50 meters (165 feet) in latitude and 105 meters (345) in longitude.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523. Telephone: (703) 648-4544. Fax: (703) 648-4549. E-mail: BGNEXEC@usgs.gov.

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

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

ALABAMA

Chastangs Bay: lake, 2.1 km (1.4 mi) by 0.8 km (0.5 mi); located in William L Holland Wildlife Management Area, at the N end of Mobile Bay, in the center of Big Island, just S of the junction of the Apalachee River and the Blakeley River; named for Joseph Chastang (b.1736), recipient of a Spanish land grant in 1792; Baldwin County, Alabama; Secs 23-26,T4S,R1E, Saint Stephens Mer; 30°40'50"N, 87°56'27"W; USGS map – Bridgehead 1:24,000; Not: Ducker Bay, Duckers Bay, Gustang Bay, Justins Bay, Justin's Bay.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3394603.87724354%20&e=409886.238718871&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS Bridgehead 1:24,000

Proponent: David Bagwell; Fairhope, AL

Administrative area: William L Holland Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Justins Bay (ID 01011326/FID 121079)

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: Bay Justin (Scott's Map of Mobile Bay, 1926; BGN research, 1941), Ducker Bay (Mobile County map, 1907, 1915), Duckers Bay (Baldwin County map, 1911), Gustang Bay (Alabama DCNR Game and Fish Regulations, 2003-04; Baldwin County map, 1937, 1938; Map of the Mobile and Tensas 1930's-1940's; Fishermans Guide to the Mobile River Delta, undated), Justin Bay (BGN research, 1941), Justins Bay (USGS 1941, 1943, 1944, 1953, 1978; NOS 1976, 1988; Census 2000; Baldwin County highway map, 1982, 1991; Land Atlas and Plat Book of Baldwin County, 1988, Mobile River Delta Sportsman's Guide, 2000; DeLorme Street Atlas, 2002), Justin's Bay (Boudousquie's map of Mobile and vicinity, 1888; Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation letter, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Justins Bay, a lake located at the north end of Mobile Bay, to Chastangs Bay. The change was submitted by a resident of Fairhope, who states that to his knowledge there has never been anyone in the area named "Justin", but suggests that the name is a corruption of that of Joseph Chastang, who received a land grant on Mobile Bay in 1792 and whose descendents lived there for some years after. The name Justins Bay has appeared on Federal maps since 1941 and is also shown on the official Baldwin County highway map. However, a list of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources game and fish regulations for 2003-04 records the name as Gustang Bay. Early nautical charts of the area showed that the lake was once a bay that opened out to Mobile Bay; this bay was labeled Duckers Bay on nineteenth century charts, although Boudousquie's 1888 map of Mobile and vicinity labeled it "Justin's or Ducker's Bay". In the 1920's, with the construction of the Cochrane Bridge, the mouth of the bay was closed off and it became an enclosed body of water. The name Ducker Bay (BGN 1941) is applied today to a smaller body of water south of the bridge. The BGN workcard for the latter name referred to "a composite map of the Mobile Delta" on which "Ducker's Bay was called or named Justin Bay, and this is the correct spelling of this name". Also on the workcard was a comment from the Director of State Docks and Terminals in Mobile, who stated, "the bay along the south side of the highway and opening into Mobile Bay is Bay Justin." The proponent provided a copy of a Chastang family genealogy and an excerpt from Peter Hamilton's Colonial Mobile (Southern Historical Publications, 1910), both of which place the Chastang family in the area in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. He also included a copy of a register of land claims which listed the 1807 transfer of 800 arpents of land from Joseph Chastang to Josiah Blakeley. There are three features --- a small community, a cliff, and a locale --- in nearby Mobile County named "Chastang"; according to *Place Names in Alabama* (Foscue, 1989), these were named for "Dr. John Chastang, who settled here in the 1750's".

Duck Skiff Pass: gut, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in the William L Holland Wildlife Management Area, extends NW from Sardine Pass across Big Island to Justins Bay, 2.1 km (1.4 mi) S of the junction of Apalachee Bay and the Blakeley River; the name refers to the duck hunting that occurs in the area; Baldwin County, Alabama; Secs 23&24,T4S,R1E,Saint Stephens Mer; 30°40'38"N, 87°56'14"W; USGS map – Bridgehead 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3394211&e=410223&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bridgehead 1:24,000

Proponent: David Bagwell; Fairhope, AL

Administrative area: William L Holland Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: The new name Duck Skiff Pass was submitted by a resident of Fairhope, who suggests that for safety and rescue purposes, a name is needed for this body of water. The feature in question is 1 km (0.6 mi) long and cuts across the width of Big Island between Sardine Pass and Justins Bay. (The proponent has also submitted a separate proposal to change the latter name to Chastangs Bay to recognize the name of a family that lived in the area in the eighteenth century). The proponent reports that the feature proposed to be named Duck Skiff Pass is used primarily by duck hunters and fishermen. A duck skiff is a type of flat-bottom boat frequently used for duck hunting. The feature proposed to be named Duck Skiff Pass is shown but not named on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps and on a Mobile River Delta Sportsman's Guide. Letters of support for Duck Skiff Pass were submitted by the Eastern Shore Chapter of the Coastal Conservation Association of Baldwin County and the Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation. There are no other geographic features in the State of Alabama known to be named "Duck Skiff", but there are 36 features named "Duck". Of these, only one, Duck Bayou, also a gut, is located in Baldwin County. It lies 24 km (15 mi) to the north of the feature proposed to be named Duck Skiff Pass.

ALASKA

Dragon Lake: lake, 1.6 km (0.9 mi) by 0.3 km (0.2 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of the junction of Strelna Creek and Kuskulana River; the shape of the lake resembles a dragon; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 13&24,T5S,R8E,Copper River Mer; 61°25'57"N, 144°04'16"W; USGS map – Valdez B-1 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6814265.00103795&e=656227.000296092&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geologic field reports

Map: USGS Valdez B-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dragon Lake (geologic field reports)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This name was submitted by a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, who reports that while conducting surficial geologic mapping studies in the Copper River area in the early 1960's, he and his field party assigned informal names to various lakes and other geographic

features. Although the names were reportedly submitted to the local and regional USGS topographic mapping offices, they were never forwarded to the Board on Geographic Names for official consideration. The proponent indicates, “Despite the 40-year span of time, I would still like to see the names recorded and officially adopted where appropriate.” The name Dragon Lake would apply to a 1.6 km (0.9 mi) long, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide lake that lies within the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, in the vicinity of the confluence of the Chitina River and the Kuskulana River.

Elliott Lake: lake, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SW of the mouth of Elliott Creek; named in association with nearby Elliott Creek; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 2&3,T3S,R6E,Copper River Mer; 61°38’08”N, 144°17’04”W; USGS map – Valdez C-1 1:63,360.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6836588&e=643903&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geologic field reports

Map: USGS Valdez B-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Elliott Lake (geologic field reports)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Elliott Lake for a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide lake located in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SW of the mouth of Elliott Creek. The proponent reports the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960’s. According to The Dictionary of Alaska (USGS, 1967), the name Elliott Creek was given to the stream in 1899 by Messrs. Elliott and Hubbard from Copper Creek”.

Fish Lake: lake, 1.6 km (1 mi) by 0.3 km (0.2 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 6.4 km (4 mi) SSE of the junction of Strelna Creek and Kuskulana River; the shape of the lake resembles a fish; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 17&18,T5S,R8E,Copper River Mer; 61°26’04”N, 144°01’12”W; USGS map – Valdez B-1 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6814807&e=658934&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geologic field reports

Map: USGS Valdez B-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Fish Lake (geologic field reports)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist, and would make official the name Fish Lake for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide lake located within Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, in the vicinity of the confluence of the Chitina River and the Kuskulana River. The proponent suggests the shape of the lake resembles a fish.

Iron Mountain Lake: lake, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.3 km (0.2 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 8 km (5 mi) N of the community of Strelna, 4.8 km (3 mi) SW of Iron Mountain; named in

association with nearby Iron Mountain; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 26, T3S,R7E,Copper River Mer; 61°34'59"N, 144°05'34"W; USGS map – Valdez C-1 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6831166.00099604&e=654305.000280309&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geologic field reports

Map: USGS Valdez B-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Iron Mountain Lake (geologic field reports)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Iron Mountain Lake for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide lake located 4.8 km (3 mi) southwest of Iron Mountain. The proponent reports the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960's.

Jimmy Doolittle, Mount: summit, elevation 2,298 m (7,538 ft); in Chugach National Forest, in the Chugach Mountains, 12 km (8 mi) N of Chugach Peak, 54 km (33 mi) NNE of the City of Cordova; named for U.S. Air Force Brigadier General and aviation pioneer James A. "Jimmy" Doolittle (1896-1993); Valdez-Cordova Census Area; Sec 33, T10S,R1E,Copper River Mer; 60°57'24"N, 145°14'59"W; USGS map – Cordova D-4 1:63,360. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=60&latm=57&lats=24&lond=145&lonm=14&lons=59&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cordova D-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Sue Cogswell; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed for a 2,298 m (7,538 ft) high summit in Chugach National Forest, in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, approximately 54 km (33 mi) northeast of the City of Cordova. It was submitted by the Executive Director of the Prince William Sound Economic Development District, which wishes to honor the noted aviation pioneer Brigadier General James A. "Jimmy" Doolittle (1896-1993), who lived in Nome from 1903 to 1911. He also attended college in Seward and returned to Alaska as an adult to hunt and fish. During World War I, he served in the Army Signal Corps and as a flying instructor. After the war, he received degrees and a doctorate in aeronautical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and went on to establish a career in flight experimentation and engineering.

Throughout his military career, Gen. Doolittle established air speed records, and in 1942 during World War II, he led the first aerial attack on Tokyo. During World War II, he also commanded the Eighth Air Force in Europe, and from January 1944 to September 1945, led the strategic bombing of Germany. Following the end of the war, Gen. Doolittle reverted to inactive military reserve status and later became vice president and director at Shell Oil. In 1951, he was appointed special assistant to the US Air Force chief of staff, serving as a civilian in scientific matters for the Air Force's ballistic missile and space programs. He also served as chairman of the board of Space Technology Laboratories and was the first president of The Air Force Association. The March 2003 edition of *Air and Space Magazine* listed its "10 Greatest Pilots" of the first century of flight, ranking Gen. Doolittle in first place. In 1942 he received the Congressional Medal of Honor, and in 1989 the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

The proponent of the name Mount Jimmy Doolittle reports that the Doolittle family still visits Alaska every year and that they were very involved in recent efforts by the Prince William Sound Economic Development District to preserve the general's boyhood home. The City Council of the City of Cordova passed a resolution in support of the proposal, recognizing Gen. Doolittle's "many innovations and improvements to aviation technology and safety". In 2003, the U.S. Board approved a proposal to name a group of summits in Antarctica for Gen. Doolittle, who had visited Murdo Station in 1962. The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) lists 56 geographic features throughout the U.S. named "Doolittle". With the exception of the Jimmy Doolittle Air and Space Museum at Travis Air Force Base in California, it is not known which if any of these features might be named for General Doolittle. None of these features are located in Alaska.

The USDA Forest Service has recommended disapproval of the proposal, stating "the proposal lacks merit". The Regional Forester cites the lack of any direct association between General Doolittle and the summit in question, and also suggests that another feature closer to his boyhood home might be more suitable. The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, has concurred with the recommendation of the Forest Service, adding also that "the mountain to be named [was not] prominent enough for a man of Doolittle's stature." The proponent responded to these claims with the assertion that Doolittle spent many summers as a teen in the Seward area and also that the summit that was selected is in the vicinity of Mount Billy Mitchell (BGN 1968), another prominent American aviator. The family of General Doolittle has also expressed "enthusiastic support" for the proposal and prefers that the summit in the Seward area be chosen for the name.

Mile 138 Lake: lake, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 1.6 km (1 mi) N of the Chitina River, 10 km (6 mi) W of the community of Strelina; the name refers to the lake's proximity to Railroad Milepost 138; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 13,T4S,R6E, Copper River Mer; 61°31'32"N, 144°14'36"W; USGS map – Valdez C-1 1:63,360. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6824231.00090653&e=646596.000193312&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name used locally

Map: USGS Valdez C-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mile 138 Lake (geologists and local resident)

Published Usage: Mile 138 Lake (geological field notes, 1960)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mile 138 Lake for a small lake located within the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, just north of the Chitina River. The lake, which is approximately 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long and 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide, lies outside the boundary of the National Park's wilderness area. The proponent, a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, reports that in 1960, while conducting geologic work in the area, he heard local railroad construction workers refer to the lake as Mile 138 Lake because of its proximity to the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad Milepost 138. The proponent provided with his application a photocopy of his 1960 field notes, which included several sketches and hand-annotated references to "Mile 138 Lake". The present-day Chitina-McCarthy Road now follows the abandoned railroad line.

Monotis Creek: stream, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long; in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve/Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness, heads just NE of the N end of Chitistone Mountain, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NNW of the head of Grotto Creek at 61°29'51"N, 142°28'40"W, flows NW to enter the Nizina River, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) SE of Nizina Mountain; named for the existence of fossil shells of the pelecypod *Monotis* along the stream; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 4,3,2,11&12,T4S,R16E and Sec 34, T3S,R16E and Sec 7,T4S,R17E, Copper River Mer; 61°33'25"N, 142°30'23"W; USGS map – McCarthy C-5 1:63,360 (mouth of feature).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=7&n=6825760.0005874&e=419959.999997189&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name found in a scientific report
 Map: USGS McCarthy C-5 1:63,360 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO
 Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve/Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Monotis Creek (USGS geologists)
 Published Usage: Monotis Creek (USGS Professional Paper 2151, 1997)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a geologist at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, to make official the name Monotis Creek for a 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long tributary of the Nizina River. The stream lies within the Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness, which is part of the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent reports that the name Monotis Creek was first applied to the stream in 1962 by USGS geologist N.J. Silberling and that it was published in USGS Bulletin 2151 (“The Late Triassic Bivalve *Monotis* in Accreted Terranes of Alaska”), published in 1997. The name refers to the existence along the stream of fossil shells of the pelecypod *Monotis*. There is another stream in Alaska named Monotis Creek; it lies on the North Slope of Alaska, approximately 900 km (560 mi) to the north-northwest of the stream in question.

Rickey Creek: stream, 17 km (10.5 mi) long; in Wrangell Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, heads 1 mi SE of Iron Mountain at 61°36’55”N, 144°00’49”W, flows SW then S then NW to enter Iron Creek 0.5 mi upstream of its junction with the Kotsina River; named for Kenneth Rickey (1901-1985), prospector, geologist, and long-time area resident; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 19,20,29-27,34-36,25&24,T3S,R7E and Secs 19-17&8,T3S,R8E, Copper River Mer; 61°35’39”N, 144°12’06”W; USGS map - Valdez C-1 1:63,360 quad.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6832168.0009109&e=648484.000214589&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Valdez C-1 1:63,360
 Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO
 Administrative area: Wrangell Saint Elias National Park and Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed for a 17 km (10.5 mi) long tributary of Iron Creek in Wrangell Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. The name Rickey Creek would honor Kenneth Rickey (1901-1985), who is described by the proponent as “a prospector, amateur geologist, railway worker, road maintenance-grader operator, airfield constructor, and long-time resident of [the nearby communities of] Strelna and Chitina”. Mr. Rickey’s cabin stood approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) north of Strelna and 3.2 km (2 mi) south of the stream that is now proposed to be named in his honor. The proponent is a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver, who has been conducting studies of the Copper River area since the early 1960’s.

September, Lake: lake, elevation (525 ft), 52 acres; located along Trapper Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) N of Scotty Lake, 13 km (8 mi) NW of Talkeetna; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 2,T26N,R6W,Seward Mer; 62°22’15”N, 150°19’32”W; USGS map – Talkeetna B-1.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=62.37083333333333&lon=-150.32555555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Talkeetna B-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Mark Major; Chugiak, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lake September (local residents, home owners association)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, on behalf of the president of the Trapper Creek Glen Subdivision Home Owners Association. The proponent reports that the 52-acre lake has been known by residents of the community as Lake September since 1979, but neither he nor the State Names Authority were able to determine why that name was given to the feature. A subdivision plat refers to it as “Un-named lake (Lake September – local name)”. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough passed a resolution in support of the name, but no response was received from the following organizations that were contacted by the Historical Commission: the Mat-Su/Copper Basin Area Office, the Trapper Creek Historical Society, and the Talkeetna Chamber of Commerce. The following native groups were also contacted: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; the Trapper Creek Community Council; and the Talkeetna Community Council, but again, no response was received. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of the proposal. There are three other features in Alaska known to be named “September”; two are streams, while the other, also named Lake September, is located in the Dillingham Census Area, 345 km (214 mi) northeast of the lake in question.

Sleeping Lake: lake, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) by 0.8 km (0.5 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) S of the Kotsina River; so named because the shape of the lake resembles a recumbent figure; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 7,8,17&18, T4S,R7E and Sec 12,T4S,R6E,Copper River Mer; 61°32'04"N, 144°13'03"W; USGS map – Valdez C-1 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6825473&e=647924&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG50>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geologic field reports

Map: USGS Valdez C-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sleeping Lake (geologic field reports)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Sleeping Lake for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) wide lake located in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent reports the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960's, and that the name is appropriate because the shape of the lake resembles a recumbent figure.

South Lake: lake, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) by 0.6 km (0.4 mi); located 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Strelna Lake; so named because the lake lies south of Strelna Lake; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 27-29, T4S,R7E,Copper River Mer; 61°29'31"N, 144°09'02"W; USGS map – Valdez B-1 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6820898&e=651690&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG50>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geologic field reports

Map: USGS Valdez B-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Fish Lake (geologic field reports)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name South Lake for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) wide lake located in the vicinity of the confluence of the Chitina River and the Kuskulana River. The proponent suggests the lake was so named because it lies immediately to the south of Strelna Lake.

Willow Lake: lake, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 8 km (5 mi) NW of Hubbard Peak; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 32&33, T1S,R6E,Copper River Mer; 61°44'27"N, 144°20'46"W; USGS map – Valdez C-1 1:63,360.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6848170.00082477&e=640157.000147729&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geologic field reports

Map: USGS Valdez C-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Willow Lake (geologic field reports)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Willow Lake for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide lake located in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent reports the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960's.

ARIZONA

Sammie Rock: pillar, 46 m (150 ft) high; in Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, along the E shore of the Colorado River, 8 km (5 mi) north of Imperial Dam, 33 km (21 mi) NNE of Yuma; named for a family's dog; Yuma County, Arizona; Sec 31,T5N,R21W, Gila and Salt River Mer; 32°56'58"N, 114°28'05"W; USGS map - Imperial Reservoir 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.94944444444444&lon=-114.468055555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Imperial Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Munson; Tucson, AZ

Administrative area: Imperial National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sammie Rock (proponent and family)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Tucson, to name an unnamed pillar located along the Colorado River, Sammie Rock. The feature lies in Yuma County, 33 km (21 mi) north-northeast of the city of Yuma, 8 km (5 mi) north of Imperial Dam, and within the Imperial National

Wildlife Refuge. The proponent reports that he and his family have been vacationing for many years along the lower Colorado River, and several years ago, they purchased a house there. For ten years, the family owned a golden retriever named “Sammie”, who liked to play on the sandbars along the river. Following her death in 2000, the family noticed that the rock formation that overlooked the sandbars resembled the shape of a dog and they and their friends began referring to it as “Sammie Rock”. There are no other geographic features in Arizona that are known to be named “Sammie”.

CALIFORNIA

Blue Turn: ridge, elevation 477 m (1,565 ft), 6.4 km (4 mi) long; extends E from Santa Rita Peak to the NW edge of Wright Mountain, approximately 87 km (54 mi) SW of Fresno; the name is descriptive of the pale blue color of the soil and serpentine rocks along the ridge; Fresno County and San Benito County, California; Secs 24&25,T18S,R12E and Secs 26-30,33&34, T18S,R13E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°20’48”N, 120°36’02”W; USGS map – Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.34667&lon=-120.60056>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Blue Turn (local residents)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of 14 submitted by a resident of Santa Cruz to make official names or to modify existing names and applications for various geographic features located throughout southwestern Fresno County in the area of Joaquin Ridge. The proponent reports that he has been conducting extensive historical research in the area and has discovered that many of these historical names are in local use but not widely known or published. An additional three names were submitted, but these refer to mines, which are considered administrative and therefore not under the Board’s purview.

Chilano Camp: locale; located 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NE of Idria Peak, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of the community of Idria; the name refers to the Chilean families that once lived there; Fresno County, California; Sec 32,T17S,R12E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°24’16”N, 120°40’31”W; USGS map – Idria 1:24,000; Not: Mexican Flat.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=36&latm=24&latl=16&lond=-120&lonm=40&lons=31&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chilano Camp (local residents), Mexican Flat (local residents)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Chilano Camp for a locale in Fresno County, 1.6 km (1 mi) south of the community of Idria. The proponent reports that the name has been used locally for over 100 years “because a group of Chilean families lived there in the late 1800’s. They came here

from the Almaden mine and were primarily employed as wood cutters for the New Idria mine and other mines in the area.” He also reports that the feature is sometimes, erroneously, referred to as Mexican Flat.

Chimney Canyon: valley, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads at 36°13’58”N, 120°31’50”W, flows S to join the valley through which flows Los Gatos Creek, named for a stone chimney that once stood at the mouth of the valley; Fresno County, California; Sec 1,T20S,R13E and Sec 36,T19S,R13E, Mount Diablo Mer; 36°13’34”N, 120°31’48”W; USGS map – Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4011857&e=721987&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chimney Canyon (local residents)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Chimney Canyon for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long valley that trends in a southerly direction towards the valley through which flows Los Gatos Creek. The proponent reports that the valley has been known by locals as Chimney Canyon for approximately 100 years, because of an old stone chimney that one stood at the mouth of the valley. The chimney was all that remained of the home of Mariano and Francisca Para, whose home was built in 1884 but which was destroyed by fire several years later. The chimney stood until the 1970’s when it was dismantled.

Dutch Oven: flat, 40 acres; located along Los Gatos Creek, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of Indian Springs, near the mouth of Nunez Canyon; named for a large abode dutch oven that was once located in the area; Fresno County, California; Sec 5,T20S,R14E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°13’06”N, 120°27’59”W; USGS map – Alcade Hills 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=36&latm=13&lats=06&lond=-120&lonm=27&lons=59&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alcade Hills 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dutch Oven (local residents)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Dutch Oven for a small flat located along Los Gatos Creek, near the mouth of Nunez Canyon. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use for over 100 years, because of a large adobe dutch oven that was once located there. According to a local rancher who has lived in the area for 60 years, “This is the place where the local sheepherders brought their sheep each year for shearing. The shearing was done by Chinese workers who came from San Francisco. The dutch oven was used for cooking very large meals. The Basque women would cook one very large meal each day in the oven which fed everybody for the entire day.”

Grab Ass Canyon: valley; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads on the SE slope of Juniper Ridge at 36°10’55”N, 120°32’53”W, trends SW to join Hot Springs Canyon 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Kreyenhegen Peak; the name refers to the difficulty in getting a buck out of the valley; Fresno County, California; Secs

27,22,23&14,T20S,R13E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°10'00"N, 120°33'47"W; USGS map – Sherman Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4005183.07057851%20&e=719099.671741933&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize correct historical usage

Map: USGS Sherman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Grabast Canyon (ID 06047467/FID 242874)

Local Usage: Grab Ass Canyon (local residents)

Published Usage: Grabast Canyon (USGS 1969, 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Grabast Canyon, a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long valley in Fresno County, to Grab Ass Canyon. Although the name Grabast Canyon has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1969, the proponent reports that that is a misspelling. He states the valley was “named “Grab Ass” Canyon by E.L. Xavier sometime in the 1950s because of the difficulty he had getting out of the canyon while removing a buck he had hunted in the canyon. The canyon is particularly difficult to negotiate”. The proponent provided the names of four longtime residents, including two ranchers and a historian, who confirmed local usage of the name Grab Ass Canyon.

Indian Flat; flat; 40 acres; located along Los Gatos Creek, at the mouth of Nunez Canyon, just S of Indian Springs; the name refers to the abundant evidence of past Native American habitation; Fresno County, California; Sec 4,T20S,R14E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°12'52"N, 120°27'22"W; USGS map – Alcalde Hills 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=36&latm=12&lats=52&lond=-120&lonm=27&lons=22&datum=NAD83&u=>

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Alcalde Hills 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Indian Flat (local residents)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Indian Flat for an area located along Los Gatos Creek in Fresno County. The proponent reports that the feature has been known as Indian Flat for at least 100 years because of the abundant evidence of past Native American habitation there.

Lewis Canyon; valley; 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; heads at the SE edge of Adobe Flat at 36°15'10"N, 120°35'10"W, trends SE to join Los Gatos Creek; named for William Gordon Lewis who homesteaded there in 1929; Fresno County, California; Secs 34,27,28&20,T19S,R13E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°14'05"N, 120°33'19"W; USGS map – Sherman Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.234722222222&lon=-120.555277777778&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Sherman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Lewis Canyon (local residents)
Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lewis Canyon for a 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long valley in Fresno County. The proponent reports that the feature has been known as Lewis Canyon for approximately 70 years, ever since William Gordon Lewis homesteaded there in 1929.

Mexican Lake; lake; 1 acre; located 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SE of Santa Rita Peak; Fresno County, California; Sec 29,T18S,R13E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°19'51"N, 120°34'32"W; USGS map – Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000; Not: Spanish Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4023383.99978737%20&e=717611.000073711&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Spanish Lake (ID 06058807/FID 249788)

Local Usage: Mexican Lake (local residents)

Published Usage: Spanish Lake (USGS 1956,1969/84, 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Spanish Lake in Fresno County to Mexican Lake. Although the name Spanish Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1956, the proponent reports that “the historically acceptable name” that has been in local use for approximately 100 years is Mexican Lake. He describes the feature as a natural rain-fed depression that retains water throughout the year. It lies approximately 2.6 km (1.6 mi) west-southwest of Del Mexico Mine.

Nehi Canyon; valley; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads on Joaquin Ridge 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of Joaquin Spring at 36°17'28"N, 120°28'58"W, trends to the S and SW to enter Diaz Canyon; the name refers to a Nehi soda bottle found there; Fresno County, California; Secs 7,8,5,4,T19S,R14E and Secs 33&32,T18S,R14E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°17'28"N, 120°29'02"W; USGS map – Joaquin Rocks 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4019179&e=725964&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the correct historical usage

Map: USGS Joaquin Rocks 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ne Hi Canyon (ID 06053223/FID 246446)

Local Usage: Nehi Canyon (local residents)

Published Usage: Ne Hi Canyon (USGS 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Ne Hi Canyon, a 4.8 km (3 mi) long valley in Fresno County, to Nehi Canyon. Although the name Ne Hi Canyon has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1969, the proponent reports that the correct form of the name should be Nehi Canyon. He states that according to a longtime resident of the area, two ranchers were

gathering cattle in the canyon on a hot day when they discovered a bottle of Orange Nehi soda on the ground, which they shared.

Reunion Peak: summit, elevation 2,857 m (9,374 ft); in Eldorado National Forest and Toiyabe National Forest, 1 km (0.6 mi) NW of Lost Lakes, 5 km (3 mi) W of Markleeville Peak; named for a family reunion that takes place there; Alpine County, California; Sec 1, T9N,R18W, Mount Diablo Mer; 38°39'18"N, 119°57'20"W; USGS map – Carson Pass 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.655&lon=-119.955555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Carson Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: John L. Scott; Vista, CA

Administrative area: Eldorado National Forest/Toiyabe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Reunion Peak to an unnamed summit in Alpine County, was submitted by a resident of Vista. The summit has an elevation of 2,857 m (9,374 ft), and lies along the boundary between the Eldorado National Forest and the Toiyabe National Forest, just outside the Mokelumne Wilderness. The proponent reports that he and his wife first camped and hiked on the summit many years ago, and now that they have teenage children, they intend to revisit the area so the children can “experience the beauty and peace that we found”. He is suggesting the name Reunion Peak “because that’s what it represents to us.” There are no other geographic features in California known to be named “Reunion”.

Roberts Canyon; valley; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) E of Center Peak at 36°12'08"N, 120°36'37"W, trends NW then NE to join Bear Canyon; named for Rose Mellinger Roberts who built a cabin in the valley in 1908; Fresno County, California; Secs 6&7,T20S,R13E and Secs 1&12,T20S,R12E, Mount Diablo Mer; 36°13'22"N, 120°36'53"W; USGS map – Sherman Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4011302&e=714402&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize correct historical usage

Map: USGS Sherman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Robbers Canyon (ID 06056255/FID 248260)

Local Usage: Roberts Canyon (local residents)

Published Usage: Robbers Canyon (USGS 1969, 1987), Roberts Canyon (USGS 1956)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Robbers Canyon, a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long valley in Fresno County, to Roberts Canyon. Although the name Robbers Canyon appeared on the 1969 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, an earlier USGS map published in 1956 applied the name Roberts Canyon. The proponent believes the name should be Roberts Canyon, because according to land records, Rose Mellinger Roberts built a cabin there in 1908. A local rancher and historian has confirmed local usage of the name Roberts Canyon.

Rock House Spring; spring; located along Los Gatos Creek, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of the mouth of Mud Run; named for a rock house that once stood nearby; Fresno County, California; Sec 31,T19S,R14E, Mount Diablo Mer; 36°13'38"N, 120°30'32"W; USGS map – Sherman Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.227222222222&lon=-120.508888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sherman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Rock House Spring (local residents)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Rock House Spring for a spring located along Los Gatos Creek. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately 150 years, because of a rock house that existed there before 1850. The owners of the ranch on which the spring is located have confirmed long-time usage of the name.

Skelton Spring; spring; located along Studhorse Canyon, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Stove Spring; named for Harmon S. Skelton who homesteaded there in the 1920's; Fresno County, California; Sec 11,T20S,R13E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°12'21"N, 120°32'18"W; USGS map – Sherman Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=36&latm=12&lats=21&lond=-120&lonm=32&lons=18&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historical usage

Map: USGS Sherman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Skeleton Spring (ID 06058340/FID 249537)

Local Usage: Skelton Spring (local residents)

Published Usage: Skeleton Spring (USGS 1969, 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Skeleton Spring in Fresno County to Skelton Spring. Although the name Skeleton Spring has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1969, the proponent reports that the correct name should be Skelton Spring because Harmon S. Skelton homesteaded there in the 1920's.

Twentyfive Spring; spring; located 2.4 km (1.5 mi) E of Wright Mountain; named for the section in which it is located; Fresno County, California; Sec 25,T18S,13E, Mount Diablo Mer; 36°19'45"N, 120°30'23"W; USGS map – Santa Rita Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4023359.99973027&e=723814.000089673&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Joaquin Rocks 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Twentyfive Spring (ID 06060457 /FID 250734)

Local Usage: Twentyfive Spring (local residents)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the application of the name Twentyfive Spring. Although the name appears already on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, the proponent

reports that it is in the wrong location. The 1956 and 1969 USGS topographic maps both apply the name to a feature in Section 30, but the proponent's research suggests the feature was named because of its location in Section 25 and so it should be moved 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further to the west. He also suggests the proposed location is the head of Twentyfive Canyon, hence the name, but according to GNIS and USGS maps, the head of Twentyfive Canyon is at the present location of Twentyfive Spring. In the 1890's and early 1900's, the spring provided water to a cabin that once stood nearby, but since then the spring has been abandoned to nature.

Zalba Spring; spring; located just W of the head of Twentyfive Canyon at the W end of Joaquin Ridge; named for Francisco Zalba who homesteaded in the area in 1897; Fresno County, California; Sec 30,T18S,13E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°19'38"N, 120°29'41"W; USGS map – Joaquin Rocks 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4023156&e=724875&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Joaquin Rocks 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Iddings; Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Twentyfive Spring (ID 06060457/FID 250734)

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: Twentyfive Spring (USGS 1956, 1969, 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed spring in Fresno County, Zalba Spring. Although the feature is shown on current U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps as Twentyfive Spring, the proponent reports that the latter name should apply to another spring in nearby Section 25 and he has initiated a proposal to correct that application. He suggests the name Zalba Spring should be applied to the spring in Section 30 in honor of Francisco Zalba, a shepherd who obtained a land patent and built a cabin there in 1897.

COLORADO

American Peak; summit, elevation 4,208 m (13,806 ft); in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management; located in the San Juan Mountains, 1.6 km (1 mi) SSW of Handies Peak, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Jones Mountain, overlooking American Basin; the name recognizes the American spirit and heritage, as well as the summit's proximity to American Basin; Hinsdale County, Colorado; T43N,R6W, New Mexico Principal Mer; 37°53'59"N, 107°30'46"W; USGS map – Handies Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4197656&e=279065&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name used informally

Map: USGS Handies Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim Flannery; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: American Peak (local mountaineering community)

Published Usage: American Peak (Los Alamos Mountaineers website, 2001; Fourteener World trip report, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a resident of Littleton, is to make official the name American Peak for a 4,208 m (13,806 ft) high summit located in western Hinsdale County. The

proponent reports that the local mountaineering community has used the name for several years, primarily because the summit overlooks a basin named American Basin. The name was mentioned at several websites dedicated to Colorado mountain climbing, including one that listed “American Peak” as the 102nd highest summit in Colorado. Another feature, named American Lake, lies 13 km (8 mi) to the north-northwest. The proponent also suggests the name is suitable because it would “honor the heritage and spirit of the North American continent”. He further believes the name “can be looked upon by Native Americans and immigrants as a point of unity within this fine land where the purple mountain majesties reign.” According to the Geographic Names Information System, there are 42 geographic features in Colorado named “American”, although of these, 28 are mines. Only one summit in the State is named “American”; American Flag Mountain is located in Gunnison County, approximately 134 km (83 mi) to the north-northeast of the summit in Hinsdale County. Nationwide, there are 14 summits named “American”, although only one, in Arizona, is named specifically American Peak.

Mountain Morning Ridge: ridge, elevation 4,228 m (13,870 ft), 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in San Isabel National Forest, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) NE of Grizzly Mountain, 6.3 km (3.9 mi) S of Alpine Lake; descriptive name; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec 23,T51N,R6E,New Mexico Principal Mer; 38°39’19”N, 106°17’01”W; USGS map – Saint Elmo 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4279318.00010459&e=388305.999999077&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Saint Elmo 1:24,000
 Proponent: Lowell Forbes; Arvada, CO
 Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Mountain Morning Ridge to an unnamed 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long ridge in the San Isabel National Forest in Chaffee County. The proponent, a resident of Arvada, suggests that the proposed name is appropriate as the ridge is a prominent feature with “a dramatic east face that drops more than 1,000 feet.” The Board has received and docketed (Docket 384) a separate proposal to name the highest point on this ridge Cronin Peak, in honor of Mary Cronin, the first woman and the fourth person to climb all the 14,000-foot peaks in Colorado. There are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named “Mountain Morning”. The Colorado Mountain Club has expressed support for the proposal to name the feature Mountain Morning Ridge.

IDAHO

Blackmon Peak: summit, elevation 3,142 m (10,307 ft); in Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area, in the White Cloud Peaks, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of Fourth of July Lake, 13 km (8 mi) E of the Sawtooth Valley; named for George Blackmon (b.1854), freed slave and mining pioneer; Custer County, Idaho; Secs 1&2,T8N,R15E and Sec 36,T9N,R15E,Boise Mer; 44°03’31”N, 114°39’08”W; USGS map – Washington Peak 1:24,000; Not: Blackman Peak, Blackman’s Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.05861&lon=-114.65139>

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name
 Map: USGS Washington Peak 1:24,000
 Proponent: Anthony Davidson; Washington, DC
 Administrative area: Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Blackman Peak (ID 16002170/FID 377808)

Local Usage: Blackman Peak (area residents)

Published Usage: Blackman Peak (USGS 1919,1922,1946,1957/64,1964,1982; USFS 1960,1986; Custer County highway map, 1953,1973; *Idaho Place Names*, Boone, 1988; *Idaho Encyclopedia*, 1938; Idaho Black History Museum website; IdahoSummits.com; Boulder White Clouds Council website; AmericasRoof.com), Blackman's Peak (VineyardBoise.org)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Washington, D.C., to change officially the spelling of the name of Blackman Peak in Custer County to Blackmon Peak. The summit has an elevation of 3,142 m (10,307 ft), and lies on the boundary between Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The proponent reports that while conducting a research project, he learned that Blackman Peak was named for George Blackmon (b.1854), a freed slave who came to Idaho around 1879 where he established quartz mining claims in the White Cloud Mountains. The proponent further reports that he has photographs and a letter in which the surname was spelled Blackmon, and he claims that spelling appears also in numerous mining claims.

The name Blackman Peak has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1919 and is also shown on USDA Forest Service maps of the area and on the official Custer County highway map. Lalia Boone, in her 1988 volume *Idaho Place Names, A Geographical Dictionary*, states, "Blackman Peak [was] named for George Washington Blackman, a black who mined in the area for many years. He began prospecting in Blackman Basin (actually Washington Basin) in 1879 and also worked many claims along Fourth of July Creek. All who knew him respected him and knew his cabin as a welcome stopping place." Several websites dedicated to the mountains of Idaho and/or the history of blacks in of Idaho refer to Blackman Peak and many confirm that the summit was named for George Washington Blackman, "a freed slave and early day miner in the White Cloud Peaks". There are six geographic features in the vicinity of Blackman Peak named "Washington"; Ms. Boone [*ibid.*] speculates these were also named for George Washington Blackman, "as he was an important and popular person in this area."

Disappointment Pass: gap, elevation 2,247 m (7,373 ft); located in Salmon National Forest and Beaverhead National Forest, along the Continental Divide, in the Bitterroot Range, 19 km (10 mi) E of Tendoy, 69 km (43 mi) WSW of Dillon; the name recognizes the disappointment experienced by Lewis and Clark when they crossed the gap in August 1805; Lemhi County, Idaho and Beaverhead County, Montana; Secs 13&14,T19N,R25E, Boise Mer and Sec 9,T10S,R15W, Principal Meridian; 44°58'27"N, 113°26'39"W; USGS map – Lemhi Pass 1:24,000; Not: Lemhi Pass, Lewis and Clark Pass, Middle Pass.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4982984.63439685%20&e=307203.318462955&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to remove an "overused" name and to recognize the historical significance of the feature

Map: USGS Lemhi Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: W.H. Valentine; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Salmon National Forest and Beaverhead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Lemhi Pass (BGN 1968)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lemhi Pass (ID 16012512/FID 384568)

Local Usage: Lemhi Pass (area residents; historical organizations)

Published Usage: Lemhi Pass (USGS 1965/68,1966,1980,1988; USFS 1962,1965,1979,1981; *Forest Atlas of 1909*; *Forest Map of 1913*; General Land Office, 1888; Army Map Service, 1963; National Historic Landmark, 1960; Idaho State Highway map 1967, 1994; Montana State Highway map, 1995; Montana Railroad map, 1937/48; Lemhi County highway map, 1966; Beaverhead County highway map, 1958; Montana Writers'

Guide, 1939; *The Montana Frontier*, 1942; Century Atlas, 1898; *Names on the Face of Montana*, 1992), Lewis and Clark Pass (Lewis and Clark Trail map, 1905; gas company maps, 1960's)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Lemhi Pass to Disappointment Pass. The gap lies along the Continental Divide on the boundary between Lemhi County, Idaho and Beaverhead County, Montana, and also on the boundary between the Salmon National Forest and the Beaverhead National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Boise, suggests that the name "Lemhi" is "overused" in the area and that the name is not historically accurate nor significant because it is not, as is often presumed, a word of Native American origin. The original Fort Limhi was founded in 1855 by Mormon missionaries and was named for King Limhi in the Book of Mormon.

The proponent suggests the gap should be renamed Disappointment Pass, because it was at this location that Meriwether Lewis, trying to cross the Rocky Mountains on August 12, 1805, first realized that the Pacific Ocean was not just beyond this mountain range as he and William Clark had anticipated. According to the Beaverhead National Forest website, "It was a point of hopeful anticipation, as the "Corps of Discovery" looked forward to meeting the Shoshone and trading for horses to continue their journey, and a point of disappointment as it became obvious that a navigable waterway to the West Coast would not be found among these rugged mountains."

According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), there are 17 geographic features in Idaho named "Lemhi", including a county, a community, a mountain range, and two gaps. The name Lemhi Pass has appeared on maps for at least 100 years, and is cited in numerous documents referring to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1960, the gap was designated a National Historic Landmark.

In 1968, the Board considered a proposal by the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission to rename the gap Lewis and Clark Pass, but this proposal was rejected, citing overwhelming local and historical usage of the existing name. The Trail Commission cited the following excerpt from Marshall Sprague's 1964 volume, "The Great Gates: The Story of the Rocky Mountain Passes" as supporting evidence for the change: "It was called Middle Pass in [the] 1850's and it is marked Lewis and Clark Pass on some gas company maps today." They also claimed that it is the only gap along the Continental Divide that was crossed by both Lewis and Clark.

There are currently three geographic features in Idaho named "Disappointment": a bar, a lake, and a stream; and two in Montana: a lake and a stream. Cape Disappointment (BGN 1891) in the State of Washington was named in 1788 by Captain John Meares as a result of his failure in locating the mouth of the Columbia River.

KANSAS

Burroughs Creek: stream, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads in the City of Lawrence at 38°56'54"N, 95°13'56"W, flows NNE then E to enter the Kansas River just E of the Lawrence corporate boundary; named for William S. Burroughs (1914-1997), "Beat Generation" author and former resident of Lawrence; Douglas County, Kansas; Secs 33,32&31,T12S,R20E and Sec 6,T13S,R20E, Sixth Principal Mer; 38°57'53"N, 95°11'49"W; USGS map – Lawrence East 1:24,000; Not: Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Tributary, ATSF Ditch.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4315155.44538192%20&e=309640.627787384&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration
 Map: USGS Lawrence East 1:24,000
 Proponent: Mike Wildgen; Lawrence, KS
 Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Tributary (FID 2025955)

Local Usage: Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Tributary (local residents)

Published Usage: Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Tributary (FEMA Floodplain Insurance Map, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Tributary, a tributary of the Kansas River in the City of Lawrence, to Burroughs Creek. The proposal was submitted by the Lawrence City Manager and would honor William S. Burroughs (1914-1997), the controversial “Beat Generation” author. Burroughs became known in the literary world in 1959 following the publication of his novel entitled *Naked Lunch*. A native of St. Louis, Burroughs lived in various cities in the U.S. as well as in Mexico and Tangiers before settling in Lawrence in 1982. For the last 15 years of his life, Burroughs lived in a house located near the head of the stream. During this period, he completed three more novels and other works in film, audio performance, and the stage, and he also took up painting.

The current name, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Tributary, is known by several local residents and appeared on a floodplain insurance map published in 2001 by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Lawrence City Commission passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Burroughs Creek, and the City’s Parks and Recreation Department also endorses the name, as do the Mayor of Lawrence and the Brook Creek Neighborhood Association. The proponent included with his application a letter of support from James Grauerholz, who was Burroughs’ companion and manager for the last 20 years of the author’s life and who is now the executor of Burroughs’ estate. Burroughs’ home has been submitted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The City’s Parks and Recreation Department is initiating efforts to designate a portion of the trail that runs alongside the stream as a recreational path to be named the Burroughs Creek Trail. The Douglas County Commission has indicated it will not take a position on the proposal. Several e-mail messages have been submitted to the Board, both in support and opposed to the name change. The Kansas State Names Authority has also indicated it does not wish to provide a recommendation on the proposal.

MAINE

Keyes Pond: lake, 192 acres; located in the Town of Sweden, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of the community of Sweden, 1 km (0.6 mi) SE of Clough Hill; named for Solomon Keyes, an early settler in the area; Oxford County, Maine; 44°08’40”N, 70°49’16”W; USGS map – North Waterford 1:24,000; Not: Keys Pond.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.14444444444444&lon=70.82111111111111&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize the name in local use

Map: USGS North Waterford 1:24,000

Proponent: Jane A. Gibbons; Sweden, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None....

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Keyes Pond (ID 23008915/FID 581077)

Local Usage: Keyes Pond (Keyes Pond Environmental Protection Association; Camp Tapawingo; area residents)

Published Usage: Keyes Pond (Maine Department of Human Services; Maine Congress of Lake Associations website; Town maps, 1858, 1887; Land Rights map, 1800; Gazetteer of Maine, 1886; Sebago Lake Association website; Camp Tapawingo website; Chalmers Realty website), Keys Pond (USGS 1909, 1911/47, 1986, 1989; U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; Maine Department of Environmental

Protection, 1996; Dictionary of Maine Place Names, 1970; DeLorme Atlas of Maine, 1985; Length and Breadth of Maine; fishing website)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the spelling of the name of Keys Pond, located in the Town of Sweden in Oxford County, to Keyes Pond. Although the name Keys Pond has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1909, the proponent reports that the spelling in local use has always been “Keyes”. In addition to being used by the Keyes Pond Environmental Protection Association, the proposed name appears at the websites of the Maine Department of Human Services, the Maine Congress of Lake Associations, the Sebago Lake Association, and a local realty company. Also, Camp Tapawingo, a summer camp for girls, is described as being “on the shores of Keyes Pond”. The 1886 Gazetteer of Maine lists the feature as Keyes Pond.

A professor of history at Brandeis University, who was also the founder of the Sweden Historical Society and who supports the proposed spelling change, provided some additional information on the honoree: “Solomon Keyes was a member of the 1725 Lovewell Expedition (hunting Indian scalps), and escaped a failed encounter by swimming across the pond which now bears his name.” A further search of the web indicated that the current name Keys Pond is used by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (1996) and also appears at a website dedicated to bass fishing in Maine. The latter name also appeared on a Census 2000 map of Oxford County, and was listed in *The Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970) and the 1985 edition of *The DeLorme Atlas of Maine*. Rutherford’s book states that lake was named for “Keys (or Kize) who was traveling near the pond when he was attacked by Indians. To escape, he swam across the pond”. The proponent and the history professor both confirm that “Keyes” is pronounced locally as “Kize”.

The lake in question lies along Keys Brook, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) north of the community of Sweden. No effort has been made to change the spelling of the name of the stream. The Maine State Board on Geographic Names has stated it has no position on the issue and will defer to the local governing body.

MASSACHUSETTS

Grey Rocks: summit; elevation 218 m (715 ft); located 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of Butter Hill, 6.8 km (4.2 mi) NW of Metacomet Lake; descriptive name; Hampshire County, Massachusetts; 42°21’44”N, 72°27’38”W; USGS map-Belchertown 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=21&latS=44&lond=-72&lonm=27&lons=38&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name found in ornithology reports.

Map: USGS Belchertown 1:25,000

Proponent: Dennis Swartwout; Amherst, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Grey Rocks (local resident)

Published Usage: Grey Rocks (various ornithological reports, 1926-1931)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Massachusetts Geographic Names Authority to make official a name that has been used in scientific literature since the 1920’s. The name Grey Rocks appears in several ornithological and nesting studies published by Margaret Morse Nice (1883-1974). The Archivist for the Town of Pelham reports that the name is well known and in local use, and recommends approval of the name. Additionally, the Pelham Historical Society supports the proposal. Hampshire County does not have an official county government. The former director of the Massachusetts Department of Forestry reports that he is familiar with the area and concurs that the name is in local use. The 218 m (715 ft) summit is not named on any USGS publications, and is located 1.1 km (0.7 mi) southwest of Butter Hill and 6.8 km (4.2 mi) northwest of Metacomet Lake. No other

geographic features in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are known to apply the name Grey Rocks. A letter seeking input was sent to the Hassanamisco Nipmuc Tribal Council, a State-recognized group, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

MICHIGAN

Baumann Lake: lake, 30 acres; located in Manistee National Forest, in Lake Township, 9.6 km (6 mi) W of Baldwin; named for Wendlin Baumann (1827-1902), who owned property at the lake in the nineteenth century; Lake County, Michigan; Sec 3,T17N,R14W, Michigan Mer; 43°53'35"N, 85°58'12"W; USGS map – Townsend Lake 1:24,000; Not: Bowman Lake, Little Perch Lake, Perch Lake.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.8931&lon=-85.97>

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

Map: USGS Townsend Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Sherry L. Bauman; Holt, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Bowman Lake (BGN 1948)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bowman Lake (ID 26002656/FID 1619297)

Local Usage: Bowman Lake (USFS recreation site, 1999)

Published Usage: Bowman Lake (USGS 1987,1991; USFS 1979,1999; USFS Manistee NF Lake Inventory, 1949; Michigan DNR Geospatial Data maps, 2003; Michigan DNR Lake County survey, 1971; Lake County highway map, 1969; Lake County hiking guide, 2002; Michigan United Conservation Clubs lake maps, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the spelling of the name of Bowman Lake, a 30-acre lake located in Lake Township in southwestern Lake County, to Baumann Lake. The proponent, a resident of Holt, reports that the lake was named in the nineteenth century for her husband's great-great-grandfather Wendlin Baumann (1827-1902), a native of Germany who immigrated to the United States in 1836, settling in Lake Township in 1871. Prior to 1948, the lake was reportedly known locally as Perch Lake, but in that year, the Board approved a proposal from the USDA Forest Service to change the name to Bowman Lake. The Forest Service reported, "the name Perch is duplicated many times in the State" and the lake "is located on the old Bowman farm". A Forest Service recreation guide published in 1999 refers to the "Bowman Lake Area" and the Bowman Bridge Campground.

The first U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the area was published in 1987; it labeled the lake Bowman Lake, as did the 1969 Lake County highway map. The proponent provided copies of various historical documents that spell the family name either "Bauman" or "Baumann", including Wendlin Bauman's [sic] homestead application, the 1860 Federal Census of Defiance County, Ohio (where the family lived before moving to Michigan), the 1870 Lake County Federal Census, a photograph of the gravestone of Wendlin's wife Agnes Bauman [sic], and the birth and marriage records of several of Wendlin and Agnes' children. The proponent concedes that the spellings "Bowman" and "Bauman" have been used by the family over the years, but suggests that these are corruptions of the original German spelling "Baumann". She wishes to restore the original spelling of the name, as it is "the last link to the German family name".

Cygnnet Pond: lake, 25 acres; located in Green Oak Township on the campus of the W.J. Maxey Boys Training School, 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Whitmore Lake; Livingston County, Michigan; Sec 31,T1N,R6E,Michigan Mer; 42°26'20"N, 83°46'26"W; USGS map – Hamburg 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.4388888888889&lon=-83.7738888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hamburg 1:24,000
 Proponent: Sheila O'Grady; Whitmore Lake, MI
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a teacher at the W.J. Maxey Boys Training School in Whitmore Lake, to name an unnamed lake located on the school's campus, Cygnnet Lake. The proponent has not yet provided the rationale for the selected name. There are no other geographic features in Michigan known to be named "Cygnnet".

Thomas Creek: stream, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long; heads at 43°25'54"N, 86°21'17"W, flows S through Montague Township and the NE corner of the City of Montague, then ESE to enter the White River 0.5 km (0.3 mi) upstream of its junction with White Lake; named for area resident Frances Henrietta VanFleet Thomas (1888-1968); Muskegon County, Michigan; Secs 21&16,T12N,R17W, Michigan Mer; 43°25'11"N, 86°20'34"W; USGS map – Montague 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.419722222222&lon=86.3427777777778&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Montague 1:24,000
 Proponent: Rodger I. Sweeting; Whitehall, MI
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name, Thomas Creek, was submitted by an attorney in Whitehall, on behalf of the Thomas family. The name is intended to honor Frances Henrietta VanFleet Thomas (1888-1968), who in 1963 purchased and moved to property located along the stream. Her descendants have resided there ever since. The proponent reports that Mrs. Thomas "maintained the gully within which the creek resides and delighted as she watched the children and grandchildren use a tire swing that hung from a big oak tree swinging out over the gully." He further states, "[the family's] constant diligence and maintenance of the creek has allowed in large part same to be cared for and kept in its pristine condition."

The 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long stream heads just outside the corporate boundary of the City of Montague, then flows south through the northeast corner of the city before turning east-southeast to enter the White River just north of the head of White Lake and opposite the community of Whitehall. A letter of support for the proposal was submitted by a civil engineer in Montague, who suggests that "it is always more interesting and relevant to have names attached to natural features". There is one other stream in Michigan known to be named "Thomas"; Thomas Road Creek is located in Benzie County, approximately 138 km (86 mi) north of the stream in Muskegon County. The Mayor of the City of Montague reports that the City Council has no objection to the proposal, while the Muskegon County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the name.

MINNESOTA

Musselshell Creek: stream, 1.8 km (1.3 mi) long; heads in Savanna State Forest in Haugen Township, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Round Lake, at 46°42'07"N, 93°10'38"W, flows N then NNW to join an unnamed stream that flows between Island Lake and Horseshoe Lake, 4.8 km (3 mi) NE of the community of

Sheshebee; the name refers to the early association between the Mountain Men of Minnesota and their exploration of the Musselshell River of Montana; Aitkin County, Minnesota; Secs 19&30,T49N,R22W, Fourth Principal Mer; 46°43'09"N, 93°11'13"W; USGS map – Tamarack 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5173745.00017417&e=485718&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tamarack 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis Miller; Tamarack, MN

Administrative area: Savanna State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed stream Musselshell Creek, was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of several residents of the Tamarack area. The stream in question is 1.8 km (1.3 mi) long and is a tributary of an unnamed stream that flows between Island Lake and Horseshoe Lake, in Haugen Township in Aitkin County. The proponents suggest that the stream “needs to be named” and should be given a name that “stirs the imagination of what Minnesota was like in those 10 years of history when this country was explored by the Mountain Men with Hawken Rifles. These men explored the vast area of Montana along the Musselshell [River].” The Commissioners of Aitkin County conducted a public hearing on the proposal and after hearing no objection, recommended approval of the name. The Minnesota State Names Authority also is in support of the proposal. According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), there are no other geographic features in Minnesota known to be named “Musselshell”.

Raleigh Creek: stream, 3.4 km (2.1 m) long; heads in a marshy area at the N end of the City of Oakdale, just SE of the intersection of State Route 5 and Interstate 694 at 44°59'46"N, 92°57'17"W, flows ESE then SE to enter the N end of Eagle Point Lake in the City of Lake Elmo; named for William Raleigh (1867-1942), who purchased property along the stream in 1904; Washington County, Minnesota; Secs 16,17,20-22,T29N,R21W,Fourth Principal Mer; 44°59'09"N, 92°55'11"W; USGS map – Lake Elmo 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4981369&e=506352&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Elmo 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul and Martin Raleigh; Woodbury, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by two members of the Raleigh family to honor their grandfather William Raleigh (1867-1942), a lifelong resident of the area who settled on property along the stream in 1904. The 3.4 km (2.1 m) long stream proposed to be named Raleigh Creek heads in the City of Oakdale and flows to the southeast to enter Eagle Point Lake in the City of Lake Elmo. The proponent provided a 10-page petition with signatures of local residents who support the name. The Washington County Commissioners held a public hearing to consider the issue, and after hearing no objections, recommended approval of the name. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State’s Geographic Names Authority, is also in support of the proposal. There are no other geographic features in the State known to be named “Raleigh”.

MONTANA

Disappointment Pass: gap, elevation 2,247 m (7,373 ft); located in Salmon National Forest and Beaverhead National Forest, along the Continental Divide, in the Bitterroot Range, 19 km (10 mi) E of Tendoy, 69 km (43 mi) WSW of Dillon; the name recognizes the disappointment experienced by Lewis and Clark when they crossed the gap in August 1805; Lemhi County, Idaho and Beaverhead County, Montana; Secs 13&14,T19N,R25E, Boise Mer and Sec 9,T10S,R15W, Principal Meridian; 44°58'27"N, 113°26'39"W; USGS map – Lemhi Pass 1:24,000; Not: Lemhi Pass, Lewis and Clark Pass, Middle Pass.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4982984.63439685%20&e=307203.318462955&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to remove an “overused” name and to recognize the historical significance of the feature

Map: USGS Lemhi Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: W.H. Valentine; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Salmon National Forest and Beaverhead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Lemhi Pass (BGN 1968)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lemhi Pass (ID 16012512/FID 384568)

Local Usage: Lemhi Pass (area residents; historical organizations)

Published Usage: Lemhi Pass (USGS 1965/68,1966,1980,1988; USFS

1962,1965,1979,1981; *Forest Atlas of 1909*; *Forest Map of 1913*; General Land Office, 1888;

Army Map Service, 1963; National Historic Landmark, 1960; Idaho State Highway map

1967, 1994; Montana State Highway map, 1995; Montana Railroad map, 1937/48; Lemhi

County highway map, 1966; Beaverhead County highway map, 1958; Montana Writers’

Guide, 1939; *The Montana Frontier*, 1942; Century Atlas, 1898; *Names on the Face of*

Montana, 1992), Lewis and Clark Pass (Lewis and Clark Trail map, 1905; gas company

maps, 1960’s)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Lemhi Pass to Disappointment Pass. The gap lies along the Continental Divide on the boundary between Lemhi County, Idaho and Beaverhead County, Montana, and also on the boundary between the Salmon National Forest and the Beaverhead National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Boise, suggests that the name “Lemhi” is “overused” in the area and that the name is not historically accurate nor significant because it is not, as is often presumed, a word of Native American origin. The original Fort Limhi was founded in 1855 by Mormon missionaries and was named for King Limhi in the Book of Mormon.

The proponent suggests the gap should be renamed Disappointment Pass, because it was at this location that Meriwether Lewis, trying to cross the Rocky Mountains on August 12, 1805, first realized that the Pacific Ocean was not just beyond this mountain range as he and William Clark had anticipated.

According to the Beaverhead National Forest website, “It was a point of hopeful anticipation, as the “Corps of Discovery” looked forward to meeting the Shoshone and trading for horses to continue their journey, and a point of disappointment as it became obvious that a navigable waterway to the West Coast would not be found among these rugged mountains.”

According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), there are 17 geographic features in Idaho named “Lemhi”, including a county, a community, a mountain range, and two gaps. The name Lemhi Pass has appeared on maps for at least 100 years, and is cited in numerous documents referring to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1960, the gap was designated a National Historic Landmark.

In 1968, the Board considered a proposal by the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission to rename the gap Lewis and Clark Pass, but this proposal was rejected, citing overwhelming local and historical usage of the existing name. The Trail Commission cited the following excerpt from Marshall Sprague's 1964 volume, "The Great Gates: The Story of the Rocky Mountain Passes" as supporting evidence for the change: "It was called Middle Pass in [the] 1850's and it is marked Lewis and Clark Pass on some gas company maps today." They also claimed that it is the only gap along the Continental Divide that was crossed by both Lewis and Clark.

There are currently three geographic features in Idaho named "Disappointment": a bar, a lake, and a stream; and two in Montana: a lake and a stream. Cape Disappointment (BGN 1891) in the State of Washington was named in 1788 by Captain John Meares as a result of his failure in locating the mouth of the Columbia River.

Pine Island: island, 1 acre; located along the Missouri River, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Chisholm Mountain, 53 km (33 mi) SW of Great Falls; descriptive name; Cascade County, Montana; Sec 36,T T17N,R2W,Principal Meridian; 47°10'52"N, 111°48'30"W; USGS map – Hardy 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=47&latm=10&lats=52&lond=-111&lonm=48&lons=30&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a historical name

Map: USGS Hardy 1:24,000

Proponent: Cheryl Hutchinson; Cascade, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: "pine island" (Lewis and Clark Journals, 1805)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the President of the Reaching the Rockies Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The island in question lies along the Missouri River, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) south of the small community of Hardy and 53 km (33 mi) southwest of Great Falls. The proposal for Pine Island was initiated in response to another proposal that the Board has received, to change officially the name of Halfbreed Rapids to Pine Island Rapids (BGN Docket 384). The name of the rapids, which are located immediately to the northeast of the island, is considered by some to be derogatory. The proposal to rename the rapids did not include a request to make official a name for the island, but in seeking input from other interested parties, the DNC staff inquired whether there was any interest in doing so. The rapids and the island were mentioned in the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition ("there is a large pine tree situated on a small island at the head of these rappid[sic] above our cam[p]; it being the first we have seen for a long distance near the river I called the island *pine island*."; Moulton, ed., vol.4, p.392), and the proponents now wish to restore those historical names. With the exception of a historical school in Golden Valley County named Pine Island School, there are no other geographic features in Montana known to be named "Pine Island".

NEVADA

Mystery Mountain: summit, elevation 2,388 m (7,836 ft); in Humboldt National Forest, 11 km (7 mi) S of Cherry Creek Summit, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of Black Spring, 114 km (89 mi) W of Tonopah; the name refers to the unusual nature of the rocks that make up the feature; Nye County, Nevada; Secs 30&31,T3N,R57E,Mount Diablo Mer; 38°05'33"N, 115°36'37"W; USGS map – Wadsworth Ranch 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.0925&lon=-115.610277777778&u=2>>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Wadsworth Ranch 1:24,000
 Proponent: E.B. Ekren; Fort Collins, Colorado
 Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of six submitted by a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, to apply names to six unnamed features located in the Quinn Canyon Range in east-central Nye County. The summit proposed to be named Mystery Mountain has an elevation of 2,388 m (7,836 ft) and lies approximately 114 km (89 mi) W of Tonopah. The proponent is a retired U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) geologist who reports that the USGS began geologic mapping of the area in 1999 but has since abandoned the project. He has continued to map the area as a volunteer and believes additional names are needed “in order to handily describe the geology”. The name Mystery Mountain was selected for this summit because “its welded tuffs [volcanic rocks] are different lithologically from other tuffs in the area”. He further reports, “Despite detailed thin-section studies of rocks that compose the mountain, correlations remain uncertain.” There is one other geographic feature in Nevada known to be named “Mystery”; Mystery Ridge in Mineral County lies approximately 240 km (150 mi) to the west-northwest of this summit in Nye County.

Pig Snout Butte: summit, elevation 2,262 m (7,420 ft); in Humboldt National Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of the mouth of Sawmill Canyon, 3.2 km (2 mi) SSW of Cherry Creek Summit, 143 km (89 mi) W of Tonopah; descriptive name; Nye County, Nevada; Sec 36,T3N,R57E,Mount Diablo Mer; 38°09'37"N, 115°37'19"W; USGS map – Quinn Canyon Range 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4224304&e=620730&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Quinn Canyon Range 1:24,000
 Proponent: E.B. Ekren; Fort Collins, Colorado
 Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the name Pig Snout Butte to an unnamed 2,262 m (7,420 ft) high summit in the Quinn Canyon Range. The feature is one of the peaks that make up a larger uplifted area proposed to be named Pig Snout Mountain (q.v.). The proponent is conducting geologic mapping of the area and suggests additional names are needed as reference points. The proposed name is descriptive. There are no other geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Pig Snout”.

Pig Snout Mountain: summit, elevation 2,562 m (8,407 ft); in Humboldt National Forest, in the Quinn Canyon Range, 1.6 km (1 mi) SSW of Little Cherry Spring; descriptive name; Nye County, Nevada; Sec 25,T4N,R56E,Mount Diablo Mer;38°10'24"N, 115°37'21"W; USGS map – Adaven 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.1733333333333&lon=-115.6225&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Adaven 1:24,000
 Proponent: E.B. Ekren; Fort Collins, Colorado
 Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the name Pig Snout Mountain to an unnamed summit in the Quinn Canyon Range. The summit has an elevation of 2,562 m (8,407 ft) and its peak lies just outside the boundary of the Quinn Canyon Wilderness. The proponent is conducting geologic mapping of the area and suggests additional names are needed as reference points. The proposed name is descriptive. There are no other geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Pig Snout”.

Skull Mountain: summit, elevation 2,658 m (8,720 ft); in Humboldt National Forest, at the S end of Quinn Canyon Range, just N of the head of South Fork Cottonwood Creek, 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of the head of Little Water Canyon; descriptive name; Lincoln County, Nevada; Secs 11&12,T2N,R55E,Mount Diablo Mer; 38°02'54"N, 115°44'56"W; USGS map – Badger Gulch 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4211717&e=609775&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Adaven 1:24,000

Proponent: E.B. Ekren; Fort Collins, Colorado

Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Skull Mountain to an unnamed 2,658 m (8,720 ft) high summit in the Quinn Canyon Range in northern Lincoln County. The proponent is conducting geologic mapping of the area and suggests additional names are needed as reference points. The proposed name is descriptive. There is one other summit in Nevada known to be named “Skull”; Skull Mountain in Nye County is located approximately 146 km (91 mi) to the south-southwest of the summit proposed to be named in Lincoln County. There are eight other features in the State named “Skull”; none are in Lincoln County.

Stairstep Mountain: summit, elevation 3,080 m (10,106 ft); in Humboldt National Forest, in the Quinn Canyon Range, 2 km (1.4 mi) SE of the head of Dry Canyon; descriptive name; Nye County, Nevada; Secs 23&24,T3N,R55E,Mount Diablo Mer; 38°06'17"N, 115°44'49"W; USGS map – Badger Gulch 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4217972.00010723&e=609857.000000775&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Adaven 1:24,000

Proponent: E.B. Ekren; Fort Collins, Colorado

Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the name Stairstep Mountain to an unnamed summit in the Quinn Canyon Range in Nye County. The summit has an elevation of 3,080 m (10,106 ft), and lies just outside the boundary of the Quinn Canyon Wilderness. The proponent is conducting geologic mapping of the area and suggests additional names are needed as reference points. The proposed name is descriptive. There are no other geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Stairstep”.

Yurt Buttes: summit, elevation 2,018 m (6,620 ft); in Humboldt National Forest, 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of McCutchen Spring, 8 km (5 mi) NW of Worthington Peak; the name is descriptive as the features resemble Mongol yurts; Lincoln County, Nevada; Secs 3,2,11,10,9,14&15,T1N,R56E and Secs35&34, T2N,R56E,Mount Diablo Mer; 37°58'25"N, 115°39'51"W; USGS map – McCutchen Spring 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4203534&e=617341&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS McCutchen Spring 1:24,000
 Proponent: E.B. Ekren; Fort Collins, Colorado
 Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Yurt Buttes to an unnamed cluster of peaks in northern Lincoln County, just to the northwest of the Worthington Mountains. The proponent describes the feature as “an elliptical area of buttes measuring 2½ miles east-to-west and 3½ miles north-to-south. Individual buttes vary in size from a few hundred feet in diameter to as much as ¾ miles”. Regarding the choice of name, he states, “This sequence of buttes, when viewed from the south or north (parallel to the strike of beds) resembles a cluster of Mongol yurts”. A yurt is a traditional Mongol hut usually made from leather, canvas, or felt, and held together by wooden poles. The highest point of the feature proposed to be named Yurt Buttes has an elevation of 2,018 m (6,620 ft). There are no other geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Yurt”.

NEW YORK

Gem Creek: stream, 8.2 km (5.1 mi) long; located in the Town of Waterloo, heads in a small unnamed lake at 42°53'49"N, 76°57'08"W, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Dobbins Corner, flows N through Gem Lake, then E to enter the Seneca River just W of the village of Waterloo; named for Gem Lake through which the stream flows; Seneca County, New York; 42°54'03"N, 76°52'41"W; USGS map – Geneva North 1:24,000; Not Black Brook.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.9006&lon=-76.8783>

Proposal: name change to eliminate duplication and to restore a historical name
 Map: USGS Geneva North 1:24,000
 Proponent: Harriet Haynes; Waterloo, NY
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Black Brook (ID 36002302/FID 973602)
 Local Usage: Black Brook (local residents)
 Published Usage: Black Brook (USGS 1943,1953,1978,1986; Seneca County highway map, 1946), Gem Creek (NOAA 1933,1959,1971,1977,1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Black Brook, a tributary of the Seneca River in the Town of Waterloo in Seneca County, to Gem Creek. It was submitted by a Planner with the Seneca County Department of Economic Development and Planning, who reports that there are currently two streams in close proximity that are both named Black Brook, so renaming one would eliminate conflict and confusion. Also, the other stream named Black Brook has been the subject of a local environmental issue because of a nearby landfill. The stream proposed to be renamed Gem Creek is 8.2 km (5.1 mi) long and flows through a lake named Gem Lake before entering the Seneca River. The stream has been

named Black Brook on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1943, while all Office of Coast Survey charts of the Seneca Lake area dating from 1933 to 1984 have labeled the stream Gem Creek. The New York State Names Committee has determined that there is support for the proposed name change from the Town and County governments and from area residents, and so it recommends approval of the proposal.

Giant Ledge Stream: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Catskill Park State Forest Preserve in the Town of Shandaken, heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSW of Panther Mountain at 42°03'06"N, 74°24'01"W, flows SW to join Esopus Creek 2.1 km (1.3 mi) N of Winnisook Lake; named in association with nearby Giant Ledge; Ulster County, New York; 42°01'58"N, 74°25'16"W; USGS map – Shandaken 1:24,000; Not: Panther Mountain Tributary.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4653592&e=547918&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name found on historical documents

Map: USGS Shandaken 1:24,000

Proponent: Gary Firda; Troy, NY

Administrative area: Catskill Park State Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Panther Mountain Tributary (USGS WRD office)

Published Usage: Giant Ledge Stream (NY State Conservation Dept watershed survey, 1936; NY State Codes Rules and Regulations, c.1963)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Giant Ledge Stream, was submitted by a representative of the U.S. Geological Survey-Water Resources Division (USGS-WRD) in Troy. The stream in question is a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Esopus Creek, located within the Town of Shandaken in Ulster County, and in the Catskill Park State Forest Preserve. It flows off the southwest slope of Panther Mountain. The proponent reports that in 2001, his office installed a stream-gaging station along the stream and began referring to it informally as “the Panther Mountain Tributary to Esopus Creek”. However, in recent months, he was informed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation that the State already refers to the feature as Giant Ledge Stream, and so the USGS-WRD now wishes to make official that name. The proposed name appeared on a map found in a 1937 State Conservation Department report entitled “A Biological Survey of the Lower Hudson Watershed”, and it was also included in a list of Hudson River tributaries published by the State in the early 1960’s. The name derives from that of Giant Ledge, a prominent cliff that lies just to the east of the stream.

Owasco River: stream; 23 km (14 mi) long; heads at Owasco Lake at 42°54'11"N, 76°32'35"W, flows NNW to the Seneca River; Cayuga County, New York; 43°04'36"N, 76°38'55"W; USGS map - Montezuma 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not Owasco Creek, Owasco Lake Outlet, Owasco Outlet.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4770657.93503089%20&e=365818.382901907&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

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

Proponent: Melina Carnicelli; Auburn, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Owasco Outlet (ID 36020200/FID 959669)

Local Usage: Owasco Outlet (local residents), Owasco River (proponent, various websites)

Published Usage: Owasco Lake Outlet (USGS 1954, 1978), Owasco Outlet (USGS 1899, 1902, 1943, 1954, 1978), Owasco River (New Century Atlas 1904, Sanborn Atlas 1956)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Mayor of the City of Auburn to change officially the name of Owasco Outlet to Owasco River, to recognize the name reported to be in local use. The 23 km (14 mi) long stream heads at Owasco Lake and flows north-northwest through the City of Auburn to join the Seneca River. The name Owasco Outlet has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1899, but the name Owasco River appeared in the 1904 New Century Atlas. The Mayor proposed the name change because the City of Auburn is conducting and implementing neighborhood redevelopment plans that “focus on the river.” The original proposal requested that the name change be applied only to the portion of the stream within the City’s municipal boundaries, but the proponent has been advised that if approved, the change would apply to the entire length of the feature. No other features in the state are named Owasco Outlet or Owasco River. A search of the Internet determined that both names are used extensively.

OHIO

Jordan Creek: stream, 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads in Concord Township 3.2 km (2 mi) S of the community of Concord at 41°38’48”N, 81°13’35”W, flows N to enter Big Creek 4.8 km (3 mi) S of Painesville; named for Thomas Jordan who settled in Concord Township in 1802; Lake County, Ohio; T10N,R8W,Connecticut Western Reserve; 41°40’56”N, 81°13’20”W; USGS map – Painesville 1:24,000; Not: Golden Creek, Gordon Creek.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4614521.26040443%20&e=481496.380662016&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS Painesville 1:24,000

Proponent: Rose Moore; Concord, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Gordon Creek (ID 39007197/FID 1040968)

Local Usage: Jordan Creek (Lake County Historical Society; long-time area residents)

Published Usage: Gordon Creek (USGS 1906/17/23/48,1960/85,1994; US Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program website; Ohio DNR *Gazetteer of Ohio Streams*, 1954; Ohio EPA Water Quality Study, 1997; Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District website; Lake County highway map 1954; Concord Township map, 1915), Jordan Creek (Lake County Historical Society sign, 1962; Lake County Historical Society book, 1964; *History of Geauga and Lake Counties*, 1878; Concord Township Bicentennial History, 1976)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Concord Township Administrator on behalf of a local resident, to change officially the name of Gordon Creek to Jordan Creek. Although the current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1906 and was on the 1954 Lake County highway map, the Township Administrator reports that following the recent posting of a new road sign over “Gordon Creek”, a long-time resident of the area contacted his office to inform him that the stream had always been known locally as Jordan Creek. Her research determined that the stream was named for Thomas Jordan who had moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1802 to become the first white settler in Concord Township. She stated that there is a historical marker near the new road sign that was erected by the Lake County Historical Society in 1962 and which reads “Named in commemoration of Thomas Jordan. There were a number of water-powered mills built on this stream which bears his name...including Jordan’s Saw Mill.” The name Jordan Creek also appeared in a county history published in 1964 and in the township’s bicentennial history published in 1976. *A History of Geauga and Lake Counties*, published in 1878, also referred to the stream as Jordan Creek. The only early source that the proponent could locate that applied the name Gordon Creek was a 1915 map of the township produced by the county. The

Township Board of Trustees voted to recommend approval of the change from Gordon Creek to Jordan Creek.

Lily Hill Lake: lake, 15 acres; located in Bath Township, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SSE of Bath Pond, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) NNW of the community of Ghent; named for the day lilies that grow on the hill overlooking the lake; Summit County, Ohio; 41°10'23"N, 81°38'54"W; USGS map – West Richfield 1:24,000; Not: Steiner Pond, Steriner Pond.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4558115.03055745%20&e=445632.168321122&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change an existing name

Map: USGS West Richfield 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Marchetta; Akron, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Steriner Pond (ID 39017909/FID 1061207)

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: Steriner Pond (USGS 1953,1963,1972,1994,1997; Ohio Lanes and Islands website; Summit County highway map, 1993)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Steriner Pond, a 15-acre lake located in Bath Township in western Summit County, to Lily Hill Lake. The change was submitted by an individual who since 2000 has owned the property on which the lake is situated. Although the name Steriner Pond has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1953, the proponent reports that the lake's correct name should have been Steiner Pond, having been named for Homer Steiner, who owned the lake and surrounding land from the 1940's until the family left the area in 1984. There is no information in the USGS map files regarding the history of the name "Steriner". The proponent reports that the land around and overlooking the lake contains "hundreds of day lilies", thus making the proposed change to Lily Hill Lake appropriate. There are no other geographic features in Summit County known to be named "Lily".

PENNSYLVANIA

Spa Run: stream, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long; heads in Cambridge Township at 41°47'13"N, 80°03'23"W, flows NW through the Borough of Cambridge Springs, past Cambridge Springs High School, to enter French Creek 0.3 km (0.2 mi) E of the mouth of Conneauttee Creek; the name is derived from the nickname given to the community of Cambridge Springs; Crawford County, Pennsylvania; 41°48'36"N, 80°04'31"W ; USGS map – Cambridge Springs.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4629088&e=576801&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cambridge Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Herb Porter; Cambridge Springs, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed tributary of French Creek, in the Borough of Cambridge Springs and Cambridge Township, Spa Run. It was submitted by a teacher at Cambridge Springs High School, who reports that "The Spa" is a long-standing nickname for the borough. The stream is 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long and

flows past the high school. Students at the school have been involved in biological, chemical and geological studies along the stream, and the name Spa Run was suggested by a student through a stream-naming contest.

Tewell Run: stream, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads in Mann Township on the E slope of Big Mountain at 39°46'54"N, 78°26'05"W, flows SE to enter Blackberry Lick Run 3.2 km (2 mi) upstream of its junction with Piney Creek; named for William H. Tewell (1863-1915), who owned property along the stream; Bedford County, Pennsylvania; 39°46'40"N, 78°25'26"W; USGS map – Chaneyville 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.7777777777778&lon=-78.4238888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Chaneyville 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Stanley; Clearville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name, Tewell Run, is proposed for an unnamed 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Blackberry Lick Creek in Mann Township in Bedford County. The proposal was submitted by a local resident, who reports that in 1883, William H. Tewell (1863-1915) and his family acquired property along the stream, later constructing a house and barn along the stream. As an employee of the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the proponent reports that his office is responsible for monitoring the water level of the streams and aquifers of the area, and so it would be helpful if this feature had a name.

Woods Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads on the SE slope of Blue Mountain, in Union Township at 40°27'52"N, 76°31'54"W, flows E to enter Swatara Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) WNW of the mouth of Monroe Creek; named for the woods through which the stream flows; Lebanon County, Pennsylvania; 40°28'04"N, 76°30'34"W; USGS map – Indiantown Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4480554&e=372023&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Indiantown Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Leonard Snavelly; Jonestown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Woods Creek (local residents)

Published Usage: Woods Creek (Union Township map, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Lickdale Community Fire Company in Jonestown, to make official the name Woods Creek for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream. The stream heads on the southeast slope of Blue Mountain and flows to the east through Union Township to enter Swatara Creek. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use for at least 100 hundred years and that the Woods Creek Ice Cream Shop was built along the stream in the 1940's. He also provided a copy of a 1992 Union Township map on which the name Woods Creek is shown. A search of the Internet yielded one reference to the name at a commercial real estate site, which listed the sale of the "historic Woods Creek restaurant".

Bell Tower Window; arch; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) NE of the mouth of Ribbon Canyon; the name describes the resemblance between the feature and a window in a bell tower; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 31,T40½S,R10E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°15'56"N, 110°51'01"W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4124350.93427288%20&e=513283.27318189&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bell Tower Window (Lake Powell boaters; local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of 17 that were submitted by a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, to make official names for geographic features located within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, in the vicinity of the confluence of the San Juan River and the Colorado River. The proponent reports that he has owned a houseboat on Lake Powell for many years and has spent considerable time boating and hiking and exploring the topography and scenery of Glen Canyon. During that time, he and his hiking companions have given informal names to many of these valleys, bays, arches and summits, and he suggests that some should be made official for Federal use. The first of the proposed names, Bell Tower Window, would apply to an arch that lies in a rock outcropping overlooking the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that while hiking in the area, he and his companions discovered this “magnificent and unexpected opening...in the top of a huge stone pillar”. The pillar and opening resemble the window in a tall bell tower. The arch overlooks an unnamed valley that is proposed to be named Twin Edens Canyon (q.v.). There are no other geographic features in Utah known to be named “Bell Tower”.

Boulder In The Sky; pillar; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, at the S end of Waterpocket Fold; descriptive name; Kane County, Utah; Sec 3,T40S,R10E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°20'44"N, 110°47'29"W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4133226.54304679%20&e=518464.268306082&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Boulder In The Sky (local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Boulder In The Sky for a prominent outcrop of Navajo sandstone at the southern end of Waterpocket Fold. The proponent reports that the feature, which provides a spectacular view of the surrounding topography, was known originally and informally as “Island In The Sky”, but when that name became established for another feature in Canyonlands National Park, the name Boulder In The Sky came into local use. Although there are no other features in the nation known to be named Boulder In The Sky, there are 31 features in Utah in which the term “Boulder” is included in the name. None of these are in Kane County.

Camera Butte; summit; elevation 1,555 m (5,102 ft); in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of the SW end of Waterpocket Fold, along the N shore of Lake Powell; named for the proponent's use of a camera at the feature; Kane County, Utah; Sec 3,T40S,R10E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°20'23"N, 110°47'45"W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4132578.03872939%20&e=518080.186700716&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Camera Butte (proponent)

Published Usage: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Camera Butte for a feature that the proponent describes as “the highest bump of Navajo sandstone on the crest of Waterpocket Fold.” He reports that after hiking to the summit several years ago, he built a small rock cairn on top to use as a platform to support his camera. During a later visit, a friend referred to it as Camera Butte, a name that the proponent now thinks should become official. There is one other feature in Utah named “Camera”; Camera Flats in Davis County is located 425 km (264 mi) to the northwest of the feature proposed to be named Camera Butte.

Cha Bay; bay; 3.2 km (2 mi) by 1.6 km (1 mi); in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, at the mouth of Cha Canyon; named for nearby Cha Canyon; San Juan County, Utah; Secs 3-6,T42S, R10E and Secs 32-34,T41S, R10E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°10'00"N, 110°49'00"W; USGS map – Wilson Creek 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4113282.00010267&e=516137&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cha Bay (Lake Powell boaters, local hikers)

Published Usage: Cha Bay (Lake Powell fishing report)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Cha Bay for a bay that lies along the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell, within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The proponent reports that the proposed name has come into local use in recent years, because of the feature's location at the mouth of Cha Canyon. The bay is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) long and 1.6 km (1 mi) wide.

Chinle Cathedral; area; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, at the head of Popcorn Canyon, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) southeast of Trail Cliff; named for the rock formation found at the site; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 2, T36S, R13E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°40'58"N, 110°27'11"W; USGS map – Good Hope Bay 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4170776.1233177%20&e=548222.683293086&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Good Hope Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chinle Cathedral (local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Chinle Cathedral for an area that the proponent describes as “a breathtaking flat-floored chamber of fluted bluish-green walls. Higher above, the upper Chinle formation is a reddish mudstone surmounted by enormous cliffs of Kayenta and Wingate sandstone.” The feature lies at the head of an unnamed valley proposed to be named Popcorn Canyon (q.v.). The proponent suggests that the generic is appropriate because of the existence of another feature in the National Recreation Area named Cathedral in the Desert; the term is used in the area to refer to a chamber-like area that is surrounded by rock. If approved, this would be the first occurrence of the generic term “Cathedral” for a natural feature. There is one other feature in Utah known to be named “Chinle”; Chinle Creek, also in San Juan County, lies 85 km (53 mi) to the southeast of the feature proposed to be named Chinle Cathedral. The word “Chinle” reportedly derives from the Navajo word *ch'inlih*, meaning “water outlet” or “it flows from the canyon” (Arizona’s Names: X Marks The Place; Granger, 1983).

Flying Eagle Cove; bay; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of the mouth of Iceberg Canyon; named for an arch that overlooks the bay that was once known as Flying Eagle Arch; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 1,T40S,R10E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°19’11”N, 110°46’04”W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4130360&e=520571&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Flying Eagle Cove (Lake Powell boaters)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Flying Eagle Cove for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide bay located on the east side of Lake Powell within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The bay lies just to the northeast of Aleson Arch, which was once known as Flying Eagle Arch (or Flying Eagle Bridge). The arch was renamed by a decision of the Board in 1988 in honor of Harry Aleson, a Colorado River guide. The proponent would like to preserve the original name of the arch by naming the nearby bay Flying Eagle Cove. He also suggests “the name would be useful for navigation and enhance the experience of visitors to the area.” He claims he has seen the name Flying Eagle Cove on one commercial map sold in the Park, but does not have a copy of that map.

Golden Arches; arch; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) N of the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon; descriptive name; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 2,T41S,R9E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°14’44”N, 110°52’09”W; USGS map – Wilson Creek 1:24,000; Not: Hi-Lo Arches, Triple Arch. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4122124.68167682%20&e=511596.226587907&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Wilson Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Golden Arches (Lake Powell boaters), Hi-Lo Arches (hiking register),

Published Usage: Triple Arches (Stan Jones' guide to Lake Powell arches)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Golden Arches for two arches that overlook Lake Powell, approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) north of the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon. The proponent reports that the proposed name is descriptive and that the feature resembles the McDonalds Corporation's "Golden Arches". He states that the names Hi-Lo Arches and Triple Arch have also been applied to the feature by local hikers, but believes his proposal is more appropriate because the former name is "less attractive" and the second is not correct because there are actually only two arch openings in the feature. There are 26 other geographic features in Utah known to be named "Golden", although none are arches nor are they located in San Juan County or in the vicinity of this feature. There are no geographic features in the nation named "Golden Arches".

Jug, The: summit, elevation 1,776 m (5,826 ft), in Canyonlands National Park, within Holeman Spring Basin, 1 km (0.6 mi) S of Holeman Spring, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) S of Upheaval Dome; descriptive name; San Juan County, Utah; Secs 33&34,T27S,R18E,Salt Lake Mer; 38°24'43"N, 109°56'01"W; USGS map – Upheaval Dome 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.411944444444&lon=-109.933611111111&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name used informally

Map: USGS Upheaval Dome 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas J. Messenger; Moab, UT

Administrative area: Canyonlands National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: The Jug (Hiking Guide to the Island in the Sky, 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name The Jug for a 1,776 m (5,826 ft) high summit located in Canyonlands National Park, in San Juan County. The proponent, a resident of Moab, reports that the proposed name appeared on a sketch map that was included in an informal hiking guide to the Island in the Sky area. This hiking guide was reportedly distributed at the Park's visitors' center in the 1980's. He suggests that the name is appropriate as it is descriptive of the feature, "a prominent freestanding butte in Holeman Spring Basin" that is "quite eye-catching from the park road a few miles south of Upheaval Dome".

Not Annies Canyon: valley; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, heads in the Waterpocket Fold, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) SSW of the mouth of Annies Canyon, at 37°21' 23"N, 110°45'52"W, trends ESE to join Glen Canyon 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of the mouth of Iceberg Canyon; the name differentiates between this and another nearby feature named Annies Canyon; Kane County, Utah; Sec 36,T39S,R10E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°21'09"N, 110°45'19"W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4134008.94362765%20&e=521669.257310847&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Not Annies Canyon (Lake Powell boaters, local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Not Annies Canyon for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon, on the west side of Lake Powell, within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The proponent reports that the name has been used by houseboat owners, hikers, and visitors to Lake Powell for several years, and refers to the fact that the valley is often confused with another valley located just upstream named Annies Canyon. The origin of the latter name has not been determined.

Not Cha Canyon; valley; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, heads at 37°09'51"N, 110°51'18"W, trends N to join Glen Canyon 4 km (2.5 mi) W of the mouth of Cha Canyon; the name refers to the confusion between this feature and nearby Cha Canyon; San Juan County, Utah; 37°10'05"N, 110°51'18"W; USGS map – Wilson Creek 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4113515.24498904%20&e=512862.851524533&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Not Cha Canyon (Lake Powell boaters, local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Not Cha Canyon for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon, within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The valley lies a short distance downstream from Cha Canyon, the site of well-known Anasazi petroglyphs. The proponent reports that in his early days of exploring Lake Powell, he was led by a “somewhat disoriented friend” to lead him and some others on a hike up this valley looking for the petroglyphs, but only later did they discover it was “not Cha Canyon”. The name has come into informal use by the proponent and others who visit the area.

Peekaboo Arches; arch; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, just S of Wilson Mesa; descriptive name; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 30,T41S,R11E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°11'31"N, 110°43'48"W; USGS map – Deep Canyon North 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.191949&lon=-110.729889&datum=nad27>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Deep Canyon North 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Peekaboo Arches (Lake Powell boaters; local hikers)

Published Usage: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Peekaboo Arches for a feature that overlooks Lake Powell, on the southern edge of Wilson Mesa. The proponent describes the feature as “a set of “pothole arches” [that] reside more than seven hundred feet up a sheer cliff from the main channel of the San Juan River”. He further states, “It consists of a huge, approximately spherical chamber with a circular main opening looking out over Piute Bay (q.v.), a circular hole in the ceiling, and a pair of “window and door” openings in the back wall”. When he first visited the feature, he discovered that a

register placed at the base of the arch referred to it as “Peekaboo”, and he would like to make that name official.

Piute Bay; bay; 4 km (2.5 mi) by 2.4 km (1.5 mi); in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, at the mouth of Piute Canyon; named for nearby Piute Canyon; San Juan County, Utah; Secs 32-34&27-29,T41S,R11E, and Secs 4&5,T42S,R11E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°11’00”N, 110°42’00”W; USGS map – Deep Canyon North 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.183195&lon=-110.699832>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Piute Bay (Lake Powell boaters)

Published Usage: Piute Bay (two Lake Powell houseboating websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Piute Bay for a bay that lies along the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell, within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The proponent reports that the proposed name has come into local use in recent years, because of the feature’s location at the mouth of Piute Canyon. The bay is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) long and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) wide.

Popcorn Canyon; valley; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, heads at 37°40’25”N, 110°27’31”W, trends E to join Glen Canyon; named for the calcite concretions found in the area; San Juan County, Utah; Secs 3,4,9&10,T36S,R13E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°40’44”N, 110°28’34”W; USGS map – Good Hope Bay 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4170305.20817855%20&e=546137.568026142&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Good Hope Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Popcorn Canyon (Lake Powell boaters, local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Popcorn Canyon for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon, on the east side of Lake Powell, within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The name refers to the presence of “odd and unusual white-centered calcite concretions weathering out of red Chinle mudstone” that are found near the head of the valley, in an area known locally as “Popcorn Beach” (a name not proposed for the Board’s consideration). The proponent reports that “popcorn rocks are unusual but not rare in GCNRA. However, they are usually found in white or pink Navajo sandstone.” He indicates the occurrence of “red popcorn rocks” is rare.

Slope, The; slope; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, at the S end of Waterpocket Fold, opposite the mouth of Iceberg Canyon; descriptive name; Kane County, Utah; Secs 2&3,T40S,R10E and Secs 34&35,T39S,R10E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°20’27”N, 110°46’50”W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4132710.91212989%20&e=519446.902018748&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000
 Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO
 Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: The Slope (local hikers)
 Published Usage: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name The Slope for a large sloped area of over one square mile in size that tilts upward from the shores of Lake Powell to The Rincon and Waterpocket Fold. The proponent describes the feature as “inconceivably vast” and “monumental”, although up close it is made up of “calcite crystals, deep gullies, hidden gardens, and water pockets.” He says a houseboat captain once told him the feature was always known simply as “The Slope”. According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), there are eight other features in the State with the generic Slope or Slopes; none are in Kane County.

Three Sentinels Arch: arch, elevation 1,884 m (6,180 ft), 49 m (160 ft) by 43 m (140 ft); located in Canyonlands National Park, in The Needles, 1 km (0.6 mi) E of Druid Arch; descriptive name; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 15,T31S,R19E, Salt Lake Mer; 38°05’13”N, 109°49’14”W; USGS map – Druid Arch 1:24,000; Not: Explorer Arch.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=05&lats=13&lond=-109&lonm=49&lons=14&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a new name in recent local use
 Map: USGS Druid Arch 1:24,000
 Proponent: Gary Nelson; Salt Lake City, UT
 Administrative area: Canyonlands National Park
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Explorer Arch (National Park Service), Three Sentinels Arch (proponent)
 Published Usage: Three Sentinels Arch (The Journal of Natural Arch Discoveries, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Three Sentinels Arch for an arch located in Canyonlands National Park, 1 km (0.6 mi) east of Druid Arch, and within the area known as The Needles. The proponent, a resident of Salt Lake City, reports that in January 2001, he and his colleagues located and photographed the arch, which is approximately 49 m (160 ft) high and 43 m (140 ft) wide, and has an archway hole 9 m (30 ft) high and 18 m (60 ft) wide. The proponent had originally visited the feature in the 1960’s, but was not aware of any name for it. Following the 2001 visit, the proponent contacted the National Park’s district office, the Utah Geological Survey, and the Natural Arch and Bridge Society, all of which confirmed the arch was unnamed. He then submitted his findings to the editor of The Journal of Natural Arch Discoveries, which is published in connection with The World Arch Data Base. A subsequent edition of the journal included a description of the arch, referring to it as Three Sentinels Arch.

The proponent suggests the proposed name is appropriate because of the existence of three sandstone columns (“sentinels”) that stand in front of the arch. Just prior to submitting his proposal to the U.S. Board contacted the Canyonlands National Park Superintendent, who reported that his office was aware that the feature is also known as Explorer Arch. The Superintendent did not provide any evidence that the latter name appears on any official Park documents, nor is there any reference to that name on the Internet. There are three other geographic features in Utah known to be named “Sentinel”; two are named

The Sentinel, in Garfield County and Washington County, while a summit in San Juan County is named Sentinel Mesa. The latter feature lies 123 km (76 mi) to the south-southwest of the arch in question.

Twilight Arch; arch; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, within Twilight Canyon, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of its junction with Lake Powell, named in association with Twilight Canyon; Kane County, Utah; Sec 24,T42S,R8½E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°08'23"N, 110°57'37"W; USGS map – Nasja Mesa 1:24,000; Not: Shark Arch.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.1397&lon=-110.961&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Nasja Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Twilight Arch (Lake Powell boaters; local hikers)

Published Usage: Shark Arch (Stan Jones guide to Lake Powell arches)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Twilight Arch for a partially submerged arch that lies along Twilight Canyon, a tributary of Glen Canyon. The proponent suggests this associative name is appropriate because the feature is located in “a deep, narrow, dark canyon”. He also describes the arch as “only one of two arches I know of on Lake Powell where it’s possible at times to float a boat through the opening.” Twilight Canyon is the only other geographic feature in the State known to be named “Twilight”.

Twin Edens Canyon; valley; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, heads at 37°15'54"N, 110°50'56"W, trends WSW to join Glen Canyon 1.4 km (0.9 mi) NE of the mouth of Ribbon Canyon; the name refers to two desert alcoves found near the head of the valley; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 36,T40½S, R9½E and Sec 31,T40S,R10E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°15'46"N, 110°51'27"W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4124047.3863122%20&e=512625.620473753&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Twin Edens Canyon (Lake Powell boaters, local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Twin Edens Canyon for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long valley on the east side of Lake Powell, within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The proponent reports that while hiking in the valley, he discovered near its head “a remarkably deep and narrow gully, with twin waterfalls murmuring down the slick rock into a pool in the depths, and a pair of gorgeous gardens at both ends shortly upstream from the fork.” He began referring to these “sheltered desert alcoves” as “Edens”, noting that there is another valley in the vicinity named Lost Eden Canyon.

Walking Rock Canyon; valley; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, heads at 37°16'33"N, 110°51'03"W, trends WSW to join Glen Canyon 2.1 km (1.4 mi) N of the mouth of Ribbon Canyon; the name refers to a rock with “legs” that once stood in the valley; San Juan County, Utah; Secs

12&1,T40½S, R9½E and Sec 30,T40S,R10E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°16'21"N, 110°51'31"W; USGS map – The Rincon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4125102.14345859%20&e=512527.651126862&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS The Rincon 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Silverstein; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Walking Rock Canyon (Lake Powell boaters, local hikers)

Published Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Walking Rock Canyon for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long box canyon overlooking the east side of Lake Powell, within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The proponent reports that several years ago, while hiking in the canyon, he discovered on a rock shelf a small, unusually shaped, rock that because of erosion on its underside appeared to be walking on legs. The proponent and other hikers visited the valley several times over the following years and they all came to refer to it as Walking Rock Canyon. In November 2003, he learned that the rock had collapsed on its “legs”, likely due to a rockslide. He suggests, “the proposed name still seems fitting as a tribute to the odd sculpture it once housed.”

WISCONSIN

Valhalla, Lake: lake, 21 acres; located in the Town of Enterprise, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) S of Pelican Lake, 24 km (15 mi) southeast of Rhinelander; the word “Valhalla” is Norwegian meaning “piece of heaven”; Oneida County, Wisconsin; Sec 35,T35N,R10E, Fourth Principal Mer; 45°28'23N, 89°12'08"W; USGS map – Elcho 1:24,000; Not: Silver Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5037862.78233738%20&e=327858.448627304&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to agree with the owner’s new name for the property

Map: USGS Elcho 1:24,000

Proponent: Roberta G. Sommers; Darien, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Silver Lake (ID 55016100/FID 1574144)

Local Usage: None found

Published Usage: Silver Lake (USGS 1940, 1950, 1973, 1990; Wisconsin Dept of Natural Resources lake list; Oneida County highway map, 1973; Northwoods Wisconsin website)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Silver Lake, located in the Town of Enterprise in southern Oneida County, to Lake Valhalla. The proponent reports that she and her family recently purchased property that includes this 21-acre lake, and they intend to name their new home “Valhalla”. The word is Norwegian and means “piece of heaven”, which the proponent believes is descriptive of “the serenity of the nature, woods, land, and lake”. She would like to rename the lake to conform to that of the property name. There are currently three lakes in Oneida County named Silver Lake and 25 others throughout the State that are so named. The lake in question has been named Silver Lake on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1940. There is one natural feature in Wisconsin named “Valhalla”; a summit named Mount Valhalla is located in Bayfield County, approximately 199 km (123 mi) to the northwest of the lake in Oneida County.