

Quarterly Review List 390
(76 Names)
Released October 3, 2005
For initial consideration at the
October 12, 2005 meeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Effective immediately, the horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the North American Datum of 1927.

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 REVIEW LIST MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER
APPROVAL BY THE BGN

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

ALASKA

Ingstad Mountain: summit, elevation 1,487 m (4,880 ft); in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, within the Endicott Mountains of the Brooks Range, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) SE of Anaktuvuk Pass; named for Dr. Helge Ingstad (1899-2001), Norwegian explorer, author, researcher and discoverer of early Norse settlement in Newfoundland; North Slope Borough, Alaska; Sec 22, T15S, R2E, Umiat Meridian; 68°09'24"N, 151°39'12"W; USGS map – Chandler Lake A-3 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=7557229&e=555990&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG50>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Chandler Lake A-3 1:63,360

Proponent: Grant Spearman; Anaktuvuk Pass, AK

Administrative area: Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Ingstad Mountain (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Ingstad Mountain for a 1,487 m (4,880 ft) high summit in the Endicott Mountains of the Brooks Range, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) southeast of the community of Anaktuvuk Pass. The summit lies on privately-held Native Corporation lands within the boundaries of the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve.

The proponent, an archaeologist and curator of the community's museum, reports that the summit has been known locally as Ingstad Mountain for more than fifty years, ever since the noted explorer Helge Ingstad (1899-2001) spent time in the area in 1949 and 1950. According to a biographical sketch published in the *Anchorage Daily News* in 2002, "Ingstad gave up his career as a lawyer in Norway to become an adventurer and author. He had already trapped in the Canadian Arctic, served as a governor in Greenland, and lived among the Apache in Arizona [by the time] he arrived in Anaktuvuk Pass in 1949." He became the first non-native to live among the Nunamiut people of Anaktuvuk Pass, and he very quickly earned their respect for his abilities to be self sufficient and adapt to native ways. Shortly before his departure, a local hunter said they would name the mountain in his honor, adding, "Our people remember such things for many generations." In 1954, Ingstad published a book describing his experiences, which along with his photographs, tapes, a movie, and lecture tours, generated for the first time an awareness of the Nunamiut among the general public and the scientific community. In 1960, Dr. Ingstad and his wife, also an archaeologist, unearthed the ruins of a Viking settlement in Newfoundland, dating from A.D. 1000, "which proved that Scandinavians had landed in North America five hundred years before Columbus."

In the early 1990's, a request to make official the name Ingstad Mountain was submitted to the BGN, but the honoree was still living, so the proposal could not be considered. When Ingstad died in 2001, he was awarded a state funeral, at which the King and Queen of Norway were in attendance and the Prime Minister gave the eulogy. Shortly after Ingstad's death, the BGN received letters of support for the naming effort from Senator Ted Stevens, as well as the Norwegian Ambassador to the U.S. and Helge Ingstad's daughter, asking whether the BGN might consider an exception to the five-year waiting period. Although the BGN denied this request, it was agreed that the necessary research could be initiated in the hopes that the proposal might be considered as soon as the anniversary has passed. An international event honoring Mr. Ingstad has been planned for Anaktuvuk Pass in the summer of 2006.

In recent months, the BGN has received letters of support for the naming of Ingstad Mountain from the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, the Board of Directors of the Nunamiut Corporation, the City Council of Anaktuvuk

Pass, and the Mayor of North Slope Borough. The Alaska State Names Authority and the National Park Service also recommend approval of the name.

Oriana Lake: lake, 10 acres; located 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Stevens Lake, 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Willow, on the E side of Parks Highway; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 15, T19N, R4W, Seward Mer.; 61°44'14"N, 149°59'14"W; USGS map – Anchorage C-8 NW 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6848540.00107339&e=342226.999661509&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Anchorage C-8 NW 1:24,000

Proponent: Hans Hazelton, Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Oriana Lake (trailside sign)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Oriana Lake, was submitted by a resident of Anchorage who reports that the name has come into local usage in recent years and that there is a posted sign with the name at the trail access to the lake. The origin of the name has not yet been determined, nor is it yet known who erected the sign.

CALIFORNIA

Adeh Wuweh Creek: stream, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long; heads at The Cove, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Mount Veeder at 38°22'40"N, 122°26'19"W, flows NE to enter the unnamed stream that flows through Wing Canyon, 1 km (0.6 mi) upstream of Dry Creek; the name is of Pomo Indian origin, meaning "Big Creek"; Napa County, California; Secs 9&8, T6N, R5W, Mount Diablo Mer.; 38°23'14"N, 122°25'19"W; USGS map – Rutherford 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4248927&e=550482&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4247885.00010837&e=549024.000000003&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rutherford 1:24,000

Proponent: Angie Galupe Briones; Middletown, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Elkington Creek (*Napa Reporter*, 1879)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Middletown Rancheria Tribal Council, to make official the name Adeh Wuweh for a 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long stream in Napa County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) northwest of Napa. (The generic term "Creek" was added to the name by the BGN staff in compliance with the policy regarding the inclusion of generics in indigenous names.) The proposal was submitted in response to a request for Tribal comments on another proposal, to make official the name Elkington Creek (BGN Review List 389). The proponent of the latter name reports that that name came into local use in the late nineteenth century after her great-grandfather James Edward Elkington settled and homesteaded there. The name Elkington Creek was mentioned in an 1879 edition of *The Napa Reporter*. The Napa County Historical Society has previously expressed support for the name Elkington Creek.

Goethals Canyon: valley, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads at 37°55'22"N, 121°52'32"W, trends W then SW along the S edge of Keller Ridge to join the valley through which flows Mount Diablo Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) NNE of Mount Diablo; named for Gustone L. "Gus" Goethals (1857-1925), longtime area resident, newspaper writer, and historian; Contra Costa County, California; Secs 19&20, T1N, R1E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°55'17"N, 121°53'43"W; USGS map – Clayton 1:24,000; Not: Goetheis Canyon, Goethels Canyon.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4197480&e=597101&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4197638&e=598828&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Clayton 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert W. Hoyer; Clayton, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Goetheis Canyon (FID 224260)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Goethels Canyon (USGS 1953/80; 1991; Contra Costa County map, 1992; Oakland Museum of California; Thomas Brothers map, 1997)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Clayton, to change officially the name of Goethels Canyon, a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long valley in Contra Costa County, to Goethals Canyon. The feature in question lies just south of Irish Canyon, on the south side of Keller Ridge, and 4.8 km (3 mi) north-northeast of Mount Diablo. The name Goethels Canyon has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1953, yet the feature is listed in GNIS as Goetheis Canyon; presumably this is a typographical error. The Contra Costa County highway map labels the feature Goethels Canyon.

The proponent reports that the valley was named for Gustone L. "Gus" Goethals, a native of France who moved to California in 1874. For thirty years, until his death in 1925, Mr. Goethals lived in Clayton, where he was employed as a newspaper writer and correspondent, justice of the peace, notary public, and historian. He was also a carpenter, an insurance and real estate salesman, and was regarded in the community as a "walking encyclopedia." There are a few references on the Internet to Gus Goethals and his association with the Clayton area. The County Supervisors of Contra Costa County have asked that a decision on this proposal be rendered without their input.

Robison Creek: stream, 8.5 km (5.3 mi) long; in Henry W. Coe State Park, heads at 37°15'59"N, 121°25'14"W, flows S then NE to enter South Fork Orestimba Creek; named for Eli Robison (1850-1927), a cattle farmer who acquired a homestead along the stream in 1890; Stanislaus County, California; Tps7&8S, Rgs6&5E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°16'53"N, 121°21'14"W; USGS map – Wilcox Ridge 1:24,000; Not: Robinson Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4127365&e=645926&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4125597&e=640043&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

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

Proponent: Winslow R. Briggs; Palo Alto, CA

Administrative area: Henry W. Coe State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Robinson Creek (FID 231686)

Local Usage: Robison Creek (State Park historian)

Published: Robinson Creek (USGS 1938, 1942, 1956, 1971, 1978; Henry W. Coe State Park map, 2002; Stanislaus County map, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Robinson Creek, an 8.5 km (5.3 mi) long tributary of South Fork Orestimba Creek in Henry W. Coe State Park, to Robison Creek. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1938, but the proponent reports that the stream was in fact named for Eli Robison (1850-1927), a native of Iowa who as a youngster moved to California with his family. He established a cattle farm on property near the stream in 1873 and acquired a homestead there in 1890. An 1881 census map labeled the Robison family's house and barn as well as a nearby trail and "Robison Cañon."

Some of the confusion regarding the spelling of the name may have arisen from the fact that Henry Coe's daughter, who inherited and subsequently donated the family's property to the State Park system, was named Sada Coe Robinson. The proponent for the change from Robinson Creek to Robison Creek is a volunteer with the park; he notes that park management would like to show the corrected name on its forthcoming map revision. The existing park map, published in 2002, also shows nearby features named Robinson Falls, Robinson Creek Trail, Robinson Mountain, and Robinson Mountain Trail, but none of these are listed in GNIS, nor were they mentioned in this proposal. The District Superintendent for the California Department of Parks and Recreation has expressed support for the proposed change.

Willson Peak: summit, elevation 808 m (2,651 ft); located at the S end of the Diablo Range, within Henry W. Coe State Park, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) ESE of Gilroy Hot Springs; named for Horace Willson who settled and farmed on property near the summit in the 1850's; Santa Clara County, California; Sec 4, T10S, R5E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°05'43"N, 121°26'06"W; USGS map – Gilroy Hot Springs 1:24,000; Not: Wilson Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4106578.00008172%20&e=639069.000003549&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS Gilroy Hot Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Winslow R. Briggs; Palo Alto, CA

Administrative area: Henry W. Coe State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wilson Peak (FID 237981)

Local Usage: Willson Peak (State Park historian)

Published: Willson Peak (State Park map, 2002), Wilson Peak (USGS 1918, 1921, 1939, 1948, 1955/71, 1978; Santa Clara County map, 1975)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Wilson Peak, an 808 m (2,651 ft) high summit in the Diablo Range in Santa Clara County, to Willson Peak. The current spelling has appeared on Federal maps since 1918, but the proponent reports that the summit was in fact named for Horace Willson, a native of New Hampshire who has migrated to California in 1853, settling a short time later on property near this summit. Over the next few years, he accumulated 20,000 acres of land, and continued to acquire homesteads in the period 1882 to 1902. The Willson house, constructed in 1859, is still standing.

The proponent of the change from Wilson Peak to Willson Peak is a volunteer with the Henry W. Coe State Park; he notes that park management has recently applied the proposed spelling to its maps. After the park's historian provided census and homestead records to support the proposal, the District Superintendent for the California Department of Parks and Recreation expressed support for the change.

The proponent has also asked that the spelling of the name of nearby Wilson Ranch be corrected. This feature is considered "administrative" and so does not require a BGN decision, as long as the proposed spelling can be verified by the individual or organization that administers the feature.

COLORADO

White Pine Pass: gap, elevation 2,941 m (9,649 ft), in Roosevelt National Forest, between West White Pine Mountain and East White Pine Mountain, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) N of Box Prairie; associative name; Larimer County, Colorado; Secs 3&4, T7N, R71W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 40°36'13"N, 105°27'34"W; USGS map – Crystal Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4494660&e=461120&size=s&u=1&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Crystal Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Leif Rudd; Lafayette, CO
 Administrative area: Roosevelt National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The proposal for the new name White Pine Pass was submitted by a resident of Lafayette who wishes to name an unnamed gap located between West White Pine Mountain and East White Pine Mountain, within Roosevelt National Forest. He reports that the feature separates two watersheds, and that a name is needed, “to assist with identification and to make it distinct from nearby landforms.” The U.S. Forest Service has confirmed that the area in question is not designated or proposed wilderness. The Larimer County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of this proposal.

FLORIDA

Cotton Run Canal: canal, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; in Aucilla Wildlife Management Area, extending from the Wacissa River at 30°10'52"N, 83°58'06"W, extends S to connect with the Aucilla River near Nutall Rise at 30°08'53"N, 83°58'20"W; the canal was built in the nineteenth century so that cotton barges could be floated downstream; Jefferson County, Florida; Secs 6&7, T4S, R4E and Sec 31, T3S, R4E, Tallahassee Mer.; 30°09'55"N, 83°58'07"W; USGS map – Nutall Rise 1:24,000; Not: Slave Canal, Wacissa Slave Canal, The Slave Canal.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3340826&e=214099&s=50&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory
 Map: USGS Nutall Rise 1:24,000
 Proponent: Darlyn Stockfish; Tallahassee, FL
 Administrative area: Aucilla Wildlife Management Area
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Slave Canal
 Local Usage: Slave Canal (local boaters and sportsmen)
 Published: Wacissa Slave Canal (*Field and Recreation Guide to Florida Springs*, 2005), Slave Canal (EPA Water Quality Standards Database, 2005; Florida Dept of Environmental Protection, 2004; Tallahassee Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2005; West Florida Canoe and Kayak Club, 2004; Georgia Wilderness Society, 2004; Tallahassee paddleboat website, 2003; Florida sportsmen website)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Director of the Florida Department of Historical Resources, which has been tasked by the Florida State Legislature to locate and rename geographic features throughout the State with names that are considered “offensive or derogatory.” The legislation did not define which terms it considered derogatory, but asked that each municipality, county, and/or State agency identify those that it deemed worthy of being changed. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

determined that Slave Canal in Jefferson County should be renamed and has proposed the replacement name Cotton Run Canal instead. The 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long canal is located 38 km (24 mi) southeast of Tallahassee and within the boundaries of the State-managed Aucilla Wildlife Management Area.

According to the website of the Tallahassee Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, the feature is “a man-made extension of the Wacissa River, built during the 1830’s and ‘40s. [It was] named for the fact that slaves were used in its construction.” No specific reason for selecting the name Cotton Run Canal was included in the application, but an online description of the feature suggests it was built so that cotton barges could be floated downstream to the Gulf of Mexico. Despite the heavy labor involved, including “manhandling limestone boulders out of the muck,” the canal proved to be too shallow, and after the Civil War, the cotton farmers abandoned the venture. The canal has since been allowed to return to its natural environment, and it now serves as a popular site for canoeing, kayaking, fishing, and viewing wildlife. Although the name Slave Canal was not listed previously in GNIS (it has since been added), it appears at the websites of various State agencies and local canoeing and sportsman groups, and is listed in the EPA’s Water Quality Standards Database. The Florida State Names Authority has no objection to the proposal.

Dove Lake: lake, 80 acres; located 4 km (2.5 mi) WNW of the community of Greenhead, 21 km (13 mi) SW of Chipley; named for the mourning doves that frequent the area; Washington County, Florida; Secs 1,2&12, T1N, R15W, Tallahassee Mer.; 30°30’55”N, 85°42’19”W; USGS map – Vernon 1:24,000; Not: Negro Lake, Negro Pond, Nigger Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3376618.61413777%20&e=624207.714678193&u=6&datum=nad83>

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

Map: USGS Vernon 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Pippin; Panama City, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Negro Lake (BGN 1969)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Lake (FID 287576)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Lake (USGS 1979, 1990; Washington County highway map, 1983; DeLorme Atlas of Florida, 1997), Negro Pond (USGS 1950; Washington County highway map, 1965)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Negro Lake to Dove Lake, was submitted by a resident of Panama City. The 80-acre lake lies in Washington County, approximately 21 km (13 mi) SW of Chipley, the county seat. The proponent believes the current name is racist and therefore ought to be changed. He also added that the lake was once named Nigger Lake, although that name is not listed in GNIS as a variant. The lake first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1950 as Negro Pond, but in 1969, it was renamed by the BGN to Negro Lake at the request of the Washington County Development Authority. The proposed replacement name, Dove Lake, recognizes the existence of mourning doves in the area. The lake immediately to the east of Negro Lake is named Black Pond.

The Washington County Board of Commissioners has reviewed the proposal and responded, “[we] do not feel that enough public input was available to indicate the need for changing the name of the Lake. The Commissioners felt that if they are approached by local residents and asked to change the name, then they may take action on this request.”

Horseshoe Island: island, 36 acres; located on the E side of Crystal Bay, at the mouth of Tony Creek, 13 km (8 mi) NW of the community of Crystal River; descriptive name; Citrus County, Florida; Secs 32&31, T17S, R16E and Sec 5, T18S, R16E, Tallahassee Mer.; 28°56’56”N, 82°42’48”W; USGS map – Red Level 1:24,000; Not: Negro Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3203528.99996703&e=333015.999994785&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Red Level 1:24,000

Proponent: Frederick Gaske; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Island (FID 287575)

Local Usage: Negro Island (local residents)

Published: Negro Island (USGS 1954, 1990; NOAA 1952, 1978, 1988; Citrus County highway map, 1980)

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals submitted by the Director of the Florida Department of Historical Resources, which has been tasked by the Florida State Legislature to rename geographic features throughout the State that have names that are considered offensive or derogatory. The island named currently Negro Island is located at the western edge of Citrus County, just west of the mouth of Tony Creek and 13 km (8 mi) northwest of the community of Crystal River.

According to an article on this renaming effort that was published in *The St. Petersburg Times*, none of the area's longtime residents were able to provide any information on the origin of the name Negro Island, with several expressing surprise that the "clump of offshore trees" even had a name; others reported that they believed the name appeared on local maps as early as 1950. The name has appeared on Federal maps since 1952. The proposed replacement name, Horseshoe Island, was suggested by the Citrus County Department of Development Services and endorsed by the Citrus County Commissioners; the name recognizes the fact that the island is horseshoe-shaped. The Florida State Names Authority has no objection to the name change.

Melody Key: island; 6 acres; elevation 3 m (10 ft); located 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of Summerland Key, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Crab Key; the name recognizes the musical interests of the island's owner; Monroe County, Florida; 24°38'27"N, 81°27'12"W; USGS map – Summerland Key 1:24,000; Not: Money Key.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=2725235&e=454118&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to eliminate duplication and confusion

Map: USGS Summerland Key 1:24,000

Proponent: Nick Hexum; Los Angeles, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Money Key (FID 287061)

Local Usage: Money Key (local residents)

Published: Money Key (USGS 1972, 1983; Florida Keys gazetteer, 2005; various island rental websites)

Case Summary: The name Money Key is proposed to be renamed to Melody Key. The proponent of the change is a resident of Los Angeles, who purchased the island a few years ago. He suggests the current name should be changed because there is another island in the Florida Keys also named Money Key (along with Little Money Key and Money Key Channel) and the duplication is confusing. The two islands named Money Key are 25 km (15 mi) apart. The origin of the current name has not been determined. The island in question lies just off the southwest end of Summerland Key and just outside the boundaries of the National Key Deer Refuge (administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). As a musician, the proponent suggests the new name Melody Key is appropriate, but he also believes it reflects the paradise found on the island. The Monroe County Commissioners have expressed support for the name change.

Veterans Key: island, 1 acre; located in Matecumbe Harbor, at the SW end of Lower Matecumbe Key, 40 km (25 mi) SW of Key Largo; named for the 259 World War I veterans who were killed during the construction of the Florida Keys railroad by the hurricane of 1935; Monroe County, Florida; Sec 29, T64S, R36E, Tallahassee Mer.;

24°51'03"N, 80°44'41"W ; USGS map – Lower Matecumbe Key 1:24,000; Not: Veterans Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=2748451&e=525807&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Lower Matecumbe Key 1:24,000

Proponent: Jerry Wilkinson; Tavernier, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Veterans Key (local residents)

Published: Veterans Island (Drye, 2002), Veterans Key (Dickson & Allen, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Veterans Key for a small mangrove-covered island located off the southwest end of Lower Matecumbe Key in the Florida Keys. The proponent, who serves as the president of the Historical Preservation Society of the Upper Keys, reports that the proposed name has come into local use over the years; it is mentioned in two recently published historical accounts of the area. In 1935, several hundred World War I veterans were working on the construction of a railroad bridge that would link the Florida Keys, but during the Labor Day hurricane that devastated the area, 259 of the men were killed. The railroad was never rebuilt and all that remains today of the bridge are eight concrete pilings that are exposed above water and that are now covered with mangrove. This “manmade key” has become known as Veterans Key. The Monroe County Commissioners have expressed support for the name and the Florida State Names Authority has no objection. There are several geographic features in Florida named “Veterans,” primarily hospitals, cemeteries, and parks, but none are in Monroe County.

Wilderness, Lake: lake, 23 acres; in the City of Winter Park and the City of Eatonville, just W of Lake Bell, 427 m (1,400 ft) NE of the intersection of Interstate 4 and Lee Road; Orange County, Florida; Sec 2, T 22S, R29E and Sec 35, T21S, R29E, Tallahassee Mer.; 28°36'38"N, 81°22'59"W; USGS map – Orlando West 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3164730.00003408&e=462546&u=2>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Orlando West 1:24,000

Proponent: William and Becky Cook; Winter Park, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lake Wilderness (Street Atlas of the Counties of Seminole, Orange, and Osceola, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lake Wilderness for a 23-acre lake located in northern Orange County, and partially within the corporate boundaries of the City of Winter Park. It was submitted in response to another proposal that the BGN has already received, to name the lake Mother Lake (BGN Review List 389). The proponent of the latter name lives near the lake; after consulting with his neighbors and the Winter Park Lakes Manager, he determined that it was unnamed. Suggesting it needs to be named for safety reasons and to avoid the increasing confusion with adjacent Lake Bell, the proponent selected the name Mother Lake because the former borrow pit “gave birth to” the spring-fed lake and “gave rise to” the construction of nearby Interstate 4.

After the City of Winter Lake received a request from the BGN for input, it contacted all owners of property around the lake. A couple living along the southern edge of the lake responded that the lake has been known as Lake Wilderness since 2000, and as evidence, they provided a copy of a page from “A Street Atlas of the Counties of Seminole, Orange, and Osceola,” in which the name Lake Wilderness is published. The name was

reportedly approved by lakefront property owners, by the City of Eatonville, and by the Orange County Public Schools Real Property Division in 2000 (the lake was formerly on school-owned property), at which time a ceremony and dedication were held. He added that after he brought the name to the attention of the city, both the Winter Park City Council and the Orange County Board of Commissioners passed resolutions endorsing that name. He also submitted an extract from Orange County's land use planning database that labels the feature Lake Wilderness.

The proponent of Mother Lake was contacted regarding the counter-proposal, but does not wish to withdraw his request, citing the fact that almost no one with whom he spoke had been familiar with the name Lake Wilderness. He noted that one neighbor said she was vaguely aware of some efforts to apply that name "a few years ago," but wasn't aware that anything had come of it. He also suggests that the name Lake Wilderness is hardly appropriate, citing the feature's location in the sprawling suburbs of Orlando. The proponent of this new proposal counters with the claim that in fact the area is the last remnant of undeveloped land in the area and because of the dense clusters of trees that surround the lake, it is a true wilderness. The Orange County Board of Commissioners has asked that the BGN render a decision without its input.

Willow Waters: lake, 3 acres; located 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of the South Prong Saint Sebastian River, along the W side of State Route 505, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) S of Sebastian Municipal Airport; named for willow trees found nearby; Indian River County, Florida; Sec 14, T31S, R38E, Tallahassee Mer.; 27°47'27"N, 80°30'03"W; USGS map – Fellsmere 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3073967&e=549164&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fellsmere 1:24,000

Proponent: Bonnie Sablick; Sebastian, FL

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 Willow Waters is proposed for a three-acre lake located in the unincorporated community of Sebastian in the northeastern corner of Indian River County. The proponent, a local resident, suggests the feature needs a name because she and her neighbors have no way to refer to it. She reports that she chose the name because of the willow trees located nearby. If approved, this would be the first occurrence of the generic term Waters for a geographic feature in Florida. There are five features nationwide, four lakes and one reservoir, with that generic.

Yamato Rock: cape, 396 m (1,300 ft) by 152 m (500 ft); located within the Town of Highland Beach, NE of Boca Raton, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of the community of Yamato; the name honors the Japanese farmers who settled in the early in the early 20th century; Palm Beach County, Florida; Sec 9, T47S, R43E, Tallahassee Mer.; 26°23'31"N, 80°03'55"W; USGS map – Delray Beach 1:24,000; Not: Jap Rock, Japanese Rock.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=2919391&e=593189&s=50&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Delray Beach 1:24,000

Proponent: Frederick Gaske; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Japanese Rock (FID 284729)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jap Rock (USGS 1962/83), Jap Rock/Yamato Rock (Reef Environmental Education Foundation, 2005; Yamato Rock (Marine Archaeological Research & Conservation, Inc., 2005)

Case Summary: This is the third proposal submitted on behalf of the Florida State Legislature to rename geographic features in the State that have names that are considered offensive or derogatory. This proposal would change the name of Japanese Rock, located in the Town of Highland Beach in Palm Beach County, to Yamato Rock. The replacement name was offered by the Highland Beach Commissioners, who note that it honors the Japanese farmers who settled in the area in the early years of the twentieth century. There is a small community named Yamato just inland from the coastline and 3.2 km (2 mi) northwest of the rock in question.

According to a Japanese glossary posted online by the Library of Congress, the word *Yamato* refers to “the country of Japan or things Japanese.... and to the ancient court from which the imperial family arose.” The community of Yamato has been named on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1950, while the rock itself has been named Jap Rock on USGS maps since 1962 (despite the BGN’s ruling in 1974 that all references to the derogatory form of “Japanese” should be changed, the rock continued to be labeled Jap Rock on the 1983 revision). The rock is shown but not named on nautical charts.

Representatives of the nearby Morikami Museum and the Japanese American Citizens League both expressed surprise and pleasure in hearing of the town’s decision to rename the feature; they indicated that previous efforts to change the name locally had been unsuccessful. There are at least two references to the new name on the Internet; the Reef Environmental Education Foundation and a marine archaeological research group both refer to the feature as Yamato Rock. The Florida State Names Authority has no objection to the name change.

IDAHO

Saint Marys Knoll: summit, elevation 1,629 m (5,345 ft); located on land managed by the Idaho Department of Lands, 11 km (7 mi) NW of Morgans Pasture, 37 km (23 mi) W of Idaho Falls; Bonneville County, Idaho; Sec 5, T1N, R34E, Boise Mer.; 43°26’44”N, 112°29’32”W; USGS map – Morgans Pasture NW 1:24,000; Not: Saint Marys Nipple.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4811366.83181378%20&e=379231.903726563&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Morgans Pasture NW 1:24,000

Proponent: Carole McWilliam; Pocatello, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Saint Marys Nipple (ID 374866)

Local Usage: None

Published: Saint Marys Nipple (USGS 1964, 1974, 1978; Bonneville County highway map, 1971)

Case Summary: The proposal to change officially the name of Saint Marys Nipple to Saint Marys Knoll was submitted by a representative of the Pocatello Chapter of the American Association of University Women (AAUW). The proponent reports that AAUW members believe the current name is “disrespectful to religious groups as well as to women in general.” She adds, “the proposed change of using knoll instead of nipple would not affect the ability of anyone to locate or identify the area not would it impact any historical significance the current name may carry.”

The summit lies within the Snake River Plain in the southwestern corner of Bonneville County, west of an extensive area of lava fields and 37 km (23 mi) west of Idaho Falls. The area is managed by the Idaho Department of Lands and just outside Bureau of Land Management administration. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1964 and was also on the official Bonneville County highway map of 1971, but the origin of the name is unknown; there is no mention of the feature in any of the

available Idaho placename books. An article published online by the Oregon Public Broadcasting network, describing efforts to rename various geographic features in Oregon and Idaho, referred to St. Mary's Nipple [sic] as "perhaps the most offensive name in Idaho." Letters of support for the proposed change to Saint Marys Knoll have been received from the Idaho Women's Network and from a pastor representing the Holy Spirit Catholic Community in Pocatello.

ILLINOIS

Meander Creek: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads in the City of Rockford at 42°18'45"N, 88°56'42"W, flows E into Belvidere Township then SE to enter Beaver Creek; descriptive name; Boone County and Winnebago County, Illinois; Secs 8,5,7&6, T44N, R3E and Sec 1, T44N, R2E, Third Principal Mer.; 42°18'24"N, 88°54'16"W; USGS map – Caledonia 1:24,000; Not: Mosquito Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4685585.47817994%20&e=343004.081702099&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4686291&e=339717&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication and confusion

Map: USGS Caledonia 1:24,000

Proponent: R. Robert Fundenburg, Jr.; Rockford, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mosquito Creek (FID 413882)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mosquito Creek (USGS 1918, 1944, 1970, 1981, 1993; GoingOutside.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mosquito Creek, a 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary of Beaver Creek that heads in Winnebago County and flows east in Boone County. The proposed replacement name Meander Creek was submitted by a resident of nearby Rockford, who notes that there are two streams in Boone County named Mosquito Creek and renaming one of them would eliminate duplication. The two streams are 12 km (7.5 mi) apart. Both have appeared and been named on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1918. The proposed replacement new name is descriptive. A representative of the City of Rockford has telephoned to express a reluctance to support the change, citing a lack of evidence that the current duplicate naming is confusing. However, he added that if the authorities in other jurisdictions saw an overriding need to change the name, he would not object.

IOWA

Bena Brook: stream, 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in Bertram Township, heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) E of the corporate boundary of the City of Cedar Rapids at 41°58'31"N, 91°35'42"W, flows SSE to enter an area of wetlands adjacent to the Cedar River; named for Carrie Bena (1894-1993), longtime resident of the area; Linn County, Iowa; Sec 30, T83N, R6W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 41°57'50"N, 91°35'22"W; USGS map – Bertram 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.9638888888889&lon=-91.5894444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4648004&e=616398&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Bertram 1:24,000

Proponent: Rich Patterson; Cedar Rapids, IA

Administrative area: Sac and Fox Trail City Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bena Brook (local nature center)

Published: Bena Brook (City of Cedar Rapids, 2005; Cedar Greenbelt National Recreation Trails map; Indian Creek Nature Center, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Bena Brook, was submitted by the Director of the Indian Creek Nature Center in Cedar Rapids. The proponent reports that the name is being used by his organization and was included on a recently-published Cedar Greenbelt National Recreation Trails map.

The name Bena Brook is intended to honor Carrie Bena (1894-1993), a lifelong resident of the area who lived on a farm adjacent to the stream for 93 years. Mrs. Bena's family built a house on the property and for many years they were instrumental in the protection of the area. In 1994, the Indian Creek Nature Center acquired the property, which has since been preserved as a significant riparian forest. Seventeen members of the Bena family signed a petition supporting the naming effort. The proposal for Bena Brook has the support of the Cedar Rapids Commissioner of Parks and Public Property, the Linn County Board of Supervisors, and the Iowa State Geographic Names Authority.

MAINE

Carlisle Mountain: summit, elevation 163 m (565 ft); in the Town of Robbinston and the Town of Charlotte, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) N of Pennamaquan Lake; named for the Carlisle family that settled and farmed in the area in the late eighteenth century; Washington County, Maine; 45°01'51"N, 67°12'04"W; USGS map - Red Beach 1:24,000; Not: Carlyle Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4987958.25301648%20&e=641704.742126871&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Red Beach 1:24,000

Proponent: Malcolm A. Carlisle; Jacksonville Beach, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Carlyle Mountain (FID 563574)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Carlyle Mountain (USGS 1929, 1931/45, 1949, 1994; Washington County highway map, 1973; DeLorme *Atlas of Maine*, 1985; *Length and Breadth of Maine*, 1977;

GoingOutside.com)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Jacksonville Beach, Florida, to change officially the spelling of the name of Carlisle Mountain in Washington County, Maine, to Carlyle Mountain. The summit has an elevation of 163 m (565 ft) and lies along the boundary between the Town of Robbinston and the Town of Charlotte. Although the spelling "Carlyle" has appeared on Federal maps since 1929, and is also on the 1973 Washington County highway map and DeLorme's *Atlas of Maine*, the proponent reports that the summit was named for his ancestors, the Carlisle family, who emigrated from New Brunswick, Canada, in the late eighteenth century. Several generations of the family lived and farmed on the summit, until the proponent and his father, who also operated a local general store, moved away several years ago. The proponent reports that there are two headstones at the old family farm on the top of the mountain that bear the name "Carlisle." A member of the Charlotte Historical Society also provided copies of several mid-nineteenth century census records and two property maps from the 1880's, all of which show the spelling "Carlisle."

Raynes Island: island, elevation 4 m (12 ft), 15 acres; in the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, in the Town of Kittery, at the W end of Cutts Island, along Chauncey Creek; named for William F. Raynes (1892-1989), who donated property to the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge; York County, Maine; 43°05'14"N, 70°40'13"W; USGS map – Kittery 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4771866&e=364040&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Kittery 1:24,000
 Proponent: Mary Kimball; Kittery, ME
 Administrative area: Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Raynes Island is proposed for a 15-acre tidal marsh island located at the southwest end of Cutts Island in the Town of Kittery. It was proposed by a longtime resident of the area who recently donated fifteen acres of her family's property to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion in the nearby Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge. The application was submitted by a representative of the Refuge who indicates he is "attempting to seek local, State, and Federal support for the naming effort." The name would honor the proponent's father, William F. Raynes (1892-1989), who in 1995 sold an additional 126 acres of the family's property on Cutts Island to the Refuge.

A cape, just a short distance along the coast northeast of the island and also within the boundaries of the refuge, is already named Raynes Neck; according to Rutherford's *Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (1970), the cape was named for Captain Francis Raynes, who was named a royal justice by King Charles II in 1665. The connection between this individual and the intended honoree of Raynes Island has not been determined, although a search of the Internet suggests a long association between the Raynes family and the Kittery area. The Kittery Town Council and the York County Commissioners have both submitted letters in support of this proposal.

MICHIGAN

Leota, Lake: reservoir, 180 acres; located within Millenium Park, in the City of Walker, on the N side of the Grand River, 8 km (5 mi) SW of the center of Grand Rapids; named for Leota Marie Sietsema (d. 1992), the wife of a local businessman who donated land for the establishment of Millenium Park; Kent County, Michigan; Secs 32&33, T7N, R12W and Sec 5, T6N, R12W, Michigan Mer.; 42°56'37"N, 85°44'50"W; USGS map – Grand Rapids West 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4755110.00013618&e=602206.000000821&u=2>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Grand Rapids West 1:24,000
 Proponent: Sangeeta Ghosh; Grand Rapids, MI
 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 Lake Leota is proposed for a newly created 180-acre body of water in the City of Walker in Kent County. The proponent, a representative of the Kent County Administrator's Office, reports that for many years this area was the site of gravel pits, oil wells, gypsum mines, and a county landfill, but in 2000 the county's Parks Department authorized the acquisition of the property for the development of an urban green space. In 2003, the county's new Millenium Park was opened, with this unnamed body of water serving as its focal point. The county has asked that the reservoir be named in honor of Leota Marie Sietsema (d. 1992), the late wife of a local businessman who donated a large part of

the property to the county. The Sietsema family acquired the land in the 1950's, and over the next forty years, Mrs. Sietsema was a strong advocate for the community. In addition to the Kent County Commissioners, the Mayor of the City of Walker has expressed support for the proposal.

MINNESOTA

Strand Creek: stream, 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long; heads at 47°12'58"N, 91°29'08"W, flows SE to enter Split Rock River 0.8 km (0.5 mi) upstream of its confluence with Lake Superior 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SW of Split Rock Point; named for Andrew Strand (1876-1936), longtime landowner in the area; Lake County, Minnesota; Secs 1,2&3, T54N, R9W and Secs 34,33&28, T55N, R9W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°11'14"N, 91°24'52"W; USGS map – Split Rock Point 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=47&latm=11&lats=14&lond=91&lonm=24&lons=52&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.2161111111111&lon=-91.4855555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Split Rock Point 1:24,000

Proponent: Steven J. Smith; Duluth, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Strand Creek to an unnamed, 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long tributary of Split Rock River in Lake County. The proponent, a resident of nearby Duluth, has asked that the stream be named in honor of Andrew Strand (1876-1936), a native of Norway who immigrated to the United States. In the early 1930's Strand and his sons constructed a log cabin along the banks of the unnamed stream, where they hunted and fished for many years. The last member of the local Strand family passed away in 1978.

The proponent included with his application a petition signed by 19 local residents who support the name. The manager of nearby Split Rock Lighthouse State Park confirmed that the stream in question does not have a name, and suggests the name Strand Creek is appropriate. The Lake County Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue, and after hearing no objection, voted to recommend approval of the name. The Minnesota State Names Authority also supports the proposal. There are no other streams in Minnesota known to be named "Strand."

Wakanda, Lake: lake, 1,792 acres; located 6.4 km (4 mi) SE of Willmar, 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Big Kandiyohi Lake; the name is of Dakota origin meaning "to reckon as holy or sacred"; Kandiyohi County, Minnesota; Tps 118&119N, Rgs 34&35W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°03'29"N, 94°59'30"W; USGS map – Little Kandiyohi Lake 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Lake Waconda, Waconda Lake, Wagonga Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4991355.63163779%20&e=343184.971151529&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the correct indigenous spelling

Map: USGS Little Kandiyohi Lake 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Marilee Druskin; Willmar, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wagonga Lake (FID 653718)

Local Usage: Lake Waconda (proponent's family, local residents), Wagonga Lake (local residents)
 Published: Lake Waconda (*Illustrated History and Review of Kandiyohi County*, 1905; *Kandiyohi County History*, 1860; *Kandiyohi County plat book*, 1886; Baptist Church records, 1875; AAA map, 1976; WCCO TV report, 2005), Lake Wagonga (Census Bureau, 2000; EPA environmental report, 1998; Minnesota Dept of Natural Resources, 2002, 2004; Minnesota Fishing Report, 2003; *Outdoors Weekly*, 2004; Fishing Minnesota online forum, 2004), Wagonga Lake (USGS 1958, 1977, 1982, 1986; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, Minnesota Dept of Natural Resources, 2003; Minnesota State Legislature, 2000, 2003; Minnesota Lakes Inventory, 1938, 1968, 1986; *Kandiyohi County highway map*, 2003; *Kandiyohi County Lake Guide*, 2005; *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 1920, 1969; snowmobiling trip website, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal, to rename Wagonga Lake in Kandiyohi County to Lake Wakanda, was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Willmar. The lake in question is 1,792 acres in size and lies 6.4 km (4 mi) southeast of Willmar. Although the name Wagonga Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1958, as well as on official county and State highway maps, the proponent reports that she and many other longtime area residents have always known it to be named Lake Waconda [sic]. She provided evidence of historical usage of that name, including histories, plats, and church records of Kandiyohi County published in 1860, 1875, 1886, and 1905. More recent State maps and records, including the Minnesota Lake Inventories of 1938, 1968, and 1986, refer to the lake as Wagonga Lake. Warren Upham's volume *Minnesota Geographic Names*, published in 1920 and revised in 1969, included an entry for Wagonga Lake with the notation, "[it] is erroneously spelled Waconda by some maps."

In researching the proposal, the State Names Authority determined that the lake's name is of Dakota origin and suggested that more research should be conducted into the history of the name. A Dakota Language Instructor was consulted; his research indicated that the spelling Wagonga was indeed incorrect and that the preferred spelling was either Wakanda or Wacanda. *A Dakota-English Dictionary* (Riggs, 1992) suggested the most appropriate rendition of the indigenous word is Wakanda, meaning "to reckon as holy or sacred; to worship," and the proponent agreed to amend her proposal to Lake Wakanda (all evidence suggests that the local preference is for the generic term to be in the first position). As the State Names Authority noted in its endorsement of the latter name, "To change "Wagonga" to "Waconda" is to replace a misspelled name with another misspelled name. [Lake Wakanda] is supported by the Department of Natural Resources [the State Names Authority]."

The Kandiyohi County Commissioners, which had initially expressed support for Lake Waconda, amended their resolution to support the spelling "Wakanda." The County Historical Society also supports the change. There are no other geographic features in Minnesota named "Wakanda," although there is a bay in Saint Louis County named Lake Waconda. In neighboring South Dakota, there is also a community named Wakonda; according to *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973), "the name is of Santee Sioux origin that refers to something holy or wonderful."

MONTANA

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

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

Proposal: to make official a historical name in local use

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

Proponent: Kurt Hafferman; Kalispell, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brown's Slough (local residents), Ficken's Slough (former property owner), Heine's Slough (former property owner), Weaver's Slough (former property owner), Wileys Slough (Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation), Wiley's Slough (former property owner)

Published: Wileys Slough (Flathead County Water Rights Reports, 2003, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Wileys Slough for a horseshoe-shaped, 4.8 km (3 mi) long oxbow lake located in the lower valley area north of Flathead Lake. The proposal was submitted by the Montana Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the Manager of the Kalispell Regional Office of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC), which had been asked to comment on a previous proposal, to name the same feature Browns Slough (BGN Review List 387). The proponent of the latter name is a local farmer who reports that his neighbors and long-time area ranchers have primarily referred to the feature as Brown's Slough, ever since the area was settled by an individual named Brown who established a homestead near the southern end of the feature. The proponent noted that since World War II, various property owners, several of whom are still living, have applied their own names to the feature (Ficken's Slough, Heine's Slough, Weaver's Slough, Wiley's Slough) and this has led to confusion. Further research indicates that the feature has also been known as Schoolhouse Slough.

The DNRC claims that "renaming" Wileys Slough will cause confusion and will require updating a considerable number of water rights documents, permits, and GIS files. That name is also listed in several water rights reports published online in 2003 and 2005. The Flathead County Commissioners had previously submitted a letter of support for Browns Slough, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also indicated it had no objection to that name. However, when asked to revisit the issue, the County Commissioners indicated they were withdrawing their support for the latter name and would endorse the name Wileys Slough instead. A member of the Wiley family living in the area today reports that her husband's ancestor, Christian H. Wiley (died 1918), homesteaded on the property in the early 1890's, and further evidence suggests that he was likely responsible for building a dike across the feature. Citing the objections of the DNRC, the Montana Board on Geographic Names does not support the original proposal and recommends approval of Wileys Slough.

NEBRASKA

Oscar Mischeaux Creek: stream, 11 km (7 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) W of the community of Naper, Nebraska, at 42°59'45"N, 99°12'38"W, flows N then E to join Ponca Creek; Gregory County, South Dakota and Boyd County, Nebraska; named for Oscar Mischeaux (1884-1951), prominent African-American film producer of the early 20th century; Secs 36,25-29,32&31, T95N, R70W, Fifth Principal Mer. and Secs 23&26, T35N, R16W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°00'20"N, 99°03'54"W; USGS map – Saint Charles 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4761444&e=494694&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4760366&e=482837&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 833746)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1964, 1976, 1986)

Case Summary: The name Oscar Micheaux Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek. This stream is approximately 11 km (7 mi) long, and heads in Boyd County, Nebraska, before flowing generally north and east into Gregory County, South Dakota, where it enters Ponca Creek. The name Oscar Micheaux Creek is intended to honor an individual who is regarded as “the most prolific black -- if not most prolific independent -- filmmaker in American cinema” (Producers’ Guild of America website). Between 1919 and 1948, Oscar Micheaux wrote, produced, and directed 44 feature-length films. His biography states, “In his early twenties, he was self-confident to the point that he invested his savings in farmland in an all-white community in faraway South Dakota. Within nine years, he had expanded his holdings to 500 acres whilst writing, publishing and distributing his first semi-autobiographical novel, *The Conquest* (1913). He popularized it by selling it door to door to the farmers of South Dakota” (*ibid.*). When a local film company declined to produce one of his earliest films on the scale that he desired, Micheaux responded by founding the Micheaux Book and Film Company. He went on to have a successful although controversial film career, producing many films that attempted to destroy the stereotypical image of blacks that were being portrayed in many productions of the time. The Oscar Micheaux Festival is held every year in Gregory. In Hollywood, the Oscar Micheaux Award is presented annually by the Producers Guild of America, and he has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

NEVADA

Metzker Peak: summit, elevation 2,196 m (7,205 ft); in the Hays Canyon Range, 6.4 km (4 mi) N of Fortynine Mountain; named for J.K. Metzker, a member of a wagon party that crossed Nevada on the Lassen wagon trail in 1846; Washoe County, Nevada; Sec 24, T43N, R18E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 41°38’00”N, 119°55’12”W; USGS map – Carter Reservoir 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4613194&e=256768&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Carter Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Ken Lucas; Cedarville, 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 is to apply the new name Metzker Peak to an unnamed 2,196 m (7,205 ft) high summit at the north end of the Hays Canyon Range, 6.4 km (4 mi) north of Fortynine Mountain, in eastern Washoe County. The proponent, an employee of the Bureau of Land Management in nearby Cedarville, California, reports that the intended honoree, J.K. Metzker, was the master of the Metzker wagon party that crossed Nevada on the Lassen wagon road in 1846. The trail passed a short distance north of this unnamed summit.

NEW JERSEY

Strawberry Run: stream, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads in Lawrence Township, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NE of Lawrenceville at 40°19’44”N, 74°42’45”W, flows ENE into Princeton Township, to enter Stony Brook 3.2 km (2 mi) SW of the center of Princeton; named for the wild strawberries found along the banks of the stream; Mercer County, New Jersey; 40°20’06”N, 74°41’24”W; USGS map – Princeton 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4464786&e=526364&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.3288888888889&lon=-74.7125&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Princeton 1:24,000
 Proponent: Benjamin T. Brickner; Princeton, NJ
 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 Strawberry Run is proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Stony Brook in the vicinity of Princeton. The proponent, an aide to the governor of New Jersey, reports that “without [a] name, [it] makes directions and mapping difficult.” The name was selected because of the wild strawberries that grow along the stream’s banks. There are three other features in New Jersey known to be named “Strawberry,” including Strawberry Hill, also in Mercer County and approximately 32 km (20 mi) to the west of the stream in question.

PENNSYLVANIA

Boyer Run: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; located in East Pennsboro Township, heads just to the S of Interstate 81 at 40°18’38”N, 76°56’24”W, flows E then S through the community of Summerdale to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named University Run; named for George and Robert Boyer, longtime area residents; Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; 40°18’19”N, 76°55’51”W; USGS map – Harrisburg West 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4463428&e=335910&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4464032&e=335133&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
 Map: USGS Harrisburg West 1:24,000
 Proponent: Gene Wingert; Carlisle, PA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Boyer Run (local residents)
 Published: Tributary 10869 (Pennsylvania Geological Survey)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Boyer Run for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long stream in East Pennsboro Township in Cumberland County, was submitted by an instructor of environmental studies at Dickinson College in Carlisle. He reports that one of his students recently completed an assessment of macro-invertebrates in three streams just west of the Susquehanna River, and in doing so learned that one of them is not named officially. The proponent indicated he grew up in the area and always knew the stream to be named Boyer Run. Two brothers, George and Robert Boyer, were lifetime residents of the area who farmed along the stream; George died in 1993 and Robert in 1999. A search of the Internet provided a reference to the historical Boyer House, the home of the Boyer family for almost 200 years, which was recently restored and sold by the family to Central Pennsylvania College. The Historical Society of East Pennsboro is in support of the proposal for Boyer Run. The unnamed stream into which “Boyer Run” flows is proposed to be named University Run for the aforementioned college.

Old Mill Creek: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; located in Railroad Borough, heads at the N end of New Freedom at 39°44’33”N, 76°41’53”W, flows N along State Route 851 to enter South Branch Codorus Creek; York County, Pennsylvania; 39°45’18”N, 76°41’55”W; USGS map – Glen Rock 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4401945&e=354489&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4400573&e=354500&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Glen Rock 1:24,000

Proponent: Jason A. Snyder; Railroad, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Old Mill Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Old Mill Creek for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of South Branch Codorus Creek in Railroad Borough in southern York County. It was submitted by the Director of Public Works for Railroad Borough, who reports that the name has been in local use for many years. There is no evidence that the name has appeared on any maps or documents, but the Borough wishes to erect a sign over the stream as part of the Pennsylvania Stream Sign Program. The proponent did not provide any specific information regarding the origin of the proposed name. He has submitted a second proposal, to make official the name Railroad Creek (q.v.) for another nearby tributary. He reports that the Railroad Borough Council supports this proposal.

Railroad Run: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; located in Railroad Borough, heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Shrewsbury at 39°45'45"N, 76°41'12"W, flows W along State Route 851 to enter South Branch Codorus Creek; York County, Pennsylvania; 39°45'39"N, 76°42'01"W; USGS map – Glen Rock 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4402580&e=354373&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4402753&e=355546&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Glen Rock 1:24,000

Proponent: Jason A. Snyder; Railroad, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Railroad Run (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Railroad Run for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of South Branch Codorus Creek in Railroad Borough in southern York County. It was submitted by the Director of Public Works for Railroad Borough, who reports that the name has been in local use for many years. There is no evidence that the name has appeared on any maps or documents, but the Borough wishes to erect a sign over the stream as part of the Pennsylvania Stream Sign Program. The proposed name was derived from that of the borough in which it is located, which in turn was named for the Northern Central Railroad that operated between Baltimore and York until 1972. The proponent reports that the Railroad Borough Council supports this proposal.

Schoeneck Creek: stream, 10.7 km (6.7 mi) long; heads in the community of Schoeneck in Upper Nazareth Township at 40°45'18"N, 75°18'12"W, flows S through the Borough of Nazareth, then E then S then E through Palmer Township, to enter Bushkill Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of Zucksville; the name comes from that of the Austrian estate that was home to the benefactor of the area's early Moravian settlers; Northampton County,

Pennsylvania; 40°43'19"N, 75°14'49"W; USGS map – Easton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Shoeneck Creek, Schoe Neck Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4507930.61009248%20&e=479176.868513026&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4511594&e=474412&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name to recognize local and historic usage

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

Proponent: Karen Holm; Perkasio, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Shoeneck Creek (FID 1193354)

Local Usage: Schoeneck Creek (Bushkill Stream Conservancy; local residents)

Published: Schoeneck Creek (USGS 1894, 1936; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2005; Palmer Township Stormwater Protection website; Bushkill Stream Conservancy, 2004; Nazareth Area High School, 2002; Map of the geology of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, 1883), Schoe Neck Creek (Place Names of Northampton County, 1988), Shoeneck Creek (USGS 1939, 1957, 1992, 1984; EPA List of Impaired Waters 2005; Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commission, 2005; Pennsylvania Gazetteer of Streams, 1970, 2001; Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation, Northampton County highway map, 1990; Bushkill Stream Conservancy; Philadelphia Water Department, 2002; Palmer Township Board of Supervisors meeting, 2004; Western Center for Environmental Information, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Chair of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Resource Conservation and Development Council, is to change officially the name of Shoeneck Creek in Northampton County to Schoeneck Creek. Although the current spelling has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1939, earlier editions dating from 1894 to 1936 labeled the stream with the proposed spelling. There is no information in the BGN's files to indicate that this change was submitted to or considered by the BGN. An 1883 geological map of Lehigh and Northampton Counties also labeled the stream with the proposed spelling, and the proponent reports that local usage has always been for the spelling "Schoeneck." The 10.7 km (6.7 mi) long stream heads in the community of Schoeneck, which according to *Place Names of Northampton County, Pennsylvania* (Wright, 1988), means "beautiful corner" in German and was "the name of the Austrian estate of Count Zinzendorf...the benefactor of the Moravians, who founded [the Pennsylvania communities of] Bethlehem and Nazareth." *The Northampton County Guide* (1939) does not mention the stream, but does include a reference to the Schoeneck Moravian Church. A search of the Internet suggests local and State usage is divided, with some organizations using both spellings in different documents. At least two articles published online suggested the spelling "Shoeneck" is incorrect and indicated that area residents only noticed the error when new highway signs were erected last year.

The proponent included with her application letters of support for the change to Schoeneck Creek from the governments of Palmer Township, the Borough of Nazareth, and Upper Nazareth Township, as well as that of Northampton County. The Lehigh Valley Planning Commission also supports the change. A 2005 press release by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives related to funding for the stream's restoration referred to it as Schoeneck Creek.

University Run: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; in East Pennsboro Township, heads just S of Interstate 81 on the S slope of Blue Mountain at 40°18'30"N, 76°56'44"W, flows S then E along the S side of the community of Summerdale to enter the Susquehanna River; named for nearby Central Pennsylvania College; Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; 40°18'29"N, 76°55'10"W; USGS map – Harrisburg West 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=18&lat=29&lond=76&lonm=55&lons=10&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4463783&e=334676&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Harrisburg West 1:24,000

Proponent: Gene Wingert; Carlisle, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Tributary 10868 (Pennsylvania Geological Survey)

Case Summary: The new name University Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of the Susquehanna River in eastern Cumberland County. The proponent is an instructor at Dickinson College who reports that one of his students has been conducting a biological assessment of one of the unnamed tributaries of this stream. He has submitted a proposal to make official the locally-used name Boyer Run (q.v.) for that stream. In speaking with local residents, the proponent determined that this larger stream also does not have a name, being known only as "Tributary 10868," and has suggested the name University Run. He believes this name is appropriate because of the stream's association with nearby Central Pennsylvania College. The President of the college reports that the institution has purchased much of the land surrounding the stream and "hundreds of students now cross the stream daily using [a] historic bridge [built in 1869]." There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to be named "University."

Wolfe Run: stream, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long; heads in Upper Bern Township on the SE slope of Blue Mountain at 40°32'33"N, 76°04'07"W, flows E then SE into Tilden Township to enter Mill Creek 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Hamburg; named for Raymond M. Wolfe (1887-1977), lifelong area resident, businessman, and property owner; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°31'32"N, 76°02'50"W; USGS map – Auburn 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4486620&e=411304&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4488510&e=409501&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Auburn 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeremy Freymoyer; Wyomissing, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new commemorative name Wolfe Run to an unnamed, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long tributary of Mill Creek in Berks County. It was submitted by a resident of Wyomissing, who would like to honor his great-grandfather Raymond M. Wolfe (1887-1977), a lifetime resident of the area. Born in nearby Shoemakersville, Mr. Wolfe was employed in the textile business for many years, and over time he acquired 130 acres on the slopes of Blue Mountain, an area that became known informally as Wolfe's Grove. Due to his foresight and conservation efforts, the property along with its springs and forests has largely been preserved as he first saw them in the 1920's.

RHODE ISLAND

Greenes River: stream, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; forms the boundary between the Town of North Kingstown and the City of Warwick, heads at the mouth of Hunt River at the Forge Bridge at 41°38'29"N, 71°26'43"W, flows NE

along the south side of Potowomut Neck to enter Narragansett Bay between March Point and Pojac Point; named for James Greene and his sons, who in the 17th century operated a dam, mill, and forge at the head of the stream; Kent County and Washington County, Rhode Island; 41°39'15"N, 71°24'31"W; USGS map – East Greenwich 1:24,000; Not: Greene's River, Potoowoomuck, Potowomut River.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4614194.33668004%20&e=299436.564314035&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4612842&e=296338&s=50&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and historic usage

Map: USGS East Greenwich 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Quinn; Warwick, RI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Potowomut River (BGN 1930)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Potowomut River (FID 1218361)

Local Usage: Greene's River (local fishermen)

Published: Greene River (Rocky Hill School website), Greene's River (Rhode Island Division of Parks and Recreation; Rhode Island Division of Fish and Wildlife; 1997), Potowomut River (USGS 1890, 1931, 1957/59, 1984, 1996; NOAA 1873, 1893, 1932, 1971, 1975, 1985; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1969; Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission, 1909; Rhode Island Rivers Council, 2005; Kent County highway map 1983; Washington County highway map, 1983; Gannett's *Rhode Island Gazetteer*, 1904; *Rhode Island Gazetteer*, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of the Potowomut River to Greenes River, to recognize the name that is reported to be in local use. The proponent, a resident of Warwick, states that he frequently fishes in the stream and that all local fishermen refer to it as Greene's River [sic]. He believes the use of the indigenous name is confusing.

The name Potowomut River was made official by the BGN in a 1930 decision, although it had already appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps dating from 1890 and on Coast Survey charts as early as 1873. The name is of Narragansett origin meaning "land of fires." A Census of Rhode Island published in 1885 included an entry for "Potowomut River, Greene's or Hunt's (called by the first name near its mouth and by the last name near its source)." The proponent of the change from Potowomut River to Greenes River initially approached the National Ocean Service with a request that both names be applied to its charts, but was told that that agency could only show the official name as decreed by the BGN (he has since been advised that a variant name may be shown on Federal products in parentheses).

The proponent reports that the name Greene's River was applied to the feature as early as the seventeenth century, when James Greene, and later his sons constructed and operated a dam, mill, and forge at the head of the stream. There is a community to the north of the stream named Potowomut, and the volume *Rhode Island Boundaries 1363-1936* (Cady) reports that a tract of land "at Potowomut Neck" was purchased in 1659, suggesting the indigenous name has been in local use for over three hundred years. A history of nearby Goddard Memorial State Park, published online by the State of Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM)/Division of Parks and Recreation, describes the historical association between the Greene family and the area known as Potowomut, and refers to the stream as Greene's River. The DEM's Division of Fish and Wildlife also referred to the stream as Greene's River in a 1997 environmental report. Another official State website referred to the establishment of the Potowomut Shellfish Management Area, "to include all the waters of the Potowomut (Greene's) River."

The Rhode Island State Geographic Names Authority has recommended that the existing name not be changed, citing published usage by the State of that name, primarily by the Rhode Island Rivers Council. He concedes that the proposed name has some local usage and therefore should be retained as a variant.

Marys Creek: stream, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; in the City of Warwick, heads at 41°41'26"N, 71°27'08"W, flows SSE along Arnold Neck to enter Greenwich Bay at Apponaug Cove; Kent County, Rhode Island; 41°41'16"N, 71°27'01"W; USGS map – East Greenwich 1:24,000; Not: Mary's Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4618026.28727654%20&e=296078.331357128&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4618316&e=295895&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS East Greenwich 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Quinn; Warwick, RI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mary's Creek (local residents)

Published: Mary's Creek (City of Warwick Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2004; University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center website)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Marys Creek for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tidal stream that flows into Greenwich Bay in the City of Warwick. The proponent is a resident of Warwick who reports that the name has been used by local residents and fishermen for at least 30 years. He has not been able to determine the origin of the name. He adds that the name has been published in several official reports, including the City of Warwick Open Space and Recreation Plan (2004) and at the website of the University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center. The City's open space plan refers to Mary's Creek [sic] as "one of the premier shellfish habitat areas in the State."

The Rhode Island State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) was advised that the Rhode Island Rivers Council does not object to the proposal and that it supports efforts to make official names for unnamed streams. The SNA adds that the name appears to be in local use but "would defer to local preference in this case."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Wilder Creek: stream, 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads 1.8 km (1.1 mi) W of Brownlee Crossroads at 34°14'47"N, 82°32'38"W, flows SSE under State Route 71 to enter Shanklin Creek 14 km (9 mi) W of Abbeville; descriptive name; Abbeville County, South Carolina; 34°12'15"N, 82°31'58"W; USGS map – Latimer 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3785872&e=358785&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3790566&e=357829&s=50&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Latimer 1:24,000

Proponent: Jon David Sutherland; Abbeville, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Wilder Creek to an unnamed 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Shanklin Creek in central Abbeville County. The proponent states, "This creek has never been named and I have lived in the area all of my life." He suggests the name is appropriate because it describes the nature of

the stream which winds along a wild path before joining Shanklin Creek. There are thirteen streams in South Carolina named “Wildcat,” “Wildhorse,” or “Wild Hog,” but none named “Wilder.”

SOUTH DAKOTA

African Hill: summit; elevation 1,819 m (5,970 ft); located in Black Hills National Forest, NE of Mallory Gulch, 21 km (13 mi) SW of Spearfish; Crook County, Wyoming and Lawrence County, South Dakota; Secs 21&28, T51N, R60W, Sixth Principal Mer. and Sec 19, T5N, R1E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°23'13"N, 104°03'44"W; USGS map – Tinton 1:24:000; Not: Negro Hill, Nigger Hill.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4915287&e=574694&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Tinton 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Hill (FID 1262114)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Hill (USGS 1984), Nigger Hill (USGS 1939; Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name African Hill is the first of 33 replacement names submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature in an effort to rename all features in the State that are named either “Negro” or “Squaw.” The summit in question is named currently Negro Hill and has an elevation of 1,819 m (5,970 ft). It lies at the western edge of Lawrence County and extends west into Crook County, Wyoming. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve’s 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names* (a revision of Dr. Edward Ehrensperger’s 1941 volume of the same name undertaken as part of the Work Projects Administration) lists the feature as Nigger Hill and reports that the name first came into use in 1875 after a group of black Americans struck gold there.

Ballard Canyon: valley; 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; heads at 44°21'09"N, 100°32'02"W, trends SE to enter the valley through which Powell Creek flows; named for an individual who once lived in the valley; Stanley County, South Dakota; Secs 9&4, T4N, R30E and Secs 32&31, T5N, R30E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°19'02"N, 100°30'33"W; USGS map – Teton; Not: Negroedge Canyon, Niggeredge Canyon.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4908243&e=379644&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4912165&e=377755&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Teton 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negroedge Canyon (FID 1256702)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Niggeredge Canyon (USGS 1937/50, 1953, 1984)

Case Summary: The name Ballard Canyon is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negroedge Canyon, a 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long valley in Stanley County, 16 km (10 mi) southwest of Pierre. Although the pejorative form of the name was disallowed in 1963, it continued to be published on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map of 1984. The origin of the name has not been determined. The State Legislature reports that the proposed replacement name was selected because an individual named Ballard once resided in the valley; the State has been asked to provide additional biographical details.

Badger Clark Creek: stream, 10 km (6 mi) long; in Custer State Park, heads 2.4 km (1.5 mi) ENE of Stockade Lake at 43°46'42"N, 103°28'55"W, flows E to enter Grace Coolidge Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Clark Park; named for Charles Badger Clark, Jr. (1883-1957), the first Poet Laureate of South Dakota; Custer County, South Dakota; 43°46'42"N, 103°24'09"W; USGS map - Iron Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Creek.
Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4848503&e=628521&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4848375&e=622156&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Iron Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: Custer State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Creek (FID 1261977)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Creek (USGS 1971, 1976)

Case Summary: The name Badger Clark Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Little Squaw Creek. The stream in question is 10 km (6 mi) long and flows from west to east through Custer State Park in Custer County before entering Grace Coolidge Creek. The replacement name is intended to honor Charles Badger Clark, Jr. (1883-1957), the first Poet Laureate of South Dakota and a long-time resident of Custer County. The State Legislature has requested that the intended honoree's full name be used to differentiate it from the numerous features named for Lewis and Clark.

Cedar Breaks Creek: stream; 24 km (15 mi) long; in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads 4.8 km (3 mi) WNW of Creighton at 44°15'57"N, 102°16'08"W, flows N then NW to enter the Cheyenne River to the W of Duhamel Flat; named for the nearby Cedar Breaks Ranch; Pennington County, South Dakota; Tps 6,5&4N, R15E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°25'52"N, 102°17'43"W; USGS map – Dalzell NE 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.
Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4923310&e=715283&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4905022&e=717997&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1258309)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1976, 1984)

Case Summary: The name Cedar Breaks Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, a 24 km (15 mi) long tributary of the Cheyenne River in northwestern Pennington County. The State did not include in the legislation any information on the origin of the proposed replacement name, but a search of the Internet indicates there is a ranch named Cedar Breaks Ranch near the head of the stream. The proposed name also appears in an online State government listing of streams.

Cleopatra Creek: stream; 8 km (5 mi) long; in Black Hills National Forest, heads 1.6 km (1 mi) WNW of Bald Mountain at 44°20'48"N, 103°50'55"W, flows NW to enter Spearfish Creek at Maurice; named for the historic

Cleopatra Mine once located nearby; Lawrence County, South Dakota; Secs 17,16,21,22,17,34,&35, T5N, R2E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°24'05"N, 103°53'42"W; USGS map – Maurice 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek, Squaw Wood Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4917047.00014234&e=587996.000000347&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4911037&e=592004&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1262497)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1915/1950, 1961, 1971, 1976, 1977; USFS 1988; Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name Cleopatra Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, an 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of Spearfish Creek in Lawrence County. According to Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve's 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, the stream was "so named because on its banks were large numbers of dry birch poles of small size, which could easily be broken by hand and were therefore known as "squaw wood." The earlier "Squaw Wood Creek" was later shortened to "Squaw Creek." The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1915. The replacement name Cleopatra Creek was chosen in recognition of the stream's proximity to the Cleopatra Mine, a gold mine that was discovered around 1886 and named for the famous Egyptian queen (Sneve, 1973).

Deer Creek: stream; 8 km (5 mi) long; heads at 44°57'11"N, 102°43'00"W, flows W then S to enter Spring Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) W of Squaw Buttes (proposed Vig Buttes); Meade County, South Dakota; Secs 23,14-11,2&1, T11N, R11E and Sec 36, T12N, R11E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°54'03"N, 102°44'59"W; USGS map – Squaw Buttes 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4974381&e=677612&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4980273&e=680111&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1266307)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1973, 1984)

Case Summary: The name Deer Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, an 8 km (5 mi) long stream in northwestern Meade County.

Double X Creek: stream; 13 km (8 mi) long; heads at 45°25'11"N, 103°26'43"W, flows E then NE to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Slim Buttes Creek); named for a nearby ranch; Harding County, South Dakota; Tps 18&17N, Rgs 7&6E, Black Hills Mer.; 45°30'48"N, 103°18'38"W; USGS map – Sheep Pen Draw SE 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: West Squaw Creek (BGN 1974).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5041346&e=631962&s=50&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5030753&e=621586&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Sheep Pen Draw SE 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: West Squaw Creek (BGN 1974)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: West Squaw Creek (FID 1258922)

Local Usage: None found

Published: West Squaw Creek (USGS 1969, 1971, 1980, 1993)

Case Summary: The name Double X Creek was submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature on behalf of the Harding County Historical Society, as a replacement name for West Squaw Creek, a 13 km (8 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek in Harding County. The latter name is proposed to be renamed Slim Buttes Creek (q.v.). The current name, West Squaw Creek, was the subject of a BGN decision in 1974, in which the BGN was asked to clarify the application of the names of Squaw Creek and its tributaries. The State Legislature states that the replacement name Double X Creek was selected as a reference to a nearby ranch of that name.

East Branch Cleopatra Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in Black Hills National Forest, heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) ENE of War Eagle Hill at 44°21'30"N, 103°50'42"W, flows N then W to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Cleopatra Creek); Lawrence County, South Dakota; Secs 27,26&35, T5N, R2E, Fifth Principal Mer.; 44°22'17"N, 103°51'12"W; USGS map – Lead 1:24:000; Not: East Branch Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4913822&e=591280&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4912334&e=592052&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Lead 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Branch Squaw Creek (FID 1261609)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Branch Squaw Creek (USGS 1961, 1971)

Case Summary: The name East Branch Cleopatra Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for East Branch Squaw Creek, a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek (proposed Cleopatra Creek (q.v.)), in Lawrence County. The new name was chosen in association with Cleopatra Creek, a name that recognizes the historic Cleopatra Mine once located nearby.

East Rattlesnake Creek: stream; 10.4 km (6.5 mi) long; heads at 44°57'19"N, 101°46'24"W, flows S to enter Rattlesnake Creek 13 km (8 mi) NNE of Red Scaffold; Ziebach County, South Dakota; Tps 11&12N, R19E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°52'07"N, 101°46'19"W; USGS map – Red Scaffold 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Teat Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4972111&e=281023&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4981750.00008971&e=281202.99978757&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Teat Creek (FID 1266490)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Teat Creek (USGS 1982, 1986)

Case Summary: The name East Rattlesnake Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Teat Creek, a 10.4 km (6.5 mi) long stream in Ziebach County. The new name was chosen because the stream flows into Rattlesnake Creek.

Franklin Creek: stream; 12 km (7.5 mi) long; heads 10 km (6 mi) S of Madison at 43°54'58"N, 97°06'59"W, flows E to enter North Buffalo Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Long Lake; Lake County, South Dakota; Sec 7, T105N, R51W and Secs 12,1,2,11-7, T105N, R52W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 43°55'00"N, 96°59'52"W; USGS map – Wentworth 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Negro Creek, Nigger Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4864574&e=660748&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4864264&e=651229&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 1256652)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1978, 1985; Lake County highway map, 1977), Nigger Creek (Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name Franklin Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Creek, a 12 km (7.5 mi) long tributary of North Buffalo Creek in Lake County. The Legislature has been asked to provide biographical information on the proposed name; a response is pending. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, in her 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, lists the stream as Nigger Creek, adding that it “bears a name of unknown origin, although it had this name as early as 1882.”

Frank Rood Creek: stream, 24 km (15 mi) long; heads at 44°40'06"N, 102°03'21"W, flows S then E into the Cheyenne Indian Reservation, to enter Luis Creek 0.6 km (0.4 mi) upstream of the Cheyenne River; Ziebach County and Meade County, South Dakota; named for Frank Rood, the first mayor of Philip; Tps 6,7&8N, Rgs 18&17E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°31'12"N, 101°59'43"W; USGS map – Bridger 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Negro Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4935150&e=263120&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4950317&e=733392&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Bridger 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 1256651)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1955, 1984)

Case Summary: The name Frank Rood Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Creek, a 24 km (15 mi) long tributary of Luis Creek. The stream heads in Meade County and flows south and then northeast into the Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the southwestern corner of Ziebach County. The proposed new name would honor Frank Rood, an early settler of nearby Haakon County and the first mayor of the community of Philip. The existing GNIS entry for Negro Creek mistakenly lists the stream as also being in Haakon County, hence the selection of the proposed name, but upon learning that the stream is in fact only in Ziebach County and Meade County, the proponent noted that Philip has long served as the commercial center for the entire area, and thus the name, honoring a prominent citizen of Haakon County, is still appropriate.

Hat Creek Flat: flat, elevation 1,053 m (3,456 ft); 2 sq. mi.; located S of Horse Creek and N and W of Hat Creek; Fall River County, South Dakota; Secs 32,33&34, T10SS, R4E and Secs 3,4&5, T11S, R4E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°08'05"N, 103°38'37"W; USGS map – Rumford 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4776696.00013066&e=610322.000001428&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Rumford 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Flat (FID 1262498)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Flat (USGS 1950, 1974, 1976, 1985)

Case Summary: The name Hat Creek Flat is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Flat. This feature is approximately 2 square miles in area and lies to the west of Hat Creek.

Jack Moore Creek: stream; 24 km (15 mi) long; heads 13 km (8 mi) NW of Flandreau at 44°06'43"N, 96°44'22"W, flows S then SE to enter the Big Sioux River 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Egan; Moody County, South Dakota; Tps 106-108N, Rgs 49W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 43°59'06"N, 96°39'49"W; USGS map – Trent 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4872888.82429465%20&e=687384.633920921&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4886854&e=680865&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1258308)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jack Moore Creek (South Dakota stream listing, 2004; Moody County drainage ordinance, 2003), Squaw Creek (USGS 1963, 1978, 1985; Moody County highway map, 1976; Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name Jack Moore Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, a 24 km (15 mi) long stream that flows through central Moody County before entering the Big Sioux River just to the southwest of Egan. *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973), states "Squaw

Creek was so named because an old Indian couple, who had a camp along its banks, tried to ford it one day when it was in flood and the squaw was drowned.” The State Legislature has been asked to provide information on the origin of the proposed replacement name, but has yet to provide any details. The State’s representative indicated the State was aware of the BGN’s requirements regarding commemorative names during the renaming process and “did not select any names that honor living people.” A search of the Internet shows that the name Jack Moore Creek is being used already in State stream listings and it also is mentioned at a site dedicated to Moody County drainage ordinances.

Last Chance Gulch: valley; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; in Black Hills National Forest, heads at 44°22’32”N, 104°02’38”W, trends NE to enter Bear Gulch; named for a historic gold mine once located in the area; Lawrence County, South Dakota; Sec 19, T5N, R1E, Black Hills Meridian; 44°22’52”N, 104°02’11”W; USGS map – Tinton 1:24:000; Not: Negro Gulch, Nigger Gulch.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4914663&e=576771&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4914043&e=576151&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Tinton 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Gulch (FID 1262113)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Gulch (USGS 1984), Nigger Gulch (USGS 1939)

Case Summary: The name Last Chance Gulch is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Gulch, a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long valley in western Lawrence County. When asked about the origin of the proposed name, the proponent indicated it was obtained from that of a historic mine once located nearby. Further research has confirmed there was a goldmine located four miles southwest of Lead (Sneve, 1973) named Last Chance Mine, although this is approximately 21 km (13 mi) from the valley in question.

Little Red Shirt Creek: stream; 14 km (9 mi) long; heads in Badlands National Park, at 43°31’19”N, 102°53’20”W, flows NNW through the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to enter the Cheyenne River 3.2 km (2 mi) W of Red Shirt Table; Shannon County, South Dakota; Secs 18,19,30,29,32&33, T42N, R47W, and Secs 4,9,10,15&14, T41N, R47W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°36’49”N, 102°57’20”W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Creek, Little Squaw-Humper Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4831018.81517585%20&e=664957.234968902&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4820947&e=670600&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Red Shirt SW 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw-Humper Creek (FID 1261978)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Creek (Shannon County highway map, 1980), Little Squaw-Humper Creek (USGS 1951, 1976, 1978; Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve 1973)

Case Summary: The name Little Red Shirt Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Little Squaw-Humper Creek, a 14 km (9 mi) long stream that heads just inside the Badlands National Park before flowing north-northwest across the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Shannon County. The volume *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973) notes that the stream and its associated features “bear a name which is a translation of the Sioux name of this creek. “Squaw-humper” is the derisive term used by the Indians to denote a white man who cohabited with squaws. There were two or three such men along [Squaw-Humper Creek]; hence the name.”

However, a letter submitted to the USGS Geographic Names Office in 1974 provided evidence that appears to contradict this story. The writer, a realtor from Rapid City, reported that while working in the area, he was told by a young Indian woman that the Sioux word for “moccasin” was “Hompa,” and therefore the names in the area should in fact be Moccasin Creek, Moccasin Table, and so forth. As further evidence of his claim and to avoid the negative connotations of the word “Humper,” the writer noted that the South Dakota Department of Highways had shortened the names on its official county highway maps to simply Little Squaw Creek and Squaw Creek. Proposals to rename the features to “Moccasin” were never initiated.

The proposed replacement name Little Red Shirt Creek was chosen because the mouth of the stream is located just to the west of a summit named Red Shirt Table. The latter feature was “named for an Indian by the name of Red Shirt, who was a member of a community of 15 families which banded together under the reorganization act and built a town for themselves on the Cheyenne River bottoms” (*ibid.*). The associated stream, Squaw-Humper Creek, is proposed to be renamed to Two Bulls Creek (q.v.).

Little Red Shirt Table: summit; elevation 941 m (3,087 ft); 6.4 km (4 mi) long; located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, between Pass Creek and Little Squaw-Humper Creek (proposed Little Red Shirt Creek); Shannon County, South Dakota; Secs 28,29,30,20,19,32&33, T42N, R47W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°35’03”N, 102°55’53”W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw-Humper Table.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4827766.58669625%20&e=667012.003350894&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Red Shirt SW 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw-Humper Table (FID 1261979)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw-Humper Table (USGS 1951, 1976, 1978)

Case Summary: The name Little Red Shirt Table is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Little Squaw-Humper Table, a 941 m (3,087 ft) high, 6.4 km (4 mi) long summit in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the northwestern corner of Shannon County. The new name was chosen because the feature is located just to the south of Red Shirt Table.

Marvis Hogen Draw: valley; 8 km (5 mi) long; heads on Raiders Hills at 43°57’13”N, 101°26’04”W, trends NNE then E to join the valley through which Indian Creek flows; named for South Dakota State Legislator Marvis T. Hogen (1923-1997); Jackson County, South Dakota; Secs 9,8&7, T1S, R23E and Secs 12&13, T1S, R22E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°58’10”N, 101°22’52”W; USGS map – Belvidere NW 1:24,000; Not: Big Negro Draw.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4871233.94465885%20&e=309007.405750439&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4869548&e=304669&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Belvidere NW 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Big Negro Draw (FID 1253921)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Big Negro Draw (USGS 1954, 1980)

Case Summary: The name Marvis Hogen Draw is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Big Negro Draw, an 8 km (5 mi) long valley in Jackson County. The new name is intended to honor Marvis T. Hogen (1923-1997), who served in the South Dakota State Legislature from 1973 to 1982 and also as State Director of the Farmers Home Administration and Secretary of the State Department of Agriculture. In 1997, Mr. Hogen was elected to the South Dakota Hall of Fame.

Meathook Creek: stream, 16 km (10 mi) long; heads 5.9 km (3.7 mi) SW of Meathook Spring at 45°23'55"N, 103°16'18"W, flows NNW past Bams Butte to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Slim Buttes Creek); named in association with nearby Meathook Spring; Harding County, South Dakota; Tps 18&17N, R7E, Black Hills Mer.; 45°30'48"N, 103°18'38"W; USGS map – Sheep Pen Draw SE 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: East Squaw Creek (BGN 1974).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5041346&e=631962&s=50&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5028697.00014978&e=635277.000007825&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Sheep Pen Draw SE 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: East Squaw Creek (BGN 1974)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Squaw Creek (FID 1254863)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Squaw Creek (USGS 1954, 1971, 1978, 1980)

Case Summary: The name Meathook Creek was submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature, on behalf of the Harding County Historical Society, as a replacement name for East Squaw Creek. The stream is a 16 km (10 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek, which is proposed to be renamed Slim Buttes Creek (q.v.). The existing name was the subject of a BGN decision in 1974, in which the BGN was asked to clarify the application of the names of Squaw Creek and its tributaries. The proposed replacement name for East Squaw Creek reflects the stream's proximity to Meathook Spring.

Medicine Mountain Creek: stream; 6.4 km (4 mi) long; in the Black Hills National Forest, heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of Copper Mountain at 43°55'57"N, 103°44'11"W, flows E and SE to the E of Medicine Mountain to enter Spring Creek; Pennington County, South Dakota; Secs 7&6, T2S, R4E, Sec 1, T2S, R3E, and Secs 36,25,26, T1S, R3E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°53'32"N, 103°41'27"W; USGS map – Medicine Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Negro Creek (BGN 1964), Nigger Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4860749&e=605144&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4865164&e=601395&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: Negro Creek (BGN 1964)
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 1262112)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1956, 1976, 1977; Pennington County highway map, 1957, 1974),
Nigger Creek (USFS 1962; AMS 1958; Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name Medicine Mountain Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Creek, a 6.4 km (4 mi) long stream in western Pennington County. The current name was a BGN decision in 1964, having been changed to comply with the Federal policy that all names containing the pejorative form of “Negro” be changed. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, in her 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, records the name as Nigger Creek and suggests it was “named for Jackson, a negro prospector who worked a claim along this creek and is buried on its banks beside his cabin.” The replacement name Medicine Mountain Creek was chosen because the stream flows to the north and east of Medicine Mountain.

Oscar Micheaux Creek: stream, 11 km (7 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) W of the community of Naper, Nebraska, at 42°59'45"N, 99°12'38"W, flows N then E to join Ponca Creek; Gregory County, South Dakota and Boyd County, Nebraska; named for Oscar Micheaux (1884-1951), prominent African-American film producer of the early 20th century; Secs 36,25-29,32&31, T95N, R70W, Fifth Principal Mer. and Secs 23&26, T35N, R16W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°00'20"N, 99°03'54"W; USGS map – Saint Charles 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4761444&e=494694&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4760366&e=482837&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory
 Map: USGS Saint Charles 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 833746)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1964, 1976, 1986)

Case Summary: The name Oscar Micheaux Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek. This stream is approximately 11 km (7 mi) long, and heads in Boyd County, Nebraska, before flowing generally north and east into Gregory County, South Dakota, where it enters Ponca Creek. The name Oscar Micheaux Creek is intended to honor an individual who is regarded as “the most prolific black -- if not most prolific independent -- filmmaker in American cinema” (Producers’ Guild of America website). Between 1919 and 1948, Oscar Micheaux wrote, produced, and directed 44 feature-length films. His biography states, “In his early twenties, he was self-confident to the point that he invested his savings in farmland in an all-white community in faraway South Dakota. Within nine years, he had expanded his holdings to 500 acres whilst writing, publishing and distributing his first semi-autobiographical novel, *The Conquest* (1913). He popularized it by selling it door to door to the farmers of South Dakota” (*ibid.*). When a local film company declined to produce one of his earliest films on the scale that he desired, Micheaux responded by founding the Micheaux Book and Film Company. He went on to have a successful although controversial film career, producing many films that attempted to destroy the stereotypical image of blacks that were being portrayed in many productions of the time. The Oscar Micheaux Festival is held every year in Gregory. In Hollywood, the

Oscar Micheaux Award is presented annually by the Producers Guild of America, and he has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Oscar Micheaux Reservoir: reservoir, 5 acres; located along Squaw Creek (proposed Oscar Micheaux Creek), 11 km (7 mi) SSE of Herrick; Gregory County, South Dakota; named for Oscar Micheaux (1884-1951), acclaimed black film producer; Sec 28, T95N, R70W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 43°01'06"N, 99°07'12"W; USGS map – Herrick 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Reservoir.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4762827.546984%20&e=489648.140402294&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Herrick 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Reservoir (FID 1259218)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Reservoir (Army Corps of Engineers reservoir listing, 1981)

Case Summary: The name Oscar Micheaux Reservoir is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek Reservoir. The reservoir does not appear on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps nor on the Gregory County highway map, but is listed in GNIS, having been compiled from a listing of reservoirs and dams that was provided to the Geographic Names Office in 1981 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The proposed new name would honor the acclaimed black film producer of the early twentieth century.

Peaked Butte: summit; elevation 720 m (2,362 ft); located on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, 14 km (9 mi) NNE of Red Scaffold; Ziebach County, South Dakota; Secs 24&25, T11N, R19E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°53'32"N, 101°45'10"W; USGS map – Rattlesnake Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Teat Butte.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4974694.061264%20&e=282620.862659567&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Rattlesnake Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Teat Butte (FID 1266489)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Teat Butte (USGS 1982, 1986)

Case Summary: The name Peaked Butte is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Teat Butte, a 720 m (2,362 ft) high summit on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation in Ziebach County. According to Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve's 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, the name [Tit Butte] "is a translation of the Sioux name for this butte, literally "Bust-wife's hill." The proposed new name is descriptive.

Pitan Creek: stream; 17 km (11 mi) long; heads 8 km (5 mi) ESE of Draper at 43°51'53"N, 100°29'42"W, flows ESE to enter the White River; Jones County, South Dakota; Tps 4-2S, Rgs31&30E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°44'07"N, 100°25'06"W; USGS map – Badnation NW 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4843447.58583068%20&e=385792.997736104&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.864722222222&lon=-100.495&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

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

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1258307)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1951, 1972, 1985)

Case Summary: The name Pitan Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, a 17 km (11 mi) long tributary of the White River in southern Jones County. The Legislature has been asked to provide information on the origin of the proposed name, but no response has yet been received.

Prairie Woman Spring: spring; located in Custer National Forest; Harding County, South Dakota; Sec 36, T19N, R7E, Black Hills Mer.; 45°33'39"N, 103°12'59"W; USGS map – Battleship Rock 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Tree Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.5608333&LON=-103.2158333>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Battleship Rock 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: Custer National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Tree Spring (FID 1258312)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Tree Spring (USGS 1969, 1980, 1993; USFS 1967; Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name Prairie Woman Spring was submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature on behalf of the Harding County Historical Society as a replacement name for Squaw Tree Spring. The spring is located in east-central Harding County, just inside the boundaries of the Custer National Forest. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, in her 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, states the spring was “so named because the body of a squaw was found “buried” in a tree just above it.” There are no other geographic features in South Dakota known to be named “Prairie Woman.”

Robert Bailey Ridge: ridge, elevation 1,192 m (3,911 ft); 1.6 km (1 mi) long; located N of the E end of Wind Cave Canyon, 10 km (6 mi) NW of the community of Buffalo Gap; named for Robert Bailey, an early black homesteader in southwestern South Dakota; Custer County, South Dakota; Secs 5,4&9, T6S, R6E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°33'12"N, 103°25'23"W; USGS map - Wind Cave 1:24,000; Not: Negro Wool Ridge.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4823470.26909462%20&e=627359.838705471&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Wind Cave 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Wool Ridge (FID 1262115)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Wool Ridge (USGS 1957, 1976)

Case Summary: The name Robert Bailey Ridge is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Wool Ridge. The ridge is 1.6 km (1 mi) long and lies just outside the boundaries of the Wind Cave National Park in Custer County. Robert Bailey and his family were early black homesteaders in southwestern South Dakota.

Roland Kercherval Canyon: valley, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; in Wind Cave National Park, heads at 43°33'51"N, 103°26'41"W, trends S to enter Wind Cave Canyon; named for Roland Kercherval, an early black rancher in southwestern South Dakota; Custer County, South Dakota; Sec 6, T6S, R5E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°31'10"N, 103°26'46"W; USGS map - Wind Cave 1:24,000; Not: Negro Canyon.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4823404.73801948%20&e=625520.561872698&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4824655&e=625612&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Wind Cave 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area Wind Cave National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Canyon (FID 1262111)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Canyon (USGS 1957, 1976; NPS 2005)

Case Summary: The name Roland Kercherval Canyon is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Canyon. The valley is 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long and is located within Wind Cave National Park in Custer County. Roland Kercherval and his family were early black ranchers in southwestern South Dakota.

Sarah Larabee Creek: stream, 17 km (11 mi) long; heads 8 km (5 mi) SSW of Ottumwa at 44°11'10"N, 101°25'29"W, flows SSE to enter the Bad River at Kunkle Flat, 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Nowlin; Haakon County, South Dakota; named for Sarah Larabee, the wife of James "Scotty" Philip, a prominent local rancher in the late 19th century; Secs 11,10,3&4, T1N, R23E and Secs 33,32,29,20,19,18.7&6, T2N, R23E and Secs 36&25, T3N, R22E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°03'21"N, 101°19'28"W; USGS map – Nowlin 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4880730&e=313776&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4895423&e=306171&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Nowlin 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1266911)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1951, 1984; Haakon County map, 1973, 1980)

Case Summary: The name Sarah Larabee Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek. The stream is a 17 km (11 mi) long tributary of the Bad River in Haakon County. The proposed new name would honor Sarah Larabee, the wife of James ("Scotty") Philip, an early cattle rancher who migrated from Scotland and established what would become the largest cattle herd in the region. Scotty Philip and a partner established a post office, which would serve as the beginning of the new community of Philip, named in his honor. Although very little is known about the life of Sarah Larabee, an online biography of her husband states, "At this time, the area was part of an Indian reservation and white men could not run cattle on the reservation unless they had a Native American wife. Because his wife Sarah was part Native American he

was able to ranch here without having to worry about people encroaching upon him until 1898 when the land was opened up to the settlers.”

Six Mile Hill: summit; elevation 589 m (1,932 ft); located between Nine Mile Lake, Stink Slough, and Six Mile Lake; Marshall County, South Dakota; Sec 6, T126N, R55W and Sec 31, T127N, R55W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°45'26"N, 97°28'08"W; USGS map – Hillhead 1:24:000; Not: Squaw Hill.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=5068199&e=619070&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Hillhead 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Hill (FID 1258311)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Hill (USGS 1958, 1977, 1979; South Dakota Writers' Guide, 1938;

Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name Six Mile Hill is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Hill, a 589 m (1,932 ft) high summit in central Marshall County. According to Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve's 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, the summit was named “from an incident of Indian warfare, before the coming of the white men.” In 1834, a large number of Sioux women, many with babies and children, were gathering berries on the slope of this hill when they were massacred by a group of Chippewa Indians. The replacement name Six Mile Hill was chosen because the feature lies just to the northwest of Six Mile Lake (this lake name was also on the list of proposed changes, but upon learning that the lake is already listed in GNIS as Six Mile Lake and not Squaw Lake, it was noted that no further BGN action was needed).

Slim Buttes Creek: stream, 17 km (11 mi) long; heads at the confluence of East Squaw Creek (proposed Meathook Creek) and West Squaw Creek (proposed Double X Creek) at 45°30'48"N, 103°18'38"W, flows N then NW to enter Sand Creek 14 km (9 mi) E of Buffalo; Harding County, South Dakota; named in association with nearby Slim Buttes; Tps 19&18N, Rgs6&7E, Black Hills Mer.; 45°34'24"N, 103°20'21"W; USGS map – Sheep Pen Draw SE 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek (BGN 1974).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5048447&e=629324&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5041351&e=631966&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Sheep Pen Draw SE 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1974)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1258305)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1954, 1971, 1978, 1980; South Dakota Writers' Guide, 1938;

Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name Slim Buttes Creek is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, a 17 km (11 mi) long tributary of Sand Creek in Harding County. The existing name was the subject of a BGN decision in 1974, in which the BGN was asked by the U.S. Geological Survey to limit the application of the name to just the portion of the feature formed by the confluence of East Squaw Creek and West Squaw Creek. Earlier maps had extended the name upstream along the entire length of what is today West Squaw Creek. The case file also noted

that the Harding County highway map mistakenly applied the name Squaw Creek to another stream slightly to the east.

Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, in her 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, includes a listing for Squaw Creek, but says the origin of the name is unknown. The proposed new name, Slim Buttes Creek, was selected because one of the two tributaries heads on the western slope of Slim Buttes, a prominent ridge in the area. The tributaries are also proposed for renaming. There is another ridge and another associated stream in Shannon County, approximately 280 km (175 mi) south of Harding County, that are named already Slim Butte and Slim Butte Creek.

Tom Berry Creek: stream; 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; heads at 43°57'44"N, 101°24'53"W, flows ENE to enter Indian Creek; named for Thomas Matthew "Tom" Berry (1879-1951), South Dakota Governor from 1933 to 1937; Jackson County, South Dakota; Secs 9,8,17&18, T1S, R23E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°58'09"N, 101°22'51"W; USGS map – Belvidere NW 1:24,000; Not: Little Negro Creek.
Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4871197&e=309010&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4869548&e=304669&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Belvidere NW 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Negro Creek (FID 1256173)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Negro Creek (USGS 1954, 1980)

Case Summary: The name Tom Berry Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Little Negro Creek, a 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of Indian Creek in northern Jackson County. The new name would honor Thomas "Tom" M. Berry (1879-1951), who represented Jackson County in the State House of Representatives from 1925 to 1930 and as South Dakota Governor from 1933 to 1937.

Two Bulls Creek: stream; 24 km (15 mi) long; in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; heads at 43°26'20"N, 102°57'00"W, flows N to enter the Cheyenne River; Shannon County, South Dakota; Tps42-40N, R48W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°36'43"N, 102°58'51"W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Big Squaw-Humper Creek, Squaw Creek, Squaw-Humper Creek.
Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4830748&e=662936&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4811591&e=665888&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Red Shirt SW 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw-Humper Creek (FID 1262499)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Big Squaw-Humper Creek (Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973), Squaw Creek (Shannon County highway map, 1980), Squaw-Humper Creek (USGS 1951, 1976, 1978)

Case Summary: The name Two Bulls Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw-Humper Creek, a 24 km (15 mi) long stream that flows through the Pine Ridge Indian

Reservation in northwestern Shannon County. The State Legislature has been asked to provide information regarding the origin of the proposed name. Research conducted on the Internet suggests Two Bulls is a common family name among the Oglala Sioux in the Pine Ridge area.

Two Bulls Dam: dam; located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, along Squaw-Humper Creek (proposed Two Bulls Creek); Shannon County, South Dakota; Sec 32, T41N, R47W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°29'09"N, 102°56'35"W; USGS map – Willow Creek NW 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Humper Dam.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4816804&e=666339&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Willow Creek NW 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Humper Dam (FID 1260889)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Humper Dam (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1981)

Case Summary: The name Two Bulls Dam is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Humper Dam, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation in Shannon County. The feature is shown but not named on U.S. Geological Survey maps; the entry in GNIS was obtained from a listing of dams and reservoirs provided to the USGS Geographic Names Office in 1981.

Two Bulls Table: summit; elevation 938 m (3,077 ft); located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; Shannon County, Custer County, and Fall River County, South Dakota; Tps41&40N, R48W, Sixth Principal Mer. and T6S, R9E, Black Hills Mer.; 43°32'21"N, 102°59'34"W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Squaw-Humper Table.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4822646.50742171%20&e=662153.716920749&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Red Shirt SW 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw-Humper Table (FID 1262500)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw-Humper Table (USGS 1951, 1976, 1978)

Case Summary: The name Two Bulls Table is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw-Humper Table, a 938 m (3,077 ft) high summit centered on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Shannon County and extending west into Custer County and Fall River County.

Vig Buttes: summit; elevation 833 m (2,732 ft); located 3.2 km (2 mi) SW of Coal Mine Draw; named for the Vig family, longtime area residents; Meade County, South Dakota; Secs 23,24,14&13, T11N, R11E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°54'26"N, 102°44'12"W; USGS map – Squaw Buttes 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte, Squaw Buttes.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4975137&e=678671&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Squaw Buttes 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Buttes (FID 1266306)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Butte (Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973), Squaw Buttes (USGS 1983, 1984)

Case Summary: The name Vig Buttes is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Buttes, an 833 m (2,732 ft) summit in northwestern Meade County. According to *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973), the name Squaw Butte [sic] originated prior to European settlement of the area, and was given to the feature after a young Indian woman was taken ill there and was left behind by her group as they traveled west. The group assumed she had died, but upon returning to the site the following spring, they were surprised to find her still alive, reportedly having been sustained with the help of coyotes and eagles. The woman continued to live in a cave on the summit for the remainder of her life.

The State Legislature reports that the replacement name Vig Buttes was chosen in recognition of a family that has resided in this part of Meade County for many years. Although the State has not yet identified a specific individual(s) who would satisfy the criteria of the Commemorative Naming Policy, a search of the Internet shows that the Vig family was ranching in the area as early as 1915. A survey benchmark at the peak of the summit is also labeled "VIG."

UTAH

Chinese Arch: arch; elevation 1,463 m (4,800 ft); 6 m (20 ft) by 3 m (12 ft); in Golden Spike National Historic Site, on the E slope of the Promontory Mountains, 42 km (26 mi) WNW of Brigham City; named for the Chinese laborers who were employed in the building of the transcontinental railroad in the 1860's; Box Elder County, Utah; Sec 2, T10N, R6W, Salt Lake Mer.; 41°37'42"N, 112°29'36"W; USGS map – Lampo Junction 1:24,000; Not: Chinamans Arch, Chinaman's Arch.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.62833&lon=-112.4925>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Lampo Junction 1:24,000

Proponent: Phuong Nguon-Le; Taylorsville, UT

Administrative area: Golden Spike National Historic Site

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Chinamans Arch (FID 1679092)

Local Usage: Chinamans Arch (local camping and outdoors websites), Chinaman's Arch (National Park Service, 2002; various photography websites)

Published: Chinamans Arch (NPS 2001; Utah Arches website, 2005; goingoutside.com), Chinaman's Arch (Benchmark Maps, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Chinamans Arch to Chinese Arch, was submitted by a member of the Utah Organization of Chinese Americans who believes the current name is offensive. The feature in question is a 6 m (20 ft) by 3 m (12 ft) limestone arch located within Golden Spike National Historic Site, a National Park Service (NPS) property. It is not known precisely when the existing name was first used, but the NPS website suggests that it likely dates from the 1880's. The national historic site, established in 1965, commemorates "the completion of the world's first transcontinental railroad, where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met on May 10, 1869." Much of the railroad's construction was performed by Chinese laborers, and a plaque placed at the arch describes it as "a natural memorial to the Chinese who worked for the Central Pacific Railroad. Its name was likely taken from the Chinese work camps in the area. [I]t testifies to the strength and durability that the Chinese demonstrated during their assault on the Sierras and throughout the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad." After the railroad was completed, many of the Chinese workers continued to live in the area.

The proponent states, “Today, the term “Chinaman” is derogatory. We think these workers deserve their monument to have a respectful name.” She notes in her application that the proposed change to Chinese Arch has the support of the Chinese Society of Utah, Chinese Association for Science and Technology, and the Salt Lake City Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League. She also included a petition signed by 67 individuals in favor of the renaming effort, and three e-mails in support of the change have also been received.

WASHINGTON

Crater Glacier: glacier, 1,067 m (3,500 ft) wide; in Gifford Pinchot National Forest/Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, within the crater of Mount Saint Helens; Skamania County, Washington; Secs 9,10&4, T8N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 49°11'50"N, 122°11'25"W; USGS 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: to make official a name in recent administrative use

Map: USGS Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard B. Waitt; Vancouver, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: “crater glacier” (USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory)

Published: “crater glacier” (USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory)

Case Summary: The name Crater Glacier has been submitted by a geologist at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Cascades Volcano Observatory (CVO), in response to two other proposals submitted recently to name the same feature either Tulutson Glacier (BGN Review List 389) or Krafft's Glacier (BGN Review List 388). All three names are proposed for the new glacier that has been forming in recent years within the crater on Mount Saint Helens. The glacier began to grow following the volcano's 1980 eruption, and according to various websites, it 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 approximately 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 Washington State Board on Geographic Names received and considered fifteen proposed names for the feature, including this proposal for Crater Glacier and another, submitted directly to the BGN, for Krafft's Glacier. After a review of these names, the State Board selected the one submitted by the Cowlitz Indian Tribe. “Tulutson” is reportedly the Cowlitz word for “ice.” The Skamania County Board of Commissioners has already recommended approval of the name Tulutson Glacier.

Representatives of the CVO report that the glacier has been referred to as “crater glacier” since the beginning of its formation, and that the name is a logical extension of 1980 Crater, a name approved by the BGN in 1983. They do not support the name Tulutson Glacier, suggesting that the volcano “lies inland in a region where the native language was not Cowlitz but Sahaptin.” Regarding the proposal for Krafft's Glacier, the CVO acknowledges that Maurice and Katja Krafft are highly regarded in the field of volcanology, but do not believe that name is appropriate for this feature. The Kraffts were “known for their interests in eruptive processes and products, and their hazards, not in snow and glaciers.” In addition, they had no direct association with Mount Saint Helens. The CVO also suggests that as the volcano continues to be active in the future, the name Crater Glacier will provide a “simple, descriptive, natural, self-explaining geographic name that cannot be confused with other possible sources of floodwater.” A search of the

Internet yielded numerous references to the feature as “crater glacier,” although primarily in the lower case. A few sites indicate it is “known informally as Crater Glacier.”

The proposal for Crater Glacier has the support of the Scientist-in-Charge at the Cascades Volcano Observatory, as well as the Chief Scientist of the USGS Volcano Hazards Team. A local mapping company and a local author have also written to endorse the name, as has the Director of the International Glaciospeleological Survey. In an e-mail to the proponent prior to the State Board’s endorsement of Tulutson Glacier, the Assistant Visitors Center Director of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, which has hosted thousands of visitors to the volcano’s observatory since 1997, noted, “Until a formal name is designated, I have instructed my staff to refer to the glacier as “the crater glacier.””

According to one USGS report, “Deformation associated with intrusion of magma and extrusion of the new lava dome [has] cleaved the crater glacier into two arms.” The proponent of the name Crater Glacier has been asked whether the USGS intends to submit separate proposals to name each of these two arms.

Cutthroat Creek: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SSW of Maltby at 47°47’44”N, 122°07’07”W, flows NW then SW to enter Bear Creek 4 km (2.5 mi) N of Woodinville; named for the cutthroat salmon found in the stream; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 26, T27N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 47°47’52”N, 122°08’43”W; USGS map – Bothell 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5293945.00018932&e=564001.00000006&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5293752&e=565987&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

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

Proponent: Constance Rogers; Woodinville, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cutthroat Creek (local residents; various State and County agencies; Snohomish County Adopt-a-Stream Program; Little Bear Creek Protective Association)

Published: Cutthroat Creek (Washington State Dept of Transportation, 2005; Washington Dept of Ecology, 2000; Snohomish County Public Works Dept website; Snohomish County Surface Water Management Agency; Snohomish County 2003 Salmon Watch; Metro King County Dept Natural Resources, 2005; Center for Lake Washington Studies, 2002; Northwest News article, 1999)

Case Summary: The name Cutthroat Creek is proposed to be made official for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Bear Creek in southern Snohomish County, just to the southwest of the community of Maltby. The proponent, whose property lies adjacent to the stream, reports that the name has been in informal local use “for decades,” and a search of the Internet confirms widespread present-day usage of the name. It appears at various websites of the Washington Department of Ecology, the Snohomish County Public Works Department, and the Metro King County Department of Natural Resources. A 1999 newspaper article describes area residents’ concerns over potential pollution damage of Cutthroat Creek. The Washington Department of Transportation website details an ongoing construction project along State Route 9, over Cutthroat Creek.

The proponent notes that according to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, this stream contains large numbers of juvenile cutthroat salmon, and suggests the official naming of the stream will further enhance salmon habitat restoration efforts. The Washington State Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of this proposal. There is one other feature in Snohomish County named “Cutthroat”: Cutthroat Lakes is located approximately 43 km (27 mi) east-northeast of the stream in question. There is one other stream in the State known to be named Cutthroat Creek; it is located in Okanogan County, 141 km (88 mi) to the northeast.

King Creek: stream, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; heads 1.7 km (1.2 mi) SW of Lake Cassidy at 48°02'17"N, 122°07'08"W, flows SW then W then S to enter Ebey Slough 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Ebey Island, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Everett; named for Lynes King (1915-1977), lifetime area resident, teacher, and active member of the community; Snohomish County, Washington; Secs 10,11&2, T29N, R5E and Secs 35&36, T30N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 48°00'53"N, 122°08'26"W; USGS map – Marysville 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Sunnyside Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5318293.05822434%20&e=564091.33255462&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5320914&e=565680&s=50&size=l&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Thomas King; Marysville, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sunnyside Creek (Thomas Guide)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Marysville, who wishes to name an unnamed tributary of Ebey Slough in Snohomish County. The proponent reports that the name King Creek would honor his father, Lynes King (1915-1977), a lifetime area resident and active member of his community. The King family settled along the stream in the late 1800's, and farmed there for many years. Following service in World War II, Lynes King became a schoolteacher. He established the school's first PTA, served on the local school board, and was active in the local Grange. He also was a 4-H leader, precinct committeeman, and served in numerous civic organizations.

Although the stream is unnamed on all county, State, and Federal maps, a Thomas Guide map mistakenly labeled it Sunnyside Creek. The Washington Board reports that the latter name was approved by its members for use on another nearby stream, although there is no evidence of that naming effort in the BGN's files. Letters of support for the proposal to name the stream King Creek were submitted by the Marysville Historical Society, the Director of the Marysville Parks and Recreation Department, the local Kiwanis Club, and several neighbors of the King family. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal.

Promise Lake: lake, 5 acres; in Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of Upper Jordan Lake, 5.8 km (3.5 mi) NW of Snowking Mountain; named for a promise made between a couple; Skagit County, Washington; Sec 12, T34N, R11E, Willamette Mer.; 48°27'08"N, 121°19'30"W; USGS map – Snowking Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5367933.00019695%20&e=623844.000006358&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Snowking Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Johnathan Thurgood; Bellevue, WA

Administrative area: Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Promise Lake is proposed for a five-acre lake in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness, just east of Jordan Lakes. It was submitted by a resident of Bellevue, who reports that the name would recognize the promise made between him and his then fiancée, who were recently married. He adds that the name also signifies the potential that the small alpine lake holds, as it is quite barren now but could grow into a beautiful lake. There are no other lakes in Washington known to be named “Promise.”

Royal Valley Creek: stream, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads in the Central Valley at 47°40'28"N, 122°37'58"W, flows S to enter Crouch Creek 0.3 km (0.2 mi) upstream of the head of Burke Bay; named for a local farm and property development company; Kitsap County, Washington; Secs 11&14, T25N, R1E, Willamette Mer.; 47°39'13"N, 122°37'57"W; USGS map – Poulsbo 1:24,000; Not: North Fork Steele Creek, Steele Creek.
Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5277861&e=527591&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5280172&e=527555&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Poulsbo 1:24,000

Proponent: Nadean Ross; Poulsbo, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Steele Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Poulsbo, to make official the name Royal Valley Creek for a previously unnamed tributary of Crouch Creek in Kitsap County. The name is taken from that of a farm that was once located in the area, and a nearby street is named Royal Valley Road. After determining that the name has the support of a Kitsap County Commissioner, the Kitsap County Historical Society, and a local community group, and that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has no objection, the State Board recommended approval of the proposal.

However, following this action, another local resident contacted the State Board to express concern over the name. She noted that the name Royal Valley Creek should not have been permitted because it has commercial overtones (the proponent represents a local land development corporation named Royal Valley LLC), and further, the stream has already been known for many years as Steele Creek. She provided evidence that the Steele family resided in the area approximately 100 years ago, and claimed that signs labeling the stream “Steele Creek” were removed following the State’s approval of Royal Valley Creek. She has asked the State Board to consider a proposal for that name and has provided additional evidence of published usage, including a map of the “Steele Creek Watershed” prepared by the Kitsap County Department of Community Development. A road that crosses the more southerly of the stream’s two tributaries is named Steele Creek Drive NE, and Steele Creek Mobile Home Park is also located nearby. After the State Board noted that the name Steele Creek seems to have been applied collectively to what are two distinct tributaries, the opponent agreed to amend her counter-proposal to North Fork Steele Creek (the stream approved already by the State as Royal Valley Creek) and South Fork Steele Creek. The State Board reviewed this new information but deferred a final decision until the proponent submits two separate application forms.

When asked to comment on the controversy, the proponent of Royal Valley Creek responded that her proposal was appropriate because a farm of that name was located nearby “for years;” “there is no land development being done with the Royal Valley name;” and “Steele Creek is another creek and is located south of Royal Valley Creek.” She added, “The name [Royal Valley Creek] came from a historic dispute between two neighbors,” and

concluded by saying, “The Royal Valley name seems to have started as an argument and is still an argument.” When asked to elaborate on this statement, the State Board explained that the name first came into local use around World War I, after two neighbors, one English and one German, accused each other of being “a Queen” and “the Kaiser.” The references to these titles of royalty persisted and reportedly led to the neighborhood being known as “Royal Valley.”

Wojt Lake: lake; 1 acre; located in the City of Bellingham, in the neighborhood of Silver Beach, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of the NW end of Lake Whatcom; named for Edward Wojt (1912-1976) and Betty Wojt (1915-1998), longtime area residents; Whatcom County, Washington; Sec 21, T38N, R3E, Willamette Mer.; 48°46’19”N, 122°25’26”W; USGS map – Bellingham North 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5402276&e=542324&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bellingham North 1:24,000

Proponent: Verrill Stalberg; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Bellingham, who suggests that a small unnamed lake located within the city should be named Wojt Lake. The proponent reports that Edward Wojt (1912-1976) and his wife Betty (1915-1998) were longtime residents of the area. Natives of Wisconsin, Mr. and Mrs. Wojt relocated to Washington in the 1940’s where Mr. Wojt was employed in the Bellingham shipyard and later as a boilermaker.

WYOMING

African Hill: summit; elevation 1,819 m (5,970 ft); located in Black Hills National Forest, NE of Mallory Gulch, 21 km (13 mi) SW of Spearfish; Crook County, Wyoming and Lawrence County, South Dakota; Secs 21&28, T51N, R60W, Sixth Principal Mer. and Sec 19, T5N, R1E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°23’13”N, 104°03’44”W; USGS map – Tinton 1:24:000; Not: Negro Hill, Nigger Hill.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4915287&e=574694&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Tinton 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Hill (FID 1262114)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Hill (USGS 1984), Nigger Hill (USGS 1939; Ehrensperger, 1941; Sneve, 1973)

Case Summary: The name African Hill is the first of 33 replacement names submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature in an effort to rename all features in the State that are named either “Negro” or “Squaw.” The summit in question is named currently Negro Hill and has an elevation of 1,819 m (5,970 ft). It lies at the western edge of Lawrence County and extends west into Crook County, Wyoming. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve’s 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names* (a revision of Dr. Edward Ehrensperger’s 1941 volume of the same name undertaken as part of the Work Projects Administration) lists the feature as Nigger Hill and reports that the name first came into use in 1875 after a group of black Americans struck gold there.