

Docket 387
(71 Names)
Released October 18, 2004
For initial consideration at the
October 20, 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.

ALASKA

Chakachamna Mountain: summit, elevation 2,295 m (7,530 ft); in the Neacola Mountains, 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of the E end of Chakachamna Lake, 19 km (12 mi) SW of Mount Sourr; named for nearby Chakachamna Lake; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 2,T12N, R18W, Seward Mer; 61°09'39"N, 152°25'36"W; USGS map – Tyonek A-7 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=6780757&e=530742&s=63.360&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tyonek A-7 1:63,360

Proponent: Fred Beckey; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name is proposed by a member of the American Alpine Club and resident of Seattle. The summit proposed to be named Chakachamna Mountain is located at the eastern end of the Neacola Mountains, approximately 6.4 km (4 mi) southwest of the eastern end of Chakachamna Lake, hence the choice of name. According to *The Dictionary of Alaska* (Orth, 1967), the name of the lake is of Tanaina Indian origin and was obtained by the USGS in 1927 “from Chilligan, an old Tyonek Indian.” The meaning of the name is not known. The proponent reports that he and two companions were the first to climb the summit, in June 2004. He suggests such a prominent summit, visible from the edge of Anchorage, needs to be named, for purposes of identity and flight safety. With the exception of the lake, there are no other features in Alaska known to be named “Chakachamna.”

ARIZONA

Cliff Hanger Rapid: rapids; in Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness, at Mile 25.7 on the Salt River, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) ESE of McGee Mountain; descriptive name; Gila County, Arizona; Sec 24,T4N, R15½E, Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°40'12"N, 110°46'48"W; USGS map – Dagger Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3725390.00008548&e=520405&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Dagger Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Bazan; Tonto NF, Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cliff Hanger Rapid (Recreation Opportunity Guide, 1998; Dallas Down River Club newsletter, 1999)

Case Summary: This is the first of six names submitted by the USDA Forest Service on behalf of the Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest. The names would apply to six rapids located along the Salt River in west-central Gila County and within the Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness. The proponent reports that over the years local river runners have referred to the features by various names and so to avoid potentially dangerous confusion, one name should be made official. Although the features lie within a wilderness, the Forest Service suggests the names are needed for safety reasons.

The first name, Cliff Hanger Rapid, would apply to a rapid located at Mile 25.7 and has come into local use because “it is sometimes a mystery if a raft will ever come out of the eddy pool, and for what you can do if you hit the cliff and flip your boat.” The name was included in a newsletter published by the Dallas Down River Club in 1999, and the proponent reports that it has also been applied to a Recreation Opportunity Guide published by Tonto National Forest.

The Gila County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of all six names. The White Mountain Apache informed the State Board that it did not recommend approval of any of the names, citing the existence of Apache names for many of the features. In December 1999, the tribe informed the State Board it would be submitting these names soon, but after three years and several attempts to solicit input, no further correspondence was received, so the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names voted to approve the proposed names.

The Forest Service originally submitted an additional fifteen locally-used names for other rapids, but because those lie along the portion of the Salt River that abuts the Fort Apache Indian Reservation and the tribe has indicated a lack of support for the names, the Forest Service did not pursue efforts to make them official.

Corkscrew Rapid: rapids; in Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness, at Mile 28.2 on the Salt River, within Jumpoff Canyon, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSW of Buck Mountain; descriptive name; Gila County, Arizona; Sec 22,T4N, R15½E, Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°40’41”N, 110°45’24”W; USGS map – Dagger Peak 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3726298&e=522565&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Dagger Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Bazan; Tonto NF, Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Corkscrew Rapid (river rafters)

Published: Corkscrew Rapid (Recreation Opportunity Guide, 1998; Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association website, 2001; Pikes Peak River Runners website; Far Flung Adventures website; rafting website, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Corkscrew Rapid, was submitted by the Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest. The name would apply to a rapid located at Mile 28.2, and has reportedly come into local use because “the rapid drops sharply into a narrow channel and then runs into a bluff just before dropping into a tricky hole.” The proponent further states, “the river-runners must deal with current coming from several directions, some of which will attempt to roll his/her boat over.” A search of the Internet yielded several references to the name at various websites describing rafting on the Salt River. The Gila County Board of Supervisors and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both recommend approval of this name, but the White Mountain Apache do not, citing the existence of Apache names for many of the rapids along the Salt River.

Deer Canyon: valley, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long; in Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, heads 1.7 km (1.2 mi) WNW of Maverick Hill at 33°01’58”N, 109°04’41”W, trends to the W to join Black Jack Canyon 1.7 km (1.2 mi) NW of Palace Peak; Greenlee Canyon, Arizona; Secs 2&1,T5S,R31E and Secs 6&5,T5S,R32E, Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°02’02”N, 109°07’08”W; USGS map – Big Lue Mountains 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3656440&e=675670&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Big Lue Mountains 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Stone; USDA Forest Service, Duncan, AZ

Administrative area: Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Deer Canyon (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names, on behalf of a representative of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, who wishes to make official the name Deer Canyon for a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long valley located within the Forest and just west of the New Mexico State line. The USDA Forest Service is in the process of updating its topographic maps of the Big Lue Mountains and would like to apply this locally-used name to the maps. Although the specific origin of the name has not been determined, the proponent's research suggests it has been used for at least 30 years. Two longtime area residents and ranchers confirmed that they have always known the feature to be named Deer Canyon. The valley heads on the west slope of the Big Lue Mountains and trends to the west to join Black Jack Canyon. There are eleven other valleys in Arizona with names containing the word "Deer"; the closest is Deer Springs Canyon, also in Greenlee County, 24 km (15 mi) to the north. The Arizona Board sent a copy of the proposal to the San Carlos Apache Tribe, a Federally-recognized group, but no response was received, which was taken to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Greenlee County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the proposal, and the Arizona Board recommends approval of the name.

Lower Corral Rapid: rapids; in Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness, at Mile 30.9 on the Salt River, just SW of the mouth of Lower Corral Canyon; associative name; Gila County, Arizona; Sec 11,T4N, R15E, Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°40'41"N, 110°45'24"W; USGS map – Haystack Butte 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.6988888888889&lon=-110.748055555556&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Haystack Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Bazan; Tonto NF, Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lower Corral Rapid (river rafters)

Published: Lower Corral Rapid (Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association website, 2004; Far Flung Adventures website, 2002; Wilderness Aware Rafting website, 2004)

Case Summary: The name Lower Corral Rapid was submitted by the Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest, and would apply to a rapid located at Mile 30.9 on the Salt River. This name has come into recent local use because the rapid lies just to the southwest of the mouth of Lower Corral Canyon. A search of the web yielded three websites dedicated to river rafting trips that refer to Lower Corral Rapid. The Gila County Board of Supervisors and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both recommend approval of this name, but the White Mountain Apache do not, citing the existence of Apache names for many of the rapids along the Salt River.

Quartzite Rapid: rapids; in Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness, at Mile 28.3 on the Salt River, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of Buck Mountain; named for the quartzite formation found in the area; Gila County, Arizona; Sec 23,T4N, R15½E, Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°40'40"N, 110°45'19"W; USGS map – Dagger Peak 1:24,000; Not: Quartzite Falls.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3726252&e=522687&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Dagger Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Bazan; Tonto NF, Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Quartzite Falls (local river rafters)

Published: Quartzite Falls (river rafting websites)

Case Summary: The name Quartzite Rapid was submitted by the Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest for a rapid located at Mile 28.3 on the Salt River. The name has come into recent local use and refers to the fact that a quartzite formation crosses the stream at this point. The proponent reports that prior to 1993, river runners often referred to the rapid as Quartzite Falls because of the prominence of the falls there, but in that year they were virtually destroyed and the earlier name fell out of use. The rapids are now considered manageable by rafters. The Gila County Board of Supervisors and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both recommend approval of the name Quartzite Rapid, but the White Mountain Apache do not, citing the existence of Apache names for many of the rapids along the Salt River.

Maze Rapid, The: rapids; in Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness, at Mile 30.2 on the Salt River, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NE of Buck Mountain; descriptive name; Gila County, Arizona; Sec 14,T4N, R15E, Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°41'32"N, 110°44'41"W; USGS map – Haystack Butte 1:24,000; Not: The Maze.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3727872&e=523675&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Haystack Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Bazan; Tonto NF, Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: The Maze Rapid (local river rafters)

Published: The Maze (various river rafting websites)

Case Summary: The name The Maze Rapid was submitted by the Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest for a rapid located at Mile 30.2 on the Salt River. The name has come into use by river rafters “because of the difficulty of getting through the maze of rocks.” The Gila County Board of Supervisors and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both recommend approval of this name, but the White Mountain Apache do not, citing the existence of Apache names for many of the rapids along the Salt River.

Sleeper Rapid, The: rapids; in Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness, at Mile 28.0 on the Salt River, within Jumpoff Canyon, 0.7 km (0.4 mi) SW of Buck Mountain; descriptive name; Gila County, Arizona; Sec 22,T4N, R15½E, Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°40'47"N, 110°45'29"W; USGS map – Dagger Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3726486&e=522433&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Dagger Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Bazan; Tonto NF, Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: The Sleeper Rapid (local river rafters)

Published: The Sleeper Rapid (various river rafting websites)

Case Summary: This proposal for The Sleeper Rapid was submitted by the Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest. The name would apply to a rapid located at Mile 28.0 on the Salt River, and has come into recent local use “because after running Quartzite Rapid and Corkscrew Rapid, the river-runner will often relax. The next rapid however is a “sleeper”, being more difficult than it appears.” The Gila County Board of Supervisors and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both recommend approval of this name, but the White Mountain Apache do not, citing the existence of Apache names for many of the rapids along the Salt River.

CALIFORNIA

Brizzolara Creek: stream, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long; heads at the community of Serrano at 35°19'48"N, 120°38'24"W, flows SW through the campus of California Polytechnic State University and the City of San Luis Obispo to join Stenner Creek; named for the Brizzolara family that settled in the area in the nineteenth century; San Luis Obispo County, California; Secs 22,23,14,13&12,T30S,R12E, Mt. Diablo Mer; 35°16'35"N, 120°40'07"W; USGS map – San Luis Obispo 1:24,000; Not: Brizziolari Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=3906193&e=711953&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS San Luis Obispo 1:24,000

Proponent: Kim Busby; San Luis Obispo, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Brizziolari Creek (ID 06041995/FID 239694)

Local Usage: Brizzolara Creek (local residents)

Published: Brizziolari Creek (USGS 1897, 1903, 1931, 1942/48, 1965, 1979, 1981, 1995; USFS 1967, 1995; EPA Watershed Tracking System, 2000; US Army Corps of Engineers regulations, 2001; California DOT Bridge List, 2004; California Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2004; California Polytechnic State University vegetation report, 1995, 2003; San Luis Obispo County District report; City of San Luis Obispo Natural Resources website, 2004; *California Place Names*, 1998), Brizzolara Creek (USGS Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database, 2002; California Polytechnic State University environmental reports, 2003; California Polytechnic State University Master Plan, 2001; CCSG Electronic Maps, 2004; New Times magazine, 2004; Birdwest Archives, 1996;)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a water quality specialist at California Polytechnic State University – San Luis Obispo to change officially the name of Brizziolari Creek to Brizzolara Creek. The 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long stream flows southwest from the small community of Serrano, through the campus of California Polytechnic State University, to enter Stenner Creek then just inside the corporate boundary of the City of San Luis Obispo.

Although the existing spelling has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1897, the proponent reports that the stream was named for a family that settled in the area in the second half of the nineteenth century. Erwin Gudde's *California Place Names* (Fourth Edition, 1998; revised by William Bright) includes an entry for "Brizzolara Creek: For Bartolo Brizzolara, who owned land in the area and died in 1881. Also spelled Brizziolari." A search of the web indicated that an individual named Louis Brizzolara was born in San Luis Obispo County in 1907, and the family name also appeared in San Luis Obispo litigation records dated 1946. The web also yielded numerous references to the current spelling on various local, State, and Federal websites, although several other sites used the proposed name.

The spelling "Brizziolari" is used by the USDA Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Transportation, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and is in various reports published by San Luis Obispo County and the City of San Luis Obispo. Reports published by California Polytechnic State University related to student housing, water quality, and environmental planning appear to use both names interchangeably. The proposed name appears on an online map of the university's campus as well as in a local magazine, a birding report, and a USGS Aquatic Species Database. There are a street and a building in the City of San Luis Obispo named Brizzolara Street and Brizzolara Apartments, and apparently at least one individual in the city with that surname.

I-Yah-Kik Peak: summit, elevation 2,198 m (7,210 ft); in San Bernardino National Forest, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) W of San Jacinto Peak, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) N of Idyllwild; the name is of Cahuilla origin meaning “already home”; Riverside County, California; Sec 24,T4S,R2E,San Bernardino Mer; 33°48’ 46”N, 116°43’ 18”W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3741442&e=525663&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Hamilton; Anza, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Azalea Trails Peak (area girl scouts), I-Yah-Kik (Cahuilla Mission Indians)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name I-Yah-Kik Peak, was submitted by the Vice Chairman of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians. The name would apply to a summit located in the San Bernardino National Forest in Riverside County. It was submitted in response to a request for comments on another proposal, to name the feature Azalea Peak (BGN Docket 384). The latter name was submitted by a resident of Torrance, who wishes to make official a name used for fifty years by visitors to the Azalea Trails Girl Scout Camp, located at the base of the summit.

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, a Federally-recognized group, reported that it does not support the proposal for Azalea Peak because its members have always referred to the summit as I-Yah-Kik, a Cahuilla word meaning “already home”. The tribe agreed to add the generic term “Peak” to more easily identify the type of geographic feature. A representative of the local Girl Scout Council disputes the claim that this is the same feature as the summit proposed to be named Azalea Peak, as it is not a distinctive feature on the horizon and therefore not likely to be of significance to the tribe. The Riverside County Board of Supervisors, after meeting with the Tribal Chair and determining that it is the same feature, declined to issue a recommendation on either of the proposed names.

Minerva, Mount: summit, elevation 1,647 m (5,405 ft); in Joshua Tree National Park/Joshua Tree Wilderness, in the Little San Bernardino Mountains, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) NE of Quail Mountain, 21 km (13 mi) SW of Twentynine Palms; named for Minerva Hamilton Hoyt (1866-1945), desert conservationist and advocate for the creation of Joshua Tree National Park; Riverside County, California; Sec 11, T1S,R7E, San Bernardino Mer; 34°00’48”N, 116°13’35”W; USGS map – Indian Cove 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3763711.00008763&e=571444.000000026&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Indian Cove 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Zarki; Joshua Tree, CA

Administrative area: Joshua Tree National Park/Joshua Tree Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Chief of Interpretation at Joshua Tree National Park/Joshua Tree Wilderness, would honor of Minerva Hamilton Hoyt (1866-1945). The summit in question has an elevation of 1,647 m (5,405 ft) and lies within the Little San Bernardino Mountains, 21 km (13 mi) southwest of Twentynine Palms. Mrs. Hoyt was a native of Mississippi who moved to southern California with her husband in the 1890’s, and although she was widely known as a wealthy Pasadena socialite, she also developed an enduring love for the desert and its native habitat, particularly the Joshua trees. Over the years, she fought to preserve the desert’s fragile

environment, which earned her the nickname “Apostle of the Cacti”. In 1927, Mrs. Hoyt began work with landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. on a survey of possible areas to be designated as state parks. One of the areas identified by the newly established California State Parks Commission encompassed the Joshua trees, but Mrs. Hoyt suggested this area warranted national park status instead. She also wrote a magazine article in support of creating an international desert park along the United States-Mexico border, and in 1931, Mexico named a newly discovered species of cacti in her honor. As a result of her efforts to preserve the desert landscape, Joshua Tree National Monument was created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936.

Pollard Point: summit, elevation 1,113 m (3,650 ft); in Los Padres National Forest, at the head of North Fork Matilija Creek, 8 km (5 mi) N of Ojai; named for teacher and botanist Henry Minter Pollard (1886-1973); Ventura County, California; Secs 11&12,T5N,R23W,San Bernardino Mer; 34°31'57"N, 119°14'28"W; USGS map – Lion Canyon 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3823276.99985716&e=294323.999959163&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lion Canyon 1:24,000

Proponent: David Magney; Ojai, CA

Administrative area: Los Padres National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pollard Point (proponents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Pollard Point for a summit located in west-central Ventura County, 8 km (5 mi) north of Ojai. The summit has an elevation of 1,113 m (3,650 ft), and lies within Los Padres National Forest. The proponent is the president of a local environmental consulting firm, as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the California Native Plant Society, and he reports that the proposed name has come into use in recent years. The name is to be published in late 2004/early 2005 in a report of the flora of Ventura County and also in a Ventura County GIS database.

The name Pollard Point would honor Henry Minter Pollard (1886-1973), a local teacher and botanist who made significant contributions to the knowledge of the flora of the Ventura Watershed. In 1959, Pollard published a report of the last remaining native plants found in the City of Santa Barbara, and was the author of numerous other reports and articles on the flora within the area and throughout southern California. Pollard’s collection of plant specimens is maintained at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Herbarium and at the California Academy of Sciences. The Ventura County Board of Supervisors has recommended approval of this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Ventura County known to be named “Pollard”.

Poulsen Peak: summit, elevation 2,360 m (7,742 ft); in Tahoe National Forest, 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Silver Peak, 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Squaw Valley; named for Wayne Poulsen (1915-1995), Squaw Valley ski area pioneer; Placer County, California; Secs 30&29,T16N, R16E, Mount Diablo Mer; 39°12'35"N, 120°14'07"W; USGS map – Tahoe City 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4343489.99966078&e=738711.000194609&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tahoe City 1:24,000

Proponent: Ed Heneveld; Olympic Valley, CA

Administrative area: Tahoe 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 proposed by a resident of Olympic Valley, who serves as the chair of the Squaw Valley Municipal Advisory Council. The name Poulsen Peak would honor Wayne Poulsen (1915-1995), who is regarded as the founder and developer of the Squaw Valley Ski Area.

The summit has an elevation of 2,360 m (7,742 ft) and lies within Tahoe National Forest, just to the northwest of the community and resort area of Squaw Valley. Mr. Poulsen first visited the Squaw Valley area in 1931, while conducting snow surveys for the University of Nevada-Reno and “soon recognized the potential of this beautiful valley and its surrounding mountains.” In 1937, having become a ski racer and coach for the university, he returned to Squaw Valley where he purchased 1,200 acres. After service as a pilot in World War II, he and a colleague developed the Squaw Valley Ski Corporation in 1948. Wayne Poulsen and his wife Sandy raised eight children in the area, with two of them becoming Olympic ski champions. In 1960, the Winter Olympics were held at Squaw Valley, but Poulsen fought all efforts to develop the area into a large-scale commercial enterprise and dedicated his life to preserving the pristine nature of the valley. According to the proponent, “Wayne Poulsen has received numerous awards as a ski racer, coach, pilot, ski area developer, and community leader.” He was a member of the California Tourist Hall of Fame and the National Ski Hall of Fame, and in 1974, The Nature Conservancy recognized Poulsen and his wife for their commitment to preserving the valley. In 2003, the California Legislative Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the Poulsons as the “founding parents of Squaw Valley.”

The Squaw Valley Property Association, the Squaw Valley Municipal Advisory Council, and the Placer County Board of Supervisors have all passed resolutions in support of naming this summit Poulsen Peak. The proponent reports that the proposed name has come into local use following the submission of this proposal. There is only one other geographic feature in California known to be named officially “Poulsen” (Poulsen Spring in Lassen County lies 199 km (124 mi) to the north of this summit), although a Squaw Valley Ski Resort website refers to one of its more prominent ski runs as being at “Poulsen’s Gully”. No efforts have been made to make official the latter name.

Upland Peak: summit, elevation 2,090 m (6,857 ft); in San Bernardino National Forest/Cucamonga Wilderness, in the San Gabriel Mountains, 3.2 km (2 mi) SW of Ontario Peak, 8 km (5 mi) N of the City of Upland; named for the nearby community of Upland; San Bernardino County, California; Secs 5&6, T1N, R7W, San Bernardino Mer; 34°12’17”N, 117°38’42”W; USGS map – Mount Baldy 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.204722222222&lon=-117.645&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Baldy 1:24,000

Proponent: Ali Pezeshkpour; Upland, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest/Cucamonga Wilderness

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 summit in the San Gabriel Mountains, approximately 8 km (5 mi) north of the City of Upland. The summit proposed to be named Upland Peak has an elevation of 2,090 m (6,857 ft) and lies within the San Bernardino National Forest, along the boundary of the Cucamonga Wilderness. The proponent, a resident of Upland, suggests the summit is “quite noticeable” from the valley below and therefore should be named.

COLORADO

Doghead Rock: pillar, 3 m (10 ft) high; in Rocky Mountain National Park, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) W of Rainbow Curve, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SSW of Thousand Falls; descriptive name; Larimer County, Colorado; Sec 15, T5N, R74W, Sixth Principal Mer; 40°24'06"N, 105°40'07"W; USGS map – Trail Ridge 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4472560&e=443262&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Trail Ridge 1:24,000
 Proponent: Daniel Hirsch; Victoria, TX
 Administrative area: Rocky Mountain National Park
 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 Victoria, Texas, who during the summer works at a store at Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. He reports that while driving along U.S. Highway 34 at Rainbow Curve west of Estes Park, he glanced over to the side of the road and saw a rock formation that appears to resemble the head of a dog. After making inquiries at Park headquarters, he determined that the feature did not have an official name, so he has suggested it should be named Doghead Rock. There are two other geographic features in Colorado known to have similar names; Doghead Mountain is located in Garfield County, approximately 223 km (158 mi) to the west-southwest, while Dog Head (BGN 1982), another rock formation, is in Teller County 177 km (110 mi) to the southeast.

Mahler, Mount: summit, elevation 3,808 m (12,493 ft); in Routt National Forest/Never Summer Wilderness, in the Never Summer Range, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Mount Richthofen; named for Gustav Mahler (1860-1911), Austrian composer and conductor; Jackson County, Colorado; Sec 22, T6N, R76W, Sixth Principal Mer; 40°28'18"N, 105°54'32"W; USGS map – Mount Richthofen 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.4716666666667&lon=-105.908888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in recent local use
 Map: USGS Mount Richthofen 1:24,000
 Proponent: Chris Mohr; Denver, CO
 Administrative area: Routt National Forest/Never Summer Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Mount Mahler (hikers)
 Published: Mount Mahler (USGS 1984, 1987, 1996; BLM 2003; DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer of Colorado, 1991; Roach, 1988; Latitude 40 map, 1998; Pomona College magazine article, 2004; hiking websites, 1999, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mount Mahler for a summit in the Never Summer Range in Jackson County, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of Mount Richthofen. The 3,808 m (12,493 ft) high summit also lies within Routt National Forest and along the boundary of the Never Summer Wilderness, and just outside the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park.

The proposed name would honor Gustav Mahler (1860-1911), the Austrian composer, conductor, and Alpine mountain climber whose music reportedly inspired two hikers during an ascent of the summit in 1968. Following this hike, the name Mount Mahler was submitted to the BGN for Federal approval, but was rejected citing the lack of association between the intended honoree and the feature, as well as the fact that the summit lies within a

wilderness. Over the next few years, the name began to come into local use, and in 1980, it was resubmitted to the BGN. Once again, the name was not approved, citing the same reasons as before, as well as the lack of support of the Jackson County government, the Colorado Historical Society, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names, and the USDA Forest Service. The Colorado State Geologist and the State Highway Department did support the 1980 proposal.

Despite the lack of BGN endorsement, the name Mount Mahler was applied to the 1984 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale topographic map and the error was perpetuated on a 1987 USGS map of the Rocky Mountain National Park, as well as on a 1996 revision of the 1:100,000-scale map and a 2003 edition published by the Bureau of Land Management. Gerry Roach, the author of several books on Colorado mountains and a member of the aforementioned 1968 hike, referred to the summit as “Mahler Peak” in his 1988 volume *Rocky Mountain National Park: Classic Hikes and Climbs*. An article published in a recent edition of the Pomona College magazine described the proponent’s efforts to make official the name Mount Mahler and included a map published by a local hiking company that labeled the feature Mount Mahler. The name also has appeared in the DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer of Colorado, and at a website dedicated to hiking in the Never Summer Range. Because of this increase in published usage, the proponent reports that the name has been “picked up and used extensively by locals (such as ski touring companies).” He also included with his application a petition with 435 signatures in support of the proposal; these included residents of Colorado and elsewhere throughout the U.S., as well as the president of the Dutch Mahler Society, the president of the Gustav Mahler Society of New York, and several residents of Germany, China, Italy, France, and Japan.

FLORIDA

Alys Beach: beach, 457 m (1,500 ft) long; located along the Gulf Coast 1.1 km (0.7 mi) W of Rosemary Beach, 49 km (31 mi) S of De Funiak Springs; named for Alice Robinson Stephens (1910-1996), matriarch of the family that developed the property; Walton County, Florida; Secs 27,34&35, T3S,R18W, Tallahassee Mer; 30°16’58”N, 86°01’52”W; USGS map – Point Washington 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3350530&e=593180&s=50&size=m&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Point Washington 1:24,000
 Proponent: Brent Skipper; Santa Rosa Beach, 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 proposal is to name an unnamed, 457 m (1,500 ft) long stretch of beach located along the Florida Panhandle, Alys Beach. The beach lies 1.1 km (0.7 mi) west of Rosemary Beach and 10 km (6 mi) southeast of Seagrove Beach, in southeastern Walton County. The proponent is the manager of research and special projects for a Gulf Coast development company that is in the process of constructing a new residential community along State Road 30-A. The new community has been named Alys Beach, in honor of Alys Robinson Stephens (1910-1996), the wife of Elton B. Stephens, a philanthropist in Montgomery, Alabama, and owner of the company responsible for the development of the new residential area. According to the proponent, Mrs. Stephens was actively involved in the areas of education and the arts, most notably in the State of Alabama. Her vacation home was located in Walton County, along the Gulf of Mexico. Construction of the new community is scheduled to begin in the late summer 2004, and the proponent has asked that the stretch of beach be named in agreement with the name of the community. The Walton County Board of Commissioners and the Walton County Chamber of Commerce have both expressed support for the proposal.

Morgan Creek: stream, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long; heads in a marshy area at 28°00'24"N, 82°01'28"W, flows S along the W side of Lakeland Linder Regional Airport, then SW to enter English Creek; named for Aaron Joseph Morgan (1863-1941), longtime area resident and two-term Florida State legislator; Polk County, Florida; Secs 7&8,T29S,R23E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°58'29"N, 82°02'57"W; USGS map – Nichols 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.974722222222&lon=-82.0491666666667&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3098210&e=399282&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

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

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

Proponent: Timothy Campbell; Lakeland, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Morgan Creek (local residents)

Published: Morgan Creek (Florida Museum of Natural History report, 2004; Landstar Properties, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by an attorney in Lakeland, to make official the new commemorative name Morgan Creek for an unnamed 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long tributary of English Creek in Polk County. The name is intended to honor Aaron Joseph Morgan (1863-1941), who moved to Florida in 1890, where he was granted a homestead of 160 acres in the area that is now occupied by Lakeland Linder Regional Airport. After growing citrus and raising livestock for many years, Morgan went on to serve two terms in the Florida State Legislature, 1917 to 1918 and 1921 to 1922. With the start of World War II, the Morgan family farm was condemned and expropriated by the U.S. military for the expansion of Lakeland Airfield. A road that crosses the stream is named Aaron Morgan Road. The City of Lakeland City Commission, the Polk County Commissioners, and the Lakeland Police Department have all recommended approval of the name Morgan Creek, and sixteen area residents, including several descendants of the Morgan family, have submitted letters of support. The Southwest Florida Water Management District has stated it does not administer any land in the vicinity of the stream and therefore does not have an opinion on the proposal. A search of the web provided two references to the name Morgan Creek, including a wildlife report by the Florida Museum of Natural History, and a website describing a real estate developer's plans for new homes at "Morgan Creek Preserve."

GEORGIA

Beaver Dam Creek: stream, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long; heads 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SE of the intersection of State Highway 211 and State Highway 124, at 33°34'05"34"N, 83°48'25"W, flows E to enter the Mulberry River 3.2 km (2 mi) WSW of Braselton; named for nearby Beaver Dam Road; Barrow County, Georgia; 34°05'37"N, 83°47'25"W; USGS map – Auburn 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3776061&e=242570&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3775985&e=241031&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Auburn 1:24,000

Proponent: Chris Gray; Buford, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Beaver Dam Creek was submitted by a resident of Buford for a 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of the Mulberry River in northern Barrow County. The proponent reports that the stream needs to be named for protection purposes and that it flows alongside Beaver Dam Road.

IDAHO

Pine Sister: summit, elevation 2,176 m (7,138 ft); in Sawtooth National Forest, 4.8 km (3 mi) W of Mahogany Butte, 65 km (40 mi) SSW of Burley; Cassia County, Idaho; Sec 15,T16S,R19E, Boise Mer; 42°02'20"N, 114°12'32"W; USGS map – Mahogany Butte 1:24,000; Not: Pine Tit.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4657857&e=731021&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to remove a generic term considered by some to be offensive

Map: USGS Mahogany Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Janet Ward; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pine Tit (ID 16017088/FID 388528)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Pine Tit (USGS 1977, 1992; Cassia County highway map, 1976)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by the chair of the Geographic Names Project of the Idaho American Association of University Women, to change the names of two geographic features containing the generic term “Tit”. The proponent, whose organization has been involved in the efforts to remove derogatory names from geographic features in Idaho, specifically the “squaw” names, suggests the existing generic term is offensive and is requesting the name be changed from Pine Tit to Pine Sister. She offers the less commonly used generic “Sister” because there are already summits in Idaho named Pine Mountain, Pine Butte, Pine Knob, and Pine Summit. She also notes the existence of summits named Three Sisters in Oregon and Twin Sisters in Colorado. The feature in question has an elevation of 2,176 m (7,138 ft), and lies within the Sawtooth National Forest, in the southwestern corner of Cassia County, approximately 65 km (40 mi) south-southwest of Burley. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1977, and was also on the 1976 Cassia County highway map. A second proposal has been submitted to change the name of nearby South Tit to South Sister.

South Sister: summit, elevation 2,182 m (7,158 ft); in Sawtooth National Forest, 4.8 km (3 mi) W of Mahogany Butte, 59 km (37 mi) SSW of Burley; Cassia County, Idaho; Sec 31,T15S,R20E, Boise Mer; 42°04'47"N, 114°09'43"W; USGS map – Mahogany Butte 1:24,000; Not: South Tit.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4662511.99984157&e=734691.000242376&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: name change to remove a generic term considered by some to be offensive

Map: USGS Mahogany Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Janet Ward; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: South Tit (ID 16020938/FID 391080)

Local Usage: None found

Published: South Tit (USGS 1977, 1992; Cassia County highway map, 1976)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of South Tit, a summit in southwestern Cassia County, to South Sister. The proponent suggests the existing generic term is offensive. There are already summits in Idaho named South Mountain, South Butte, and South Hill, hence the choice of the generic term “Sister”. The feature in question has an elevation of 2,182 m (7,158 ft), and lies within the Sawtooth National Forest,

approximately 59 km (37 mi) south-southwest of Burley. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1977 and was on the 1976 Cassia County highway map.

IOWA

Willow Creek: stream, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; in the City of Cedar Rapids, heads 2.1 km (1.3 mi) N of Cedar Rapids Municipal Airport at 41°54'31"N, 91°42'39"W, flows NE to enter Prairie Creek opposite the Cedar Rapids fairgrounds, 1 km (0.6 mi) W of the intersection of I-80 and U.S. Routes 30/151/218; Linn County, IA; Secs 8,7&18,T82N,R7W, Fifth Principal Mer; 41°55'47"N, 91°40'48"W; USGS map – Cedar Rapids South 1:24,000. Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4642815&e=609447&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4640442&e=606917&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Cedar Rapids South 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Harman; Cedar Rapids, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Willow Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a mapping specialist with the City of Cedar Rapids, to make official a name reported to be in local use. The proponent states that “farmers in the area have referred to this feature as Willow Creek for as long as they can remember. A local roadway that traverses the creek is called Willow Creek Drive. There are of course willow trees scattered along the banks.” The Linn County Regional Planning Commission confirms local usage of the name and recommends approval of the proposal.

MAINE

Crows Nest, The: summit, elevation 61 m (200 ft); in the Town of Lubec, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Boot Cove, 10 km (6 mi) SSW of the community of Lubec; Washington County, Maine; 44°46'53"N, 67°01'24"W; USGS map – West Lubec 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Cap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4960577.84218702%20&e=656430.936092119&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS West Lubec 1:24,000

Proponent: Town of Lubec Board of Selectmen; Lubec, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Cap (ID 23016574/FID 576186)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Cap (USGS 1907, 1908, 1940, 1988, 1994; DeLorme Atlas 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 Squaw Cap, a summit in the Town of Lubec in Washington County, to The Crows Nest. It was submitted by the Maine Geographic Names Authority on behalf of the Selectmen of the Town, who initiated the change in response to Maine State Legislation that determined that the word “squaw” was offensive and should be removed from the State’s placenames. The name Squaw Cap has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1907, and according to *The Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970), is “descriptive of its shape.” The original proposal included the apostrophe, but this was

dropped in accordance with the Board's policy regarding such writing marks. The State Names Authority supports the change.

Hammatt Ridge: ridge, elevation 331 m (1,085 ft); in T1 R8, WELS (unorganized township), on the S shore of Millinocket Lake, 10 km (6 mi) NW of the community of Millinocket; named for William Hammatt, who acquired the town in 1832; Penobscot County, Maine; 45°43'04"N, 68°47'51"W; USGS map – Norcross 1:24,000; Not: Hammond Ridge.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=5062706.00015521&e=515749&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: name change to recognize a historical family name

Map: USGS Norcross 1:24,000

Proponent: Boyd P. Brown, Jr.; Skowhegan, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hammond Ridge (ID 23007167/FID 567549)

Local Usage: Hammond Ridge (Town residents, land developers, Penobscot Snowmobile Club)

Published: Hammond Ridge (USGS 1951, 1954, 1988, 1994; Maine Place Names, 1970; Bangor Daily News, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Hammond Ridge to Hammatt Ridge, was submitted by a resident of Skowhegan. Although the name Hammond Ridge has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1951, the proponent reports that the feature was named for William Hammatt, who purchased the town from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1832. The ridge lies within an unorganized township in west-central Penobscot County, just south of Millinocket Lake. The volume *Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970) contains a listing for Hammond Ridge, stating it was "named for Joseph Hammond, an early settler." A search of the web indicates that 1,450 acres of land on and around Hammond Ridge is being considered for development as an outdoor recreation resort and also that the land may be annexed by the Town of Millinocket. None of these references indicate the name of the feature is in dispute.

MASSACHUSETTS

Great Hill: summit, elevation 299 m (981 ft); in the Town of Shelburne, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of Arthurs Seat, 4 km (2.5 mi) SW of Greenfield; descriptive name; Franklin County, Massachusetts; 42°34'18"N, 72°38'42"W; USGS map – Greenfield 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.5716666666667&lon=-72.645&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a historical name

Map: USGS Greenfield 1:25,000

Proponent: Harold Manners; Shelburne, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Great Hill (18th century land deeds and road descriptions)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Shelburne, to make official the name Great Hill for a 299 m (981 ft) high summit located within the Town of Shelburne, approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) southwest of Greenfield. Although the name does not appear on any available maps of the Town, nor is it listed in any of the available placename books, the proponent reports that it was first mentioned in mid-eighteenth century land deeds and also in a 1754 description of a new road being laid out from Deerfield through Shelburne to Claremont. There are seven other summits in Massachusetts known to be named Great Hill, although none are in Franklin County. The closest is in Essex County, 152 km (94 mi) to the east of the summit in question.

MICHIGAN

Eagle Lake: lake, 30 acres; located in Cumming Township, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Rose City, 18 km (11 mi) NE of West Branch; named for the eagles that frequent the area; Ogemaw County, Michigan; Secs 9&8, T23N,R3E, Michigan Mer; 44°23'48"N, 84°05'01"W; USGS map – Rose City 1:24,000; Not: Houghton Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4920070.88227549%20&e=732257.823981049&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Rose City 1:24,000

Proponent: K.C. Kirkpatrick; Naples, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Houghton Lake (ID 26011150/FID 1620255)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Houghton Lake (USGS 1965, 1983; Ogemaw County map, 1972)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Houghton Lake in Ogemaw County to Eagle Lake. It was submitted by an environmental and engineering firm in West Branch, on behalf of a resident of Naples, Florida, who owns property that includes the lake. The 30-acre lake has been named Houghton Lake on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1965, and is also named as such on the official Ogemaw County highway map. However, the proponent reports that the current name is causing confusion because of the existence of another lake in neighboring Roscommon County that is also named Houghton Lake. The latter feature was named in the mid-nineteenth century for state geologist Douglass Houghton, and is considerably better known, being the largest inland body of water in Michigan, at just over 20,000 acres. In addition to the lake, there are three communities in Roscommon County named “Houghton Lake”, as well as a school, a park, and a State Forest.

The origin of the name of the smaller lake in Ogemaw County is not known, nor is it mentioned in any of the available Michigan placename books, but the presumption is that all such features in the State, including Houghton County, were named for Douglass Houghton. The proponent reports that the lake proposed to be renamed Eagle Lake is frequented by bald eagles that use the lake as a food source. There are no other features in Ogemaw County known to be named “Eagle”, but there are twelve lakes in the State named Eagle Lake. The closest is in Kalkaska County, approximately 84 km (52 mi) to the northwest. The proponent did not indicate that his proposal to rename Houghton Lake should also extend to nearby Houghton Creek.

MINNESOTA

Collins Lake: lake, 96 acres; located in Collinwood Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) ENE of Wolf Lake, 21 km (13 mi) SE of Litchfield; named for Ishma Collins, 19th century resident of the area who donated land to the local school district; Meeker County, Minnesota; Secs 23&24, T118N,R29W, Fifth Principal Mer; 45°00'58"N, 94°16'31"W; USGS map – Dassel 1:24,000; Not: Long Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4985526.14761033%20&e=399494.502123502&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to remove duplicate name and in commemoration

Map: USGS Dassel 1:24,000

Proponent: Margaret Danielson; Dassel, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Long Lake (ID 27011683/FID 647039)

Local Usage: Long Lake (local residents)

Published: Long Lake (USGS 1958, 1982, 1986; Minnesota DNR Lake Inventory, 1968; MN DNR Protected Waters Inventory, 1985; Meeker County highway map, 1981; *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Dassel, who wishes to rename Long Lake in Meeker County to Collins Lake. There are currently four lakes in the county named Long Lake and 113 throughout the State, so the proponent suggests it would be appropriate to remove a duplicate name and to commemorate an early resident of the area. The name Long Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1958, as well as being shown on the official Meeker County highway map and in two lake inventories compiled by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, in 1968 and 1985. The proposed replacement name, Collins Lake, would recognize the contributions of Ishma Collins, a native of Kentucky who moved to Meeker County in the 1880's. Although his birth and death dates have not been determined, the county historical society reports that he was a Civil War veteran and that the property in Minnesota was given to him as payment for his military service. Mr. Collins donated some of his land to the local school district, which established the Collins District School that operated until 1968. The proponent included with her application a petition signed by 20 local residents who support the change.

After conducting a public hearing and receiving no objections, the Meeker County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the change from Long Lake to Collins Lake. The Minnesota Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal. With the exception of the school, there are no other geographic features in Meeker County known to be named "Collins", and no lakes in the State with that name. Collinwood Township, in which the lake is located, was named, although misspelled, by Canadian settlers in the mid-nineteenth century for their home port of Collingwood, Ontario (*Minnesota Geographic Names*; Upham, 1969).

Veronica Pond: lake, 7 acres; located in the City of Lake Elmo, 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Lake Jane, 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Stillwater; named for Veronica Day (1905-1978), longtime resident of the area; Washington County, Minnesota; Sec 12,T29N,R21W,Fourth Principal Mer; 45°00'50"N, 92°52'47"W; USGS map – White Bear Lake East 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.0138888888889&lon=-92.8797222222222&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS White Bear Lake East 1:24,000

Proponent: Margaret Schmidt; Lake Elmo, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed lake in the City of Lake Elmo in Washington County Veronica Pond. It was submitted by the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a lifelong resident of Lake Elmo, who reports that the name would honor her mother Veronica (Kennealy) Day (1905-1987). Mrs. Day lived on a farm adjoining the lake for 55 years following her 1932 marriage to John Day, whose family had homesteaded on the property in 1854. In addition to helping her husband run the farm and raising seven children, Mrs. Day was a local schoolteacher. In 1994, the children of John and Veronica Day, who still own the farm, were recognized by Washington County for the family's more than 100 years of agricultural heritage and service to the county. The proponent submitted a petition signed by 31 local residents in favor of the naming the lake Veronica Pond. After conducting a public hearing and receiving no objection, the Washington County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the name, and the Minnesota State Board also supports the proposal.

MONTANA

Alex Lowe Peak: summit, elevation 3,057 m (10,031 ft); in Gallatin National Forest, at the N end of Hyalite Ridge, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) SSW of Mount Blackmore; named for Stewart Alexander Lowe (1958-1999), renowned rock and ice climber and mountaineer; Gallatin County, Montana; Sec 5, T5S,R6E, Principal Meridian; 45°25'38"N, 111°00'52"W; USGS map – Mount Blackmore 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.427222222222&lon=-111.014444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Blackmore 1:24,000

Proponent: Terry Cunningham; Bozeman, MT

Administrative area: Gallatin National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed summit in Gallatin National Forest Alex Lowe Peak, was submitted by a columnist for an outdoors magazine in Bozeman. The summit in question has an elevation of 3,057 m (10,031 ft), and lies in eastern Gallatin County, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) south-southwest of Mount Blackmore and 28 km (17 mi) south of Bozeman.

The proposed name would honor Stewart Alexander “Alex” Lowe (1958-1999), the renowned rock and ice climber, backcountry skier, and mountaineer. A statement on the Alex Lowe Charitable Foundation website (<http://www.alexlowe.org/>) reads: “Widely recognized as one of the world’s strongest, experienced and most able climbers, climber Alex Lowe was killed in an avalanche on Tibet’s Shishipagma on October 5, 1999. He had succeeded on difficult alpine climbs all over the world, including new routes on Nepal’s Kwangde and Kusum Kanguru, and had twice summited Mount Everest.” The website also describes Lowe’s dedication and passion for the mountains of Montana, and states, “Alex was also legendary among climbers for his positive attitude and his willingness to help other climbers while in need. He was a respected member of the Bozeman, Montana community where [he] lived.” In the 1980’s, Lowe and a companion climbed the summit now proposed to be named in his honor and also skied down the north-facing slope, considered a unique accomplishment (*Select Peaks of the Greater Yellowstone*; Turiano, 2003). Lowe also made the first solo ascent of the north face of Wyoming’s Grand Teton, and made numerous first ascents in Antarctica. In 2004, plans were underway to open a training school in the Himalayas in Alex Lowe’s memory; at the school, Sherpas are to be taught Western high-altitude mountaineering skills.

The County Commissioners of Gallatin County and the Mayor of the City of Bozeman have expressed support for the proposal for Alex Lowe Peak, as have the Headwaters Group of the Sierra Club, the Alex Lowe Charitable Foundation, and four individuals. The proponent has asked that the honoree’s full name be used, because it is “short and euphonious”, “to make the referent person unmistakable”, and to avoid possible confusion with nearby Lone Mountain or Lowe Peak in Utah.

Browns Slough: lake, 4.8 km (3 mi) long and 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide; an oxbow lake located along Patrick Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) N of the N end of Flathead Lake; named for an early homesteader in the area; Flathead County, Montana; Secs 1,2,11&12, T27N,R21W, Principal Meridian; 48°07'25"N, 114°12'39"W; USGS map – Somers 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Ficken’s Slough, Heine’s Slough, Weaver’s Slough, Wiley’s Slough.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5333676.00030161&e=707412.000223184&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a historical name in local use

Map: USGS Somers 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Larry O’Connell; Kalispell, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brown's Slough (local residents), Ficken's Slough (former property owner), Heine's Slough (former property owner), Weaver's Slough (former property owner), Wiley's Slough (former property owner)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Browns Slough for a horseshoe-shaped, 4.8 km (3 mi) long, oxbow lake located in the lower valley area north of Flathead Lake. The proponent, a local farmer, reports that long-time area farmers and ranchers have always known the feature as Brown's Slough, ever since the area was settled by an individual named Brown who homesteaded near the southern end of the feature. The proponent was unable to locate any biographical information on Brown, but he says the area's old timers believe he was a very early day settler who left when he saw too many wagon trains coming into the Valley. There are no descendants left that we know of."

Since World War II, various property owners, several of whom are still living, have applied their own names to the feature (Ficken's Slough, Heine's Slough, Weaver's Slough, Wiley's Slough) and the proponent reports that this has led to confusion. The proponent of the name Browns Slough has also asked that the name Reeds Slough be made official for another lake located just to the east of the larger feature. There are seven other geographic features in Flathead County known to be named "Brown" or "Browns", but none are lakes and none are in the immediate vicinity of this feature.

Magone Mountain: summit, elevation 1,708 m (5,605 ft); in Lolo National Forest, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of the head of Cougar Creek, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) W of Lozeau, 10 km (6 mi) SSE of Superior; named for Hugh Paul Magone (1881-1959) and Margaret Perkins Magone (1889-1963), who homesteaded nearby in 1929; Mineral County, Montana; Sec 35, T16N, R26W, Principal Meridian; 47°06'31"N, 114°51'10"W; USGS map – Lozeau 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.108611111111&lon=-114.852777777778&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lozeau 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel and Betty Magone; Superior, MT

Administrative area: Lolo National Forest

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 couple residing in Superior who would like to apply the new commemorative name Magone Mountain to an unnamed summit located approximately 10 km (6 mi) south-southeast of Superior. The summit has an elevation of 1,708 m (5,605 ft) and lies within Lolo National Forest. The new name would honor Hugh Paul Magone (1881-1959) and Margaret Perkins Magone (1889-1963), who homesteaded approximately one mile north of the summit in 1929 and whose ranch is still operated by the family. There are no other features in Mineral County known to be named "Magone."

Reeds Slough: lake, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); located 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Church Slough, 4.8 km (3 mi) N of the N end of Flathead Lake, named for Charlie Reed (ca 1868-ca. 1955), an early homesteader in the area; Flathead County, Montana; Sec 6, T27N, R20W and Sec 1, T27N, R21W, Principal Meridian; 48°07'35"N, 114°12'00"W; USGS map – Creston 1:24,000; Not: Reeds Pond, Reed's Slough, Split Pond.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5334129.00030513&e=708347.000230442&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a historical name in local use

Map: USGS Creston 1:24,000

Proponent: Larry O'Connell; Kalispell, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Reed's Slough (local residents), Split Pond (local residents)

Published: Reeds Pond (Flathead County master plan)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Reeds Slough for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi) lake located in the lower valley area north of Flathead Lake. The proponent, a local farmer, reports that long-time area farmers and ranchers have always known the feature as Reed's Slough, ever since Charlie Reed homesteaded in the area. Although the proponent was unable to provide any additional biographical details, he believes Mr. Reed was born around 1868 and died in 1954 or 1954. He further reports that at one time a bridge bisected the slough, but in the late 1950's, this was replaced by fill and newer residents began to call it Split Pond. The Flathead County master plan reportedly lists the feature as Reeds Pond, so the proponent believes the name, with a more accurate generic, should be made official before the name is lost. There are no other geographic features in Flathead County known to be named "Reed".

NEBRASKA

Crystal Creek: stream, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; located in Riverside Township, heads at 40°13'32"N, 96°43'53"W, flows N then E to enter the Big Blue River 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SE of the center of the City of Beatrice; descriptive name; Gage County, Nebraska; Secs 2,3,10&15, T3N,R6E, Sixth Principal Mer; 40°14'59"N, 96°43'10"W; USGS map – Blue Springs 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.25&lon=-96.719444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4455252&e=693010&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Blue Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Karen Brouwer; Raymond, NE

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 descriptive name Crystal Creek to an unnamed 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long tributary of the Big Blue River, which flows through the City of Beatrice in Gage County. The proponent is a representative of a local land surveying company who reports that a name is needed for subdivision identification purposes. There are two other streams in Nebraska named Crystal Creek. They are located in Dodge County, 147 km (91 mi) to the north, and in Harlan County, 221 km (137 mi) to the west.

NEVADA

Double Spring Summit: gap, elevation 1,824 m (5,983 ft); located 2.1 km (1.4 mi) NW of Double Spring, at the N end of Double Spring Flat, at the W end of Pine Nut Mountains; named for nearby Double Spring and Double Spring Flat; Douglas County, Nevada; Sec 15,T11N, R21E, Mount Diablo Mer; 38°48'36"N, 119°36'39"W; USGS map – Double Spring 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4298931&e=273305&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Double Spring 1:24,000
 Proponent: Michael Turner; Carson City, NV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Double Spring Summit (Nevada Department of Transportation)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a cartographer at the Nevada Department of Transportation, is to make official the name Double Spring Summit for a gap located along U.S. Highway 395 in southern Douglas County. The proponent reports that the State DOT is rebuilding the highway at this location and wishes to place a sign identifying the site, which marks the high point on the highway pass. The DOT's maintenance crew has come to refer to the feature as Double Spring Summit because of its proximity to Double Spring Flat.

Elly Mountain: summit, elevation 2,315 m (7,479 ft); located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, in the Clover Mountains, just E of the head of Pennsylvania Canyon, 52 km (32 mi) S of Pioche; named for a girl named Elly who lived in the area in the nineteenth century; Lincoln County, Nevada; Sec 2,T6S, R67E, Mount Diablo Mer; 37°27'33"N, 114°28'00"W; USGS map – Ella Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Elie Mountain, Eli Mountain, Ella Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4148623.99975706&e=724070.000102529&u=2>

Proposal: name change to recognize local and historical usage

Map: USGS Ella Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Elizebeth Russell; Caliente, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ella Mountain (ID 32003992./FID 847324)

Local Usage: Elly Mountain (area residents)

Published: Ella Mountain (USGS 1973, 1978; BLM 2004; Nevada Map Atlas, 1958; Lincoln County National Trails Day, 2004), Elle Mountain (Lincoln County maps)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Ella Mountain to Elly Mountain, was submitted by a resident of Caliente, who reports that the proposed name is the one in local use. The summit, which has an elevation of 2,315 m (7,479 ft), lies within the Clover Mountains in east-central Lincoln County, approximately 52 km (32 mi) south of Pioche, and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Although the name Ella Mountain has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1973, and was on the 1958 Lincoln County highway map, and is mentioned at various BLM websites, the proponent suggests the summit was named around 1870 for a young girl named Elly who had been born in 1869 in a lumber camp located at the summit. The proponent provided a historical account of the girl's family, which stated that Elly was the illegitimate daughter of one of the leading citizens of Pioche and a cook whose husband was employed as a miner at the camp in Pioche. Elly's parents reportedly abandoned the child, and her fate is unknown.

The proponent has also asked that Ella Spring, located 4 km (2.5 mi) to the northeast, be renamed, because the spring was likely named in association with the summit. The proposal to rename both features included a letter of support from the Lincoln County Commissioners, one of whom reported that early maps in the county courthouse label the feature "Elle Mountain" [sic], a name that he has always pronounced "Elly". The proponent also provided 18 other letters of support from longtime area residents, all of whom report that they have known the summit to be named Elly Mountain, although two of the letters spell the name "Eli" or "Ellie".

Elly Spring: spring; located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, in the Clover Mountains, on the SW side of Ash Canyon, 49 km (30 mi) S of Pioche; named in association with nearby Ella Mountain

(proposed Elly Mountain); Lincoln County, Nevada; Sec 24, T5S, R67E, Mount Diablo Mer; 37°29'33"N, 114°26'50"W; USGS map – Ella Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Ella Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4152378&e=725695&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to recognize local and historical usage

Map: USGS Ella Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Elizebeth Russell; Caliente, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ella Spring (ID 32003993/FID 857982)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Ella Spring (USGS 1973, 1978; BLM 2004; Nevada Map Atlas, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Ella Spring in Lincoln County to Elly Spring. It was also submitted by a resident of Caliente who reports that the proposed name is in local use, having been named in association with nearby Ella Mountain, which is proposed to be renamed Elly Mountain. The spring lies within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The existing name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1973 and was also shown on the 1958 Lincoln County map. The Lincoln County Commissioners have recommended approval of the proposed change.

Liberty Bill Peak East: summit, elevation 3,312 m (10,865 ft), in Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Wilderness, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) ESE of Liberty Pass, 1 km (0.6 mi) SE of Lamoille Lake; named for nearby Liberty Pass and Lamoille Lake; Elko County, Nevada; Sec 12, T31N, R58E, Mount Diablo Mer; 40°35'06"N, 115°23'19"W; USGS map – Ruby Dome 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4493939.00010465&e=636373.0000046&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ruby Dome 1:24,000

Proponent: William Simmons; Janesville, WI

Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two submitted by a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin, to name two unnamed summits in the Humboldt National Forest, along the boundary of the Ruby Mountains Wilderness, in central Elko County. The two summits are located on other side of Liberty Pass and are proposed to be named Liberty Bill Peak East and Liberty Bill Peak West (q.v.). The proponent suggests the use of the word “Bill” also refers to the summits’ proximity to several features named “Lamoille” and is a pun on the word “Liberty Bell.”

Liberty Bill Peak West: summit, elevation 3,363 m (11,032 ft), in Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Wilderness, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of Liberty Pass, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSW of Lamoille Lake; named for nearby Liberty Pass and Lamoille Lake; Elko County, Nevada; Sec 11, T31N, R58E, Mount Diablo Mer; 40°35'11"N, 115°24'00"W; USGS map – Ruby Dome 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4494091&e=635393&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ruby Dome 1:24,000

Proponent: William Simmons; Janesville, WI

Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin, and would name an unnamed summit in Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Wilderness, Liberty Bill Peak West. The name reflects the summit's proximity to Liberty Pass and to several features named "Lamoille."

NEW YORK

Baker Pond: lake, 15 acres; located in the Town of Dickinson, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NE of the community of St. Regis Falls; Franklin County, New York; 44°41'31"N, 74°31'17"W; USGS map – Saint Regis Falls; Not: Shadowmere Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4948832&e=537923&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage
 Map: USGS Saint Regis Falls 1:24,000
 Proponent: Rolland Thomas; Dickinson Center, NY
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Baker Pond (local residents, property owner)
 Published: Shadowmere Lake (State Forestry map, 1989)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Supervisor of the Town of Dickinson, to change the application of the name Baker Pond. The name is applied currently to a small L-shaped lake on the east side of an esker, and has been applied as such to U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1964, but the proponent reports that Baker Pond is actually the almost square shaped lake on the west side of the esker, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) further to the south. He says the name dates back to the early 1800's, and that the family that has owned the land south of the esker since 1908 has always referred to it as Baker Pond. He adds that the lake was called Shadowmere Lake by a woman who owned the surrounding property for a few years at the beginning of the twentieth century and this name is still used today by a few local residents, so he hopes that by standardizing the name Baker Pond, this confusion will be eliminated. He also reports that the more northerly feature is simply known locally as a beaver swamp and apparently does not have a name. He provided a copy of an 1899 land deed that referenced Baker Pond on the south of the "hogback". USGS maps published in 1919 and 1931 show a lake named Baker Pond in the general area, but do not show the esker, so it is unclear to which of the two bodies of water the name refers. There is one other lake in Franklin County named Baker Pond; it lies approximately 27 km (17 mi) to the southeast of the lake in Dickinson.

Lyndon: populated place (unincorporated), elevation 630 m (2,067 ft); located in the Town of Lyndon, 10 km (6 mi) ESE of Franklinville; Cattaraugus County, New York; 42°18'18"N, 78°21'14"W; USGS map – Rawson 1:24,000; Not: Elgin, Lyndon Center, Lyndon Centre.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4687040.00862054%20&e=718123.592784332&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to restore a historical name
 Map: USGS Rawson 1:24,000
 Proponent: Sidney L. Emmons; Cuba, NY
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Elgin (ID 36008390/FID 972443)
 Local Usage: Lyndon (local residents)

Published: Elgin (USGS 1924/32/47, 1942, 1976, 1986; Gazetteer of New York, 1836; Baldwin's Gazetteer of the United States, 1854; New York History and Gazetteer, 1860; New York Postal History, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of the small, unincorporated community of Elgin to Lyndon, was submitted by the Lyndon Town Historian. The proponent reports that the Town of Lyndon was formed in 1829, with two small settlements, Elgin and Rawson, containing the area's two rural post offices. The Elgin Post Office operated from 1828 to 1903 (*New York Postal History*; Kay and Smith, 1982). In 1857, the Town was renamed Elgin, but one year later, it reverted to Lyndon again (*New York History and Gazetteer*; French, 1860). No one has been able to determine the origin of the name Elgin or why the town was temporarily renamed.

The name Elgin has been applied to U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1924, but the proponent reports that many of the area's oldtimers still refer to the area as Lyndon Center. An 1879 history of Cattaraugus County described the establishment in 1838 of a church "south of the cross-roads, usually called Lyndon Centre, and where the Elgin post-office is located." Following the closure of both of the Town's post offices, little remained of Elgin, although it is still the site of the Town's highway barn, offices, and firehouse. The name does not appear on the official Cattaraugus County highway map, which according to the proponent, causes confusion as visitors cannot locate either "Lyndon" or "Elgin". A petition signed by 46 local residents in support of the change was included with the application.

NORTH CAROLINA

Russells Run: stream, 4.4 km (2.8 mi) long; in the City of Greensboro, heads in Oka T Heaster Park at 36°01'14"N, 79°51'28"W, flows NE and E through Rolling Park to enter South Buffalo Creek just W of the intersection of Interstate 40 and U.S. Route 220; named for a family that lived in the area in the late 18th century; Guilford County, North Carolina; 36°02'07"N, 79°49'21"W; USGS map – Greensboro 1:24,000; Not: Ressels Run, Russell's Run, Russells Run.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.035277777778&lon=-79.8225&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3986831&e=602906&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a historical name

Map: USGS Greensboro 1:24,000

Proponent: LaVelle Donnell; Greensboro, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Ressels Run (Guilford County deed book, 1796), Russells Run (Guilford County deed book, 1784, 1794), Russell's Run (Map of Historical Guilford County, 1980), Russells Run (Guilford County deed book, 1783, 1794, 1796)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Russells Run for a stream in the City of Greensboro, was submitted by a representative of the city's Stormwater Management Division. The city has introduced a program "to assist interested citizens in naming unnamed streams [in an effort to] encourage a sense of ownership and awareness of the value of streams in their community." The stream in question is a 4.4 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of South Buffalo Creek.

The name Russells Run was put forth by the city because it had appeared on a historical map of Guilford County, but local citizens were also given the opportunity to propose alternative names. Of the three names suggested and the responses received, the majority voted for the name Russells Run. The map on which that name appeared was published in 1980 by a local historical society and showed the names of many of the area's landowners in the late

18th and early 19th centuries. The stream in question is labeled Russell's Run, with James Russell owning property at the mouth of the stream in 1752. The City also submitted copies of several deeds from the period 1783 to 1796 that referred to the stream as Russells Run, Russels Run, or Ressels Run. The Guilford County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the proposal.

South Buckle Island: island; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); in Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, at the N end of Knotts Island Channel, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Deal Island, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSE of Buckle Island; Currituck County, North Carolina, and Virginia Beach City, Virginia; 36°32'44"N, 75°54'19"W; USGS map – Knotts Island 1:24,000; Not: Buckle Island, Buckles Island, Mon Island, Porpoise Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4044844&e=418985&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Knotts Island 1:24,000
 Proponent: Stuart Yarbrough; Knotts Island, NC
 Administrative area: Currituck National Wildlife Refuge
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Buckle Island (local residents)

Published: Manns Island (Currituck Sound Survey, 1923), Mon Island (USGS 1943, 1954/71; *Place Names of the Outer Banks*, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name South Buckle Island to an island located within Knotts Island Channel, at the south end of Back Bay, in the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, and on the boundary between Currituck County and the City of Virginia Beach. It was submitted by a resident of Alexandria, Virginia, in response to a recent decision by the BGN to change the application of the name Mon Island thus leaving this island unnamed. Although the name Mon Island had appeared on USGS maps since 1943, it was agreed by all area residents that that name and the application of that name were incorrect and that the pair of islands located 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the east were in fact Mann Island or Manns Island.

In July 2004, the BGN approved a proposal to change the application, and to change the name Mon Island to Manns Island. At the same meeting, the BGN considered two requests to name the island formerly known as Mon Island either Buckle Island or Porpoise Island, but these proposals were both denied, citing the existence of another island just 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the north-northwest already named Buckle Island and a lack of evidence of local support for Porpoise Island. By reassigning the name Mon Island and reaffirming the name Buckle Island for the more northerly island in Virginia, the feature in question became unnamed. All interested parties were advised of the Board's decisions, with each being advised that the BGN would be willing to entertain a proposal to assign a new name to the unnamed island.

This proposal, to name that island South Buckle Island was submitted by a member of the family that has held the deed to the island since the early 1960's. Although he insists the island has always been known locally as Buckle Island, he concedes that this could lead to further confusion with the other Buckle Island, so he has offered the name South Buckle Island as a compromise.

OKLAHOMA

Winding Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads in Deer Creek Township, 9.9 km (6.2 mi) NE of Piedmont at 35°40'40"N, 97°38'37"W, flows S then E to join Deer Creek; descriptive name; Oklahoma County, Oklahoma; Secs 28,29&20,T14N,R4W, Indian Mer; 35°39'53"N,97°37'52"W; USGS map – Piedmont 1:24,000; Not: Lone Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.664722222222&lon=-97.631111111111&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3948894&e=622738&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Piedmont 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom Woodward; Edmond, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lone Creek (former landowner), Winding Creek (landowner)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Winding Creek for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Deer Creek in Oklahoma County. It was submitted in response to another proposal to name the stream Lone Creek (BGN Docket 379). The latter name was submitted by the operator of Lone Creek Farms, which is located at the head of the stream. The proponent's attorney stated that the name was not intended to be used for commercial purposes; however, one of the proponent's neighbors, who lives further downstream, disputes this statement, claiming that the portion of the stream that flows through his property is already named Winding Creek (his address is Winding Creek Road). He is adamantly opposed to naming the stream Lone Creek. He also states that the name Winding Creek has "been established with the Emergency Management and 911 Directory systems in Oklahoma County."

Citing a statement of "no objection" from representatives of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and the Planning Division and G.I.S. Management Branch of the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names recommended approval of the proposal for Lone Creek. However, the BGN deferred a decision on the proposal, citing the concerns of the adjacent property owner, and asked that the State Board determine whether that individual wished to submit a counter-proposal for Winding Creek. The proponent of the latter name reports that the original proponent has since sold his property and no longer lives in the area, so his proposal should no longer be considered. The County and State Board have yet to revisit the matter and have not issued a recommendation regarding Winding Creek.

PENNSYLVANIA

Kepner Creek: stream, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long; heads in Worcester Township at 40°09'52"N, 75°22'21"W, flows SE through East Norriton Township and West Norriton Township, to enter Stony Creek on the grounds of Norristown State Hospital; named for Carol Kepner (1945-1999), a nurse killed during a hostage siege at Norristown State Hospital; Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; 40°08'27"N, 75°20'48"W; USGS map – Lansdale 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4443435&e=470472&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4446072&e=468288&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lansdale 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Marchese; Norristown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Kepner Creek was submitted by a real estate and insurance broker, and representative of the Stony Creek Anglers, a fishing club in Norristown. The name would apply to a 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long tributary of Stony Creek that heads in Worcester Township, flows south through the corner of East

Norriton Township, then east and south through West Norriton Township and the grounds of Norristown State Hospital. The proposal would honor Carol Kepner, a registered nurse at the hospital who was shot to death during a two-day hostage siege in June 1999. The shooting occurred after a former nurse at the hospital was fired from his job, where Ms. Kepner had been his supervisor. The members of the Stony Creek Anglers fishing club reportedly work closely with the hospital and have dedicated their efforts in support of patient recovery. Letters in favor of this proposal were received from the Chairman of the Norristown Farm Park Advisory Committee, who also serves as Director of the Montgomery County Department of History and Cultural Arts, as well as from the former and current superintendents of the State Hospital. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, also submitted a letter in support of the name, although it was written in 2000, and with the understanding that the U.S. Board could not consider the proposal until five years after Ms. Kepner's death.

Little Pony Trail Creek: stream, 1.6 km (1 mi) long; located in Edgmont Township, heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of Gradyville at 39°57'08"N, 75°28'30"W, flows NNW alongside Pony Trail Road to enter Ridley Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Willistown; associative name; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°57'49"N, 75°28'40"W; USGS map – Media 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4423821&e=459003&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4422576&e=459435&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Media 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergson; Newtown Square, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Little Pony Trail Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the co-director of a homeschoolers' enhancement center in Newtown Square, who wishes to make official the name Little Pony Trail Creek for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Ridley Creek in Edgmont Township. The proponent reports that as part of its educational curriculum, his organization has been participating in a stream planting and monitoring project with the Chester Ridley Crum Watershed Association, and he and the Watershed Association would like to make official the name that has been used locally for many years. Although he was unable to provide any information on the origin or history of the proposed name, he suggests it may be an Indian name. There is no associated feature named Little Pony Trail, but a road that runs alongside the stream is named Pony Trail Road. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has indicated it has no objection to the proposal.

Quartz Creek: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; in East Marlborough Township, heads 1.7 km (1.1 mi) SE of Unionville at 39°53'10"N, 75°42'55"W, flows S then SE to enter East Branch Red Clay Creek 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NNE of Kennett Square; named for the quartz that is found along the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°52'06"N, 75°42'18"W; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4413395&e=439695&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4415350&e=438841&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Stephanie Madsen; Kennett Square, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Quartz Creek to an unnamed, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of East Branch Red Clay Creek in East Marlborough Township. It was submitted by a science teacher and sponsor of the Earth Club at Charles F. Patton Middle School. The members of the Earth Club, along with the school's Outdoor Learning Classroom, have been involved in restoration projects along the headwaters of the stream, which flows behind the school. After learning the stream had no name, the science teachers conducted a Name-That-Stream contest. The winner, an eighth grade student, reported that he chose the name because he frequently finds quartz along the stream.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Downs Creek: stream, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; heads at 32°43'25"N, 79°55'56"W on the E side of James Island, flows SE to enter Clark Sound midway between Oceanview and Oyster Point; named for Janet Jackson Downs (d. 1993), a longtime area resident and active member of her community; Charleston County, South Carolina; 32°43'17"N, 79°55'48"W; USGS map – James Island 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3620909&e=600281&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3621162&e=600047&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS James Island 1:24,000

Proponent: John Upshaw Downs; Charleston, SC

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 Charleston in honor of his mother, Janet Jackson Downs (d. 1993). The stream in question is a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Clark Sound on the east side of James Island, approximately 5.6 km (3.4 mi) south of the center of Charleston. The proponent reports that his mother, who in 1964 moved with her family to a home adjacent to this stream, was an active member of her community for many years, and was well known for her work in education. She served as a professor of special education at the College of Charleston, and for many years, directed the Federally-funded Neighborhood Youth Corps and career programs for disadvantaged young adults. In later years, she was involved in the New Horizons program for emotionally disturbed and physically challenged juvenile delinquents, and also did volunteer work for the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston, where she published a monthly magazine and established fundraising tours of the city.

Letters in support of the proposal for Downs Creek were received from State Senators Arthur Ravenel and Glenn McConnell, as well as from State Representatives Chip Limehouse and Robert Harrell, Jr., and United States Senator Ernest Hollings. The Mayor of Charleston also submitted a letter of support. These letters all commended Mrs. Downs for her civic contributions and her particular dedication to the mentally challenged of the community. The South Carolina State Names Authority indicated it had no objection to the name.

Enoree Fork Branch: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads in an unnamed lake 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Enoree Fork Church at 34°52'54"W, 82°15'41"W, flows E to enter the Enoree River 0.6 km (0.4 mi) N of Horseshoe Bend, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Greer; associative name; Greenville County, South Carolina; 34°52'55"N, 82°15'12"W; USGS map – Taylors 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.8819444444444&lon=-82.2533333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3860688&e=384733&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Taylors 1:24,000

Proponent: Theresa Kizer; Greenville, SC

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 Enoree Fork Branch was submitted by the Greenville County Council for an unnamed, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of the Enoree River in the eastern part of the county, approximately 9.6 km (6 mi) east of Greenville. The proposal was submitted in response to a request for county input regarding another proposal to name the stream Guoji Family Way (BGN Docket 382). The original proposal was submitted by a local resident who stated that “there are many families from all over the world living in the subdivision” adjacent to the stream, and that the word *Guoji* “means international in Chinese and it symbolizes the harmony and peace of living in such diversity.” The County Council responded that “although the Chairman does not have an objection to the name “Guoji Way” [sic], it seems very non-traditional, difficult to spell, and difficult to pronounce. Her suggestion would be to name the stream after a historical figure in the Greer area or a geographical landmark in the area.” The proposed name Enoree Fork Branch recognizes the fact that the stream is a tributary of the Enoree River and that Enoree Fork Baptist Church is located nearby. In addition to this church and the Enoree River, there are also two other churches, a cemetery, a historical school, a community, and a vocational center in the county named “Enoree”. The word “Enoree” is of Indian origin, and reportedly means “river of muscadines” (*Palmetto Place Names*, 1941).

UTAH

Andersen Hill: summit, elevation 1,638 m (5,373 ft); located within the Town of Howell, in the Blue Creek Valley, 8 km (5 mi) E of the North Promontory Mountains; named for William Andersen, local farmer and rancher; Box Elder County, Utah; Secs 32&33, T13N, R5W, Salt Lake Mer; 41°49'06"N, 112°26'23"W; USGS map – Howell 1:24,000; Not: Anderson Hill, Andersons Hill.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4630380.00012535&e=380414.999997867&u=2>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize family name

Map: USGS Howell 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Andersen; Billings, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Anderson Hill (BGN 1978)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Anderson Hill (ID 49000402/FID 1425106)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Anderson Hill (USGS 1968, 1981, 1989), Andersons Hill (AMS 1954, 1960)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a resident of Billings, Montana, is to change officially the spelling of the name of Anderson Hill, a summit in Box Elder County, to Andersen Hill. The summit has an elevation of 1,638 m (5,373 ft) and lies within the Blue Creek Valley and inside the corporate boundaries of the Town of Howell. The BGN voted in 1978 to make official the name Anderson Hill, but it appears the only issue was resolving a

discrepancy between the singular form of the name as shown on U.S. Geological Survey maps and the plural form which appeared on Army Map Service products; no information was included in the case file regarding the derivation of the name. The proponent did not provide any details regarding the history of the Andersen family, but a search of the web yielded a reference to an individual named William Andersen who was farming in the Blue Creek Valley around 1906. Several other websites refer to families named Andersen in the county, but it has not yet been determined if they are related to the naming of the summit.

Deception Arch: arch, 3 m (10 ft) by 2 m (5 ft); located on Tarantula Mesa, on the W side of Five Canyon, 130 km (80 km) E of Panguitch; descriptive name; Garfield County, Utah; Sec 30, T32S, R9E, Salt Lake Mer; 37°59'34"N, 110°57'47"W; USGS map – Cave Flat 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4204743.00011147&e=503197&u=2>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cave Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Roger Jacketta and Grant Salter; North Salt Lake, UT

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 Deception Arch to an unnamed arch in Garfield County. The sandstone rock arch lies on Tarantula Mesa, just east of the eastern boundary of Capitol Reef National Park. The proponents, two residents of North Salt Lake, report that the name is descriptive, because from a distance the arch appears to be quite large, but when seen up close, it is in fact just 3 m (10 ft) wide and 2 m (5 ft) tall. They also stated that none of the local Federal officials with whom they spoke were even aware of the arch's existence. There are no other geographic features in Utah known to be named "Deception".

Floyd Iverson Ridge: ridge, elevation 2,844 m (9,332 ft); 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; in Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SSW of Mount Ogden, 8 km (5 mi) SE of the center of the City of Ogden; named for Floyd Iverson (1910-1998), longtime conservationist and Regional Forester for the USDA Forest Service; Weber County, Utah; Sec 6, T5N, R1E, Salt Lake Mer; 41°11'46"N, 111°52'59"W; USGS map – Ogden 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.1961111111111&lon=-111.883055555556&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ogden 1:24,000

Proponent: Raymond Connelly; Ogden, UT

Administrative area: Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Floyd Iverson Ridge to an unnamed 2,844 m (9,332 ft) high ridge in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, overlooking the City of Ogden. It was submitted by the President of the Forest Service Oldtimers Club, whose members would like to honor Floyd Iverson (1910-1998), the former Regional Forester for the USDA Forest Service's Intermountain Region. Mr. Iverson also served as the Director of Range and Wildlife Management for the region.

Following graduation from college in 1933, he began work on a range survey crew in northern California, where he soon became party chief, and shortly after, a ranger in the Modoc National Forest and then supervisor of the Inyo National Forest. Throughout his almost forty years of service, Iverson was widely known and highly regarded for his dedication to land and natural resource management, and for his development of solutions to the longstanding

problem of overuse of grazing lands. He received numerous awards for superior service to land management, conservation, and watershed rehabilitation.

Letters of support for Floyd Iverson Ridge have been received from the Weber County Board of Commissioners; the Governor of Utah; Senator Robert Bennett; Congressman Rob Bishop; the Utah Department of Natural Resources; the Society of American Foresters; the Utah Society of American Foresters; the Dean of the College of Natural Resources at Utah State University; the Director of the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands; Clifford Hansen, former Governor and U.S. Senator from Wyoming; the Society for Range Management; and numerous friends and former colleagues of Mr. Iverson. When asked why the intended honoree's full name should be used, the proponent responded that Iverson is a fairly common surname in Utah and "we wanted to assure that the ridge be named for this particular individual." The USDA Forest Service recommends approval of the proposal.

Freedom Peak: summit, elevation 3,292 m (10,801 ft); in Uinta National Forest and the City of Provo, in the Wasatch Range, 3 km (1.9 mi) SW of Lightning Peak; the name recognizes the patriotism of the area's residents and the summit's proximity to the site of Provo's Freedom Festival; Utah County, Utah; Sec 36,T6S,R3E, Salt Lake Mer; 40°15'40"N, 111°32'41"W; USGS map – Bridal Veil Falls.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4456878&e=453675&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bridal Veil Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Colledge; Orem, UT

Administrative area: Uinta National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Freedom Peak was submitted by a resident of Orem, who would like to apply a name to this unnamed 3,292 m (10,801 ft) high summit that lies within the Wasatch Range and just inside the corporate boundaries of the City of Provo. The proponent stated he could not believe "a peak of such magnitude" that is so prominent on the horizon above Provo was not named, and so he has suggested a name that would recognize the patriotism of the area's population. He also reports that the Freedom Festival, the nation's largest Independence Day celebration, takes place in Provo. The Utah County Commission voted unanimously to endorse this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Utah County known to be named "Freedom."

VIRGINIA

Liberty Run: stream, 13 km (8 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of Jones Ridge at 38°48'25"N, 78°42'14"W, flows NE along the E side Cabin Hill, then E through Garlic Hollow, then NE to enter Stony Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Lantz Mills; Shenandoah County, Virginia; 38°50'08"N, 78°35'39"W; USGS map – Edinburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.835555555556&lon=-78.594166666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.806944444444&lon=-78.703888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to apply a historical name to an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Pierre and Julia Geis; Edinburg, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Edinburg to apply a new name to an unnamed stream that flows through his property. The stream is a 13 km (8 mi) long tributary of Stony Creek in central Shenandoah County. The proponent cites various historical references to a stream named Liberty Run in the area, and while it is unclear exactly which stream these sources are referring to, the name is not applied to any local streams today and so he suggests it would be appropriate to retain the historical name by applying it to this unnamed stream. The derivation of the name is not known. John Wayland's *History of Shenandoah County* (1927) suggests the name was once applied to what is now Swover Creek, another tributary just to the north, as does a historical biography found on the web that states "Swover Creek was then [1788] also known as Liberty Creek [sic]." The same biography also referred to a 1786 land grant "in Shanandoh Co. on Liberty Run of Stoney Cr.". There are two other geographic features in Shenandoah County known to be named "Liberty"; Liberty Church is located 11 km (7 mi) south of the head of the stream, while Liberty Furnace lies 11 km (7 mi) west-northwest of the mouth of the stream.

Quander Brook: stream, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads at 38°46'30"N, 77°04'27"W, flows NE through the Spring Bank neighborhood, along the E side of U.S. Route 1, to enter Hunting Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) upstream of its junction with the Potomac River; named for Charles Henry Quander (1840-1919) and Amanda Bell Quander (1848-1918), longtime residents of the area; Fairfax County, Virginia; 38°47'30"N, 77°03'21"W; USGS map – Alexandria 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4295661&e=321451&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4293850&e=319815&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Alexandria 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl Bouchard; Fairfax, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed for a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of Hunting Creek in southern Fairfax County, just outside the City of Alexandria. The proponent, who represents the Fairfax County Department of Public Works and Environmental Services/Stormwater Planning Division, reports that the name Quander Brook would honor the ancestors of a family that has resided in the area for many years. The Quander family has long been associated with the Spring Bank neighborhood, ever since Charles Henry Quander, a recently freed black, acquired property there in the 1850's. The Quander farm produced cattle, dairy products, and produce to be sold at the City Market in Alexandria and throughout Fairfax County. An old farm and wagon road that wound through the Quander property later became present-day Quander Road, and there are two schools on the old family property, one of which is named Quander Road Special Education School (the other is West Potomac High School; one of the high school's buildings is named for the Quander family). The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the name Quander Brook.

Shipp's Corner: populated place (unincorporated), elevation 3 m (11 ft); located in the City of Virginia Beach, along State Route 410 (Holland Road); named for the Shipp family that had a land grant in the area in the nineteenth century; City of Virginia Beach, Virginia; 36°47'31"N, 76°04'48"W; USGS map – Princess Anne 1:24,000; Not:

Shipp's Corner. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4072347.98794175%20&e=403647.158183984&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS Princess Anne 1:24,000

Proponent: Rita Trammell; Virginia Beach, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ships Corner (ID 51025454/FID 1479615)

Local Usage: Shipp's Corner (local residents, historical school)

Published: Ships Corner (USGS 1918, 1919/47, 1944, 1955, 1965, 1982, 1985; DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer of Virginia, 1999), Shipp's Corner (City of Virginia Beach government, 2004; Virginia Beach City map, 2000; Alexandria Drafting Company map, 2004; Virginia Beach Historic Buildings and Sites Inventory, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the spelling of Ships Corner to Shipp's Corner, was submitted by a representative of the Municipal Reference Library of the City of Virginia Beach. The small unincorporated community lies within the corporate limits of Virginia Beach, approximately 8 km (5 mi) south of the city's center and just west of Oceana Naval Air Station. Although the spelling "Ships" has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1918, the proponent reports that the name of the small community should be spelled "Shipp's" because it was named for the Shipp family that once had a land grant in the area. A search of the web provided several references to a local family named "Shipp" in the late nineteenth century, and a one-room school named Shipp's Corner School was once located nearby. The name Shipp's Corner is also given to a local shopping center.

South Buckle Island: island; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); in Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, at the N end of Knotts Island Channel, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Deal Island, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSE of Buckle Island; Currituck County, North Carolina, and Virginia Beach City, Virginia; 36°32'44"N, 75°54'19"W; USGS map – Knotts Island 1:24,000; Not: Buckle Island, Buckles Island, Mon Island, Porpoise Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4044844&e=418985&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Knotts Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Stuart Yarbrough; Knotts Island, NC

Administrative area: Currituck National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Buckle Island (local residents)

Published: Manns Island (Currituck Sound Survey, 1923), Mon Island (USGS 1943, 1954/71; *Place Names of the Outer Banks*, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name South Buckle Island to an island located within Knotts Island Channel, at the south end of Back Bay, in the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, and on the boundary between Currituck County and the City of Virginia Beach. It was submitted by a resident of Alexandria, Virginia, in response to a recent decision by the BGN to change the application of the name Mon Island thus leaving this island unnamed. Although the name Mon Island had appeared on USGS maps since 1943, it was agreed by all area residents that that name and the application of that name were incorrect and that the pair of islands located 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the east were in fact Mann Island or Manns Island.

In July 2004, the BGN approved a proposal to change the application, and to change the name Mon Island to Manns Island. At the same meeting, the BGN considered two requests to name the island formerly known as Mon Island either Buckle Island or Porpoise Island, but these proposals were both denied, citing the existence of another island just 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the north-northwest already named Buckle Island and a lack of evidence of local support for Porpoise Island. By reassigning the name Mon Island and reaffirming the name Buckle Island for the more northerly island in Virginia, the feature in question became unnamed. All interested parties were advised of the Board's decisions, with each being advised that the BGN would be willing to entertain a proposal to assign a new name to the unnamed island.

This proposal, to name that island South Buckle Island was submitted by a member of the family that has held the deed to the island since the early 1960's. Although he insists the island has always been known locally as Buckle Island, he concedes that this could lead to further confusion with the other Buckle Island, so he has offered the name South Buckle Island as a compromise.

WASHINGTON

Birch Peninsula: cape; located SE of Semiahmoo Bay, between Drayton Harbor and Birch Bay; associative name; Whatcom County, Washington; T40N,R1W,Willamette Mer; 48°57'08"N, 122°47'18"W; USGS map – Birch Point 1:24,000 (central point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5421950&e=515507&s=100&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Verrill Stalberg; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Bellingham, who would like to apply the new name Birch Peninsula to an unnamed cape located on the east side of the Strait of Georgia, south of Drayton Harbor and north of Birch Point, 29 km (18 mi) northwest of Bellingham. The cape is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) long and 4 km (2.5 mi) wide. The point of land at the western tip of the cape is named already Birch Point. Birch Bay was named in 1792 by Captain George Vancouver for the abundant birches he found along its shoreline (Hitchman, 1985).

Chickamin Creek: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; in the City of Port Angeles, heads at 48°06'22"N, 123°30'04"W; flows N then NW just inside the corporate boundary of the City of Port Angeles, to enter Dry Creek at the W end of Clallam County Airport; the name is from Chinook jargon and reportedly means shining or money; Clallam County, Washington; Secs 1&12,T30N,R7W and Secs 6&7,T30N,R6W, Willamette Mer; 48°07'18"N, 123°30'55"W; USGS map – Elwha 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5329967&e=461644&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5328230&e=462705&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Toni and Norman Wade; Sedro-Woodley, WA

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 Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of two residents of Sedro-Woodley, who wish to name a stream on their property. The stream in question is a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Dry Creek that flows through the western edge of the City of Port Angeles near the Clallam County Airport. The proponents report that the proposed name is from the Chinook jargon of the area and reportedly means "shining" or "money". Their family tree farm has been known as Chickamin Stick Tree Farm for

over 40 years. There is a glacier in Washington named Chickamin Glacier and seven other geographic features in the State, including three streams, named Chikamin Creek; the closest stream lies in Grays Harbor County, 67 km (42 mi) south of the feature in Clallam County. The Washington State Board recommends approval of this proposal.

Cozy Ridge: ridge, elevation 1,682 m (5,518 ft), 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) NNW of Hamilton Buttes, between Timonium Creek and Wobbly Creek; named for a 1930's sheep camp named Cozy Camp; Lewis County, Washington; Sec 25, T11N, R9E and Secs 30&31, T11N, R10E, Willamette Mer; 46°24'52"N, 121°37'31"W; USGS map – Blue Lake 1:24,000 (highest point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5140803.00017054&e=605652.000001598&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Blue Lake 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Dave Garoutte; Packwood, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cozy Ridge (Forest Service personnel)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by an employee of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), to make official the name Cozy Ridge for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long ridge in southeastern Lewis County, just northwest of Hamilton Buttes, and in Gifford Pinchot National Forest. He reports that the name has been used by USFS employees and local hunters for almost 20 years and that it derives from the name of a sheep camp that operated in the area in the 1930's. The origin of the name of Cozy Camp has not been determined. There are four other features in Washington known to be named "Cozy"; the closest is Cozy Nook Creek in Klickitat County, 91 km (56 mi) to the southeast. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this name.

Enetai Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Illahee Staet Park at 47°35'41"N, 122°36'36"W, flows S and SE to enter Port Orchard Bay 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSW of the community of Enetai; named for the nearby community of Enetai; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 7, T24N, R2E and Secs 12&1, T24N, R1E, Willamette Mer; 47°34'44"N, 122°35'57"W; USGS map – Bremerton East 1:24,000; Not: Croxton's Creek, Dee Creek, Howerton's Creek, Jensen's Creek, McMicken Creek, Micam Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5269368&e=530151&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5271115&e=529323&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Bremerton East 1:24,000

Proponent: Ruth Reese, Bremerton, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Enetai Creek (local residents and fishermen)

Published: Dee-Enetai Creek (Kitsap Salmonid Report, 2003), Enetai (Dee) Creek (Kitsap County Health District, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Enetai Creek for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream that flows along the east side of Bremerton and into Port Orchard Bay, just south of the community of Enetai. The proponent, a resident of Bremerton, reports that local residents and fishermen have used the name Enetai Creek for 80 years, although she also concedes that other names applied to the feature include Croxton's Creek, Dee Creek, Howerton's Creek, Jensen's Creek, McMicken Creek, and Micam Creek. There is no information on the origin of any of these names, nor did the proponent provide any sources showing these names or the proposed name. A 2003 report on the salmonid refugia of Kitsap County referred to the stream as Dee-Enetai Creek, while a water quality

report published in 2002 by the Kitsap County Health Department reported that “Enetai (Dee) Creek [sic] is so polluted, the public should avoid contact with it.” The Kitsap County Engineer reported he had no objection to the proposal, and so the Washington State Board approved the name. There are several references on the Internet to a stream “near Hood Canal” named Enetai Creek, but this name is not listed in GNIS nor has it been determined whether this is the same or a different feature.

Erickson Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in the City of Bellingham, heads at 48°43’25”N, 122°27’24”W, flows N to enter Whatcom Creek 0.2 km (0.1 mi) SE of the intersection of I-5 and Iowa Street; named for Gordon Erickson (1914-1969) and his wife Madeline (1917-1986), longtime area residents; Whatcom County, Washington; Secs 29,32&31,T38N, R3E and Sec 5, T37N, R3E, Willamette Mer; 48°45’15”N, 122°27’36”W; USGS map – Bellingham North 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5400272&e=539699&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5396905&e=539958&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Verrill Stalberg; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Erickson Creek to an unnamed, 3.2 km (2 mi) long, tributary of Whatcom Creek in the City of Bellingham. The proponent is a longtime resident of Bellingham who wishes to honor two local residents, Gordon Erickson (1914-1969) and his wife Madeline (1917-1986) by having a stream named in their honor. The proponent reports that Mr. Erickson was a mason and home builder, while his wife was a homemaker.

Fizrenken, Lake: lake, 3 acres; in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) E of Nisqually River, 13 km (8 mi) S of Mount Rainier; Lewis County, Washington; Sec 4,T14N,R8E, Willamette Mer; 46°43’55”N, 121°48’15”W; USGS map – Wahpenayo Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5175857.00017448&e=591366.000000607&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Wahpenayo Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Dave Garoutte; Packwood, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lake Fizrenken (WashingtonLakes.com)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by an employee of the USDA Forest Service to make official a name that is reported to have been in local use since at least 1975. The lake proposed to be named Lake Fizrenken is three acres in size and lies within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, approximately 13 km (8 mi) south of Mount Rainier. The proponent was not able to provide any information on the origin of the proposed name, but he did include with his proposal a copy of a 1987 Washington Department of Fishery and Wildlife Management Report in which the lake was listed under the proposed name. The Washington Board on Geographic Names also could not find any information on the name and deferred a decision until more research could be done. The State Board’s staff did uncover the fact that there were two alumni of the University of Washington named Fitz and Renken, but

was unable to determine whether they might have had any association with the lake; both individuals are deceased. Three Forest Service employees confirmed that they were familiar with the proposed name and the Forest Supervisor is in favor of the proposal. The Lewis County Board of Commissioners and the Executive Director of the Lewis County Historical Museum have both stated they have no objection to the proposal. The State Board recommends approval of the proposal.

Forgotten Creek: stream, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in the City of Everett, heads just N of Everett Alternative High School and W of Rucker Avenue at 47°58'18"N, 122°12'45"W, flows NW to enter Port Gardner Bay; descriptive name; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 30,T29N,R5E, Willamette Mer; 47°58'39"N, 122°13'15"W; USGS map – Everett 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5314107&e=558151&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5313462&e=558766&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS Everett 1:24,000

Proponent: Bob Jackson; Everett, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Forgotten Creek (City of Everett Planning Department, Port Gardner Neighborhood Association; local residents)

Published: Forgotten Creek (City of Everett environmental map, 1999; City of Everett press release, 2004; Port Gardner Neighborhood Association, 2002, 2003; *Everett Herald*, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a representative of the Port Gardner Neighborhood Association. The association wishes to give an official name to this long-forgotten and neglected stream that has become the subject of recent preservation and clean-up efforts. These efforts have been undertaken in cooperation with the City of Everett Public Works Department, whose employees have started to refer to the stream as “Forgotten Creek”. According to an article published in the *Everett Herald* in 1971, there were at one time many streams in the city that served as sources for drinking water but that have since been diverted and covered over by development. The Port Gardner Neighborhood Association has been active in the Forgotten Creek Improvement Design Project, and has used the name Forgotten Creek since 1999. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal.

Freeman Creek: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) ENE of Crystal Lake at 47°46'58"N, 122°05'23"W, flows S to enter the N end of Cottage Lake 5.6 km (3.5 mi) E of Woodinville; named for Raymond Leroy Freeman (1913-1992), lifetime area resident and local historian; King County and Snohomish County, Washington; Secs 7&6,T26N,R6E and Sec 31,T27N,R6E, Willamette Mer; 47°45'17"N, 122°05'12"W; USGS map – Maltby 1:24,000; Not: Daniels Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5289455&e=568448&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5292605&e=568204&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Maltby 1:24,000

Proponent: Debbie Lamoree; Woodinville, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Daniels Creek (some local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Freeman Creek to an unnamed stream that straddles the boundary between King County and Snohomish County. The stream is 4 km (2.5 mi) long and flows from north to south to enter the north end of Cottage Lake. The Washington Board on Geographic Names submitted the name on behalf of a resident of Woodinville, who would like to honor Raymond L. Freeman (1913-1992), a lifetime resident of the area who for 40 years lived in a house alongside the stream. For many years, Ray Freeman was employed as a logger, working on the crew that cleared the North Cascades Highway, and in the winter months he was the community's mailman. He also worked for the King County Assessor's Office and was active in local politics, leading a 40-year effort to have the community of Woodinville become incorporated. He was regarded by many as "a walking encyclopedia of the area's history" and was a charter member of the Woodinville Historical Society. The sixth grade students at nearby Bear Creek Elementary School have become involved in monitoring the stream's environment and its salmon population, and their teacher suggests there is likely to be increased community involvement if the stream has a name. The proponent reports that some oldtimers in the area, including Mr. Freeman himself, used to refer to the stream as Daniels Creek, but that name now applies to a different tributary of Cottage Lake. The Woodinville Historical Society voted unanimously to support the proposal for Freeman Creek, and the Washington Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name.

Griffin Lake: lake, 5.5 acres; located within the Peterson Lake Natural Area, 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Maple Valley, 1.6 km (1 mi) ESE of Spring Lake; named for Walter E. Griffin (1903-1993), longtime area resident and landowner who donated property to King County; King County, Washington; Secs 5&6,T22N,R6E,Willamette Mer; 47°25'22"N, 122°04'34"W; USGS map – Maple Valley; Not: Patterson Lake, Peterson Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5252338&e=569691&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change the name of a feature in commemoration

Map: USGS Maple Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Connie Blumen; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: Peterson Lake Natural Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Peterson Lake (ID 53015561/FID 1507390)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Patterson Lake (Lakes of Western Washington, 1961), Peterson Lake (USGS 1895, 1900, 1940, 1949, 1991, 1995; King County Parks, 2004; King County highway map, 1967; Lakes of Western Washington, 1961; Geographic Dictionary of Washington, 1917; DeLorme Atlas of Washington, 1991; Washingtonlakes.com, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal, to rename Peterson Lake to Griffin Lake, was submitted by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. The five-acre lake lies within the Peterson Lake Natural Area, just northwest of the community of Maple Valley, and 16 km (10 mi) southeast of Renton. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1895, and the presumption is that it was named for a Danish dairy farming family that once lived nearby. In the vicinity of the lake are two homes (c. 1903 and 1904) that were owned by the Peterson family and that are listed in the King County Historic Resource Inventory. Some years later, the land was purchased by the Griffin family. In 1996, King County purchased a parcel of land including the lake from the Griffins, with the purchase agreement specifying that the lake and surrounding parkland would be renamed in their honor. The county has determined that the area is of "ecological significance", with the lake providing a natural fish and wildlife habitat. The Griffin family also donated funds to improve trails and to build docks, signs, and an interpretive kiosk.

The request to rename Peterson Lake to Griffin Lake was originally submitted to the U.S. Board in 1999, but was not processed because of concerns that the honoree was still living. The proposal was sent to the State Board for further investigation. After it was confirmed that Agnes Griffin was still living, the proposal was modified to honor Mrs. Griffin's late husband who died in 1993. As a young man in the 1930's, Walter Griffin built a small shopping

center in Ballard that would become a center of the community. He later served as director of the State Apprenticeship Department, leading to an appointment as regional director of Federal Apprenticeship and Training for the Northwest region. Through his construction of shopping centers and training schools, he developed what would be regarded as “the finest vocational training program in the nation”.

The King County Parks Department has stated that if the lake is renamed, the park will also be renamed as the Walter E. Griffin Natural Area. The County also states that the renaming of the lake has the support of State Senator Dino Rossi, State Representatives Glenn Anderson and Cheryl Pflug, the Tahoma School District, and the Maple Valley Rotary Club. A stream located approximately 26 km (16 mi) to the northeast of this lake is already named Griffin Creek and is managed by King County as part of the Griffin Creek Natural Area. After deferring a vote on this proposal on two occasions to discuss the nature of philanthropic naming, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval of the change from Peterson Lake to Griffin Lake. Its members cited “the desire of the community and wide community support”.

Hayho Creek: stream 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of Smokey Point at 48°08'55"N, 122°10'25"W, flows S then SSE to enter Middle Fork Quilceda Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NE of Kruse; named for the chum salmon (“hayho”) found in the stream; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 4, T30N,R5E and Secs 28&33,T31N,R5E, Willamette Mer; 48°06'33"N, 122°09'52"W; USGS map – Marysville 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5328792&e=562186&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5333149&e=561463&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Janet Carroll; Snohomish, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Hayho Creek to an unnamed 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Middle Fork Quilceda Creek in west-central Snohomish County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) north of Everett. The proponent, who serves as the Snohomish Watershed Steward, suggests a name is needed because of recent restoration efforts and community involvement. The word “hayho” is reportedly a local name given to the chum salmon that are “abundant spawners in this creek.” There are no other geographic features in the State that are known to be named “hayho”. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this new name.

Mud Lake Creek: stream; 4.9 km (3.1 mi) long; heads on the E slope of Chuckanut Mountain at 48°40'29"N, 122°27'14"W, flows S through Mud Lake then SE then NE to enter the W end of Lake Samish; associative name; Whatcom County, Washington; Secs 28,33,32,29&20, T37N,R3E, Willamette Mer; 48°40'08"N, 122°27'13"W; USGS map – Bellingham South 1:24,000.

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Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5390798.00019458&e=542185.000000003&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bellingham South 1:24,000

Proponent: Verrill Stalberg; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by a resident of Bellingham, who would like to apply the new name Mud Lake Creek to an unnamed stream located southeast of Bellingham on the east side of Chukanut Mountain. The stream is 4.9 km (3.1 mi) long and flows south through Mud Lake before entering the west end of Lake Samish. Although there are 27 lakes in Washington named Mud Lake, there are no streams named Mud Lake Creek. There are, however, 13 streams in the State named “Mud” or “Muddy”; none are in Whatcom County.

Schumacher Creek: stream, 8.4 km (5.2 mi) long; heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) W of Carson Lake at 47°20'01"N, 123°03'24"W, flows S then E to enter the W end of Mason Lake; named for the Schumacher family, homesteaders in the area in the late nineteenth century; Mason County, Washington; Sec 7, T21N,R2W and Secs 12-14,11,10,15,&9, T21N,R3W,Willametter Mer; 47°19'08"N, 122°59'10"W; USGS map – Mason Lake 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Cashumacher Creek, Cashumocher Creek, Cechumacher Creek, Mason Lake Creek, Schumocher Creek, Shumocher Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5240373&e=501052&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5242034&e=495723&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

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

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

Proponent: Shirley Willeiksen; Grapeview, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Shumocher Creek (BGN 1941)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Shumocher Creek (ID 53018317/FID 1525728)

Local Usage: Schumacher Creek (local historian, area residents)

Published: Cashumacher Creek (Kroll's Map of Puget Sound, 1916; Mason County highway map, 1936), Cashumocher Creek (USFS 1923, 1938; US Army Corps of Engineers, 1940; Pierce County map, 1924), Cechumacher Creek (Anderson Map Company, 1910), Mason Lake Creek (Hoods Port map, 1921), Schumacher Creek (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1997, 2002; South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Report, 2003; Mason County Commission, 2001; Squaxim Island Tribe, 2001; Map of Mason County, 1907), Shumocher Creek (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2002; Washington State Conservation Commission, 2002; South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Report, 2003; Mason County Commission, 2002; Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, 2002, 2004), Shumocher Creek (USGS 1938/62, 1953, 1985, 1991, 1997; US Army Corps of Engineers, 2002; Washington Department of Ecology, 1997; Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, 1997; South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group Report, 1997; Lakes of Western Washington, 1961; Mason County highway map, 1960, 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the spelling of the name of Shumocher Creek (BGN 1941) to Schumacher Creek. The stream in question is 8.4 km (5.2 mi) long and flows from west to east into the western end of Mason Lake in east-central Mason County.

The name Shumocher Creek was made official by the BGN in 1941 at the request of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, which cited the existence of various different names for the feature. The BGN's research indicated that the stream had been shown as Cashumacher Creek on a 1916 map of Puget Sound and on a 1936 State highway map of Mason County; as Cechumacher Creek on a 1910 map of Puget Sound; as Cashumocher Creek on maps published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1923 and 1938; and as Mason Lake Creek on 1921 Corps of Engineers map. In addition, the name Schumacher Creek was applied to a 1907 map of Mason County, and was also the name reported to be in local use by the secretary of Shelton Commercial Club and the postmaster in Union, as well as by the Mason County Engineer. Despite the apparent lack of published evidence for Shumocher Creek, that name was made official for Federal use in 1941 and has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since then.

That spelling also appeared on the 1960 and 1967 Mason County highway maps. None of the aforementioned sources provided any information on the origin of the various names, nor has any information been found in the available placename literature to explain the differences.

The current proposal to change the name to Schumacher Creek was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Grapeview, who reports that the stream was named for Gerhard Schumacher, who filed a homestead claim on the land in 1895. She also cites a questionnaire that was distributed in 1936 by the Mason County Pioneer Association, which resulted in a response from Milton Schumacher, “living on Schumacher Creek”. Mr. Schumacher served as Mason County Assessor from 1915 to 1919 and was County Treasurer and school director in the 1930’s.

In addition to the USGS maps, the name Shumocher Creek has appeared in various reports and listings published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Washington State Legislature, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, the Washington Department of Ecology, and at various websites related to streams, lakes, and fishing areas in Washington. However, the proposed spelling has been found in a salmon assessment report published by the Squaxim Island Tribe for the National Marine Fisheries Service and in a stream listing produced by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. In recent years, it seems the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife have used the spellings “Schumacher”, “Schumocher” and “Shumocher” interchangeably. The Commissioners of Mason County and the Mason County Historical Society Museum both recommend approval of the change to Schumacher Creek, and the Washington Board on Geographic Names is also in support of the proposal.

Stalberg Lakes: lake; in Larrabee State Park, on Chuckanut Mountain, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Lost Lake; named for Walfred Stalberg (1880-1935), his wife Ida (1875-1901), and their children, longtime residents of the area; Whatcom County, Washington; Sec 29,T37N,R3E,Willamette Mer; 48°39’50”N, 122°27’19”W; USGS map – Bellingham South 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5390010.0002033&e=540117.000000003&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bellingham South 1:24,000

Proponent: Verrill Stalberg; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: Larrabee State Park

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 lifelong resident of Bellingham, who describes himself as a cartographer and former member of the Washington State Board on Geographic Names. He is proposing to name collectively five small unnamed lakes Stalberg Lakes in honor of his grandparents and their children. The lakes are located on Chuckanut Mountain, approximately 8 km (5 mi) S of the center of Bellingham and within Larrabee State Park. Walfred Stalberg (1880-1935) and his two sons Edward (1904-1966) and Fred (1906-1938) were loggers and sawmill workers in the area for many years, while his grandmother Ida Stalberg (1875-1901) and her daughter-in-law Aletha (1908-1974) were homemakers. The proponent describes the intended honorees as “solid citizens of Whatcom County.”

Stebbins Mountain: summit, elevation 1,396 m (4,580 ft); in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) S of Skate Mountain, 10 km (6 mi) WNW of Packwood; named for Lance Stebbins (1942-1997), a U.S. Forest Service employee; Lewis County, Washington; Sec 10,T13N,R8E,Willamette Mer; 46°37’39”N, 121°46’55”W; USGS map – Wahpenayo Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5164271&e=593248&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wahpenayo Peak 1:24,000
 Proponent: Dave Garoutte; Packwood, WA
 Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest
 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 an employee of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to name an unnamed summit in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Lewis County, Stebbins Mountain. The name would honor Lance Stebbins (1942-1997), a USFS employee who died in a vehicle accident while on the job. The proponent reports that since logging on the summit ended 25 to 30 years ago, the roads in the area have become virtually impassable and access is limited to hunters and wood gatherers. He also states that the proposed name has widespread area support. There is one other geographic feature in Washington known to be named "Stebbins"; Stebbins Creek is located in Skamania County, 107 km (67 mi) to the south-southwest of the summit in Lewis County. The origin of the latter name is not known, although it was listed in *The Geographic Dictionary of Washington* (Landes, 1917).

Whatcom Creek South: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; located in the City of Bellingham, heads at 48°44'00"N, 122°26'48"W, flows N then NW to enter Whatcom Creek 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of I-5; associative name; Whatcom County, Washington; Secs 29&32, T37N,R3E,Willamette Mer; 48°45'16"N, 122°27'13"W; USGS map – Bellingham North 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5400308&e=540157&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5397956&e=540675&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Bellingham North 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Verrill Stalberg; Bellingham, WA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by a resident of Bellingham, who would like to apply the new name Whatcom Creek South to an unnamed tributary of Whatcom Creek in the City of Bellingham.

Wright Lake: lake, 3.5 acres; in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 1.6 km (0.9 mi) SE of the mouth of Mission Creek, 13 km (8 mi) SE of Packwood; named for Wilbur Wright (d. 1940's), a seasonal employee of the U.S. Forest Service in the 1930's; Lewis County, Washington; Sec 33,T12N,R10E, Willamette Mer; 46°29'37"N, 121°34'29"W; USGS map – Hamilton Buttes 1:24,000; Not: Little Fritzie Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5149668&e=609387&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local and published use
 Map: USGS Hamilton Buttes 1:24,000
 Proponent: Dave Garoutte; Packwood, WA
 Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Wright Lake (local Forest Service personnel, hunters, fishermen)

Published: Wright Lake (USFS 1999; Washington Department of Wildlife, 1989; *Lakes of Western Washington*, 1961)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Wright Lake for a 3.5 acre lake in the southeastern corner of Lewis County, within Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The proponent, an employee of the U.S. Forest Service, reports that the name has come into local use in recent years, and that the lake was named for Wilbur Wright, who worked as a seasonal employee for the U.S. Forest Service in the 1930's. The name has already been applied to the 1999 Gifford Pinchot National Forest visitors' map. It was also published in Wolcott's *Lakes of Western Washington* (1961) and in a fishery report published by the Washington Department of Wildlife in 1989. The former source also listed Little Fritzie Lake as a variant name for the lake, but no information has been located regarding the history of that name, nor are there any features in the State known to be named "Fritzie". There are 19 features in the State of Washington that are known to be named "Wright"; none are lakes and none are in Lewis County.