

Docket 386
(66 Names)
Released June 15, 2004
For initial consideration at the
July 8, 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. A copy of this docket has also been posted to the Board's website at <http://geonames.usgs.gov/bgn.html>

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: BGNESEC@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

Moore Quarter Spring: spring, located on the E slope of Chapman Mountain, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) NNE of Panther Knob, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Huntsville; named for David L. Moore (d. 1845), a prominent area landowner and slave owner; Madison County, Alabama; Secs 20&21, T3S,R1E, Huntsville Mer.; 34°45'47"N, 86°32'13"W; USGS map – Meridianville 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.76305555555556&lon=-86.53694444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Meridianville 1:24,000

Proponent: Berns Miller; Huntsville, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed spring in Madison County, just northeast of Huntsville, **Moore Quarter Spring**. The proponent, whose family has lived in the area for several generations, reports that they have always referred to the area as “The Moore Quarter”, and so naming this spring would preserve that historical name. The spring is covered by an old rock spring house, which was reportedly built by slaves prior to the Civil War. The term “quarter” refers to slave dwellings, and David L. Moore, who died in 1845, was a prominent area slave owner. The present-day owner of the property has confirmed that the area has always been known to his family as “The Moore Quarter” and he supports the proposal. Seven other area residents have submitted e-mail messages in favor of the name. The Alabama State Geographic Names Authority has indicated it has no objection to the proposal, and has verified that early maps indicate the existence of a road leading to the spring as well as several buildings in the area. There are 21 other features in the State, both communities and locales, present-day and historical, named either “Quarter” or “Quarters”.

ALASKA

Johnas Lake: lake, 1 acre; located along the S side of West Fork Dennison Fork, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Taylor Highway, 76 km (47 mi) NNE of Tok; named for Johna Margarite Marshall (1927-1998), author of several Pacific Northwest histories; Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, Alaska; Sec 2,T24N,R16E,Copper River Mer.; 63°53'10"N, 142°14'44"W; USGS map – Tanacross D-3 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=63.88611111111111&lon=-142.24555555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Tanacross D-3 1:63,360

Proponent: Don Marshall, Sr.; Tok, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: **Johna's Lake** (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name **Johnas Lake** for a small, horseshoe-shaped lake located along the south side of West Fork Dennison Fork, within the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, and 76 km (47 mi) north-northeast of Tok. The proponent reports that the name honors Johna Margarite Marshall (1927-1998), a native of California and descendent of early California and Alaska pioneers. In her early years, Ms. Marshall was an author of television programs, but with a strong interest in the history of the Great Northwest she also wrote and co-wrote several volumes, including *The Amazing and Amusing Story of the Yukon*, *Alaska Shipwrecks*, and *Who*

Discovered the Strait of Juan de Fuca? She later developed an interest in and a love for Alaska, and at the time of her death was making plans to move there. She had visited the area in which the lake is located and became “so entranced by the pristine beauty of the small lake...that the locals began calling it Johna’s Lake.”

Narrow Lake: lake, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); located in the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of the junction of Loraine Creek and the Kotsina River; descriptive name; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 19&30,T3S,R7E,Copper River Mer.; 61°35’12”N, 144°12’12”W; USGS map – Valdez C-1 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.5866666666667&lon=-144.2033333333333&u=2>

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: Narrow Lake (geologic field reports)

Published: 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 Alaska in the early 1960’s, he and his field party assigned informal names to various lakes in the Copper River area. Seven other such names were submitted previously and are listed on the Board’s Docket 385. The proponent reports that although the names were submitted to the local and regional USGS topographic mapping offices at the time they were first used by the field crew, they were never forwarded to the Board for official consideration. He indicates, “Despite the 40-year span of time, I would still like to see the names recorded and officially adopted where appropriate.”

The descriptive name Narrow Lake would apply to a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide lake located within the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. There are no other lakes in Alaska known to be named “Narrow”. The Alaska State Geographic Names Authority contacted various local authorities and native groups for input on this and the other seven names. The Chitina Native Corporation, the Chitina Traditional Indian Village Council, and Ahtna, Incorporated all recommended disapproval of the proposal, citing the existence of traditional Ahtna names for the features that ought to be considered instead (although no specific proposals were submitted). The Superintendent of the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, stating “as a general rule, the park opposes naming any geographical feature unless the proposed name possesses substantial local significance and is already in common local usage. None of these names satisfy those criteria.” Citing the lack of support and the possibility of native names for the feature, the State Names Authority recommends disapproval of Narrow Lake.

CALIFORNIA

Adler Creek: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads at the NE edge of the community of Winterwarm at 33°20’46”N, 117°12’32”W, flows S and SE to enter an unnamed tributary of the San Ruis Rey River at the intersection of State Route 76 and Gird Road; named for Robert E. Adler (1947-1999), a longtime area resident; San Diego County, California; Tps 10&9S,R3W, San Bernardino Mer.; 33°18’55”N, 117°11’39”W; USGS map – Bonsall 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3686246&e=481915&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Bonsall 1:24,000

Proponent: Constance Adler; Fallbrook, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Adler Creek (local residents)

Published: Adler Creek (Thomas Brothers Map, 2000; Fallbrook real estate map, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Adler Creek for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long stream in northwestern San Diego County, in the community of San Luis Rey Heights. The name would honor Robert E. Adler (1947-1999), who lived in the area for many years and who helped to preserve and protect the stream. The name Adler Creek has been applied to the Thomas Brothers Map of San Diego County for three consecutive years, and it is also printed on a Fallbrook area real estate map. There is one other stream in California named Adler Creek; it is located in Shasta County, approximately 950 km (590 mi) to the north-northwest of the stream in San Diego County. The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has confirmed the stream is not named on County maps, and is not opposed to making official the name Adler Creek.

Bartholomew, Mount: summit, elevation 3,383 m (11,099 ft); in the Sierra National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness, in the Ritter Range, 10 km (6 mi) S of Mount Ritter, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of Shellenbarger Lake; named for Orland Bartholomew (1899-1957), who in 1929 skied across the Sierra Nevada to Yosemite Valley; Madera County, California; Sec 35, T3S, R25W, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°38'13"N, 119°11'34"W; USGS map – Mount Ritter 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4167786&e=306515&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Ritter 1:24,000

Proponent: Phil Bartholomew; Oakhurst, CA

Administrative area: Sierra National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by the son of Orland Bartholomew, who wishes to name the unnamed summit in his father's honor. The summit lies along the Ritter Range, 10 km (6 mi) south of Mount Ritter, and within the Sierra National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness. Orland "Bart" Bartholomew (1899-1957) was an adventurer and hydrographer, who in 1929 skied the crest of the Sierra Nevada from south of Mount Whitney to the Yosemite Valley, "a feat of mountaineering and skiing that is legend among outdoor enthusiasts of the Sierra" (*Fresno Bee*, 1999). Bartholomew traveled the 300 miles alone, "on six foot long wooden skis, using ski poles fashioned from hickory garden-rake handles. Skiing and scrambling up frozen granite passes at 11,000 and 12,000 feet, he carried a 70-pound pack and a folding-bellows camera". He was the first person to reach the summit of Mount Whitney in winter. During the three month expedition, Bartholomew took 320 photographs and kept a detailed diary of the adventure. The book "High Odyssey" (Glen Rose, 1994) describes Bartholomew's journey, which the author described as a "grueling adventure". A description of the expedition is available online at <<http://www.sierrastar.com/past/9-01-00/90100ski.html>>. Bartholomew was later employed by the USDA Forest Service. In 1999, four skiers re-enacted the trip (<<http://www.fresnobee.com/man/trek/story.html>>). Letters of support for naming the summit Mount Bartholomew have been received from Congressman George Radanovich and from the Huntington Lake-Big Creek Historical Conservancy. The Supervisors of Madera County also recommend approval of the proposal.

COLORADO

Wolfe Ditch: canal, 20 km (12.5 mi) long; extends from Beaver Creek at 38°04'58"N, 108°12'48"W, SSE across Beaver Mesa to Saltado Creek at 37°56'37"N, 108°08'02"W; named for an early homesteader named Wolfe; San Miguel County, Colorado; Tps44&43N, R12W, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 38°00'22"N, 108°10'08"W; USGS map – Gurley Canyon 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Wolf Ditch.

Central point:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4210273.46848947%20&e=748512.555002329&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Gurley Canyon 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Patricia Wolfe Brower; San Diego, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wolf Ditch (ID 08007797/FID 202385)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Wolf Ditch (USGS 1964/75)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of San Diego, to change officially the spelling of the name of a canal in central San Miguel County, Colorado, approximately 32 km (20 mi) west of Telluride. The feature in question is 20 km (12.5 mi) long and extends from Beaver Creek across Beaver Mesa to Saltado Creek. Although the name Wolf Ditch has appeared on Federal maps since 1964, the proponent reports that the feature was named for her ancestors, the Wolfe family, who homesteaded on the property and built the canal. No additional biographical information on the family has yet been provided.

CONNECTICUT

Chauncey Island: island, 1 acre; located in the Town of Ridgefield, within Lake Naraneka in Seth Low Pierrepont State Park Preserve; named for Nathalie Chauncey Pierrepont (1888-1960), a long time resident of the area; Fairfield County, Connecticut; 41°19'22"N, 73°30'23"W; USGS map – Peach Lake 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4575681&e=624996&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Peach Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Seven Esser; Ridgefield, CT

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 was submitted by a resident of Ridgefield, and would apply to a small island that lies within Lake Naraneka, a reservoir located in the center of the Town of Ridgefield. The name Chauncey Island would honor Nathalie Chauncey Pierrepont (1888-1960), a member of a prominent New York socialite family and the wife of Seth Low Pierrepont (1894-1956), a local property owner, town and State politician, and philanthropist. The former Pierrepont estate comprised several hundred acres, and in the 1930's Mrs. Pierrepont had the man-made lake created as a gift for her husband. The family later donated 314 acres to the State for the establishment of the Seth Low Pierrepont State Park Preserve. The reservoir in which the island is located is named officially Lake Naraneka, but it was known originally as Pierrepont Lake and on some present-day State and Town maps it is still labeled Pierrepont Pond. The proponent reports that to his knowledge the island has never had a name, and "given that no other mention of her name appears in town", the name Chauncey Island would be

appropriate. A summit located immediately to the north of Lake Naraneka is named Ridgebury Mountain, but is proposed to be renamed Seth Low Mountain (q.v.).

Seth Low Mountain: summit, elevation 274 m (900 ft); located in the Town of Ridgefield, 8 km (5 mi) SSW of Danbury, just W of Seth Low Pierrepont State Park Reserve; named for Seth Low (1850-1916), businessman, mayor of New York, and president of Columbia College; Fairfield County, Connecticut; 41°19'45"N, 73°30'48"W; USGS map – Peach Lake 1:24,000; Not: Aspen Ledges, Asproom Ledge, Ridgebury Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4576379.00011506&e=624422.000002652&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: name change to recognize the name in local use

Map: USGS Peach Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Seven Esser; Ridgefield, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ridgebury Mountain (ID 09005674/FID 210182)

Local Usage: Ridgebury Mountain (Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials)

Published: Aspen Ledges (*Connecticut Place Names*, 1976), Asproom Ledge (*Connecticut Place Names*, 1976), Ridgebury Mountain (USGS 1946, 1982; Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials website, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Ridgefield, to change officially the name of Ridgebury Mountain to Seth Low Mountain. Although the name Ridgebury Mountain has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1946, the proponent reports that the 274 m (900 ft) high summit has been known locally as Seth Low Mountain for many years. The summit lies in an area that was once part of a large estate owned by local philanthropist and politician Seth Low Pierrepont (1894-1956), who reportedly named the summit for his uncle and namesake Seth Low. Mr. Low (1850-1916) was a prominent New York City businessman and political reformer who served as president of Columbia College as well as Mayor of Brooklyn and later of New York City. Seth Low Pierrepont settled in Ridgefield in 1913 where he became involved in local politics. He donated 314 acres of his property to the State for the establishment of the Seth Low Pierrepont State Park Preserve. A road that leads to the summit in question is named Seth Low Mountain Road. Two other names reportedly applied to the feature are Aspen Ledges and Asproom Ledge; these names were listed as variant names in Hughes and Allen's volume *Connecticut Place Names* (1976), but no additional information was provided.

FLORIDA

Goodbys Lake: lake, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; located in the City of Jacksonville, extends from 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of the State Road 13 bridge at 30°13'24"N, 81°36'27"W, downstream of Goodbys Creek, to the Saint Johns River 10 km (6 mi) S of the center of the City of Jacksonville, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Buckman Bridge at 30°12'58"N, 81°37'22"W; Duval County, Florida; 30°12'58"N, 81°36'55"W; USGS map – Bayard 1:24,000; Not: Azza Creek, Goodbys Creek, Goodby's Creek, Goodby's Lake, Goodsby's Creek.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3342882&e=440785&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to recognize historical usage

Map: USGS Bayard 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Conrad, Sr., Jacksonville, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Goodbys Creek (BGN 1896)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Goodbys Creek (ID 12021755/FID 294449)

Local Usage: Goodbys Creek (many local residents), Goodbys Lake (oldtimers, local marina)

Published: Azza Creek (*Florida Place Names*, 1995), Goodbys Creek (USGS 1918, 1932, 1976, 1993; NOAA 1987; US Coast Guard website; EPA Watershed report, 1998; Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, 2003; American Map Company, 2003; *Jacksonville Biz Journal*, 2001), Goodbys Lake (Universal Map Company, 2003; *Saint Augustine Fishing Guide*, 2002; St.Augustine.com, 2000), Goodby's Lake (Jacksonville City Parks and Recreation website, 2003; *Florida Place Names*, 1995; land transactions, 1820's; land advertisement, 1911), Goodsby's Creek (USC&GS 1909), "Goodsby's" (USC&GS 1876)

Case Summary: This proposal is to rename a portion of Goodbys Creek in the City of Jacksonville to Goodbys Lake, to restore the historical name still used by many of the area's longtime residents. The change was submitted by a resident of Jacksonville, who states that for nearly 200 years, the generic term "Lake" was used, but over the past 30 years the term "Creek" has become more common. The feature in question is an elongated inlet off the Saint Johns River that extends approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) inland, with the lower portion widening to a width of 0.2 km (0.1 mi). The proposal would limit the term "Lake" to the lower 1.9 km (1.2 mi) portion, while retaining "Creek" for the upstream part. The proponent provided a reference to several land transactions from the 1820's that referred to Goodby's Lake, as well as a real estate advertisement from 1911 that labeled the feature Goodbys Lake. A concrete bridge that crosses the feature is inscribed with the words "Goodbys Lake". In 1896, the U.S. Board approved a request by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (US C&GS) to make official the name Goodbys Creek, although it seems the basis for the proposal was to resolve a conflict between "Goodbys" and "Goodsbys", not to address the generic. The 1896 workcard indicated that local usage was for "Goodby's Lake" [sic], and use of that name was also confirmed by two of the area's postmasters. One of these individuals stated "Goodbys Lake (not Creek) is, I think, the proper name of the inlet."

The first U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the area, published in 1918, labeled the feature Goodbys Creek, while a 1909 C&GS chart still retained the name Goodsby's Creek. Subsequent Federal maps and charts, as well as virtually all present-day State and City documents have used the name Goodbys Creek. One exception is the website of the Jacksonville City Department of Parks and Recreation, which describes recent efforts to construct a boat ramp "on Goodby's Lake". A nearby street is named Goodbys Lake Court, and a church in the vicinity is named Goodbys Lake Church. One publication, *Florida Place Names* (Morris, 1995), lists Azza Creek as an early name for the feature, stating, "In 1792, 640 acres were surveyed for Francis Goodwin on Azza Creek. It well may have been that Goodwin lent part of his name to the subsequent designation of Azza Creek; first, in 1805, as Goodman's Lake, then Goodby's Lake and Goodby's Creek." The Florida State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the change provided the local authorities agree.

Jarrett: ppl (unincorporated), elevation 54 m (177 ft); located along State Route 142, 11 km (7 mi) NW of Monticello, 5 km (3 mi) S of the Georgia State line; named for Eugene C. Jarrett, who owned a general store and was the community's first postmaster; Jefferson County, Florida; Secs 28&33,T3N,R4E, Tallahassee Mer.; 30°37'26"N, 83°55'55"W; USGS map – Lake Miccosukee 1:24,000; Not: Jarrolt, Jarrott.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3391599&e=218950&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Lake Miccosukee 1:24,000

Proponent: Eugene Jarrett; Thomasville, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jarrott (ID 12008996 / FID295378)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jarrett (*US Postal Guide*, 1896; *Florida Post Offices*, 1997; *History of Jefferson County*, 1976), Jarrott (USGS 1981, 1990; Jefferson County map, 1968)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the spelling of the name of the small community of Jarrott in northern Jefferson County to Jarrett. The spelling Jarrott has appeared on Federal maps since 1956, and was also

applied to the 1968 Jefferson County highway map. The proponent, a resident of Thomasville, Georgia, reports that the community was originally named Jarrett for his grandfather, Eugene C. Jarrett, who owned a general store there in the late nineteenth century and who was the community's first postmaster. The proponent provided an excerpt from *A History of Jefferson County* (Shofner, 1976), which states "On the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.... the settlement of Jarrett was made a post office in 1894. Eugene C. Jarrett was the first postmaster." The volume *Florida Post Offices* (Gallagher, 1997) also lists the name as Jarrett, and that spelling appeared in *The Official U.S. Postal Guide* of 1896. The proponent provided a copy of an old envelope on which is noted the return address "Jarrett, FLA". The GNIS lists a variant spelling of Jarrott, but does not provide any details regarding the origin of that name. The USGS Mapping Center has confirmed that the name has always been Jarrott on Federal maps and there is no indication of any controversy in the original field notes. The Jefferson County Board of Commissioners and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority have both stated they are in support of the change to Jarrett.

Knights Lake: lake, 29 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Cow Pen Slough, 6.4 km (4 mi) E of Laurel, 25 km (16 mi) SE of Sarasota; named for Jesse Knight (1817-1911), an early cattle rancher in the area; Sarasota County, Florida; Sec 27,T38S,R19E, Tallahassee Mer.; 27°08'56"N, 82°23'49"W; USGS map - Laurel 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=08&lats=56&lond=-82&lonm=23&lons=49&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Laurel 1:24,000

Proponent: Douglas Smith; Sarasota, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Sarasota County Department of Parks and Recreation, to name an unnamed lake, Knights Lake. It was submitted in response to a request for comments on another proposal by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), to name the same lake Cow Pen Lake (BGN Docket 384). The DEP has proposed new names for 17 unnamed lakes in the area, and had selected the name Cow Pen Lake because of the feature's proximity to Cow Pen Slough. The County Parks Department determined that it would prefer to name the feature for an individual of local and historical significance and selected Jesse Knight (1817-1911), whose family was "an important asset to early Florida in developing the cattle industry. Jesse Knight constructed the largest cattle pen on the lower west coast of Florida [at] Cow Pen Slough." The Knight family settled in southwest Florida in the early 1840's and by the time of the Civil War had established an extensive cattle empire, which provided beef, tallow, and leather hides to the Confederate Army. Following the war, the Knight family relocated to the area that would become Nokomis, in the vicinity of the lake now proposed to be named in Jesse Knight's honor. Once there, the family constructed a split rail fence around a 150 square mile area of land, thus creating the largest "cow pen" in that part of Florida. Jesse Knight, who was also an unordained lay minister and circuit rider, constructed the area's first church and donated land for its first school. The trail that the family blazed to Manatee, the Methodist stronghold, became known locally as Knight's Trail.

Lake Siena: reservoir, 300 acres; located just SW of Lake Apopka, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Montverde, 8 km (5 mi) ENE of Clermont; the name is in keeping with the theme of Tuscan names in the area; Lake County, Florida; Secs 11-14,T22S,R26E, Tallahassee Mer.; 28°34'58"N, 81°40'02"W; USGS map – Clermont East 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.5827777777778&lon=-81.6672222222222&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Clermont East 1:24,000

Proponent: Xavier Guerricogitia; Celebration, FL

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 name is proposed by a representative of The Ginn Company, a real estate development and management corporation in Celebration. The lake in question is a newly-created, 300-acre body of water located within the new planned residential development of Bella Collina. This new development lies on the southwestern shores of Lake Apopka in eastern Lake County. The proponent reports that the name Lake Siena was selected in keeping with the theme of other Tuscan names in the area. U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of the area show only a network of drainage canals. According to the proponent, “the subject water body is the product of a peat mining operation which was formerly on the site. The site was dewatered while it was being excavated for peat. Immediately upon termination of the mining operation the remaining borrow pit filled with water fed by aquifer springs resulting in the formation of the lake.” With the exception of three churches named for Saint Catherine of Siena, there are no geographic features in Florida known to be named “Siena”.

New Ryan, Lake: lake, 9.6 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE of Hog Island Lake, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NE of Lutz; named for two adjacent streets; Hillsborough County, Florida; Sec 6, T27S,R19E, Tallahassee Mer.; 28°09’46”N, 82°26’30”W; USGS map – Lutz 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.1627777777778&lon=-82.4416666666667&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name found in local use
 Map: USGS Lutz 1:24,000
 Proponent: John and Jan Means; Lutz, FL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Lake New Ryan (local residents)
 Published: Lake New Ryan (*Hillsborough County Lake Atlas*, 1997; Florida LakeWatch, 1999)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Lutz Civic Association, to make official the name Lake New Ryan for a 9.6-acre lake located in northern Hillsborough County, approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) northeast of Lutz and 13 km (8 mi) north of Tampa. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately six years, having appeared in the *Hillsborough County Lake Atlas*, and in a list of Florida lakes maintained and published by Florida LakeWatch between 1997 and 1999. The name Lake New Ryan was given to the lake because it is surrounded by two streets named Newberger Road and Ryan Circle. The identities of “Newberger” and “Ryan” have not yet been determined.

IDAHO

Poisson Creek: stream, 5.8 km (3.6 mi) long; located in Boise National Forest and Payette National Forest, heads in Poison Lake 1 km (0.6 mi) S of Lone Tree (summit) at 44°38’51”N, 116°10’06”W, flows NE then E to enter Lake Cascade; named for the fish found there by French-Canadian trappers; Valley County, Idaho; Secs 5,6&7, T15N,R3E and Sec 12,T15N,R2E, Boise Mer.; 44°39’55”N, 116°06’32”W; USGS map – Donnelly 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Poison Creek.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4946143.96038283%20&e=570563.779136702&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct derivation of the name
 Map: USGS Donnelly 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Steve Stuebner; Boise, ID
 Administrative area: Boise National Forest and Payette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Poison Creek (ID 16028293/FID 394922)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Poison Creek (USGS 1985; USFS 1984, 1987; Valley County highway map 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Poison Creek in Valley County to Poisson Creek, was submitted by the Director of Recreation Development for the Tamarack Resort, located on the shores of Lake Cascade, approximately 120 km (75 mi) north of Boise. The 3,600-acre ski, golf, and lake resort, which opened in 2003, will eventually include over 2,000 dwellings. The stream that is named currently Poison Creek flows through the center of the resort. Although the name Poison Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1985 and is also shown on the 1973 Valley County highway map, the proponent suggests that this was an error as the name should have been Poisson Creek. He believes the area's early French-Canadian trappers would have named the stream for its abundance of fish, predominantly trout. Lalia Boone's *Idaho Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary* (1988) does not include any reference to the stream, nor to Poison Lake which lies at the head of the stream and which is proposed to be renamed Poisson Lake (q.v.) There are 19 other streams in Idaho named "Poison", but no geographic features in the State known to be named "Poisson".

Poisson Lake: lake, 1 acre; located in Payette National Forest, 1 km (0.6 mi) S of Lone Tree (summit); named for the fish found there by French-Canadian trappers; Valley County, Idaho; Sec 12,T15N,R2E, Boise Mer.; 44°38'52"N, 116°10'09"W; USGS map – Lone Tree 1:24,000; Not: Poison Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4944174&e=565885&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct origin of the name

Map: USGS Lone Tree 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Stuebner; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Boise National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Poison Lake (ID 16017319/FID 388651)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Poison Lake (USGS 1911, 1985; USFS 1984, 1987; Valley County highway map, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Poison Lake in Valley County to Poisson Lake, was submitted by the Direction of Recreation Development for the Tamarack Resort, in association with another to rename Poison Creek (q.v.). The name Poison Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1911, but the proponent claims the name should be Poisson Lake because of the abundance of fish ("poisson" to the French-Canadian trappers) in the lake and the nearby stream. There are no other lakes in Idaho known to be named either "Poison" or "Poisson".

LOUISIANA

Audubon Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long; heads 1.7 km (1.2 mi) ESE of Hickory at 30°24'54"N, 89°46'07"W, flows SSE then E then NE to enter Starks Bayou 1.6 km (1 mi) W of the Pearl River; named in association with a nearby community once named Audubon; St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana; Sec 26,T7S,R14E,St. Helena Mer.; 30°24'41"N, 89°45'27"W; USGS map – Hickory 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3367625&e=235114&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hickory 1:24,000

Proponent: William R. Stoltz, Jr.; Pearl River, LA

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 name was submitted by a resident of Pearl River, who wishes to apply a name to a stream that is located partially on his property. The 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long stream is a tributary of Starks Bayou, which is in turn a tributary of the Pearl River in eastern St. Tammany Parish. The name Audubon Creek was suggested because there was at one time a community named Audubon in the area. According to *Louisiana Post Offices* (Germann, 1990), Audubon had a population of 250 in 1904, with a post office in operation from 1904 to 1906. It is not known when the community ceased to exist, although the proponent reports that the name is now considered a variant of Hickory, a larger community just to the north. In addition to this community and two subdivisions in St. Tammany Parish, there are five other geographic features in Louisiana named “Audubon”. Presumably, these were all named for John J. Audubon, the noted ornithologist and painter.

MAINE

Keyes Brook: stream, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long; heads in the Town of Sweden, at the N end of Keys Pond, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) ESE of Clough Hill, at 44°09’01”N, 70°49’40”W, flows NW into the Town of Lovell to enter the Kezar River; named for Solomon Keyes, an early settler; Oxford County, Maine; 44°09’32”N, 70°50’32”W; USGS map – North Waterford 1:24,000; Not: Keys Brook.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4891182&e=352705&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize the name in local use
 Map: USGS North Waterford 1:24,000
 Proponent: Lynn Bjorklund; USGS, Northborough, MA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Keyes Brook (ID 23008914/FID 581076)
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: Keyes Brook (Maine State Planning Office, 2003), Keyes Brook (USGS 1911/22, 1986, 1995; *DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer of Maine*, 1985; *Dictionary of Maine Place Names*, 1970; *Length and Breadth of Maine*, 1946)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Keys Brook, a stream in the Town of Lovell and the Town of Sweden in Oxford County, to Keyes Brook. It was submitted in association with another proposal, to change the name of Keys Pond to Keyes Pond (BGN Docket 385). The Keyes Pond Environmental Protection Association reports that the lake was named for Solomon Keyes, an early settler in the area, and the presumption is that the stream was named in association with the lake. Although both Keys Brook and Keys Pond have been labeled as such on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1909, and both are listed in *The Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970), the name Keyes Brook appears in a Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Sweden published in 2003 by the State of Maine Planning Office. There is some evidence to suggest that Keyes Brook in Worcester County, Massachusetts may also have been named for Solomon Keyes.

MINNESOTA

Balloon Lake: lake, 14 acres; in Chippewa National Forest, 5 km (3 mi) E of Suomi, 29 km (18 mi) NNW of Grand Rapids; Itasca County, Minnesota; Sec 29,T58N,R26W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°29’03”N, 93°40’18”W; USGS map – Little Bowstring Lake 1:24,000; Not: Barney Lake, Basin 31-640.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.4842&lon=-93.6714>

Proposal: name change to recognize the name in local use
 Map: USGS Little Bowstring Lake 1:24,000
 Proponent: Suomi Area Lakes Association; Deer Lake, MN
 Administrative area: Chippewa National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Barney Lake (ID 27000842/ FID 655227)
 Local Usage: Balloon Lake (local residents)
 Published: Barney Lake (USGS 1970, 1973, 1992, 1996; Minnesota DNR Lake Inventory, 1968; Minnesota DNR Public Waters Inventory, 1985; Itasca County highway map, 1991), Basin 31-640 (Minnesota DNR)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State's Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of the Suomi Area Lakes Association. The three lakes in question lie within an area described as "a very popular non-motorized recreation and cross-country ski area of the Chippewa National Forest called Suomi Hills". Two of the proposals are to change existing names, and the third is to make official a name for a lake that is currently unnamed on Federal maps. The first proposal is to rename Barney Lake to Balloon Lake. A petition signed by 22 local residents who are in favor of the proposal was included with the proposal. The Itasca County Commissioners held a public hearing on the issue and passed a resolution in support of the change. The Minnesota State Names Authority was unable to find any information on the origin of either the existing name or the proposed name, but suggests they were probably given by the early loggers and surveyors in the area. Citing the local and County support, the State Names Authority recommends approval of the change.

Berglund Lake: lake, 30 acres; located in Deerwood Township, 1.6 km (1 mi) N of Bay Lake, 28 km (17 mi) ENE of Brainerd; named for Frank V. Berglund (1866-1935), a long time area resident; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; Sec 35,T46N,R28W,Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°25'16"N, 93°50'47"W; USGS map – Bay Lake 1:24,000; Not: Bergland Lake.<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.4211&lon=-93.8464>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name
 Map: USGS Bay Lake 1:24,000
 Proponent: Lansin Hamilton; Deerwood, MN
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bergland Lake (ID 27001361/FID 639963)
 Local Usage: Berglund Lake (local residents)
 Published: Bergland Lake (USGS 1973; Minnesota DNR Public Waters Inventory, 1985), Berglund Lake (Deerwood Township map, 19??; Farm and Home Plat and Directory, 19??)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of six submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the State's geographic names authority, on behalf of several Deerwood area residents who wish to make official new names or change existing names to recognize local usage. The features in question are all lakes and all are located in Crow Wing County. The first proposal is to correct the spelling of Bergland Lake to Berglund Lake. The proponent reports, and the DNR has confirmed, that the lake was named for Frank V. Berglund (1866-1935), a native of Sweden who settled in Deerwood Township in the early years of the twentieth century. He farmed on property adjoining the lake for 33 years, and also served as township supervisor. The proponent claims the lake has been known as Berglund Lake since the 1930's. The State DNR determined the spelling "Berglund" also appears on a Deerwood Township map and in a "Farm and Home Plat and Directory". The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners, after receiving no opposition at a public hearing, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the change.

Boiler Lake: lake, 8 acres; in Chippewa National Forest, 5 km (3 mi) E of Suomi, 29 km (18 mi) NNW of Grand Rapids; Itasca County, Minnesota; Sec 29,T58N, R26W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°28'50"N, 93°40'19"W; USGS map – Little Bowstring Lake 1:24,000; Not: Basin 31-1101.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5258780&e=449368&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Little Bowstring Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Suomi Area Lakes Association; Deer Lake, MN

Administrative area: Chippewa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Boiler Lake (local residents)

Published: Basin 31-1101 (Minnesota DNR)

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by the Suomi Area Lakes Association, and would make official the name Boiler Lake for an eight-acre lake located in the Suomi Hills in the Chippewa National Forest. The lake is not named on current Federal maps. A petition signed by 22 local residents who are in favor of the proposal was included with the application. No information has been located regarding the origin of the name. The Itasca County Commissioners held a public hearing on the issue and passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval of the name.

Boo Lake: lake, 63 acres; located in Dassel Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Little Spring Lake, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of the community of Dassel; named for John Boo (d. 1906) and Anna Boo (d. 1928), longtime residents of the area; Meeker County, Minnesota; Secs 35&36,T119N,R29W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°04'19"N, 94°16'37"W; USGS map – Dassel 1:24,000; Not: Mud Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4991731.38810995%20&e=399463.049623919&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to remove a duplicate name and to recognize a name in local use

Map: USGS Dassel 1:24,000

Proponent: Marvin Granath; Dassel, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (ID 27030302/FID 1815344)

Local Usage: Boo Lake (local residents)

Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1982, 1986; Minnesota DNR Public Waters Inventory, 1988; Inventory of Public Lakes, 1968; Meeker County map, 1994)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Mud Lake in Meeker County to Boo Lake, was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Dassel. The name Mud Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1982, is shown on the 1994 Meeker County highway map, and was listed in the *Inventory of Minnesota Lakes* (1968) and the *Minnesota Public Waters Inventory* (1988). However, the proponent reports the lake has always been known locally as Boo Lake. He also suggests the change is warranted because this is one of nine lakes in Meeker County named Mud Lake. He reports that the name Boo Lake has been in local use for over 100 years, because John Boo (d. 1906) and his wife Anna (d. 1928) settled there in the early 1870's. The Boo family were immigrants from Norway whose cabin and farm were located along the northwest side of the lake. The farm remained in the family until the last surviving descendant died in 1967. A history of the family's association with the area was documented in a 1967 book entitled "Meeker County Memories". A petition signed by 32 area residents in support of the change to Boo Lake was included with the proposal. After hearing no objections at a public hearing, the Meeker County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal, and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State Names Authority, also recommends approval of the change.

Catherine, Lake: lake, 54 acres, located in Moe Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE of Elizabeth Lake, 16 km (10 mi) W of Alexandria; named for Catherine Rude Wick (1900-1993), longtime area resident; Douglas County, Minnesota; Secs 15&16,T128N,R39W,Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°53'42"N, 95°34'16"W; USGS map – Brandon 1:24,000; Not: Foslien Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5085580&e=300541&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brandon 1:24,000

Proponent: Wyck & Lori Linder; Alexandria, MN

Administrative area: Fergus Falls Wetland Management District

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Basin 21-188 (Minnesota DNR), Foslien Lake (Minnesota Game and Fish Survey, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Alexandria, who wishes to name an unnamed lake located adjacent to her family's property, approximately 16 km (10 mi) west of Alexandria. The proposed name would honor the proponent's husband's grandmother, Catherine Rude Wick (1900-1993), who emigrated with her family from Norway to Minnesota in 1903. Mrs. Wick settled in the Alexandria area in 1929, where she raised her family and operated a clothing shop. She also loved to fish, and according to the proponent, "fished in nearly every lake in Douglas County". A petition signed by 19 local residents in support of the proposal was provided.

The Minnesota Names Authority disputes the claim that the intended honoree would have fished in the lake in question, because it is only three feet deep, has no public access, and no roads leading to it. The State Names Authority also does not endorse the proposal because the proponent's original request was to name the lake for her 7-year old daughter Catherine, but after learning of the restrictions of the Commemorative Naming Policy, she modified it to honor their grandmother. The State Names Authority argues that the intended honoree does not have had any direct association with the feature. The Douglas County Attorney suggests that the proposal for Lake Catherine should be approved because the intended honoree was "a great fisherwoman" and "a significant contributor to the Alexandria area as a woman store owner in the 1940's and 50's." He also suggests Lake Catherine is "a much more attractive name than the numerical digits currently assigned [by the Minnesota DNR] to this body of water". The County Board of Commissioners held a public hearing and passed a resolution in support of the name. A Minnesota Game and Fish Survey published in 1964 referred to the lake as "Foslien Lake", but no efforts have been made to make official that name. The 1964 survey also noted "No angling takes place on pond."

Farney Creek: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads at the W edge of the City of Lake Elmo in the Lake Elmo Regional Park Preserve, at 44°58'22"N, 92°56'38"W, flows NE then E to enter the W side of Eagle Point Lake; the name refers to the Irish heritage of the area's early settlers; Washington County, Minnesota; Secs 22,21&28,T29N,21W,Fourth Principal Mer.; 44°58'51"N, 92°55'06"W; USGS map – Lake Elmo 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4980840&e=506423&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Elmo 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom Armstrong & Donald Raleigh; Oakdale, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name is the first of three submitted by two residents of Oakdale, who wish to recognize the Irish heritage of their great-grandmother and many of the other “pioneer settlers” who came to the area from Ireland in the 1850’s. The proponents report that the name “Farney” comes from “fearn”, an Irish word meaning alder trees. Many of Oakdale Township’s earliest settlers came from the lands of Farney Castle in County Tipperary. The stream proposed to be named Farney Creek is approximately 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long and flows east through the City of Lake Elmo to enter the west side of Eagle Point Lake. Another proposal would name a tributary of this stream North Farney Creek (q.v.), while a nearby lake is proposed to be named Margaret Lake (q.v.) for the proponents’ ancestor. After receiving no objections at a public hearing, the Washington County Board of Commissioners voted to recommend approval of the names Farney Creek and North Farney Creek, and the Minnesota State Names Authority supports the name as well. There are no other geographic features in Minnesota known to be named “Farney”.

Hooligan Lake: lake, 23 acres; in Chippewa National Forest, 5 km (3 mi) E of Suomi, 29 km (18 mi) NNW of Grand Rapids; Itasca County, Minnesota; Sec 29,T58N, R26W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°28’57”N, 93°40’02”W; USGS map – Little Bowstring Lake 1:24,000; Not: Ballon Lake, Balloon Lake, Basin 31-639.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.4825&lon=-93.6669>

Proposal: name change to recognize the name in local use

Map: USGS Little Bowstring Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Suomi Area Lakes Association; Deer Lake, MN

Administrative area: Chippewa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ballon Lake (ID 27000777/ FID 655206)

Local Usage: Hooligan Lake (local residents)

Published: Ballon Lake (USGS 1970, 1973, 1992, 1996; Minnesota DNR Lake Inventory, 1968), Balloon Lake (MN DNR Public Waters Inventory, 1985; Itasca County highway map, 1991), Basin 31-639 (Minnesota DNR)

Case Summary: This is the third proposal submitted by the Suomi Area Lake Association to make official locally-used names for lakes located in the Suomi Hills area of the Chippewa National Forest. Although the name Ballon Lake appears on Federal maps, the proponents report that the name in local use is Hooligan Lake. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has recorded the name of the lake as Balloon Lake since 1985, and the Itasca County highway map of 1991 also applies that name. However, a petition signed by 22 local residents in support of the name Hooligan Lake was included with the proposal. The Itasca County Commissioners held a public hearing on the issue and passed a resolution in support of the change. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval of the proposed name.

Kutil Lake: lake, 33 acres; located in Roosevelt Township, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SW of Whitefish Lake, 32 km (20 mi) SE of Brainerd; named for Joseph Kutil (1903-1993) and Bea Kutil (1905-1962), longtime area residents; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; Secs 13,14&24,T43N,R28W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°12’02”N, 93°49’44”W; USGS map – Vineland 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.20055555555556&lon=-93.82888888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Vineland 1:24,000

Proponent: Shirley Kutil Stukey; Hillman, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: Kutil Lake (local residents)

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, on behalf of a resident of Hillman, who wishes to make official the name Kutil Lake for a 33-acre lake in Roosevelt Township in Crow Wing County. The proponent reports that the name honors Joseph Kutil (1903-1993) and his wife Bea (1905-1962), who moved from North Dakota to Minnesota during the Depression, settling on a farm that adjoins the lake in question. In recent years, the lake has come to be known as Kutil Lake. A petition signed by 21 area residents in support of the name was included with the proposal. The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the name.

Margaret Lake: lake, 10 acres; located in Lake Elmo Park Reserve, in the City of Lake Elmo, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Eagle Point Lake; named for Margaret Rawleigh (1828-1896), an early resident of the area; Washington County, Minnesota; Secs 26&27,T29N,21W,Fourth Principal Mer.; 44°58'26"N, 92°54'10"W; USGS map – Lake Elmo 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.9738888888889&lon=-92.9027777777778&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Elmo 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom Armstrong & Donald Raleigh; Oakdale, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Basin #82-419 (Minnesota DNR)

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by two residents of Oakdale, who wish to honor their great-grandmother Margaret Mahoney Rawleigh (1828-1896), an early resident of the area. The unnamed lake lies within Lake Elmo Park Reserve, in the City of Lake Elmo, and is approximately 10 acres in size. The proponents report that Margaret Rawleigh and her husband John, both natives of Ireland, arrived in Minnesota in 1854, where they acquired 80 acres alongside the lake. The family endured poverty and considerable hardship, including losing six of their 12 children before adulthood, as well as losing the family's only cow which fell through the ice on this lake and drowned.

A stream that flows into the north end of Eagle Point Lake, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) to the northwest of this lake, has already been proposed to be named Raleigh Creek in honor of John Rawleigh (the spelling of the family name was altered shortly after the family arrived from Ireland); this proposal was placed on the Board's Docket 385. Another proposal would name two nearby streams Farney Creek and North Farney Creek (q.v.) in recognition of the family's Irish heritage. After receiving no objections at a public hearing, the Washington County Board of Commissioners voted to recommend approval of the name Margaret Lake, and the Minnesota State Names Authority supports the name as well. There are three other lakes in Minnesota named "Margaret", two in Cass County and one in Pine County. The closest of these is 155 km (96 mi) north of the lake in question.

Mine Lake: lake, 21 acres; located in Crow Wing Township, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) S of Barrows, 8 km (5 mi) SW of Brainerd; named for a mine located adjacent to the lake; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; Sec 16,T44N,R31W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°17'30"N, 94°15'21"W; USGS map – Baxter 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.2916666666667&lon=-94.2558333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Baxter 1:24,000

Proponent: Virginia Rogers; Brainerd, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: Mine Lake (local residents)

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, on behalf of the Clerk of Crow Wing Township, to make official the name Mine Lake for an unnamed 21-acre lake located in the township, approximately 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Brainerd. The proponent reports that the name Mine Lake has been in local use for 50 years because of the existence of a mine on the northeastern shore of the lake. A petition signed by 15 area residents in support of the name was included with the proposal. The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the name. There is one other lake in Minnesota named Mine Lake, in Cook County, 320 km (200 mi) to the northwest of this lake, plus two others named Gold Mine Lake and Spring Mine Lake. None are in Crow Wing County.

North Farney Creek: stream, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at the W edge of the City of Lake Elmo at 44°58'44"N, 92°56'38"W, flows SE to join Farney Creek; the name refers to the Irish heritage of the area's early settlers; Washington County, Minnesota; Secs 28&21,T29N, R21W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 44°58'39"N, 92°56'14"W; USGS map – Lake Elmo 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4980453&e=504919&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Elmo 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom Armstrong & Donald Raleigh; Oakdale, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of another stream proposed to be named Farney Creek (q.v.). These names were submitted by two local residents who wish to recognize the Irish heritage of many of the "pioneer settlers" who came to the area from Ireland in the 1850's. After receiving no objections at a public hearing, the Washington County Board of Commissioners voted to recommend approval of the name North Farney Creek, and the Minnesota State Names Authority supports the name as well.

Peterson Lake: lake, 46 acres; located in Deerwood Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Clearwater Lake, 8 km (5 mi) SE of Crosby; named for Nils Victor Peterson (1840-1925), a long time resident of the area; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; Sec 32,T46N,R28W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°25'23"N, 93°54'03"W; USGS map – Crosby 1:24,000; Not: Long Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5141449.00016302&e=430762.999999915&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: name change to remove a duplicate name and to commemorate a longtime area resident

Map: USGS Crosby 1:24,000

Proponent: Lansin Hamilton; Deerwood, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Long Lake (ID 27011730/FID 647086)

Local Usage: Peterson Lake (local residents)

Published: Long Lake (USGS 1912, 1914/49, 1973, 1985; MN DNR Inventory of Lakes, 1968; Crow Wing County map, 1976; Crow Wing County Plat book, 2001; Deerwood Township map, 19??; Farm and Home Plat and Directory, 19??)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, on behalf of a resident of Deerwood, to change officially the name of Long Lake in Crow Wing County to Peterson Lake.

Although the name Long Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1912, and is listed as such in the *Minnesota Inventory of Lakes* of 1968, local residents report that they have referred to it as Peterson Lake for at least 70 years. The road that runs alongside the lake is named Peterson Lake Road. Nils Victor Peterson (1840-1925) was a native of Norway who came to the United States in the 1870's, settling in Deerwood Township in 1884, where he farmed for the remaining 40 years of his life. The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the change. Another lake located just 1.6 km (1 mi) to the east is also named Long Lake but is proposed to be renamed to Placid Lake (q.v.). In addition to these two lakes, there are two others in Crow Wing also named Long Lake.

Placid Lake: lake, 196 acres; located in Deerwood Township, 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of Clearwater Lake, 10 km (6 mi) SE of Crosby; descriptive name; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; Secs 28&33,T46N,R28W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°25'36"N, 93°52'53"W; USGS map – Crosby 1:24,000; Not: Fanchor Lake, Long Lake, Town Line Lake.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5141831.58727453%20&e=432281.014715188&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to eliminate a duplicate name and to recognize the name in local use

Map: USGS Crosby 1:24,000

Proponent: Lansin Hamilton; Deerwood, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Long Lake (ID 27011731/FID 647087)

Local Usage: Placid Lake (local residents)

Published: Long Lake (USGS 1912, 1914/49, 1973, 1985; MN DNR Inventory of Public Lakes, 1968; Crow Wing County map, 1976; Deerwood Township map, 19??), Placid Lake (Crow Wing County plat books, 1977, 1989)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, on behalf of a resident of Deerwood, to change officially the name of Long Lake in Crow Wing County to Placid Lake. Although the name Long Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1912, and was on the 1976 Crow Wing County highway map, the proponent reports that local residents have referred to it as Placid Lake for at least 30 years. The latter name appeared in county plat books published in 1977 and 1989, although the 2001 edition reverted to Long Lake. The road that runs alongside of the lake is named Placid Drive. The proposed name is descriptive. The entry for Long Lake in GNIS also lists the variant names Fanchor Lake and Town Line Lake, but the history of those names is unknown. The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the change to Placid Lake. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the change. Another lake located just 1.6 km (1 mi) to the west is also named Long Lake, but is proposed to be renamed to Peterson Lake.

Vang Lake: lake, 36 acres; located in Deerwood Township, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SE of Oreland Lake; named for Gunerius Vang (1865-1942), a longtime area resident; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; Secs 31&32,T46N,R28W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°25'38"N, 93°54'45"W; USGS map – Crosby 1:24,000; Not: Whang Lake.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5141914.32150881%20&e=429891.983618648&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS Crosby 1:24,000

Proponent: Lansin Hamilton; Deerwood, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Whang Lake (ID 27023150/FID 654054)

Local Usage: Vang Lake (local residents)

Published: Whang Lake (USGS 1912, 1914/49, 1973, 1985; Minnesota DNR Inventory of Lakes, 1968; Crow Wing County map, 1976; Deerwood Township map, 19??; Farm and Home Plat and Directory, 19??)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, on behalf of a resident of Deerwood, to change officially the name of Whang Lake in Crow Wing County to Vang Lake. The name Whang Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1912 and was on the 1976 Crow Wing County highway map, but the proponent reports, and the Minnesota DNR has confirmed, that the feature was named for Gunerius Vang (1865-1942), a resident and farmer in Deerwood Township for 40 years. The proponent recalls that as a youngster he knew the lake to be named Vang Lake, and four generations of Vang descendants still use that name today. The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the change.

MISSOURI

Silver Spring: spring; located in Cuivre Township, along a stream proposed to be named Silver Spring Creek, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) ESE of Flint Hill, 4 km (2.5 mi) NNE of Wentzville; descriptive name; St. Charles County, Missouri; Sec 7, T47N,R2E, Fifth Principal Mer; 38°50'37"N, 90°50'02"W; USGS map – Wentzville 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.8436111111111&lon=-90.8338888888889&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wentzville 1:24,000

Proponent: James Hoch; Wentzville, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Silver Spring is proposed for a group of three small springs located along an unnamed stream in Cuivre Township in northwestern St. Charles County. The name was suggested by a resident of nearby Wentzville following a suggestion by the Missouri Stream Team (of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources) that the spring needed to be named, because “features with names are more likely to be protected”. A separate proposal has been submitted to name the unnamed stream Silver Spring Creek (q.v.). The City Council of Wentzville is in support of the proposals. The proposed names are descriptive as the stream has “a silvery appearance in the sunlight.” The Missouri Board on Geographic Names asked the government of St. Charles County to provide input on the proposal, but after no response was received, the State Board recommended approval of the name. There was some discussion regarding the use of the singular form of the generic for the three springs collectively, but the DNR responded that the springs are so close together that they appear to be one feature. There are no other springs in Missouri that are known to be named “Silver Spring”, although there is one named Silver Lake Spring in Stone County, approximately 320 km (200 mi) to the southwest of this feature.

Silver Spring Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of Wentzville at 38°49'35"N, 90°50'15"W, flows N then ENE through Cuivre Township to enter Enon Branch 2.6 km (1.6 mi) W of Josephville; descriptive name; St. Charles County, Missouri; Secs 8,7&18,T47N,R2E, Fifth Principal Mer; 38°50'42"N, 90°49'31"W; USGS map – Wentzville 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4301632&e=688710&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4299751&e=687721&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wentzville 1:24,000

Proposer: James Hoch; Wentzville, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Silver Spring Creek is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Enon Branch in Cuivre Township in St. Charles County. The name was suggested by a resident of nearby Wentzville following a suggestion by the Missouri Stream Team (of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources) that the stream should be named, because such features are more likely to be protected. The City Council of Wentzville is in support of the proposal. The proposed name is descriptive as the stream has “a silvery appearance in the sunlight.” The Missouri Board on Geographic Names asked the government of St. Charles County to provide input on the proposal, but after no response was received, the State Board recommended approval of the name. There are eight other streams in Missouri that are known to be named “Silver”, but none are in St. Charles County.

MONTANA

Lott Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in Beaverhead National Forest; heads at 45°00'41"N, 111°56'03"W, flows W into the Ruby River, 13 km (7.8 mi) S of Sheep Mountain, 4.4 km (2.7 mi) SW of Moose Lake; named for Mortimer H. Lott (1827-1920) and John S. Lott (?-1910), pioneers in the Ruby Valley; Madison County, Montana; Secs 34&35,T9S,R3W, Principal Meridian; 45°00'33"N, 113°57'43"W; USGS map - Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4984513&e=424143&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Petroni; Ennis, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 30023796/FID 791369)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (local residents)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988; USFS 1970, 1981; SW Montana Interagency Travel Plan, 1996; Madison County highway map, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal is to rename Squaw Creek, a name that is considered by some to be derogatory. The 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream is a tributary of the Ruby River in Beaverhead National Forest. The Board has already received a proposal from the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee to change the stream’s name to Indian Woman Creek (BGN Docket 383), but the proponent of Lott Creek, an employee of the USDA Forest Service, has determined that there is no local support for that name and suggests that names that honor early pioneers should be chosen instead. The name Lott Creek would honor Mortimer Hewlett Lott (1827-1920) and John S. Lott (?-1910), members of a family that were prominent in the settlement of the Ruby Valley. Mortimer Lott was one of six men who formed the Vigilance Committee, also serving as Probate Judge for the Territory of Montana, Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner, first mayor of Twin Bridges, and President of the Montana Society of Pioneers. John Lott also served on the Vigilance Committee, as well as treasurer and the first auditor of the State of Montana. Mortimer Lott reportedly “sluiced the first gold in Montana in 1862,” and both men helped construct the toll bridges at Twin Bridges. The Lotts later ranched near Twin Bridges, grazing their cattle in the stream that is now proposed to be named in their honor.

The proposal for Lott Creek has the support of two local ranching families and the president of the Warm Springs Stock Association. The House Bill 412 Committee reviewed the counter-proposal but declined to reverse its decision to support Indian Woman Creek. Another proposal has been submitted to change the name of Squaw Creek Spring, located at the head of Squaw Creek, to Moltich Spring (q.v.).

Moltich Spring: spring; Beaverhead National Forest; located along Squaw Creek, 3 km (1.9 mi) SW of Moose Lake; named for Matt and Veronica Moltich, early pioneers who ranched in the area; Madison County, Montana; Sec 35,T9S,R3W, Principal Meridian; 45°00'30"N, 113°56'13"W; USGS map - Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4984303.00014804&e=426158.999999889&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

Map: USGS Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Petroni; Ennis, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Spring (ID 30028263/FID 793728)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Spring (USGS 1988; USFS 1996)

Case Summary: This proposal, to rename Squaw Creek Spring in Madison County, was submitted by a USDA Forest Service district ranger in the Beaverhead National Forest. The existing name is believed by many to be derogatory, and the name Moltich Spring is the second replacement name proposed for this feature. The Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee has already submitted a proposal to rename it Indian Woman Spring (Docket 383), but the district ranger has determined that there is no local support for that name and that local residents wish to honor the area's early pioneers instead. The name Moltich Spring would honor Matt Moltich (1878-1944) and his wife Veronica (1888-1963), who settled in Madison County in 1913, farming and raising livestock there for the rest of their lives. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to be named "Moltich". The Committee reviewed the counter-proposal for Moltich Spring, but declined to reverse its decision to support Indian Woman Spring.

NEBRASKA

Glendale Creek: stream, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long; heads 13 km (8 mi) W of Plattsmouth at 41°01'05"N, 96°02'40"W, flows NNE to enter the Platte River 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of Cullom; named for the community of Glendale that was once located nearby; Cass County, Nebraska; Secs 26&35,T13N,R12E and Secs 3,2,10&11,T12N,R12E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 41°03'45"N, 96°01'49"W; USGS map – Cedar Creek 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4549960&e=749535&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4544936&e=748514&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cedar Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Rick and Keri Younker; Plattsmouth, NE

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Glendale Creek is proposed for an unnamed 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long tributary of the Platte River in northern Cass County. The proposal was submitted by two local residents who own property along the stream and who want to recognize the fact that a small community named Glendale once existed in the area. It appears the community did not survive for long, as it was depicted as a ghost town on a 1938 map of Cass County. Elton Perkey's *Nebraska Place Names* (Nebraska Historical Society, 1995) includes the following entry for the post office at Glendale, but no listing for a community: "Post office established May 14, 1857; discontinued August 23, 1875. The post office was moved four times during its existence." The proponents also submitted a proposal to name another unnamed stream in the area Yunker Creek (q.v.), in honor of their late father.

Yunker Creek: stream, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads at 41°03'04"N, 96°02'43"W, flows SE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Glendale Creek 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SW of Cullom; named for Donald H. Yunker (1922-1998), lifetime resident and farmer in the area; Cass County, Nebraska; Sec 2,T12N,R12E and Secs 35&34,T13N,R12E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 41°02'41"N, 96°02'18"W; USGS map – Cedar Creek 1:24,000. Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4547930&e=748921&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4548621&e=748322&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Cedar Creek 1:24,000
Proponent: Rick and Keri Yunker; Plattsmouth, NE
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Yunker Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream in northern Cass County. The proposal was submitted by a couple that owns property along the stream and who wish to honor his father, Donald H. Yunker (1922-1998), a longtime resident and farmer in the area. Mr. Yunker moved to Cass County as a teenager, and after serving in the U.S. Navy for three years during World War II, he spent the remainder of his life on the family's farm.

NEVADA

Exploration Peak: summit, elevation 868 m (2,849 ft); located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, adjacent to the community of Mountain's Edge, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of Arden; named for its proximity to the Old Spanish Trail; Clark County, Nevada; Sec 22,T22S, R60E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 36°01'02"N, 115°15'31"W; USGS map – Blue Diamond SE 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.017222222222&lon=-115.258611111111&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Exploration Peak 1:24,000
Proponent: James Brewer; Mountain's Edge, NV
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by a representative of the new community of Mountain's Edge, which is located approximately 19 km (12 mi) southwest of Las Vegas. Construction of new homes in the planned

development began in early 2004, and according to the developer, the community's "Old World theme" will revolve around the Old Spanish Trail that once passed through the area. The 868 m (2,849 ft) high summit that overlooks the community has reportedly never been named, so the name Exploration Peak would tie in with the theme of exploring and pioneering. The surrounding land has been acquired by the developers but the summit itself still lies within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The Clark County Department of Parks and Community Services has assisted the developer in researching and compiling historical data for the area and is in support of the proposal for Exploration Peak. Letters in support of this proposal have also been received from Senator Dennis Nolan and from the West Agate Homeowners Association.

NEW YORK

Hannans Corners: ppl (unincorporated), elevation 168 m (550 ft); located in the Town of Perinton, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) S of Fairport, 13 km (8 mi) SE of Rochester; named for James Hannan and his family, residents of the area in the 19th century; Monroe County, New York; 43°04'09"N, 77°26'33"W; USGS map – Fairport 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4771389&e=301134&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>
25

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

Map: USGS Fairport 1:24,000

Proponent: R.W. Holmes; Victor, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Hannans Corners (local residents)

Published: Hannans Corner (USGS/TVA 1943)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a local resident to correct the application of the name Hannans Corners on Federal maps. Although the name has appeared at its current position on virtually all U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1934, the proponent reports that the label should be placed 1.1 km (0.7 mi) further to the south, at the intersection of Routes 250 and 31. The aforementioned USGS maps were published in 1934, 1952, 1969, 1971, 1978, and 1984, yet one other map, published jointly by the USGS and the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1943, shows the name at the proposed location. The proponent reports that the name is also applied incorrectly to New York Department of Transportation maps, but suggests those maps were compiled from the USGS maps. The name did not appear on the 1968 Monroe County highway map, nor is the community mentioned in any of the available New York placename books. The proposal included a letter of support from the Historian of the Town of Perinton, and another from a Hannan family descendant who recalls growing up on the family farm "located on the southwest quadrant of route 250 and route 31". The Historian provided a history of the Hannan family's association with the area, beginning with James and Lucretia Hannan who settled in Perinton in 1810, along with copies of maps and plats dated 1852, 1858, 1872, and 1902 that all show the Hannan farm at the more southerly location, as proposed. In the mid-nineteenth century, James Hannan served as the Town's pathmaster, fence viewer, and overseer of highways. His son and grandson, both of whom would inherit the family farm, also served as Town Supervisors, and his great-grandson was active in the local farm bureau. The farm was sold in the 1960's.

NORTH CAROLINA

Rhododendron Creek: stream, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long; heads in West Asheville, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SSE of the intersection of Haywood Road and State Route 19/23/74 at 35°34'46"N, 82°36'18"W, flows SSE to enter Hominy Creek 1.6 km (0.9 mi) upstream of its junction with the French Broad River; named for Rhododendron Park that

was once located near the mouth of the stream; Buncombe County, North Carolina; 35°33'48"N, 82°35'54"W; USGS map – Asheville 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.5633333333333&lon=-82.5983333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.5794444444444&lon=-82.605&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Asheville 1:24,000

Proponent: Irby Brinson; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Rhododendron Creek is proposed for a 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of Hominy Creek in West Asheville. The proponent is the Director of the Asheville Department of Parks and Recreation, who reports that the stream forms part of a site that has been identified as a potential neighborhood greenway by the Asheville Greenway Commission. According to a resolution passed by the Asheville City Council, “in an effort to obtain community support for this greenway, the Greenway Commission sponsored a “Name the Creek Contest”,” which was won by a 12-year old local resident. The contest winner had interviewed “several long-time West Asheville residents who remember Rhododendron Park that was located near the confluence of this creek and Hominy Creek”, and selected the name Rhododendron Creek in recognition of this historical site. The City Council has recommended approval of the proposed name. With the exception of the park, there are no other geographic features in North Carolina known to be named “Rhododendron”.

OHIO

Baughter Creek: stream, 9.6 km (6 mi) long; heads in Greenfield Township at 39°47'25"N, 82°36'49"W, flows NNW then SE to enter the Ohio Canal 4.8 km (3 mi) SE of Carroll; named for nearby Baughter Cemetery; Fairfield County, Ohio; Secs 21,16,15,10,11&2,T15N,R19W, Ohio River Base; 39°45'26"N, 82°40'21"W; USGS map – Carroll 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4402149&e=356718&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4405750&e=361843&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Carroll 1:24,000

Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of ten new names submitted by a representative of the U.S. Geological Survey-Water Resources Division in Columbus. The USGS is participating in a cooperative research agreement with the Ohio office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service, which suggests names are needed for the unnamed streams, five of which are located in Fairfield County and five in Perry County. The proponent reports that the proposed names were chosen following consultation with local residents, as well as the Fairfield County Engineer’s Office, the Perry County Historical Society, Perry County tax records, and the Fairfield County Soil and Watershed District.

The first proposal is to name an unnamed, 9.6 km (6 mi) long tributary of the Ohio Canal in Greenfield Township in central Fairfield County. The name Baugher Creek was chosen because the stream flows past Baugher Cemetery, which was established in 1847.

Brehm Run: stream, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads in Reading Township 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Lake Saint Joseph at 39°45'22"N, 82°17'14"W, flows W then WSW to enter Center Branch Rush Creek at Carthon; named for a longtime area family and for nearby Brehm Cemetery; Perry County, Ohio; Secs 32,33,34&27,T16N, R16W, Ohio River Base; 39°44'51"N, 82°19'49"W; USGS map – Junction City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4400579&e=386024&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4401478&e=389742&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of five proposals to name unnamed streams in Perry County. The five names were submitted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Columbus, and were selected after consultation with local residents and tax records as well as the Perry County Historical Society. This proposal is to name an unnamed, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of Center Branch Rush Creek in Reading Township in west-central Perry County. The name Brehm Run was chosen in recognition of the Brehm family, which settled in the area in the early nineteenth century. One of the more prominent members of the family was Walter Ellsworth Brehm (1892-1971), a dentist who also served as Ohio State Representative from 1938 to 1942, and in the United States Congress from 1943 to 1953. Brehm Cemetery also lies alongside the stream.

Clark Run: stream, 11 km (6.8 mi) long; heads in Wayne National Forest in Monday Creek Township at 39°39'05"N, 82°18'43"W, flows N then NW through Twin Churches Lake, to enter Rush Creek in Rush Creek Township; named for John Clark (1775-1860), and his wife Eleanor (1777-1868), early settlers of Perry County; Fairfield County and Perry County, Ohio; Sec 12,T16N, R17W and Secs 7,18,17,20,21,28,27&34, T15N,R16W, Ohio River Base; 39°43'11"N, 82°22'10"W; USGS map – Junction City 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.719722222222&lon=-82.369444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.651388888889&lon=-82.311944444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Junction City 1:24,000

Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed, 11 km (6.8 mi) long stream that heads at the northern edge of Wayne National Forest in Monday Creek Township in western Perry County, then flows northwest to enter Rush Creek in Rush Creek Township in eastern Fairfield County. The name Clark Run was chosen to honor John Clark

(1775-1860) and his wife Eleanor (1777-1868), natives of Maryland who settled in Perry County and farmed along this stream in the early nineteenth century.

Crumley Creek: stream, 4.6 km (2.9 mi) long; heads in Amanda Township, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) N of the community of Amanda at 39°41'51"N, 82°43'15"W, flows NE then E into Hocking Township to enter Hunters Run 2.1 km (1.3 mi) W of Becks Knob; named for an adjacent road; Fairfield County, Ohio; Secs 8,7&18, T14N, R19W and Sec 13, T13N, R20W, Ohio River Base; 39°42'21"N, 82°40'44"W; USGS map – Amanda 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.70583333333333&lon=-82.6788888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4395592&e=352447&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Amanda 1:24,000
Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed, 4.6 km (2.9 mi) long tributary of Hunters Run in Hocking Township and Amanda Township in central Fairfield County. The name Crumley Creek was chosen because the stream flows alongside Crumley Road.

Dittoe Run: stream, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; heads in Reading Township, 4.8 km (3 mi) SW of Somerset at 39°46'46"N, 82°20'55"W, flows S to enter Center Branch Rush Creek 3.8 km (2.4 mi) NW of Junction City; named for a family that settled in the area in the early nineteenth century; Perry County, Ohio; Secs 32,29,20&19, T17N, R16W, Ohio River Base; 39°45'01"N, 82°19'57"W; USGS map – Somerset 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4400905.00010939&e=385850.999998785&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4404161&e=384515&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Somerset 1:24,000
Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of Center Branch Rush Creek in Reading Township in western Perry County. The name Dittoe Run was chosen in recognition of the Dittoe family that settled in the area in the early nineteenth century. Henry Dittoe operated a dry goods store in the area and other family members were prominent in the local community.

Greenfield Creek: stream, 6.9 km (4.3 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NW of the community of Dumontville in Greenfield Township at 39°46'43"N, 82°37'17"W, flows SW to enter the Ohio Canal 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SE of the community of Hooker; named in association with a nearby dam, lake, and wildlife area; Fairfield County, Ohio; Secs 27,28,22,23&14, T15N, R19W, Ohio River Base; 39°44'33"N, 82°39'08"W; USGS map – Amanda 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.7425&lon=-82.65222222222222&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4404461&e=361147&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Amanda 1:24,000
 Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Greenfield Creek to an unnamed, 6.9 km (4.3 mi) long tributary of the Ohio Canal in Greenfield Township in central Fairfield County. In addition to flowing through Greenfield Township, a small reservoir that has been created along the stream is named Greenfield Lake. The dam that forms this reservoir, as well as the surrounding wildlife area, is also named "Greenfield".

Lideys Run: stream, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long; heads in Reading Township, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) S of New Reading at 39°46'16"N, 82°21'31"W, flows S into Jackson Township to enter Center Branch Rush Creek 3.7 km (2.3 mi) W of Junction City; named for a longtime area family; Perry County, Ohio; Secs 5&6, T15N, R16W and Secs 31&30, T16N, R16W, Ohio River Base; 39°43'49"N, 82°20'36"W; USGS map – Junction City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.7302777777778&lon=-82.3433333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>
 Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4403251&e=383637&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Junction City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long tributary of Center Branch Rush Creek in Perry County. The stream heads in Reading Township and flows south into Jackson Township. The name Lideys Run was chosen in recognition of the Lidey family that settled in the area in the early nineteenth century. John Lidey acquired property in the area in 1829, and his son served in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. A prominent geologic formation in the area is named Lideys Rock.

Salem Run: stream, 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long; heads in Jackson Township at 39°39'24"N, 82°19'50"W, flows NNW past the community of Salem and through Flagdale Lake to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Clark Run; named for a nearby community; Perry County, Ohio; Secs 18,17,20,29,28&33, T15N, R16W, Ohio River Base; 39°42'46"N, 82°21'33"W; USGS map – Junction City 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.7127777777778&lon=-82.3591666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>
 Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4390477&e=385847&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Junction City 1:24,000
 Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long tributary of a stream in Perry County that is proposed to be named Clark Run (q.v.). The stream in question heads in Jackson Township in western Perry County and flows generally north-northwest. The name Salem Run was chosen because the stream flows past the small community of Salem.

Stonewall Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) E of the community of Delmont in Hocking Township at 39°41'01"N, 82°39'52"W, flows NE past Stonewall Cemetery to enter Hunters Run 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Becks Knob; named for a nearby cemetery; Fairfield County, Ohio; Secs 10,15,16&21,T14N,R19W, Ohio River Base; 39°42'01"N, 82°38'36"W; USGS map – Amanda 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.700277777778&lon=-82.643333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4393954&e=357277&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Amanda 1:24,000

Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed, 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Hunters Run in Hocking Township in central Fairfield County. The name Stonewall Creek was chosen because the stream flows past Stonewall Cemetery.

Wilson Creek: stream, 4.1 km (2.6 mi) long; heads in Bloom Township at 39°44'02"N, 82°44'02"W, flows NE into Greenfield Township to enter the Hocking River 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Rock Mill; named for a nearby road; Fairfield County, Ohio; Secs 31&32, T15N, R19W and Secs 36&35, T14N, R20W, Ohio River Base; 39°44'19"N, 82°41'56"W; USGS map – Amanda 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.738611111111&lon=-82.698888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4399664&e=351401&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Amanda 1:24,000

Proponent: Chad Ostheimer; USGS, Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Wilson Creek to an unnamed, 4.1 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of the Hocking River in Greenfield Township and Bloom Township in central Fairfield County. The stream flows alongside Wilson Road.

OREGON

Hamilton Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long; heads at 42°02'41"N, 124°13'49"W, flows NE to enter Jack Creek; named for Adam Hamilton, who homesteaded in the area in the 1880's; Curry County, Oregon; Secs 2,3,10&11,T41S,R13W,Willamette Mer.; 42°03'06"N, 124°12'39"W; USGS map – Mount Emily; Not: Jordan Creek, Jordon Creek.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4656207.16370143%20&e=399796.34949025&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: application change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Mount Emily 1:24,000

Proponent: Oregon Geographic Names Board

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jordon Creek (ID 41012357/FID 1143243)

Local Usage: Hamilton Creek (local residents)

Published: Jordan Creek (USFS 1966; Curry County highway map, 1970), Jordon Creek (USGS 1954, 1993, 1996; USFS 1996)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the application of the name Hamilton Creek. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), on behalf of a local resident who reports that the names Hamilton Creek and Jordon Creek (proposed Jordan Creek) are reversed on current Federal maps. Both streams are tributaries of Jack Creek, which is in turn a tributary of the Chetco River in southwestern Curry County. The name Jordon Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1954, although the 1970 Curry County highway map labeled it Jordan Creek. Another stream, which flows into Jack Creek from the northeast, is named currently Hamilton Creek, but the proponent reports this should be Jordan Creek (q.v.). *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 2003) confirms that a tributary of Jack Creek was named for Robert Jordan who homesteaded there in the 1870's, but does not identify the specific stream in question. The Curry County Commissioners have indicated they support the proposed name and application changes. The Oregon Board forwarded a copy of the proposal to the State's Legislative Commission on Indian Services which in turn contacted the Cow Band of Umpqua Indians and the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw, both of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received from either Tribe, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The OGNB recommends approval of this proposal.

Jordan Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads in Siskiyou National Forest on the W side of Short Ridge at 42°03'52"N, 124°10'41"W, flows SE to enter Jack Creek 2.4 km (1.5 mi) upstream of its junction with the Chetco River; named for Robert Jordan (1847-1906), who homesteaded along the stream in 1883; Curry County, Oregon; Secs 2&1,T41S,R13W and Sec 36,T40S,R13W and Sec 30,T40S,R12W, Willamette Mer.; 42°03'22"N, 124°12'39"W; USGS map – Mount Emily; Not: Hamilton Creek.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4656734&e=399801&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name and application change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Mount Emily 1:24,000

Proponent: Oregon Geographic Names Board

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hamilton Creek (ID 41012357/FID 1143243)

Local Usage: Jordan Creek (local residents)

Published: Hamilton Creek (USGS 1954, 1993, 1996; USFS 1966, 1996; Curry County highway map, 1970)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Hamilton Creek to Jordan Creek. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), on behalf of a member of the Jordan family, who suggests the names Jordon Creek and Hamilton Creek are reversed on current Federal maps, and also that the name “Jordon” should be spelled “Jordan”. Robert Jordan (1847-1906) homesteaded in the area in 1883. Both streams are tributaries of Jack Creek, which is in turn a tributary of the Chetco River in southwestern Curry County. The current names have appeared on Federal maps since 1954 and are also shown on the Curry County highway map. The Curry County Commissioners have indicated support for the proposed name and application changes. The USDA Forest Service reports that because only a small section of the stream proposed to be named Jordan Creek lies within the Siskiyou National Forest, it does not have an official recommendation on the issue. The OGNB, through the State’s Legislative Commission on Indian Services, contacted the Cow Band of Umpqua Indians and the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The OGNB recommends approval of this proposal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Black Hawk Gap Run: stream, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads in Spring Township, 4 km (2.5 mi) W of Centre Hall at 40°50’15”N, 77°43’47”W, flows E then SE through Black Hawk Gap to enter Cedar Run in Potter Township; named in association with the gap through which the stream flows; Centre County, Pennsylvania; 40°49’20”N, 77°42’36”W; USGS map – Centre Hall 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.822222222222&lon=-77.71&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4524310&e=269871&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Centre Hall 1:24,000

Proponent: William P. Fleckenstein; Centre Hall, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Black Hawk Gap Run (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Black Hawk Gap Run for a stream in Centre County, was submitted by a resident of Centre Hall. The proponent reports that the 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Cedar Run has been known by the proposed name for over 100 years, because it flows through Black Hawk Gap, a name that is already official for Federal use and applied to Federal maps. The stream also flows alongside Black Hawk Road.

Cummings Run: stream, 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long; heads in Cambridge Township at 41°45’54”N, 80°04’16”W, flows SW through Woodcock Township, into the Borough of Woodcock, to enter Gravel Run just W of Route 86; named for Minnie Cummings (1880-1973), a longtime resident of the area; Crawford County, Pennsylvania; 41°45’11”N, 80°05’19”W; USGS map – Cambridge Springs 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4622842&e=575728&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4624102&e=577216&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cambridge Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Dale R. Cummings; Saegertown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cummings Run (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Saegertown, who wishes to name a stream in Crawford County in honor of his great-grandmother. The proposed name, Cummings Run, would apply to a 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long tributary of Gravel Run that heads in Cambridge Township before flowing southwest through Woodcock Township and into Woodcock Borough. Minnie Cummings (1881-1973) was born in Woodcock Township, where she lived and farmed her entire life. She was active in her church and served for many years as Democratic committeewoman for Woodcock Borough. She was a strong believer in the simple way of life and scorned most modern conveniences such as indoor plumbing, central heating, and modern-day farm equipment. The proponent reports that the stream has already come to be known by the family as Cummings Run, because it is often confused with nearby Gravel Run. The Assistant Planning Director of Crawford County has indicated that the County is in support of the proposal, while the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection.

Gallagher Run: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; in Conewago Township, heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NNW of Deodate at 40°13'11"N, 76°37'30"W, flows SE then S to enter Conewago Creek 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NE of Aberdeen; named for Walter R. Gallagher (1905-1985), a longtime area resident; Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; 40°11'23"N, 76°36'31"W; USGS map – Elizabethtown 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4450008.00010176&e=363080.999995484&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=13&lats=11&lond=76&lonm=37&lons=30&datum=NA&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Elizabethtown 1:24,000

Proponent: Ed and Millie Gallagher; Elizabethtown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Elizabethtown who wishes to commemorate his father by naming an unnamed stream, Gallagher Run. The stream is a 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary of Conewago Creek in Conewago Township in Dauphin County. The proponent reports that Walter Russell Gallagher (1905-1985), a native of nearby Lancaster, served in World War II and then returned to Pennsylvania where he purchased 140 acres along this stream. The Gallagher family raised dairy and beef cattle, hogs and chickens, and grew crops on the family farm. Mr. Gallagher also planted trees to provide a riparian buffer for the stream. The Tri-County Conewago Creek Association submitted a letter in support of the name Gallagher Run.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Byers Creek: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads 10 km (6 mi) W of Starr at 34°22'13"N, 82°48'16"W, flows S to enter the Savannah River 1.3 km (0.8 mi) downstream of the Hartwell Dam and just E of U.S. Route 29; named for Richard and Edna Byers, former owners of property along the stream; Anderson County, South Carolina; 34°21'04"N, 82°48'32"W; USGS map – Hartwell Dam 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3802559&e=333628&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3804678&e=334080&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Hartwell Dam 1:24,000
 Proponent: B. Keith Byers; Hazlehurst, GA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal for Byers Creek was submitted by a resident of Hazlehurst, Georgia, who reports that his grandparents, Richard Byers (1915-1972) and Edna Byers (1915-1986), acquired land along the unnamed stream in the 1950's and lived there for many years. His family still owns the property, and he would like to honor his grandparents by naming the stream Byers Creek. He reports that the stream "has been a major natural resource feature on our property". The feature in question is a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of the Savannah River, in the southwestern corner of Anderson County, just east of Hartwell Lake and approximately 21 km (14 mi) south-southwest of Anderson.

Reeds Run: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads in Table Rock State Park, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of Table Rock at 35°02'48"N, 82°42'01"W, flows SE then S to enter Carrick Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Pinnacle Lake; Pickens County, South Carolina; 35°01'01"N, 82°41'18"W; USGS map – Table Rock 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.016944444444&lon=-82.688333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>
 Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=35&latm=02&lats=48&lond=82&lonm=42&lons=01&datum=NA D83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Table Rock 1:24,000
 Proponent: Thomas Dempsey; Pickens, SC
 Administrative area: Table Rock State Park
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Reeds Run (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Pickens, to make official a name that is reported to be in local use. The stream in question is 4 km (2.5 mi) long and flows through Table Rock State Park before entering Carrick Creek. Although the proponent was unable to provide any information regarding the origin of the name Reeds Run, he suggests, "there are ruins of [an] old cabin near [the stream's] bank that may have been owned by [the] Reed family." A search of the Internet yielded numerous references to a family named Reed or Reid in Pickens County in the early nineteenth century, but no information has yet been found to connect the family to this stream or the Table Rock area. There are no other geographic features in the county known to be named "Reed".

SOUTH DAKOTA

Spirit Mound Creek: stream, 22 km (14 mi) long; in Spirit Mound Historic Prairie, heads 6.4 km (4 mi) SE of Wakonda at 42°57'16N, 97°03'25"W, flows NE then SE past Westerville and Spirit Mound to enter the Vermillion River 3.2 km (2 mi) N of Vermillion; named in association with nearby Spirit Mound; Clay County, South Dakota; Tps 92-94N, Rgs 52&53W, Fifth Principal Mer; 42°48'47"N, 96°56'04"W; USGS map – Vermillion 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: No Name Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.813055555556&lon=-96.934444444445&u=2>;
 Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.954444444444&lon=-97.056944444444&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a new name in local use

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

Proponent: Thomas Gasque; Columbia, SC

Administrative area: Spirit Mound Historic Prairie

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Spirit Mound Creek (local residents, State Park employees)

Published: Spirit Mound Creek (National Park signs)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Spirit Mound Creek for a 22 km (14 mi) long tributary of the Vermillion River in Clay County. It was submitted by the South Dakota State Geographic Names Authority, who reports that the name has been in local use for 75 years but has become more widely used in recent years following the establishment of Spirit Mound Historic Prairie, a new State Park. The stream flows past Spirit Mound, a prominent landmark in the area that is familiar to many American Indian groups and which was visited in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Many indigenous peoples were reportedly fearful of the summit because it was believed to be occupied by "little people" who could shoot arrows great distances causing many deaths among the Indians. The government of Clay County has recommended approval of the name Spirit Mound Creek, as has the Vermillion Basin Water Development District. The State Names Authority reports that the National Park Service has been involved in the establishment of the new State Park, and one of its newly-erected signs labels the stream Spirit Mound Creek.

UTAH

Cobabe Peak: summit, elevation 2,744 m (9,004 ft); in Cache National Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SSE of James Peak, 1 km (0.6 mi) NW of Powder Mountain Winter Resort, 24 km (15 mi) NE of Ogden; named for Frederick James Cobabe (1879-1948), ski area developer; Cache County and Weber County, Utah; Sec 36,T8N,R2E,Salt Lake Mer; 41°23'05"N, 111°47'21"W; USGS map – James Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4581751.00012254&e=434006.999999967&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS James Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Aleta Cobabe; Eden, UT

Administrative area: Cache National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Eden, who wishes to honor Frederick James Cobabe (1879-1948) by naming an unnamed summit in his honor. The summit in question has an elevation of 2,744 m (9,004 ft), and lies on private land within the boundaries of Cache National Forest, 24 km (15 mi) northeast of Ogden, and along the boundary between Cache County and Weber County. According to the proponent, Fred Cobabe was responsible for the development of the Wolf Creek area into a prominent ski and winter recreation destination. In the 1920's, Mr. Cobabe operated the area as a sheep farm, but by the 1940's, he saw the potential of the area as a ski resort, and by the 1950's his son had begun development of the Powder Mountain Winter Resort. Various websites that refer to Powder Mountain suggest that one of the more prominent ski areas is named Cobabe Canyon, but this name is not listed in the GNIS as official for Federal use, nor has a proposal been submitted for that name. A separate proposal has been submitted to make official the name Hidden Lake for a lake located within the resort, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to the east-southeast of the summit.

Hidden Lake: lake; in Cache National Forest, within the Powder Mountain Winter Resort, (1.8 mi) SE of James Peak; descriptive name; Cache County, Utah; Sec 6,T7N,R2E, Salt Lake Mer; 41°22'35"N, 111°45'43"W; USGS map – James Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.3763888888889&lon=-111.7619444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS James Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Aleta Cobabe; Eden, UT

Administrative area: Cache National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Hidden Lake (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hidden Lake for a small lake located within the Powder Mountain Winter Resort in southern Cache County. The proponent reports that Alvin Cobabe, one of the resort's developers, was exploring the area in the 1970's in anticipation of establishing new lift lines and ski runs when he discovered the small lake. The new lift and ski run were later named "Hidden Lake", and the lake now serves as a source of water for emergency firefighting needs. In order to assist firefighters, the proponent suggests the name Hidden Lake should be made official. There are currently ten lakes in Utah known to be named Hidden Lake, although none are in Cache County. The closest is in Summit County, approximately 80 km (50 mi) to the southeast of the lake in question.

Obscure Arch: arch, 25 ft by 35 ft opening; located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, within the San Rafael Swell, 37 km (23 mi) SE of Castle Dale, 4 km (2.5 mi) ESE of Devils Monument; descriptive name; Emery County, Utah; Sec 35, T21S,R10E, Salt Lake Mer; 38°56'27"N, 110°45'52"W; USGS map – The Blocks 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4310038.00011603&e=520406&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS The Blocks 1:24,000

Proponent: Gary Wulfenstein; Pleasant Grove, UT

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the director of SanRafaelSwell.org, an organization dedicated to providing information on the San Rafael Swell area, including its topography and its environment. The San Rafael Swell is described as a "kidney shaped geographical feature in southeastern Utah on the Colorado Plateau. [It] is about 50 miles in length and 30 miles in width". While hiking in the area, the proponent discovered this hidden arch that was "obscured" by mesas and cliffs. After speaking with "many very informed arch hunters, even one that published a book on arches in the "Swell", he determined that no one was aware of the existence of this arch. He describes it as having an opening of approximately 11 m (35 ft) by 8 m (25 ft). The proponent's website, <http://www.sanrafaelswell.org/>, includes several photographs of the feature. There are no other geographic features in Utah known to be named "Obscure".

WASHINGTON

Columbia, Cape: cape, elevation 494 m (1,620 ft), 48 km (30 mi) long and 19 km (12 mi) wide; extends from Leadbetter Point S to Cape Disappointment and E to Bear River Ridge; named in association with the nearby

Columbia River; Pacific County, Washington; Tps9-13N,R9-11W,Willamette Mer.; 46°21'00"N, 124°00'00"W; USGS map – Cape Disappointment 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Long Beach Peninsula – in part, North Beach Peninsula – in part. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.35&lon=-124&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Cape Disappointment 1:24,000 (central point)
 Proponent: Thomas Downer; Ocean Park, WA
 Administrative area: Willapa National Wildlife Refuge
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Ocean Park, to apply the new name Cape Columbia to an area located at the southwestern corner of Pacific County and immediately north of the mouth of the Columbia River. The western part of the feature comprises a 48 km (30 mi) long, 3.2 km (2 mi) wide peninsula that is known officially as North Beach Peninsula, but which is also known by many local residents as Long Beach Peninsula. The eastern portion of the feature that is proposed to be named Cape Columbia extends inland to Bear River Ridge. The eastern edge of the feature lies within the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.

The name North Beach Peninsula was made official for Federal use in 1950, following a highly contentious battle between supporters of that name and others who preferred Long Beach Peninsula. Evidence suggests that in more recent years, however, the name Long Beach Peninsula has come into widespread use. The community of Long Beach is the center of the area's tourism industry and home to the Long Beach Peninsula Visitors' Bureau. The proponent reports that the conflict between the two names continues to this day, but rather than ask the Board to resolve a long-standing disagreement, he suggests a new "regional" name would be more appropriate. Two area residents have written letters of support for the name Cape Columbia. The president of the Port of Peninsula Board of Commissioners has indicated that the members of the Board are "somewhat ambivalent" about the proposed name, but welcome further public dialog and discussion of the issue. Fort Columbia State Park is located at the southern end of what is proposed to be named Cape Columbia.

Squalicum Pond: reservoir, 8 acres; located within the City of Bellingham, along an unnamed tributary of Squalicum Pond, just E of Interstate 5; the name is of indigenous origin and means "place of the dog salmon"; Whatcom County, Washington; Sec 18,T38N,R3E,Willamette Mer.; 48°46'36"N, 122°28'17"W; USGS map – Bellingham North 1:24,000; Not: Bug Lake, Heron Pond.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5402558.00020526&e=538831.000000002&u=2>

Proposal: change a name to apply an indigenous name
 Map: USGS Bellingham North 1:24,000
 Proponent: Verrill Stalberg; Bellingham, WA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: Heron Pond (FID 2039897)

 Local Usage: None found

 Published: Bug Lake (Whatcom Watch Online, 1998), (Heron Pond (USGS 1994; Whatcom City Council minutes, 2001; City of Bellingham Council minutes, 2003; Whatcom Watch Online, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Bellingham, to change officially the name of Heron Pond to Squalicum Pond. The 8-acre reservoir lies along an unnamed intermittent tributary of Squalicum Creek within the City of Bellingham. The proponent reports that "the pond is noted for its bears and heron birds nesting in the area, but Heron name [sic] should not be used. Squalicum Pond is best. Squalicum is an Indian name and is first in history." According to several books on Washington placenames, "Squalicum" is an Indian name meaning "place of the dog salmon". The name Heron Pond was first applied to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in

1994, but it is not known when the reservoir was constructed. The Whatcom City Council website describes it as a “manmade retention facility”. An article published in 1998 by *Whatcom Watch Online* refers to “Heron pond [sic] (otherwise known as Bug Lake)”, but no additional information on the latter name has been found. There are currently six other features in Whatcom County named “Squalicum”, including the aforementioned stream and a channel, as well as a lake named Squalicum Lake, located 9 km (6 mi) to the east-northeast of this reservoir, at the head of Squalicum Creek.

WYOMING

Bailey Cone: summit, elevation 2,153 m (7,064 ft); in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, within Dry Basin, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) E of Chimney Butte, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SSE of Flat Top Reservoir; named for Ira Bailey (1886-1965) and Emma Bailey (1883-1958), who homesteaded in the area in 1921; Sublette County, Wyoming; Sec 3,T28N,R112W, Sixth Principal Mer; 42°26’14”N, 110°08’31”W; USGS map – Chimney Butte 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4698680&e=570573&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Chimney Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Scherbel; Big Piney, WY

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Bailey Cone to an unnamed summit in southwestern Sublette County, approximately 13 km (8 mi) south-southwest of Big Piney, and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The new commemorative name was submitted by a local surveyor who serves as a member of the Wyoming State Board of Geographic Names, and who wishes to honor one of the area’s early homesteading families. Ira Bailey (1886-1965) and his wife Emma (1883-1958) were natives of Nebraska and Iowa, respectively, who moved to Wyoming in the early part of the twentieth century. The couple acquired a homestead just south of Dry Basin Draw, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the southeast of the feature now proposed to be named in their honor. Ira Bailey ranched on the land from 1921 until his death, while Emma Bailey worked as a schoolteacher. The cone-shaped summit proposed to be named Bailey Cone is a prominent feature on the horizon and is clearly visible from “the Old Bailey Place”. The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal. There is one other feature in Sublette County named “Bailey”; Bailey Reservoir Number 2 lies 46 km (29 mi) to the northeast of the summit in question, but the origin of that name is not known.

STS-107, Lake: lake, 1 acre; in Bridger-Teton National Forest/Bridger Wilderness, in the Wind River Range, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of Coon Lake, 5 km (3 mi) SE of Temple Peak, 64 km (40 mi) ESE of Pinedale; named for the Space Shuttle Columbia (STS-107), lost in an accident February 1, 2003; Sublette County, Wyoming; Sec 10, T31N,R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°40’11”N, 109°07’35”W; USGS map – Temple Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=40&lats=11&lond=-109&lonm=07&lons=35&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Temple Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Cline and John Kanengieter; Bow, WA

Administrative area: Bridger-Teton National Forest/Bridger Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed lake in the Wind River Range Lake STS-107, was submitted by the current leader and a former member of the National Outdoors Leadership School (NOLS). The name would recognize the association between the lake and the Space Shuttle Columbia (STS-107), lost in an accident February 1, 2003. For ten days in August 2001, the proponents accompanied the seven members of the Columbia crew on a wilderness expedition in the area, with some of the time spent in the vicinity of the unnamed lake in question. The Executive Director of NOLS, in describing the program reports, "For nearly 40 years NOLS has remained focused on its original goal --- to give people the skills to comfortably and responsibly lead others in the backcountry. As it turns out these skills are the same skills it takes to thrive when you step out of the wilderness." Several newspaper articles have covered the story of the astronauts' expedition to the Wind River Range, including http://www.space.com/missionlaunches/astronaut_training_011104.html and <http://www.nols.edu/alumni/leader/03spring/sevenofbest.shtml>. In April 2003, the U.S. Board approved the new name Columbia Point for a summit in Colorado, also in recognition of the loss of the shuttle.

Thomson Lakes: lake; in Bridger-Teton National Forest/Bridger Wilderness, in the Wind River Range, just N of the head of Palmer Canyon, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of Glover Peak; named for William Leiper (Lee) Thomson, local rancher, outfitter and hunting guide; Sublette County, Wyoming; Secs 22&23,T37N,R108W, Sixth Principal Mer; 43°09'57"N, 109°47'43"W; USGS map – Squaretop Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Thompson Lakes.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4779744.27955408%20&e=597695.142084118&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS Squaretop Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Gordon Johnston; Pinedale, WY

Administrative area: Bridger-Teton National Forest/Bridger Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Thompson Lakes (ID 56018349/FID 1603637)

Local Usage: Thomson Lakes (family members)

Published: Thompson Lakes (USGS 1968; USFS 1988), Thomson Lakes (USGS 1978; Thomson Outfitters website)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names, on behalf of the Chair of the Sublette County Board of Commissioners. The name Thompson Lakes was applied to the 1968 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map and to the 1988 USDA Forest Service visitors' map, but the proponent claims the name should be Thomson Lakes, as the two glacial lakes were named for Richard Leiper (Lee) Thomson, a rancher, outfitter, and hunting guide in the area for many years. Mr. Thomson's hunting camp was located alongside the lakes, and his company, Thomson Outfitters, continues to operate in the area to this day. The 1978 edition of the USGS 1:100,000 map of the area already labels the feature Thomson Lakes, but it is not known how that spelling came to be applied. The State Board provided a copy of a water rights listing that included a reference to Lee Thomson acquiring a permit in 1929, as well as a copy of a 1940 property deed for Lee Thomson. The January 29, 2004 *Sublette Examiner* included an obituary for Richard Thomson, the son of Lee Thomson, which included the following statement: "Thompson Lakes....were named after his father and the Thomson pioneer spirit. The misspelling from Thomson to Thompson was accidentally while editing in the mapping division [sic]. Of this, Dick said, "there ain't no 'p' in Thomson, can you hear one? Hah, hah, I guess you can't hear no 'h' either." The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the change to Thomson Lakes.