

Docket 388
(58 Names)
Released March 8, 2005
For initial consideration at the
March 10, 2005 meeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALABAMA

Dixey Bar: bar, elevation –1 m (-3 ft); 4.8 km (3 mi) long; extends S from Mobile Point along the E side of the main entrance channel into Mobile Bay; named for the Robert H. Dixey, a clipper ship that ran aground on the sandbar in 1860; Baldwin County, Alabama; 30°12'30"N, 88°01'45"W; Map – Fort Morgan 1:24,000; Not: East Bank, East Banks.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3342126&e=400942&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the name in local use

Topographic Map: Fort Morgan 1:24,000

Proponent: David Bagwell; Fairhope, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Banks (ID 01051020/FID 149383)

Local Usage: Dixey Bar (local fisherman, boaters)

Published: Dixey Bar (Mobile Register article, 2004; Mobile Bay Canoe & Kayak Club website, 2002; saltwater and fly fishing reports, 2004), East Bank (Fitzwilliams map, 1899), East Banks (*Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, plate 110, 1895)

Case Summary: The proposal for Dixey Bar was submitted by a resident of Fairhope, who reports that the name has been in local use for many decades. The feature in question is a 4.8 km (3 mi) long sandbar that extends southward from Mobile Bay and Fort Morgan, along the east side of the main shipping channel into Mobile Bay. The sandbar is listed in GNIS as East Banks, based on information found in *The Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (1895), while an 1899 map by T. Fitzwilliams and Company labeled it East Bank. However, the proponent reports that the name Dixey Bar was given to the feature sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, because the *Robert H. Dixey*, a clipper ship, ran aground there in 1860.

Although it appears the proposed name has not been published on any official maps, it has come into widespread local use in recent years and was found on several websites dedicated to boating and fishing in the Mobile Bay area. In addition, several nautical charts published in the early twentieth century showed an island located in the general vicinity of the present-day sandbar; this island was labeled Dixie Island. Letters of support for the proposal to make official the name Dixey Bar were submitted by the president of Mobile Bar Pilots, LLC, and by a foreign freight brokerage firm headquartered in Mobile. The Past Commander of the Mobile Power Squadron also expressed support, while the Captain of the Port of Mobile for the U.S. Coast Guard indicated he had “no disputes with the name.” The majority of respondents indicated they were familiar with the name and were surprised to learn it was not yet recognized officially.

Gilchrist Island: island, 5 acres; located at the mouth of Cotton Bayou, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) NW of Alabama Point, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Robinson Island; named for William G. Gilchrist (1908-1996), a longtime resident of the area; Baldwin Island, Alabama; Sec 10, T9S, R33W, St. Stephens Mer.; 30°16'51"N, 87°33'28"W; Map – Orange Beach 1:24,000; Not: Rabbit Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3349849.00005379&e=446345.999999997&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a new commemorative name

Topographic Map: Orange Beach 1:24,000

Proponent: George Healy; New Orleans, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Gilchrist Island (area residents)

Published: Gilchrist Island (Times-Picayune, Aug. 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Gilchrist Island for a five-acre island located in southern Baldwin County, just inside Perdido Pass at Cotton Bayou. The proponent, a resident of New Orleans, reports that the proposed name has come into recent local use following its approval in 1998 by a resolution of the Baldwin County Commissioners. (The County resolution indicated it was approving a change to the name Rabbit Island, but further research has confirmed that the latter name applies to another island a short distance to the east. The description of the island in the resolution is accurate.) The proponent's original request was to honor a member of the Gilchrist family who is still living, but it was later amended to recognize the contributions to the area of William G. Gilchrist (1908-1996).

The name Gilchrist Island was shown on a map published in an article in the August 3, 2004 edition of the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*. Two websites dedicated to nature tours and dining in the Gulf Shores area also refer to the island as Gilchrist Island. A road leading to the shoreline opposite the island is named Gilchrist Lane. There is one other island in Alabama named Gilchrist Island; it is located in Coosa County, approximately 305 km (189 mi) north-northeast of the feature in Baldwin County. The Alabama State Geographic Names Authority and the Office of Coast Survey have both indicated they have no objection to the name.

ALASKA

Kirby Creek: stream, 1.8 km (1.3 mi) long; in Tongass National Forest, heads on SW coast of Halleck Island at 57°12'03"N, 135°26'36"W, flows SW into Olga Strait 19 km (12 mi) NW of Sitka; named for Kirby Reid (1980-1998), a high school student who died in a boating accident in the area; City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska; Secs 18,7&8, T54S, R63E, Copper River Mer.; 57°11'14"N, 135°27'17"W; Map – Sitka (A-5) 1:63,360.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=8&n=6338091&e=472511&s=63.360&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=57.2008333333333&lon=-135.4433333333333&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Sitka (A-5) 1:63,360

Proponent: R.N. DeArmond; Sitka, AK

Administrative area: Tongass National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Kirby Creek (friends of Kirby Reid)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Sitka. The name Kirby Creek is proposed for a 1.8 km (1.3 mi) long stream on the southwest tip of Halleck Island, approximately 19 km (12 mi) northwest of the center of Sitka. The proposal would make official a name that has come into recent local usage, following the death in 1998 of Kirby Gordon Reid, a 17-year old high school student who was killed in a boating accident near the stream. A gravel beach at the mouth of the stream is a popular site for camping and school picnickers, and former classmates of Kirby Reid have begun to refer to the stream as Kirby Creek. The proponent has also suggested that the falls at the head of the stream be named Reid Falls (q.v.). The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, contact several local native groups for input, but only the Sealaska Corporation responded, indicating a lack of objection to the proposal. The Historical Commission determined that “the proposal did not show a long or direct association of the young man with the feature proposed to be named,” and recommended disapproval.

Nolfi Cove: bay; located on the S shore of Big Lake, 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Lake Marion, 35 km (21 mi) N of Anchorage; named for Adrian Nolfi (1915-1997), who homesteaded in the area in 1957 and who made significant contributions to the State of Alaska; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 35, T17N, R4W, Seward Mer.; 61°30'50"N, 149°56'28"W; Map – Anchorage C-8 SW 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6823563.0010247&e=343548.999695669&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
 Topographic Map: Anchorage C-8 SW 1:25,000
 Proponent: Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Department; Palmer, AK
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Nolfi Cove (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State's Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Department. The Borough wishes to make official the name Nolfi Cove for a small bay located on the southern shore of Big Lake, approximately 35 km (21 mi) north of Anchorage. Adrian Nolfi (1915-1997) and his wife, natives of Pennsylvania, homesteaded on property on the lakeshore in 1957. For the next 45 years, Mr. Nolfi was employed in the plumbing trade, and in 1995, he received a legislative citation for his contributions to the development of the State of Alaska. He was also inducted into the Sutton Coal Miners' Hall of Fame. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution in support of the proposal, as did the City of Wasilla and the City of Houston. Other organizations that indicated support for the name include the Big Lake Community Council; the local office of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation; and the Big Lake/Meadow Lakes Fire, EMS, and Rescue Department. These organizations all cited a need for the feature to have an official name, as well as the longtime contributions of Mr. Nolfi. The Alaska Historical Commission also recommends approval of the proposal.

Reid Falls: falls; in Tongass National Forest, located on Halleck Island, along Kirby Creek, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) upstream of its junction with Olga Strait; named for Kirby Gordon Reid (1980-1998), a high school student who died in a boating accident in the area; City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska; Sec 18, T54S, R63E, Copper River Mer.; 57°11'35"N, 135°27'18"W; Map – Sitka (A-5) 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=8&n=6338760&e=472511&s=63.360&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Topographic Map: Sitka (A-5) 1:63,360
 Proponent: R.N. DeArmond; Sitka, AK
 Administrative area: Tongass 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 also submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission on behalf of a resident of Sitka. The name Reid Falls is proposed for a waterfall located along an unnamed stream at the southwest end of Halleck Island, approximately 19 km (12 mi) northwest of the center of Sitka. The proposal would honor Kirby Gordon Reid, a 17-year old high school student who was killed in a boating accident near the stream and is submitted in association with another request, to name the unnamed stream Kirby Creek. The Alaska Historical Commission contacted several area native groups for input, but only the Sealaska Corporation responded, indicating a lack of objection to the proposal. The Historical Commission determined that “the proposal did not show a long or direct association of the young man with the feature proposed to be named,” and recommended disapproval.

ARIZONA

Barry Goldwater Peak: summit; elevation 1,245 m (4,083 ft); in White Tank Mountain Regional Park, 48 km (30 mi) W of the center of Phoenix; named for U.S. Senator and Arizona native Barry Goldwater (1909-1998);

Maricopa County, Arizona; Sec 28, T3N, R3W, Gila and Salt River Mer.; 33°34'31"N, 112°34'42"W; Map – White Tank Mountains 1:24,000; Not: Cheshon Coo-gahtch.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=33&latm=34&lats=31&lond=112&lonm=34&lons=42&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: White Tank Mountains 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Abodeely; Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: White Tank Mountain Regional Park

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cheshon Coo-gahtch (O'odham Tribes)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed summit in the White Tank Mountains, approximately 48 km (30 mi) west of the center of Phoenix, in honor of U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater. It was submitted by the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names, on behalf of the President of the Arizona National Guard Historical Society. Born in Phoenix, Goldwater served in the United States Army and Air Force, and was instrumental in organizing the Arizona National Guard. He also served as a council member and vice mayor of the City of Phoenix from 1949 to 1952, and for thirty years, represented Arizona in the U.S. Senate. Shortly after Senator Goldwater's death in 1998 at the age of 89, the Historical Society suggested that a natural feature should be named in his honor but agreed to wait until the required five-year waiting period had passed.

The summit proposed to be named Barry Goldwater Peak has an elevation of 1,245 m (4,083 ft) and is the highest unnamed peak in the White Tank Mountains. It also is in the vicinity of Luke Air Force Base, where Goldwater served as a pilot on U.S.-Mexico border patrols in the early years of World War II. In his later years, he also liked to hike and explore in the White Tank Mountains. The Goldwater family has expressed support and appreciation for the proposal, and the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors also recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to various Indian Tribes in the Phoenix area; of these, the Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O'odham Nation, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community all indicated they did not support the proposal. Although they recognized the contributions of Barry Goldwater to the State of Arizona, the Tribes indicated that their culture did not permit the naming of natural features for persons and suggested that the name Cheshon Coo-gahtch would be more appropriate. The indigenous name is of O'odham origin and reportedly means "Desert Bighorn Peak". The Tribes did not submit a formal proposal for the name Cheshon Coo-gahtch. After reviewing the evidence, the Arizona State Board voted to recommend approval of the proposal for Barry Goldwater Peak.

ARKANSAS

Swan Lake: reservoir; 7 acres; located along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Wildwood Creek, within Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts, 2.1 km (1.4 mi) NW of Shady Grove; named for the swans that live in the lake; Pulaski County, Arkansas; Sec 34, T2N, R14W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 34°46'26"N, 92°29'36"W; Map – Pinnacle Mountain 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.7738888888889&lon=-92.4933333333333&u=2> (dam)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Pinnacle Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom Deale; Little Rock, AR

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 Swan Lake is the first of two proposals submitted by the Director of Gardens for Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts, located 17 km (11 mi) west of the center of Little Rock. The park, which frequently offers musicals and operas, has become known as “a popular attraction in central Arkansas.” The manmade lake provides a focal point for the park, and there are two swans named Tosca and Lucia who frequent the lake. There are no other geographic features in Pulaski County known to be named “Swan”. The proponent has also requested that the new name Wildwood Creek (q.v.) be applied to the unnamed stream that flows through the lake and the park.

Wildwood Creek: stream, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Shady Grove, 17 km (11 mi) W of the Arkansas State Capitol Building, at 34°45'49"N, 92°28'47"W, flows WNW through Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts to enter the Little Maumelle River 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of the mouth of Fletcher Creek; named for the park through which it flows; Pulaski County, Arkansas; Secs 20,29,28,33-35,T2N, R14W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 34°47'57"N, 92°31'56"W; Map – Ferndale 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=3850672&e=542797&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.763611111111&lon=-92.479722222222&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Ferndale 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Tom Deale; Little Rock, AR

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 Wildwood Creek is proposed by a resident of Little Rock, who reports that the 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long tributary of the Little Maumelle River is unnamed on all local and Federal maps. He suggests it should be given the proposed name because it flows through Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts, “a popular attraction in central Arkansas.” With the exception of the park, there are no other features in Pulaski County known to be named “Wildwood”.

CALIFORNIA

Kawukum, Mount: summit; elevation 1,171 m (3,849 ft); located in Mount Diablo State Park, 8 km (5 mi) SSE of Clayton, 13 km (8 mi) E of Walnut Creek; the name is of indigenous origin and means “laughing mountain, everywhere seen”; Contra Costa County, California; Sec 31, T1N, R1E, Sec 36, T1N, R1W, Sec 1, T1S, R1W and Sec 6, T1S, R1E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°52'54"N, 121°54'46"W; Map – Clayton 1:24,000; Not: Cerro Alto De Los Bolbones, Monte Del Diablo, Monte Diablo, Monte Diavolo, Mount Diabolo, Mount Diablo, 'Oj-ompil-e, Sierra De Los Bolbones, Sukku Jaman, Supemenenu, Tuyshtak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4193237.08209892%20&e=595513.864464331&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Topographic Map: Clayton 1:24,000

Proponent: Arthur Mijares; Oakley, CA

Administrative area: Mount Diablo State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Diablo (ID 06009027/FID 222343)

Local Usage: Mount Diablo (local residents; California State Parks Department; Save Mount Diablo; Mount Diablo Astronomical Society; Mount Diablo Pilots Association; Mount Diablo Surveyors Historical Society, Mount Diablo Audubon Society)

Published: Mount Diablo (USGS 1896, 1898/12/22/47, 1953, 1962, 1982, 1991; California State Highway map, 2004; Mount Diablo State Park maps and brochures; Contra Costa County map, 1992; Writers' Guide Series, 1939; Gudde, 1998; Marinacci, 1997; Benchmark Maps, 2004; Colton map, 1856; Mitchell map, 1865, 1866, 1881; Asher & Adams, 1874; Century Atlas, 1897)

Case Summary: This proposal is change officially the name of Mount Diablo, a 1,171 m (3,849 ft) high summit in east-central Contra Costa County, to Mount Kawukum. The proponent, a resident of Oakley, suggests that the existing name is “derogatory and profane” and should be changed, preferably to one of the names used by the area’s indigenous population. The proposed name reportedly means, “laughing mountain, everywhere seen,” although the specific origin or linguistic derivation of the name is not known. According to an article on the Mount Diablo State Park website entitled How Did Mount Diablo Get Its Name?, there are several theories regarding the origin of the summit’s current name, including one that suggests the name was given in the early nineteenth century, when members of a Spanish military expedition were involved in a search for some runaway Chupcan Indians. The runaways escaped into the thick brush, which the Spanish soldiers referred to as Monte del Diablo (“thicket of the Devil”). The Indians had in fact escaped across a local stream, “an act only possible with the help of the Devil.” Over the years, the English-speaking settlers of the area mistakenly presumed the term “monte” referred to the summit, hence the name Mount Diablo for the feature. Another story, provided in *California’s Spanish Place-Names* (Marinacci, 1997), suggests “it took its name supposedly from the time when Spanish soldiers were treated to a diabolical dance by their Indian foes’ medicine man.” William Bright, in his 1998 revision of Erwin Gudde’s *California Place Names*, reports that the earliest occurrence of the name Monte del Diablo was likely “on the Plano topográfico de la Misión de San José about 1824.” Several sources indicate that other indigenous and Spanish names have been applied to the summit over the years, such as Cerro Alto De Los Bolbones, Monte Del Diablo, Monte Diablo, Monte Diavolo, Mount Diabolo, Oj-ompil-e, Sierra De Los Bolbones, Sukku Jaman, Supemenenu, and Tuyshtak.

The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1896, and also is on the official county highway map and numerous other maps dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. A large number of local organizations dedicated to astronomy, aviation, surveying, and land preservation have been named for the summit. The name Mount Diablo also applies to one of the three lines of meridian that pass through the State of California, and upon which the numbering of the township and range system is based. The peak of the summit serves as the initial point for the base and meridian lines. The proponent of the change from Mount Diablo to Mount Kawukum reports that when Contra Costa County was established and was to be named, the name “Mount Diablo County” was rejected in favor of something “less profane.” He first approached the management of the State Park with a request that the park be renamed, but the Department of Parks and Recreation denied that appeal, suggesting that the name was well established locally and regionally and that when the park was named in 1931, no objections to the name were received. They suggested that the proponent contact the Board regarding the renaming of the summit. In his initial application to the Board, the proponent suggested that the summit could be renamed either “Kawukum” or in honor of Ronald Reagan, but was told that because of the Commemorative Naming Policy, the latter name could not be accepted until 2009 and so the Board would proceed with the former name. To this, the proponent responded that the Devil was “a living person”, so how could naming a feature “Diablo” be acceptable?

Pistol Creek: stream, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Wild Hog Hill at 38°33’04”N, 122°54’25”W, flows SE to enter the Russian River 4 km (2.5 mi) WSW of Windsor; the name is a symbol of the pioneer American West; Sonoma County, California; T8N, R9W, Mount Diablo Mer.; 38°32’08”N, 122°51’39”W; Map - USGS Healdsburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4265041.00011409&e=512144.00000001&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4266758&e=508115&s=50&size=m&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Healdsburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Enterra Associates; Santa Rosa, CA
 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 the president of a civil engineering, planning, and land surveying company in Santa Rosa. The proponent wishes to apply the new name Pistol Creek to an unnamed 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long tributary of the Russian River in Sonoma County. He suggests the name “captures the history and character” of the old American West, and that “local folklore and historical record is replete with accounts and stories of the people (pioneers and ranchers), character, and events in the settling and working of these lands.” He included copies of several surveys conducted by Sonoma County in the mid-1970’s all of which labeled the stream “unnamed creek.” There is one other stream in California known to be named Pistol Creek; it lies in Humboldt County, approximately 450 km (280 mi) to the north-northwest of the stream in Sonoma County.

COLORADO

Grannys Head: summit, elevation 2,691 m (8,830 ft); located 3.2 km (3 mi) E of Centralia Mountain, 11 km (7 mi) NW of Golden; descriptive name; Jefferson County, Colorado; Secs 33&34,T2S, R71W and Secs 3&4,T3S, R71W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°49’34”N, 105°19’47”W; Map – Ralston Buttes 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4408290&e=471795&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Topographic Map: Ralston Buttes 1:24,000
 Proponent: Patrick Foss; Golden, CO
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Granny’s Head (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Grannys Head for a 2,691 m (8,830 ft) high summit in northwestern Jefferson County, 11 km (7 mi) northwest of Golden. The proponent is the president of a land management company in Golden, who describes the summit as a prominent feature that serves as a landmark for area residents and the local fire department. It is “a steeply sided, forested foothill approximately 900 vertical feet toe to summit with large granite outcroppings.” Approximately fifteen years ago, an area resident noticed the resemblance to an old woman’s head, and the name Granny’s Head [sic] caught on. There are two other summits in Colorado named “Granny,” both in Grand County, approximately 108 km (67 mi) to the east-southeast of the summit in question.

FLORIDA

Coquina Key: island, 0.65 acres; located at the mouth of the Anclote River, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of Brady Island; named for small clam (coquina) shells found in the area; Pasco County, Florida; Sec 34, T26S, R15E, Tallahassee Mer.; 28°10’32”N, 82°47’39”W; Map – Tarpon Springs 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.175555555556&lon=-82.794166666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use
 Topographic Map: Tarpon Springs 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jim Donovan; New Port Richey, FL
 Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Coquina Key (property owner)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The proposal for the name Coquina Key was submitted by a resident of New Port Richey, who reports that he is the owner of the 0.65 acre island located at the mouth of the Anclote River in the southwestern corner of Pasco County. He reports that the name has come into local use over the past seven years, because of the existence of small clam (“coquina”) shells in the area. There is one other island in Florida named Coquina Key; it is located in Pinellas County, at the southeast edge of the city of St. Petersburg, approximately 52 km (32 mi) north-northwest of the island in question.

Paradise Lake: reservoir, 6 acres; located 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SW of Halfmoon Lake, 1.8 km (1.2 mi) NE of Citrus Park; a descriptive name; Hillsborough County, Florida; Sec 36, T27S, R17E, Tallahassee Mer.; 28°05’30”N, 82°33’12”W; Map – Citrus Park 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3108349.99998604&e=347406.999997468&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Topographic Map: Citrus Park 1:24,000
 Proponent: Frankie Wooten; Tampa, FL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This new descriptive name was submitted by a resident of the Mandarin Lakes subdivision in northwestern Hillsborough County, who reports that the six acre manmade body of water next to his house does not have a name but should have one, as “every lake should have a name and this one is special to us.” There is only one other geographic feature in Hillsborough County known to be named “Paradise”; a small island named Paradise Key lies in the southwestern corner of the county, approximately 45 km (25 mi) from the feature proposed to be named Paradise Lake.

Sedona: populated place (unincorporated), elevation 21 m (70 ft); 1,293 acres; located E of Sun City Center, W of Wimauma, 24 km (15 mi) SSE of Tampa; Hillsborough County, Florida; Sec 32, T31S, R20E and Secs 5&8, T32S, R20E, Tallahassee Mer.; 27°43’50”N, 82°19’36”W; Map – Wimauma 1:24,000; Not: DG Farms.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.7305555555556&lon=-82.3266666666667&u=2>

Proposal: to establish a name for a new community
 Topographic Map: Wimauma 1:24,000
 Proponent: Rick Harcrow; Tampa, FL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: DG Farms (local property description)
 Published: DG Farms (Hillsborough County property records; *St. Petersburg Times*, 2003, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the new name Sedona for a community soon to be built in southern Hillsborough County, approximately 24 km (15 mi) south-southeast of Tampa. The 1,293-acre property is known currently as DG Farms, but the proponent, a property developer in Tampa, would like to change that to a name that evokes “a pleasant lifestyle, beautiful scenery, a community flush with both passive natural areas as well as an abundance of lively activities.” The community, which will eventually be home to 6,700 residents, will

include a park, a school, and several businesses, and will be located just to the east of Sun City Center and west of the community of Winauma.

Who, Key: island, 10 acres; located in the Florida Keys, in the National Deer Key Refuge, just N of Summerland Key, 37 km (23 mi) ENE of Key West; Monroe County, Florida; Sec 23, T66S, R28E, Tallahassee Mer.; 24°40'59"N, 81°26'56"W; Map – Summerland Key 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=2729923.99998037&e=454578.999999999&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

Topographic Map: Summerland Key 1:24,000

Proponent: Jennifer Oakley; Nashville, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Key Who (property owners)

Published: Key Who (Monroe County Real Estate Atlas, 1993; Monroe County land use maps)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Key Who for a 10-acre island located in the Florida Keys, just north of Summerland Key and approximately 37 km (23 mi) east-northeast of Key West. The island also lies within the National Deer Key Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The proponent is a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, who recently purchased the island and learned that it was already known locally as Key Who. She indicates the name was given to the island by its previous owner shortly after he acquired it in 1974. The name also appeared in the Monroe County real estate atlas and on land use maps published in 1993. The origin of the name is unknown. The Monroe County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the proposal.

GEORGIA

A D Williams Creek: stream, 1.6 km (1 mi) long; located in the City of Atlanta, heads just to the NW of A D Williams Elementary School at 33°47'14"N, 84°28'52"W, flows NNW to enter Proctor Creek just E of I-285; named for Adam Daniel Williams (1861-1931), African-American social pioneer and maternal grandfather of Martin Luther King, Jr.; Fulton County, Georgia; 33°47'57"N, 84°29'10"W; Map – Northwest Atlanta 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3742724&e=732730&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&laye r=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3741429&e=733218&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&laye r=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Northwest Atlanta 1:24,000

Proponent: Birgit Bolton; Atlanta, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: A D Williams Creek (Clean Water Atlanta website, 2004; Rivers Alive website, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Programs Coordinator for the Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeepers, a preservation group based in Atlanta. This group, along with many area residents, recently participated in a stream clean-up project, at which time it was suggested that the 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Proctor Creek should be named. The proposed name A D Williams Creek would honor Adam Daniel Williams (1861-1931), a prominent Baptist preacher in Atlanta, and the maternal grandfather of Martin Luther King, Jr. Reverend Williams was born in Greene County, the son of slaves, but following his father's death in 1874, he moved to Atlanta, where he became a pastor at the newly established Ebenezer Baptist Church. He came to be

regarded as “one of the pioneers of a distinctive African-American version of the social gospel,” with “an emphasis on black business development and civil rights activism” (Martin Luther King Papers Project, 2002). In 1899, Williams’ daughter married Martin Luther King, Sr. In 1917, Williams became involved in an effort to organize a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

The stream proposed to be named A D Williams Creek flows past A D Williams Elementary School. Following the clean-up effort in late 2004, the proposed name has appeared at the website of Rivers Alive, a stream preservation effort sponsored by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The proponent reports that a petition in support of the proposal includes the signatures of the Mayor of Atlanta, as well as representatives of the West Atlanta Watershed Alliance, the National Wildlife Federation, BFI/Allied Waste, and A D Williams Elementary School. The Director of the Georgia Division of Archives and History, who serves as the State Geographic Names Authority (SNA), has also recommended approval of the name. The SNA found no evidence that the stream had ever been named on any of its maps dating back to 1867, and suggests naming the stream in association with the nearby school is appropriate.

Black Bear Creek: stream, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; in Chattahoochee National Forest, heads 1 km (0.6 mi) SSE of Turkey Mountain at 34°52’05”N, 83°29’48”W, flows SE to enter Timpson Creek 8 km (5 mi) W of Clayton; named for the black bears seen in the area; Rabun County, Georgia; 34°51’50”N, 83°29’31”W; Map – Tiger 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3860785&e=272209&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3861257&e=271782&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Tiger 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Reaves; Clayton, GA

Administrative area: Chattahoochee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Clayton, who wishes to apply the new name Black Bear Creek to an unnamed stream in Rabun County. The stream is a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Timpson Creek in the west-central part of the county, midway between Clayton and Lake Burton. The proponent’s business, Black Bear Creek Antiques, is located at the mouth of the stream, and according to the proponent, the business was so named because of the black bears that are occasionally seen in the area.

Soggy Bottom Creek: stream, 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) W of Conyers at 33°40’26”N, 84°03’50”W, flows S to enter Honey Creek; descriptive name; Rockdale County, Georgia; 33°38’15”N, 84°04’39”W; Map – Conyers 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3725810&e=771064&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3729864&e=772212&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Conyers 1:24,000

Proponent: Suzanne and Katie Brown; Conyers, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by a resident of Conyers, who reports that the unnamed stream in question flows through the backyard of her family's home. She states that her daughter is working on a science fair project that involves "checking the health of the creek. The naming of the creek just kind of went hand in hand to the total care of the creek." She did not provide a reason for selecting the name Soggy Bottom Creek, but the presumption is that the name is descriptive. There are no other geographic features in Georgia known to be named "Soggy Bottom." The Rockdale County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the name and the Geographic Board on Geographic Names also supports the proposal.

IDAHO

Council Spring Creek: stream; 5 km (3.1 mi) long; in the Boise River Wildlife Management Area, heads 1.7 km (1.1 mi) SW of Lucky Peak at 43°35'42"N, 116°04'42"W, flows SW to enter Penitentiary Canal in the Boise Valley, 8 km (5 mi) NE of the center of Boise; named for gatherings held by the American Indians of the area and the fact that the stream flows only in the spring; Ada County, Idaho; Secs 29,28,21,16&15, T3N, R3E, Boise Mer.; 43°34'21"N, 116°07'13"W; Map – Lucky Peak 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4824756.81098642%20&e=571030.140488937&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4827292&e=574398&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to remove a name believed to be derogatory

Topographic Map: Lucky Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Janet Ward; Boise, ID and Ruby LeClair Bernal; Nampa, ID

Administrative area: Boise River Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 16021223 /FID 391278)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (Trout Unlimited, 2000)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1954, 1972, 1981; Ada County, 1978; Trout Unlimited, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Creek, a tributary of Penitentiary Canal just east of Boise, to Council Spring Creek. It was submitted by two area residents, one of whom represents the Boise Branch of the American Association of University Women, and the other a member of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe and an employee of the U.S. Forest Service. The proponents suggest that the current name is derogatory and should be replaced with a name more acceptable to the Native American community.

The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1954, but the origin of the name is not known. The proponents originally submitted the name Spring Creek because the stream only flows in the spring, but this name did not have the support of the county government due to the existence of other streams in the area already named "Spring." The proponents then modified their request to Council Spring Creek, because the Boise Valley was often the site of Shoshone-Bannock winter and fishing camps. The management of Harris Ranch, a subdivision through which the stream flows, has expressed support for the proposal and has already petitioned the City of Boise to rename one of its roads from South Squaw Creek Road to South Council Spring Road. The stream also flows through the Boise River Wildlife Management Area (WMA); the proponents report that the Idaho Department of Lands, which manages the WMA, supports the change. The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council also recommends approval of the name change.

IOWA

Wagner Creek: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; in Peru Township, heads 4.5 km (2.8 mi) E of Sherrill at 42°36'26"N, 90°43'44"W, flows E to enter the Mississippi River at the S end of Mud Lake, 10 km (6 mi) N of Dubuque; named for longtime landowners Stephan Wagner (1850-1887) and Bernard Wagner (1910-1961); Dubuque County, Iowa; Secs 14-16, T90N, R2E, Fifth Principal Mer.; 42°36'35"N, 90°42'03"W ; Map - Dubuque North 1:24,000; Not: Leisure Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4720036.07659447%20&e=688579.677520923&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4719686&e=686299&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Topographic Map: Dubuque North 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph B. Schallan; Phoenix, AZ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Leisure Creek (ID 19004749/FID 458282)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Leisure Creek (USGS 1956, 1972)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Leisure Creek, a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of the Mississippi River in northeastern Dubuque County, to Wagner Creek. The proponent is a reference librarian at the Chandler Public Library in Phoenix, Arizona, who reports that his family has resided in the Dubuque County area since 1850. He states in his application: "the existing name [Leisure Creek] has no local or historical significance and is not used or recognized by local inhabitants. It was chosen as part of a failed golf-course development scheme in the 1960's. The local Wagner family has farmed or lived in the stream's watershed continuously since 1850, with much of the watershed owned at various times by Stephan Wagner (1850-1887) and Bernard Wagner (1910-1961)." Despite the proponent's claim, the name Leisure Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1956, but no information has been found to explain the history of the name. The golf course in question was depicted, although unnamed, on the 1972 USGS map. The stream in question enters the Mississippi River at the western edge of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge.

MARYLAND

Kirk Creek: stream; 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long; heads on the E slope of Piney Mountain at 39°39'18"N, 78°51'04"W, flows E to enter an unnamed tributary of Braddock Run at the community of La Vale, 4 km (2.5 mi) W of Cumberland; named for Robert Kirk III (1964-1983) and Susan Kirk (1965-1975); Allegany County, Maryland; 39°39'25"N, 78°48'47"W; Map – Cumberland 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=39&latm=39&lats=25&lond=78&lonm=48&lons=47&datum=NA D83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4391679&e=684350&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Cumberland 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Kirk; Cumberland, MD

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 Kirk Creek to an unnamed, 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long stream in western Allegany County. It was submitted by the Field Office Chief for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Division office in Frostburg, on behalf of a resident of Cumberland, who since 1971 has been the basketball coach at Allegany Community College. The stream in question flows from the east side of Piney Mountain, to enter an unnamed tributary of Braddock Run approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) west of Cumberland. The proponent would like to name the stream in honor of his two children, Robert Kirk, III, and Susan Lorraine Kirk, both of whom died as youngsters of cystic fibrosis. Robert died in 1983 at the age of 19, while Susan died in 1975, just before her tenth birthday. Following the deaths of each of his children, Mr. Kirk helped establish an endowment that awards athletic scholarships in their memory. The proponent reports that numerous members of the Kirk family have lived along the unnamed stream for “nearly half a century, caring for it, preserving it and enjoying its natural attributes.”

MICHIGAN

Lake Bogus; reservoir; 20 acres; in Shelby Township, just E of State Route 53, S of Dunn Drain and N of Wilcox Drain; Macomb County, Michigan; Sec 26, T3N, R12E, Michigan Mer.; 42°38'45"N, 83°00'43"W; Map – Utica 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4723438&e=335068&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Topographic Map: Utica 1:24,000
 Proponent: Tracy Bunnich; Shelby Township, MI
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Lake Bogus (proponent and family)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed man-made body of water Lake Bogus, was submitted by a resident of Shelby Township. The proponent reports that her mother used to call the feature Lake Bogus “because she said she could not swim in it and it was full of bogus eating fish, most of which she paid to have put in the lake for her own use.” The body of water is approximately 20 acres in size and lies just to the east of State Route 53. There are no other geographic features in Michigan that are known to be named “Bogus”. The government of Shelby Township conducted a survey of local residents, which indicated that approximately half of those who responded were in favor of the name and half were not. Citing this lack of overwhelming local support, the Township Board of Trustees elected not to submit a recommendation. The Commissioners of Macomb County supports the decision of the Township and also declined to issue a statement.

MINNESOTA

Mill Pond; reservoir; 59 acres; in the Spruce Creek State Wildlife Management Area, in Spruce Hill Township, along Spruce Creek, 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Miltonia; Douglas County, Minnesota; Secs 9&16, T130N, R36W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°04'40"N, 95°13'06"W; Map – Rose City 1:24,000 (dam); Not: Spruce Center Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5104076&e=328207&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage
 Topographic Map: Rose City 1:24,000 (dam)
 Proponent: Christopher Karpan; Alexandria, MN
 Administrative area: Spruce Creek State Wildlife Management Area
 Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Spruce Center Lake (ID 27029352/FID 1776768)

Local Usage: Mill Pond (local residents)

Published: Spruce Center Lake (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reservoir listing, 1981)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of the County Attorney for Douglas County. The County wishes to make official the name Mill Pond that has reportedly been in local use for many years. The proposal included a petition of support signed by 20 area residents, and the county held a public hearing at which no opposition was received. The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) includes an entry for this reservoir under the name Spruce Center Lake; this information was derived from a list of dams and reservoirs provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) to the USGS Geographic Names Office in 1981. The reservoir lies along Spruce Creek and immediately east of the small community of Spruce Creek, so the State suggests the COE name may simply have been associative. The County and State have found no evidence of any local usage of this name, and cite Department of Natural Resources listings from 1968 and 1988 that both record the feature as “unnamed” or simply “Basin #21-34.” The State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal for Mill Pond. There is one other water body in Douglas County named “Mill”; Mill Lake is located 35 km (22 mi) to the southwest of the reservoir in question. There are five other reservoirs and five other lakes in Minnesota named Mill Pond; the closest of these is in neighboring Grant County, 54 km (34 mi) to the west.

MONTANA

Confluentus, Lake: lake; 15 acres; in Glacier National Park, 1 km (0.6 mi) NE of Battlement Mountain, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) W of Lake Isabel; the name is Latin meaning “flowing together” and also is the genus name for the bull trout that are found in the lake; Flathead County, Montana; Sec 28, T31N, R15W, Principal Meridian; 48°25'16"N, 113°30'26"W; Map – Mount Saint Nicholas 1:24,000; Not: Upper Isabel Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5365928&e=314496&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Mount Saint Nicholas 1:24,000

Proponent: Wade Fredenburg; Kalispell, MT

Administrative area: Glacier National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Upper Isabel Lake (USGS fish population listing)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by an employee of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to name an unnamed lake in the wilderness area of Glacier National Park, Lake Confluentus. The proponent reports that the 15-acre alpine lake needs a name “for identification purposes and for [the] presentation of scientific information.” He claims it is “quite possibly the only lake within the Columbia River drainage that sustains bull trout that has not been previously named.” The proposed name is of Latin origin, with “confluentus” meaning “flowing together.” The term “*Salvelinus confluentus*” is also the Latin name for the bull trout, a threatened species of fish that are found in this “remote and pristine” lake and which are likely to have existed for 10,000 years. Although the lake is not named officially, there is some evidence of local usage of the name Upper Isabel Lake, including a U.S. Geological Survey listing of fish populations (the lake lies 1.1 km (0.7 mi) west of Lake Isabel). The National Park Service does not recommend approval of the proposal for Confluentus Lake, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that the lake needs a name. They also indicated that the informal name Upper Isabel Lake was sufficient for its administration purposes, but did not wish to submit a formal proposal for that name. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to be named “Confluentus.”

Engagement Lake: lake, 12 acres; in Glacier National Park, in the Bighorn Basin, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of the E end of Upper Two Medicine Lake; so named because a couple became engaged at the site; Glacier County, Montana; Sec 1, T31N, R14W, Principal Meridian; 48°28'46"N, 113°26'48"W; Map – Mount Rockwell 1:24,000; Not: No Name Lake. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.47944&lon=-113.44667>

Proposal: name change to recognize an event that occurred there

Topographic Map: Mount Rockwell 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan Pugh; Catonsville, MD

Administrative area: Glacier National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No Name Lake (ID 30017508/FID 774654)

Local Usage: No Name Lake (local residents, National Park employees)

Published: No Name Lake (USGS 1968, 1981; NPS 2004; *Place Names of Glacier/Waterton National Parks*, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of No Name Lake, a twelve acre lake in Glacier National Park, to Engagement Lake. The lake lies within Bighorn Basin at the southern end of the Lewis Range and in the southeastern part of the park. The proponent, a resident of Maryland, reports that he grew up in Montana but moved away to go to college and that the lake is special to him because he and his wife became engaged there. Although the lake is already named No Name Lake on Federal maps and in Jack Holterman's *Place Names of Glacier/Waterton National Parks* (1985), the proponent suggests "it would be nice to give it a real name." The National Park Service has recommended disapproval of the proposal, citing local and published usage of the existing name.

NEBRASKA

InKecabe Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads 6 km (3.8 mi) SW of Eagle at 40°47'38"N, 96°29'34"W, flows W into Stevens Creek; the name is Omaha for "black shoulder of a buffalo," the second highest clan of the Omaha; Lancaster County, Nebraska; Secs 34&35, T10N, R8E and Secs 3&4, T9N, R8E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 40°46'42"N, 96°32'19"W; Map - Walton 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.77833333333333&lon=-96.53861111111111&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4518711&e=711482&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Walton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Antione A. Provost; Macy, 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 the first of two submitted by the Executive Director of the Omaha Tribe Environmental Protection Department to name two unnamed geographic features in Lancaster County. The name "InKecabe" was submitted in response to a request for input from the Omaha Tribe on two other proposals that were submitted by a resident of Bennet to name a stream and a reservoir located on his property, Prairie Creek and Prairie Creek Lake (BGN Docket 384). The latter names refer to the areas of native prairie land located near the stream.

The proponent of the counter-proposals to name the features "InKecabe" (no English generic terms were included in the proposal, so in accordance with BGN policy, "Creek" and "Lake" were added) reports that the name means "Black Shoulder of a Buffalo," which is the second highest of the seven clans of the Omaha. He states that the InKecabe's role was to "perform law enforcement services, [make] sure every camp had fire wood, [be] in charge of

the buffalo hunts, and [be] the carriers of the war staff. It would be such an honor to name these geographic locations after one of its first inhabitants societies [sic].” There are no other geographic features in the nation known to be named “InKecabe.”

After learning of the counter-proposals by the Omaha Tribe, several neighbors of the original proponent submitted letters and e-mails in support of Prairie Creek and Prairie Creek Lake. An e-mail of support was also submitted by Senator Carol Hudkins. The Lancaster County Commissioners and the Nebraska State Geographic Names Board have both reaffirmed their earlier support for Prairie Creek and Prairie Creek Lake.

InKecabe Lake: reservoir, 12 acres; located 2.7 km (1.7 mi) E of Stevens Creek, 4 km (2.5 mi) ESE of Walton; the name is Omaha for “black shoulder of a buffalo,” the second highest clan of the Omaha; Lancaster County, Nebraska; Sec 34, T10N, R8E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 40°47’32”N, 96°30’33”W; Map - Walton 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4518478&e=710161&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Walton 1:24,000

Proponent: Antione A. Provost; Macy, 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 the second of two submitted by the Executive Director of the Omaha Tribe Environmental Protection Department. It would name an unnamed manmade body of water in Lancaster County, InKecabe Lake. The proposal was submitted in response to a request for input from the Omaha Tribe on another proposal, to name the feature Prairie Creek Lake (BGN Docket 384). Several neighbors of the proponent of Prairie Creek Lake, as well as Senator Carol Hudkins, the Commissioners of Lancaster County, and the Nebraska State Geographic Names Board, have all recommended approval of that name.

NEW MEXICO

Buffalo Soldier Hill: summit; elevation 1,218 m (3,997 ft); located 4.8 km (3 mi) ESE of Lingo, 71 km (44 mi) S of Clovis; named for the Buffalo Soldiers of Troop A of the U.S. Tenth Cavalry, who died at this location in 1877; Roosevelt County, New Mexico; Sec 20, T6S, R38E, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 33°46’37”N, 103°04’06”W; Map – Lingo 1:24,000; Not: Dead Negro Hill, Nigger Hill.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=3739098&e=678878&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Lingo 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Shelley; Portales, NM

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Nigger Hill (local residents)

Published: Buffalo Soldier Hill (Albuquerque Journal, 2004; Clovis New-Journal, 2004; Portales News, 2004), Dead Negro Hill (*Place Names of New Mexico*, 1998; *New Mexico Place Names*, 1965)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Buffalo Soldier Hill for a 1,218 m (3,997 ft) high summit located in southeastern Roosevelt County, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) east-southeast of the small

community of Lingo and 71 km (44 mi) south of Clovis. The name was submitted by a professor of anthropology at Eastern New Mexico University, who reports that the proposed name has come into recent local use following the establishment of a State historical marker on nearby State Highway 114. The new sign recognizes the location where in 1877 a band of black soldiers (“Buffalo Soldiers”) from Troop A of the U.S. Tenth Cavalry died while reportedly pursuing Comanche Indian warriors. Various reports of the event suggest that the soldiers died either as a result of being attacked by the Comanche or from extreme dehydration.

The proponent acknowledges that for many years, the summit has been known unofficially as Nigger Hill, and several area residents have indicated they still use that name and are opposed to changing it. Bob Julyan’s *Place Names of New Mexico* (1998) and T.M. Pearce’s *New Mexico Place Names* (1965) both reference the feature as Dead Negro Hill, although Julyan recognizes that the derogatory form of the name is also in local use. Some individuals living in the area also believe the summit was named because of a black horse named “Nigger Horse.” In June 2004, the new sign indicating the location of “Buffalo Soldier Hill” was dedicated in a ceremony attended by 150 people. There are no other geographic features in New Mexico known to be named “Buffalo Soldier.”

NORTH CAROLINA

Carteret Bay: bay; in Cape Lookout National Seashore, on the Outer Banks, on Portsmouth Island; named for the county in which the feature is located; Carteret County, North Carolina; 34°51’03”N, 76°19’13”W; Map – Styron Bay 1:24,000; Not: Negro Creek, Negro Creek Bay.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=3857288.00008027&e=379303.999998961&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

Topographic Map: Styron Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Dempsey Benton; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: Cape Lookout National Seashore

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek Bay (ID 37020942/FID 1008301)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1949)

Case Summary: This is the first of seven proposals submitted by the Chair of the North Carolina Geographic Information Coordinating Council, which has been tasked with the responsibility of replacing all geographic names in the State that are considered “offensive or insulting.” This proposal is to change officially the name of a small bay in Carteret County from Negro Creek Bay to Carteret Bay. The bay lies within Cape Lookout National Seashore, so the National Park Service was asked if it wished to propose an alternate name, but it did not. The proposed replacement name was suggested by Carteret County officials. Although the name Negro Creek Bay is listed in GNIS, the name on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map is simply Negro Creek. The origin of the existing name is not known. The North Carolina Geographic Names Board recommends approval of this change.

Cedar Valley Creek: stream; 4 km (2.5 mi) long; located in Nantahala National Forest, heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Hornyhead Mountain at 35°16’24”N, 83°03’56”W, flows SW to enter Cedar Cliff Reservoir; named in association with nearby features named “Cedar Valley”; Jackson County, North Carolina; 35°15’12”N, 83°05’33”W; Map – Tuckasegee 1:24,000; Not: Negroskull Creek, Niggerskull Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3902950&e=309634&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3905120&e=312129&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Tuckasegee 1:24,000

Proponent: Dempsey Benton; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Spring (FID 1988108)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Niggerskull Creek (Powell, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Negroskull Creek to Cedar Valley Creek. The current name does not appear on any available Federal or State maps, but was listed in William Powell's *North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (1982) as Niggerskull Creek. The origin of the existing name is not known, but the North Carolina State Legislature believes it is derogatory and should be replaced. The stream heads to the southwest of Hornyhead Mountain and then flows to the southwest alongside Cedar Valley Road and into Cedar Cliff Reservoir. It is on private land within the boundaries of Nantahala National Forest, so the U.S. Forest Service was asked if it wished to propose an alternate name, but it did not. The proposed replacement name was suggested by Jackson County officials and is intended to recognize the existence of other features in the area named "Cedar Valley." The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposed change. It stated there was no interest at this time in making official the name Cedar Valley.

Cedar Valley Knob: summit; located in Nantahala National Forest, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) ENE of Cedar Cliff Mountain, 6.4 km (4 mi) ESE of Tuckasegee; named in association with nearby Cedar Valley Road; Jackson County, North Carolina; 35°15'14"N, 83°03'54"W; Map – Tuckasegee 1:24,000; Not: Negroskull Mountain, Niggerskull Mountain. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.2538888888889&lon=-83.065&u=2>

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

Topographic Map: Tuckasegee 1:24,000

Proponent: Dempsey Benton; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negroskull Mountain (FID 1988107)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Niggerskull Mountain (USGS 1943; Powell, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of a summit located in Jackson County, just north of Bear Creek Reservoir. The summit is currently named Negroskull Mountain in GNIS, and on earlier Federal maps was named Niggerskull Mountain. The latter name is also listed in William Powell's *North Carolina Gazetteer* (1982), but the origin of the name is not given. Because the summit lies within Nantahala National Forest, the U.S. Forest Service was asked to suggest a replacement name, but elected to defer to the local government instead. The proposed replacement name was offered by Jackson County and is intended to recognize the summit's proximity to Cedar Valley Road. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names, which coordinated this renaming effort with the NCGICC, is in support of the proposal.

Cedar Valley Spring: spring; in Nantahala National Forest, at the head of Negroskull Creek (proposed to be renamed Cedar Valley Creek), 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Hornyhead Mountain; named in association with nearby features named "Cedar Valley"; Jackson County, North Carolina; 35°16'24"N, 83°03'56"W; Map – Tuckasegee 1:24,000; Not: Negro Spring, Nigger Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3905120&e=312129&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Tuckasegee 1:24,000

Proponent: Dempsey Benton; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Spring (FID 1988110)

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The current name Negro Spring does not appear on any available Federal or State maps, but was listed in William Powell's *North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (1982) as Nigger Spring. The origin of the existing name is not known. The description in Powell's book suggests that the feature is in Haywood County, but all research conducted by local and State officials suggests it is actually in Jackson County, at the head of a stream that flows into Cedar Cliff Reservoir (proposed Cedar Valley Creek (q.v.)). The spring lies on private land within the boundaries of Nantahala National Forest, so the U.S. Forest Service was asked if it wished to propose an alternate name, but it did not. The proposed replacement name was suggested by Jackson County officials. The North Carolina Geographic Names Board recommends approval of this change.

Clay Knob: summit; located in Nantahala National Forest, in the Tusquitee Mountains, 11 km (7 mi) SE of Andrews; named for the county in which the summit is located; Clay County and Macon County, North Carolina; 35°09'19"N, 83°42'53"W; Map – Topton 1:24,000; Not: Negro Head, Nigger Head, Niggerhead.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3893652&e=252729&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Topton 1:24,000

Proponent: Dempsey Benton; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Head (FID 1989106)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Nigger Head (USGS 1942), Niggerhead (USGS 1957)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of a summit located in the Tusquitee Mountains, along the boundary between Clay County and Macon County, from Negro Head to Clay Knob. The summit lies within Nantahala National Forest, so the U.S. Forest Service was asked to suggest a replacement name, but it elected to defer to the local government instead. Clay County declined to offer any suggestions, so the North Carolina Geographic Information Coordinating Council (NCGICC) selected a name that recognizes one of the counties in which the feature is located. The origin of the current name is not known, but the summit was labeled Niggerhead or Nigger Head on early USGS topographic maps. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names, which coordinated this renaming effort with the NCGICC, is in support of the proposal.

Currituck Bay: bay; located along the Outer Banks, 4.8 km (3 mi) SE of the SE end of Knotts Island, just E of Swan Island and Johnson Island; named for the county in which the bay is located; Currituck County, North Carolina; 36°28'05"N, 75°53'10"W; Map – Barco 1:24,000; Not: Negro Bay, Nigger Bay.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4036247.00009837&e=420642.99999931&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

Topographic Map: Barco 1:24,000

Proponent: Dempsey Benton; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Bay (ID 37039918/FID 1002415)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Bay (North Carolina map, 1978)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of a bay, located along the Outer Banks in Currituck County, from Negro Bay to Currituck Bay. When asked by the North Carolina Geographic Information Coordinating Council (GICC) to suggest a replacement for the current name, the government of Currituck County offered a name that would have honored a living person. When advised that this would not be permissible according to Federal naming policies, the County declined to suggest a replacement and indicated it would defer to

the GICC to select a name. The suggested replacement name recognizes the bay's location within Currituck County. The North Carolina Geographic Names Board recommends approval of this change.

Little Clay Knob: summit; located in Nantahala National Forest, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Tusquitee Gap, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) E of Dead Line Ridge; named for the county in which the summit is located; Clay County, North Carolina; 35°07'26"N, 83°40'49"W; Map – Shooting Creek 1:24,000; Not: Little Negrohead, Little Nigger Head, Little Niggerhead.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3890118&e=255767&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>
25

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

Topographic Map: Shooting Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Dempsey Benton; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Negrohead (ID 37016804/FID 1021222)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Negrohead (USGS 1990), Little Nigger Head (USGS 1957)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of a summit in Clay County from Little Negrohead to Little Clay Knob. The suggested replacement name recognizes the name of the county in which the feature is located, as well as its proximity to another summit named Negro Head that is proposed to be renamed Clay Knob. The U.S. Forest Service chose to defer to the local government for a replacement name, but after Clay County also declined to offer any suggestions, the North Carolina Geographic Information Coordinating Council (NCGICC) selected a name that recognizes the county in which the feature is located. The origin of the current name is not known, but the summit was labeled Little Niggerhead or Little Nigger Head on early USGS topographic maps. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names is in support of this proposal.

NORTH DAKOTA

Beaver Bay: bay; 1.3 km (0.9 mi) by 1.1 km (0.7 mi); located within a National Waterfowl Production Area in Beaver Township, at the N end of Mud Lake, 30 km (19 mi) NW of Minnewaukan; named for the feature's location within Beaver Township; Benson County, North Dakota; Secs 17-20, T155N, R69W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 48°14'21"N, 99°34'20"W; Map – Harlow 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=5343037&e=457520&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>
25

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Harlow 1:24,000

Proponent: Roger Sandven; Eden, MN

Administrative area: National Waterfowl Production Area

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 Beaver Bay to an unnamed bay located within Mud Lake in Benson County. It was submitted by the owner of the property that surrounds the bay. The proposal would recognize the feature's location within Beaver Township. In July 2004, the BGN voted to deny a proposal by the same proponent to change the name of Mud Lake to Beaver Lake (BGN Docket 379), citing the negative recommendations of the Benson County Commissioners and the North Dakota Geographic Names Authority. The County did not see a need to change a long-standing name, while the North Dakota State Names Authority disputed

the proponent's original claim that the lake should be named for beavers, since they are not known to frequent the area (he suggested that Beaver Township was in fact named for the town in Pennsylvania where several of its settlers once lived). Research suggests that this bay lies within a National Waterfowl Production Area, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Benson County Board of Commissioners submitted a letter of opposition to the proposal, stating that "the costs involved in the name change would be too high" [sic]. The County has been advised that this proposal does not constitute a name change.

OREGON

Chinese Massacre Cove: valley; 5 acres; in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest/Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, along the Snake River, at the mouth of Deep Creek; named in recognition of the 1887 massacre of 31 Chinese miners; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 35, T4N, R49E, Willamette Mer.; 45°46'47"N, 116°39'18"W; Map – Cactus Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5069617.91621395%20&e=526830.239197121&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Cactus Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Ford; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman NF/Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Chinese Massacre Cove has been proposed in an effort to recognize and commemorate the massacre in May 1887 of 31 Chinese miners. The feature in question is a small valley opening at the mouth of Deep Creek, on the Oregon side of the Snake River in eastern Wallowa County. Although the incident is mentioned briefly at numerous websites, primarily those dedicated to the history of Chinese-American immigration and persecution in the late nineteenth century, very little was known of the massacre until material was uncovered in a safe in Enterprise, Oregon, in 1995. A description of the event and this new name proposal were published in a recent issue of the bulletin of the Chinese Historical Society of America, in which it was reported that the murder of the Chinese miners was not discovered until several weeks later when the bodies of several victims began to surface further down the Snake River. Other bodies were found along the river's rocky cliffs. Shortly after the incident, the six perpetrators of the crime were identified by a seventh member of the group, but they were never prosecuted. A newspaper account published in 1891 suggested that there might have been as many as 34 victims and that the crime was committed to rob the victims of their gold. The material that was uncovered in 1995 suggested there might have been a cover up of the massacre by local officials. The proponent of the name Chinese Massacre Cove believes the story of the "heinous crime" will be lost to history if efforts are not made to attach a permanent name to the location.

East Branch Gervais Creek: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads at 45°40'48"N, 123°52'05"W, flows NW to enter Jarris Creek (proposed Gervais Creek) at the SE edge of the community of Wheeler; Tillamook County, Oregon; Sec 2, T2N, R10W, Willamette Mer.; 45°41'09"N, 123°52'48"W; Map – Nehalem 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: East Branch Jarvis Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5059300.00016181&e=431480.999999929&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5058630&e=432411&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Nehalem 1:24,000

Proponent: Oregon Geographic Names Board

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Branch Jarvis Creek (ID 41051137/FID 1638825)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Branch Gervais Creek (Oregon State Engineers listing of streams, 1939), East Branch Jarvis Creek (Tillamook County map, 1969)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals that would change two stream names to recognize the correct spelling of a family name. It was initiated in association with another proposal, which is to change officially the name of Jarvis Creek [sic] in Tillamook County to Gervais Creek (the current name in GNIS is Jarris Creek). Although the tributary is not depicted on any available Federal maps, it was shown and named East Branch Jarvis Creek on the 1969 Tillamook County highway map. A listing of streams, published by the Oregon State Engineer's Office in 1939, referred to it as East Branch Gervais Creek, even though it recorded the name of the main branch as Jarvis Creek. The proponent reports that the stream names honor Edward Gervais, a member of one of Oregon's pioneer families who homesteaded along the stream. He did not mention the tributary in his proposal, but the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) agrees the tributary should be renamed to agree with the proposed renaming of the main branch.

Gervais Creek: stream; 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; heads at 45°40'45"N, 123°52'17"W, flows NW through the community of Wheeler to enter North Fork Nehalem River opposite Lazarus Island; named for Edward Gervais, a member of an early Oregon pioneer family who homesteaded along the stream in 1891; Tillamook County, Oregon; Secs 2&11, T2N, R10W, Willamette Mer.; 45°41'25"N, 123°52'53"W; Map – Nehalem 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Jarris Creek, Jarvis Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.6902777777778&lon=-123.881388888889&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5058537&e=432137&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Nehalem 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Jack Abendroth; Maysville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jarris Creek (ID 41038873/FID 1132413)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Gervais Creek (Tillamook County Infrastructure Report, 2003; Wheeler land records, 1911), Jarris Creek (Oregon Water Resources Department map, 1972), Jarvis Creek (Oregon State Engineer's listing of streams, 1939; Tillamook County map, 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of North Carolina, to change officially the name of Jarvis Creek in Tillamook County to Gervais Creek. Although the current name does not appear on any available Federal maps, the stream was depicted as Jarris Creek on a 1972 map published by the Oregon Water Resources Department and that is the form listed in GNIS. Jarvis Creek is listed in GNIS as a variant name, having been found on the 1969 Tillamook County highway map; it was also included in a listing of streams prepared by the Oregon State Engineer's Office in 1939 (although the tributary was listed as East Branch Gervais Creek).

The proponent reports that the stream in question was named for Edward Gervais, who homesteaded on 54 acres along the stream in 1891; his property was later sold to form the community of Wheeler. Edward was the son of Oregon pioneer Joseph Gervais, who traveled west with the 1811 Hunt party of the Astor expedition and married a woman from the Clatsop Indian Tribe (the community of Gervais in Marion County is named for Joseph Gervais). The City of Wheeler issued a proclamation renaming the stream to Jarvis Creek, and the Tillamook County Commissioners have expressed support for the change. A Tillamook County Infrastructure Report published in 2003 includes a reference to Gervais Creek. The Oregon Geographic Names Board sent a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to all Tribal groups having a

possible interest in the feature; no response was received by the prescribed deadline, so it was presumed the Tribes did not have an opinion on the issue. The OGNB recommends approval of the change to Gervais Creek.

Kraus Creek: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Aurora State Airport at 45°15'22"N, 122°46'41"W, flows SSW to enter Deer Creek 2.7 km (1.7 mi) NW of the community of Aurora; named for John L. Kraus (1917-1992), a descendant of an Oregon pioneer family; Marion County, Oregon; Sec 2, T4S, R1W, Willamette Mer.; 45°14'54"N, 122°47'00"W; Map – Woodburn 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.248333333333&lon=-122.783333333333&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5011196&e=517420&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Woodburn 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: George H. Croff; Aurora, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Kraus Creek to an unnamed tributary of Deer Creek, was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Aurora. The stream is 1 km (0.6 mi) long and flows in a south-southwesterly direction. The new name would honor John L. Kraus, a long-time area resident and grandson of George Kraus, a pioneer settler with the Aurora Colony, a German Christian community established in 1856. The OGNB reports that Mr. Kraus was very active in the community and a member of the Aurora Historical Society. The proposal for Kraus Creek has the support of the Marion County Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The State Board sent a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to all Federally-recognized Tribal entities with a possible interest in the feature; no response was received by the prescribed deadline, so it was presumed the Tribes did not have an opinion on the issue.

McKernan Creek: stream; 8 km (5 mi) long; heads on the SW slope of Cooper Mountain 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Beaverton at 45°26'41"N, 122°51'36"W, flows W then SW to enter the Tualatin River 3.2 km (2 mi) NNW of Scholls; named for John McKernan, Oregon pioneer and U.S. Army soldier; Washington County, Oregon; Sec 4, T2S, R2W, Secs 33-36, T1S, R2W and Sec 31, T1S, R1W, Willamette Mer.; 45°25'42"N, 122°56'51"W; Map – Scholls 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5030328.00015915&e=504103&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5032137&e=510951&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Scholls 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Mary-Anne McKernan; Aloha, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: McKernan Creek (Scholls Ferry Tales, 1976)

Case Summary: The new commemorative name McKernan Creek was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Aloha. The proponent wishes to honor her great-great-grandfather John McKernan, by making official this name for an 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of the Tualatin River in southeastern Washington County, just to the southwest of Beaverton. Mr. McKernan was a native of Ireland who traveled west with the U.S. Army in 1854. His first attempt to travel west by sea via Cape Horn was unsuccessful, as the military transport ship on which he was traveling capsized. The second attempt, via the Isthmus of Panama, was successful. John

McKernan and his family purchased property along this stream in 1859, and Mr. McKernan went on to serve in the military for 20 years, fighting in the Indian Wars.

A local history, published in 1976, included a sketch map that labeled the unnamed stream McKernan Creek. The Washington County Surveyor was unable to locate any other name for the stream in county records, and recommends approval of the proposed name. The proponent contacted all owners of property along the stream, and with the exception of one neighbor, received overwhelming approval for the name. The negative comment was from an individual who indicated she was not familiar with the McKernan name and recommended that the name of some other long-time area family be used instead. The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn asked its members to review and comment on the issue. No response was received, so it is presumed that the Federally-recognized Tribes having a possible interest in the area did not have an opinion. The Washington County Historical Society has indicated support for the proposal, as did the Oregon Geographic Names Board.

Restoration Creek: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; located in the City of Portland, heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Council Crest at 45°29'25"N, 122°42'28"W, flows SW through Albert Kelly Park to enter Fanno Creek at Glencullen; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec 17, T1S, R1E, Willamette Mer.; 45°29'06"N, 122°42'55"W; Map – Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=45&latm=29&lats=06&lond=122&lonm=42&lons=55&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5037246&e=522840&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeanette Kloos; Portland, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Restoration Creek (local stream preservationists)

Published: Restoration Creek (Tualatin Riverkeepers, 2004; Oregon Live, 2004)

Case Summary: The proposal for the new name Restoration Creek was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Portland. The proponent represents the Oregon Department of Transportation in its administration of the Historic Columbia River Highway. The proposed name would recognize the efforts being made by the Tualatin Riverkeepers to restore and preserve the stream, a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Fanno Creek in southwest Portland. An article published at the *Oregon Live* website in October 2004 described these efforts and reported that the new name Restoration Creek was under consideration for approval. The Tualatin Riverkeepers have also started using the proposed name. The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the name. The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn asked its members to review and comment on the issue. No response was received, so it is presumed that the Federally-recognized Tribes having a possible interest in the area did not have an opinion. The OGNB recommends approval of the proposal.

Sesti Tgawaals Marsh: swamp; 0.5 sq. mi.; in Squaw Point Wildlife Area, at the N end of Howard Bay, on the W shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 16 km (10 mi) NW of Klamath Falls; the name is of Klamath origin and is derived from that of nearby Sesti Tgawaals Point; Klamath County, Oregon; Secs 18&17, T37S, R8E, Willamette Mer.; 42°21'05"N, 121°54'50"W; Map – Howard Bay 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Point Marsh.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4689387&e=589453&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Howard Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Lanny Fujishin; Klamath Falls, OR
 Administrative area: Squaw Point Wildlife Area
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Point Marsh (ID 41039632/FID 1154949)

Local Usage: Squaw Point Marsh (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2000)

Published: Squaw Point Marsh (USGS 1985; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation fisheries report, 2000)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a Wildlife Area Manager with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in Klamath Falls. The proponent suggests that the name Squaw Point Marsh, as well as Squaw Point and Squaw Point Wildlife Area, should be changed because the term “squaw” is considered by many to be derogatory. The swamp is approximately 0.5 square miles in size and lies on the west shore of Upper Klamath Lake extending westward from Squaw Point, which is proposed to be renamed to Sesti Tgawaals Point (q.v.). The existing name is shown on current U.S. Geological Survey maps and was also published in a 2000 fisheries report by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The name of the Wildlife Area does not fall under the purview of the Board.

Sesti Tgawaals Point: cape; elevation 1,267 m (4,158 ft); in Squaw Point Wildlife Area, at the N end of Howard Bay, on the W shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 16 km (10 mi) NW of Klamath Falls; the name is of Klamath origin meaning “mountain standing on the end”; Klamath County, Oregon; Sec 18, T37S, R8E, Willamette Mer.; 42°21’19”N, 121°53’45”W; Map – Howard Bay 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Point.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4689803&e=590946&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Howard Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Lanny Fujishin; Klamath Falls, OR

Administrative area: Squaw Point Wildlife Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Point (ID 41026848/FID 1127501)

Local Usage: Squaw Point (various Klamath Lake birding websites)

Published: Squaw Point (USGS 1889, 1894/1906/10/21, 1970, 1985, 1991, 1997, 2001; USFS 1971; Oregon State Legislation, 1999; Klamath County map, 1972; Thompson Oregon Forests map, 1900; PRBO Conservation Science report, 2004; Benchmark Maps Road & Recreation Atlas of Oregon, 2004; Klamath Indian genealogy, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by a Wildlife Area Manager with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in Klamath Falls, and would change officially the name of Squaw Point to Sesti Tgawaals Point. Squaw Point is a cape located on the west shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 16 km (10 mi) northwest of the community of Klamath Falls, and according to the proponent is a prominent feature for local navigation. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1889, and is also mentioned in various birding, fishing, and conservation reports. The proposed replacement name for the cape is Sesti Tgawaals Point, which is a corruption of the traditional Klamath name for the feature. The name “Sesti Tgawaals” reportedly means “mountain standing on the end” and refers to the fact that Mount Shasta is clearly visible from the end of the cape. A website dedicated to Klamath Indian genealogy includes a list of Klamath villages, including “sa’sstīḡa’wals (at Squaw Point)”.

Switchback Flat: flat; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) by 2.1 km (1.3 mi); in Winema National Forest, bounded on the N by Devils Garden, on the E by Round Mountain, and on the W by Cruikshank Butte, 7 km (4.4 mi) SW of the community of Sprague River; named for an old railroad switchback located nearby; Klamath County, Oregon; Secs 5-8, T37S, R11½E, Willamette Mer.; 42°23’25”N, 121°33’30”W; Map – Sprague River West 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat, Squaw Flats.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4694102.0001238&e=618575.000002155&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: name change to remove a name considered to be derogatory

Topographic Map: Sprague River West 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald D. Skelton; Chiloquin, OR

Administrative area: Winema National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Flat (BGN 1986)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Flat (ID 41026826/ID 1150274)

Local Usage: Squaw Flat (local residents)

Published: Squaw Flat (USGS 1985, 1991), Squaw Flats (USGS 1957; USFS 1971; Oregon Gazetteer and Atlas, 2004; Klamath County highway map, 1972; Benchmark Maps Atlas of Oregon, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Director of the Klamath Tribes Cultural and Heritage Department, who wishes to change officially the name of Squaw Flat in Klamath County. The flat lies within Winema National Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) beyond the former (pre-1954) boundary of the Klamath Indian Reservation. The proponent reports that one of the tribal elders asked that the derogatory name be changed and suggested the name Switchback Flat would be appropriate because of the feature's proximity to a switchback on the old Oregon, California, & Eastern Railroad line. A summit and spring located immediately to the north of the flat are already named Switchback Hill and Switchback Spring.

The name Squaw Flat was made official by the U.S. Board in 1986, as a result of a request by the U.S. Geological Survey to change the name from Squaw Flats and also to modify its application. The name Squaw Flats appeared on a 1957 USGS topographic map and on the 1972 Klamath County map. The 1986 proposal indicated the proposed name and application change were warranted as the name "would roughly correspond to the area covered by Mrs. Wilson's ranch. It is possible, because Mrs. Wilson is an Indian, that she is the "squaw" of Squaw Flat."

The Oregon Board reports that the Commissioners of Klamath County are in support of the change to Switchback Flat. The County has also been asked to consider a request to rename Squaw Flat Road. The OGNB forwarded the proposal for Switchback Flat to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, but no response was received from any of the tribal groups that the Commission contacted, so it is presumed that they do not have an opinion on the issue. The OGNB recommends approval of the proposal. There are two other features, a flat and a swamp, in Klamath County also named Squaw Flat.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bidlack Creek: stream; 7 km (4.4 mi) long; heads in Lehman Township 1.1 km (0.7 mi) S of the community of Lehman at 41°18'20"N, 76°01'13"W, flows generally S into Jackson Township to enter Harveys Creek 1.4 km (0.9 mi) SE of Ceasetown; named for a family that lived in Luzerne County in the early nineteenth century; Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; 41°15'06"N, 75°59'55"W; Map – Kingston 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Bidlacks Creek, East Fork Harveys Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.2516666666667&lon=-75.9986111111111&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4573176&e=414578&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize its historical name

Topographic Map: Kingston 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Fred Murray; Shavertown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Fork Harveys Creek (ID 42030729/FID 1192404)

Local Usage: Bidlack Creek (proponent's family), East Fork Harveys Creek (local residents)

Published: Bidlack Creek (19th century land deed), Bidlack's Creek (*History of Luzerne County*, 1893), East Fork Harveys Creek (USGS 1946, 1949, 1981, 1984, 1987; NOAA 2000; EPA 2002; Pennsylvania Dept. Environmental Protection, 2001; Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, 2003; Susquehanna River Basin Commission; Luzerne County highway map, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of East Fork Harveys Creek to Bidlack Creek. The proponent, a resident of Shavertown, reports that he grew up on a farm alongside the stream and that a 1950 map of a late nineteenth century land deed transferring the property to his grandfather labeled the stream Bidlack Creek. Although he did not offer any details regarding the origin of the proposed name, a history of Luzerne Borough published in the late 19th century reported that Benjamin Bidlack served as the community's first preacher. An Alden family genealogy found online included a reference to an individual named Samuel Bidlack who was born in Luzerne County in 1822, while a history of Luzerne County published in 1893 referred to a sawmill built in 1823 along Bidlack's Creek [sic]. The 1790 Federal Census of Luzerne County also included a listing for a family named Bidlack.

The name East Fork Harveys Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1946, and is also mentioned in reports published by the National Geodetic Survey, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. The proponent disputes the legitimacy of the existing name, claiming that the stream is not a tributary of Harveys Creek, but instead flows into Drakes Creek, which in turn flows into Harveys Creek. The USGS 1:100,000-scale map of 1984 would seem to support his claim, but the 1987 1:24,000-scale map clearly indicates that Drakes Creek actually enters East Fork Harveys Creek just upstream of the latter stream's confluence with Harveys Creek.

Crabby Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; located in Tredyffrin Township, heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NE of the center of Paoli at 40°02'46"N, 75°28'22"W, flows N to enter Little Valley Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NW of Howellville; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°03'52"N, 75°28'30"W; Map – Valley Forge 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4435026&e=459481&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4432994&e=459674&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Topographic Map: Valley Forge 1:24,000

Proponent: Alison Smith; Berwyn, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Crabby Creek (local residents; Tredyffrin Township)

Published: Crabby Creek (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission; Pennsylvania Bulletin;

Schuylkill Watershed Conservation Plan, 2001; Tredyffrin Township stream restoration program)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Crabby Creek for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Little Valley Creek in Tredyffrin Township in Chester County. It was submitted by the Township's Community Development Coordinator on behalf of the Township Supervisors, who claim the name has been in local use "for as long as anyone can remember." A search of the Internet yielded numerous references to the name Crabby Creek, including websites of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, the Schuylkill Watershed Conservation Plan, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. A telephone call to the Chester County Commissioners confirmed local usage, and the County Water Resources Department recommends approval of the proposal.

Stone Roll Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in Pike Township, heads 1.6 km (1 mi) N of Hill Church at 40°23'52"N, 75°40'03"W, flows W then NW to enter Oysterville Creek (1.8 mi) ENE of Pikeville; named for a

local geological formation that resembles a stone roll; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°24'23"N, 75°41'22"W; Map – Manatawny 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4473106&e=441503&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4472135&e=443367&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Topographic Map: Manatawny 1:24,000

Proponent: Carolyn Reider; Pike Township, Boyertown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Stone Roll Creek (local residents, Township 911 system)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Stone Roll Creek for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long tributary of Oysterville Creek in Pike Township in Berks County. It was submitted by a representative of the Pike Township Environmental Advisory Council, who reports that the name has come into local use over the past 20 years. There is a prominent geological formation that resembles a stone roll on the hillside overlooking Oysterville Creek, and this has become a popular destination for hikers because of the views it offers. When the Township established its 911 system, one of the roads that cross the stream was named Stone Roll Creek Road. The proponent included with her application a resolution of support from the Pike Township Board of Supervisors, and the Berks County Commissioners also submitted a letter of support.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hidden Creek: stream; 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long; located in the City of Rock Hill; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) NE of Sullivan Middle School at 34°57'41"N, 80°59'59"W, flows N then NE to enter the Catawba River 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of the mouth of Big Dutchman Creek; descriptive name; York County, South Carolina; 34°59'20"N, 80°59'27"W; Map – Rock Hill East 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3871629.00009479&e=500852&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3868561&e=500019&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Rock Hill East 1:24,000

Proponent: Carol Hambridge; Charlotte, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Hidden Creek is proposed for a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long tributary of the Catawba River in the City of Rock Hill in York County. The proponent serves as the Project Manager for an environmental company based in Charlotte, which has been involved in recent months in a water quality maintenance program with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. The proponent and the City of Rock Hill conducted a publicly held contest to select a name for the stream, with the name Hidden Creek being chosen as the winning entry. The proponent suggests a name is needed for the feature “to raise awareness and encourage public participation in maintaining water quality standards.” The stream is also the subject of a recent grant administered by the State under the Clean Water Act. The Mayor of Rock Hill is in support of the proposal, while

the South Carolina State Geographic Names Authority has indicated no objection to the name. There are no other streams in South Carolina or neighboring North Carolina that are known to be named “Hidden.”

UTAH

Freedom Reservoir: reservoir; 3,300 acres; in Starvation State Park, in the Uinta Basin, 4.8 km (3 mi) NW of Duchesne; named to commemorate the freedom won during World War II by America’s armed forces; Duchesne County, Utah; Tps 3&4S, R5&6W, Uintah Mer; 40°11’25”N, 110°26’38”W; Map – Duchesne 1:24,000 (dam); Not: Starvation Reservoir.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4449022.53371664%20&e=547344.199605036&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to recognize freedom won during World War II

Topographic Map: Duchesne 1:24,000 (dam)

Proponent: Calvin J. Monks; Myton, UT

Administrative area: Starvation State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Starvation Reservoir (ID 49020800/FID 1434779)

Local Usage: Starvation Reservoir (Utah Division of Parks and Recreation; local residents)

Published: Starvation Lake (Bureau of Reclamation website), Starvation Reservoir (USGS 1980, 1982; Utah Division of Parks and Recreation; Central Utah Water Conservancy District, 2004; Duchesne County highway map, 1984; American Water Resources Association, 2004; Columbia Gazetteer, 2000; www.recreation.gov; www.utahbirds.org; fishing reports)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Starvation Reservoir in Duchesne County to Freedom Reservoir, was submitted by a resident of Myton. The dam that formed the 3,300 acre reservoir was constructed in 1970 by the Bureau of Reclamation “to supply irrigation water for agriculture along the Duchesne River” and according to one story, was named “because a rancher once attempted to graze stock in the area and they all starved” (Utah Department of Environmental Quality website, 2004). Other sites suggest that “Starvation” was a nickname given to the area either because a group of mountain men stole a cache of food from local Indians causing the Indians to starve, or conversely that some Indians stole food from some trappers causing the trappers to starve.

The area along the northern shoreline of the reservoir was designated as Starvation State Park in 1972. The name Starvation Reservoir appears at numerous State and Federal websites, as well as on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1980 and on the official Duchesne County highway map. The proponent suggests the name should be changed as a tribute to American armed forces and to recognize the freedom earned as a result of their sacrifices. He initially suggested that the State Park be renamed but after learning that the Duchesne City Council was opposed to that effort because of the possible confusion to area visitors, he conceded that the park name should remain but asked that the reservoir be renamed. The Deputy Director of the Utah Department of Natural Resources/Division of Parks and Recreation stated that he personally agreed that renaming the park was a good idea, but it has not been determined if his opinion is that of his agency. The proponent included with his application a resolution of support for the change to Freedom Reservoir from the Moon Lake Electric Association. The Duchesne County Chamber of Commerce is not in favor of the change because of the widespread usage of the existing name, both locally and nationally.

Hardwater Rock: pillar; elevation 1,564 m (5,130 ft); in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, on the W side of State Highway 191 opposite Kane Springs, on the E edge of Bridger Jack Mesa; named for Arthur Ray “Hardwater” Knight (1924-1998), longtime area resident; San Juan County, Utah; Sec 1, T28S, R22E, Salt Lake Mer.; 38°23’47”N, 109°27’06”W; Map – Kane Springs 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=23&lats=47&lond=109&lonm=27&lons=06&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Topographic Map: Kane Springs 1:24,000
 Proponent: Carolyn Warren; Layton, UT
 Administrative area: BLM
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Hardwater Rock (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, on behalf of a resident of Layton who wishes to make official the name Hardwater Rock for a rock formation located along the west side of State Highway 191, opposite Kane Springs, and 21 km (13 mi) south-southeast of Moab. The area is administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The proponent reports that for many years local residents have commented that the shape of the feature bears a strong resemblance to the face of her uncle, Arthur Ray “Hardwater” Knight (1924-1998). Mr. Knight was a lifetime resident of the area, having been born in Moab, where he was employed as a truck driver. For many years, he hauled uranium ore from the area’s mines to mills nearby, and during this time, would pass by this rock formation several times a day. Later, he used his trucks to haul sand and gravel, and he also worked as a mechanic for other truckers. The proponent reports that the family has several theories regarding the origin of his nickname “Hardwater”, including the fact that as a youngster Arthur would spend many hours with a man that drove the team of horses that pulled the ice (“hardwater”) wagon. Another long-time friend of the family’s claims it came about because the youngster traveled into town one day unwashed after a day at the family’s coal mine, and when asked why he hadn’t cleaned himself up, responded that the water at the mine was too hard to wash in. For years, Arthur wore a cap bearing the Hardwater Castile Soap logo. The proponent reports that her uncle was a well-known and well-liked member of the community. Fifteen area residents signed a petition indicating they were aware of the name Hardwater Rock and in support of the proposal. The San Juan County Commissioners also submitted a letter in favor of the name.

WASHINGTON

Clearing Creek: stream; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SW of Maltby at 47°48’04”N, 122°07’37”W, flows S to enter an unnamed tributary of Bear Creek; descriptive name; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 26, T27N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 47°48’00”N, 122°07’43”W; Map – Bothell 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5294213.00018936&e=565266.00000068&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5294327&e=565377&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Topographic Map: Bothell 1:24,000
 Proponent: Constance Rogers; Woodinville, 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 the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Woodinville. The stream proposed to be named Clearing Creek is a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long tributary of an unnamed tributary of Bear Creek in southwestern Snohomish County. The proponent reports that the stream has long been important for salmon spawning. She further states that the stream flows across property that was once the site of an old mill, but after the mill closed around 1900, a descendant of the family always kept the property cleared

by hand, hence the choice of the proposed name. The State Board recommends approval of the name Clearing Creek. There are no other streams in Washington known to be named “Clearing”.

Kraffts Glacier: glacier; 1,067 m (3,500 ft) wide; in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, within the crater of Mount Saint Helens; named for vulcanologists Maurice Krafft (1946-1991) and Katia Krafft (1942-1991); Skamania County, Washington; Secs 9,10&4, T8N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 49°11’50”N, 122°11’25”W; Map – Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5116240.0001604&e=562531.000000042&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Rush; Bremerton, 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 new commemorative name is proposed for a glacier that has been forming in recent years within the crater on Mount Saint Helens. The glacier began to grow following the 1980 eruption, and according to various websites, is now approximately 1,067 m (3,500 ft) wide. It lies between the south side of the lava dome and the crater wall, with some parts reported to be up to 183 m (600 ft) in depth. The glacier is believed to contain about 120 million cubic meters of snow, ice, and rock. The recent (late 2004) volcanic activity at Mount Saint Helens has caused parts of the glacier to be uplifted, with some layers nearly vertical. The proposal for Kraffts Glacier was submitted by a resident of Bremerton, who suggests the glacier should be named in honor of Maurice and Katia Krafft, two prominent French vulcanologists who were killed by a pyroclastic flow on Japan’s Mount Unzen in 1991. According to the proponent, “the Krafts [sic] were world renowned for their photographic work with volcanoes and many pioneering techniques in volcanic research.” The Washington State Board on Geographic Names has already received several other proposals to name the glacier although none have yet been forwarded to the U.S. Board.

Lunch Creek: stream; 5 km (3.1 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Johnson Mountain at 46°33’54”N, 122°07’27”W, flows S to enter Rainey Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Glenoma, 13 km (8 mi) E of Morton; the name recognizes the site where early settlers’ wagons would stop for lunch when traveling; Lewis County, Washington; Secs 13,12&1, T12N, R5E, Sec 7, T12N, R6E and Sec 36, T13N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 46°31’51”N, 122°07’08”W; Map – Kiona Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5153395&e=567484&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5156986&e=567121&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Topographic Map: Kiona Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Dave Garoutte; Packwood, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lunch Creek (longtime area residents)

Published: Lunch Creek (Big Sky map of Lewis County, 1978)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lunch Creek for a 5 km (3.1 mi) long tributary of Rainey Creek in central Lewis County. The proponent, a resident of Packwood, reports that the name has been in local use for at least 40 but possibly as many as 100 years, because it was the site where settlers’ wagons would stop for lunch when traveling into town. The proposed name was printed on a 1978 Big Sky Map of Lewis County. The

County Commissioners have stated they have no objection to the name. There are three other streams in Washington named Lunch Creek; the closest is in Grays Harbor County, 187 km (116 mi) to the west-northwest of the stream in Lewis County.

O'Meara Point: cape; in Willapa Bay National Wildlife Refuge, on the E shore of Willapa Bay, opposite the S end of Long Island; named for John William O'Meara (1881-1949); Pacific County, Washington; Secs 29&32, T11N, R10W, Willamette Mer.; 46°24'07"N, 123°57'03"W; Map – Long Island 1:24,000; Not: Omeara Point, Omerara Point.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5139155.67082204%20&e=426922.747192824&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Topographic Map: Long Island 1:24,000

Proponent: William O'Meara, Jr.; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: Willapa Bay National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Omeara Point (ID 53014936/FID 1507186)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Omeara Point (USGS 1949, 1981, 1984; NOAA 1948, 1970, 1975, 1983, 1991; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service website; Washington DNR website, 2000; Puget Sound/Willapa Bay Expedition, 2000; Benchmark Maps Atlas of Washington, 2004), Omerara Point (USGS 1981; DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer, 1992), O'Meara Point (Washington Dept of Agriculture, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Omeara Point in Pacific County to O'Meara Point. The proponent, a resident of Seattle, claims the cape, located along the eastern shore of Willapa Bay and within the Willapa Bay National Wildlife Refuge, was named for his grandfather John William O'Meara (1881-1949), who was responsible for the construction of the first road around the cape 100 years ago. The current form of the name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1949 and on Office of Coast Survey nautical charts since 1948. It was also labeled Omeara Point on the 1967 Pacific County highway map and is listed at websites produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington Department of Natural Resources. The 1981 USGS 1:100,000-scale map applied the spelling Omerara Point, as did DeLorme's 1992 Atlas of Washington.

Saint Helens, Volcano: summit; elevation 2,549 m (8,364 ft); in Gifford Pinchot National Forest/ Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument, 108 km (67 mi) SSE of Olympia; Skamania County, Washington; Tps 8&9N, Rgs 4-6E, Willamette Mer.; 46°11'52"N 122°11'28"W; Map - Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000; Not: Lawala Clough, Loo-Wit Lat-kla, Louwala-Cloigh, Louwala-Clough, Low-We-Lat-Klah, Low-We-Not-Thlat, Mount Saint Helens.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5116323.23578492%20&e=562318.373655915&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: name change to more accurately describe the feature

Topographic Map: Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000

Proponent: Rene Guerra; Sunnyvale, CA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest/ Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument

Previous BGN Action: Mount Saint Helens (BGN 1902)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Saint Helens (ID 53017487/FID 1525360)

Local Usage: Mount Saint Helens

Published: Mount Saint Helens (numerous Federal, State and local maps, reports, and websites)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Sunnyvale, California, who suggests the name of Mount Saint Helens should be changed to more accurately describe the feature. He claims "it is a volcano, not a simple mount." The current name was made official for Federal use by a 1902 decision of the BGN, although it was first applied to the feature in 1792 by Capt. George Vancouver of the H.M.S. Discovery. The name Mount Saint Helens honored Alleyne Fitzherbert, whose official title was Baron St. Helens and who was serving as British

ambassador to the Court of Madrid at that time. Other names have been applied to the feature over the years, particularly by the American Indians of the area; these include Lawala Clough, (“smoking mountain”), Low-We-Not-Thlat (“throwing up smoke”) and Low-We-Lat-Klah, meaning “The Smoking Mountain.”

WYOMING

Jewett Pinnacle: summit; elevation 2,440 m (8,005 ft); located at the W edge of Haines Flat, 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Merna; named for brothers Dean Jewett and Donald Jewett, longtime ranchers in the area; Sublette County, Wyoming; Sec 19, T34N, R113W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°53’54”N, 110°23’23”W; Map – Prospect Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.89833333333333&lon=-110.38972222222222&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Prospect Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Merrill Dana; Daniel, WY

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 Jewett Pinnacle is proposed for a feature described as “a prominent cone-shaped peak dominating the landscape.” The proposal was submitted by the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Daniel who would like to honor two brothers, Dean Jewett (1915-1981) and Donald Jewett (1909-1986). Lifelong residents of Wyoming, the Jewetts ranched on property immediately to the south of the summit for many years. Dean Jewett was the recipient of ten Bronze Stars during World War II, after which he returned to Wyoming to work with his father and brother in the family’s land and livestock company. Donald Jewett, in addition to his more than sixty years of ranching in the area, served as a Wyoming State Senator and Representative, and for a short time, as State Senate President. The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Jewett Pinnacle, and the Wyoming State Board also recommends approval of the name.

Promise Lake: lake; 5 acres; in Grand Teton National Park, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Buck Mountain, on the W side of Alaska Basin Trail; named for the promise made between the proponent and her boyfriend; Teton County, Wyoming; Secs 13&24, T43N, R117W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°41’00”N, 110°49’30”W; Map – Grand Teton 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4836706.00013713&e=514106&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: Grand Teton 1:24,000

Proponent: Jennifer Sheets; Fargo, ND

Administrative area: Grand Teton National Park

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 Grand Teton Lodge Company, to name an unnamed lake in the Teton Range at the western edge of Grand Teton National Park. This area of the park is recommended for wilderness designation. The proposed name Promise Lake was suggested because the proponent and her boyfriend hiked up Buck Mountain, a summit that overlooks the lake, where he promised to her they would be together forever. There is only one other geographic feature in Wyoming known to be named “Promise”; a

valley named Promise Gulch is located in Fremont County, approximately 217 km (135 mi) to the southeast of the lake in question. The National Park Service does not recommend approval of this proposal, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that the feature needs to be named.