

Quarterly Review List 391
(59 Names)
Released February 6, 2006
For initial consideration at the
February 9, 2006 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.

ALABAMA

Five Mile Creek: stream, 69 km (43 mi) long; heads at the community of Chalkville at 33°39'14"N, 86°39'05"W, flows SW to Tarrant City, then W along the N side of Birmingham, then NW to enter Locust Fork 3.2 km (2 mi) W of Interstate 78; reportedly named for the distance from a pioneer-era stream crossing to a pre-Civil War era log cabin school; Jefferson County, Alabama; Tps16&17S, Rgs5-1W, Huntsville Mer.; 33°39'39"N, 87°00'38"W; USGS map - Dora 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Fivemile Creek, 5 Mile Creek, 5-Mile Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3724531.84105095%20&e=499021.632352831&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3723796&e=532336&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to recognize local usage

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

Proponent: Hilary Aten; Birmingham, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Fivemile Creek (FID 151770)

Local Usage: Five Mile Creek (local communities; local preservation groups)

Published: Five Mile Creek (NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, 2003; EPA 1985; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1971; Senator Shelby press release, 2004; General Land Office map, 1882; Geological Survey of Alabama, 1891; Five Mile Creek Greenway Partnership, 2006; Five Mile Creek Action Committee, 2004; Alabama Rivers Alliance, 2002; Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation, 2002; Black Warrior Riverkeeper; 2002; Environmental Working Group, 2006; Birmingham Historical Society 1981; Tanner's map of Alabama and Georgia, 1825; Colton's map of Alabama 1855), Fivemile Creek (USGS 1906, 1938/44, 1955, 1959, 1964, 1983, 1984, 2005; NOAA 2005; EPA 2003; Alabama Environmental Management Commission, 2003; Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 2005; Alabama Department of Transportation, 2006; Birmingham Regional Redevelopment Task Force, 2004; Jefferson County highway map, 1967, 1995; Rivers of Alabama website; Alabama Rivers Alliance, 2003; Alabama Whitewater website), 5 Mile Creek (National Weather Service, 2005; Mitchell's map 1849, 1857; Rand McNally map, 1892), 5-Mile Creek (National Water Quality Monitoring Council, 2005; Congressman Bacchus press release, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Fivemile Creek to Five Mile Creek. The stream is 69 km (43 mi) long and is located in Jefferson County, north of Birmingham. The one-word form of the name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1906; however, the proponent reports it should be spelled "Five Mile" as that is the form in widespread present-day and historical use. The proponent represents the Five Mile Creek Greenway Partnership, a community-based preservation group dedicated to restoring and improving the quality of the stream. She provided a list of numerous historical sources that used the name Five Mile Creek throughout the 19th century, ranging from Henry Tanner's 1823 map of Alabama and Georgia to the Engineers of the U.S. Army map and John Miller's map of Jefferson County of 1896 and 1897, respectively. The 1882 General Land Office map and an 1891 map by the Geological Survey of Alabama also recognized the two-word form.

Other evidence of more recent usage of the name Five Mile Creek includes the website of the National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (2003); a 2004 press release from the office of Senator Shelby; the Environmental Protection Agency's "Adopt a Watershed" program (2004); the Five Mile Creek Action Committee's reports (2004); the Alabama Rivers Alliance (2002); a report by the Birmingham Historical Society from 1981; and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers information study from 1971.

The USGS continues to use the one-word form, as do the Alabama Environmental Management Commission (2003); the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (2005); the Alabama Department of Transportation (2006); and the Birmingham Regional Redevelopment Task Force (2004). Several organizations appear to use the names interchangeably and some even abbreviate it “5 Mile Creek.” An account of the history of the stream, published in *The Birmingham News* in 2005, reported that the name Five Mile Creek was given to the 28-mile waterway [sic] (it is in fact 69 km (43 mi) long) because that was the distance from a pioneer-era creek crossing in Center Point to the old Ruhama Academy boarding school. According to a long-time resident of the area who was interviewed for the article, “Families back then prized schooling and would go to considerable lengths to get their children an education. When they got to the creek to water their horses, they knew the journey was almost over.”

ALASKA

Aurora Lake: lake, 70 acres; located partially within the City of Houston, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) N of the Little Susitna River; named in association with that of an adjacent subdivision; Matanuska-Susitna Borough; Secs 15&16, T18N, R3W, Seward Mer.; 61°38'51"N, 149°48'28"W; USGS map - Anchorage C-8 NE 1:25,000; Not: Zero Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6838122.00091902&e=351271.999780457&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change the name of a feature to recognize that of an adjacent feature

Map: USGS Anchorage C-8 NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Bob Baer; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Zero Lake (FID 1416933)

Local Usage: Zero Lake (Alaska Department of Natural Resources/Division of Mining, Land and Water)

Published: Zero Lake (USGS 1979; Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 1986, 1988; Matanuska-Susitna Borough map, 2005)

Case Summary: The proposal to rename Zero Lake to Aurora Lake was submitted by the Alaska State Geographic Names Board on behalf of a property developer in Anchorage. Although the origin of the name Zero Lake is not known, it has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1979 and is listed in several reports published by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. The proponent suggests that the lake should be renamed because it is located adjacent to a new subdivision named “Aurora.”

The Mayor of the City of Houston does not support the name change, citing long term usage of the current name by local residents and emergency responders; he suggests that to change the name would cause confusion. The President of Knikatu, Incorporated, a Native village corporation, responded that if local residents “find it suiting,” he would endorse the name, adding, “It certainly sounds more pleasing than Zero Lake.” The State Board did not receive any response from the following organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; Alexander Creek, Incorporated; Eklutna, Incorporated; the Matanuska-Susitna Resource, Conservation, and Development Council; and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. Citing the lack of local governmental support and a reluctance to change existing names, the State Board recommends disapproval of the proposal.

Harlequin Point: cape; located midway between Point Lena and Lena Cove, on the E side of Favorite Channel, 22 km (14 mi) NW of Juneau; named for the harlequin ducks that frequent the area; Juneau Borough, Alaska; Sec 24, T40S, R64E, Copper River Mer.; 58°23'45"N, 134°46'07"W; USGS map – Juneau B-3 NE 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=8&n=6472816.00046168&e=513525&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Juneau B-3 NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Larry Dietrick; Juneau, AK
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: “The Point” (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Harlequin Point to an unnamed point of land located midway between Point Lena and Lena Cove, within Juneau Borough, 22 km (14 mi) northwest of Juneau. The proponent describes the feature as “a rocky point of land extending from the shoreline approximately 400 feet...partially vegetated with mature spruce and firs.” He notes that it is “a prominent local feature for orientation/navigation.” The reef that surrounds the cape supports a rich marine life and provides a food source for the harlequin ducks that are year-round inhabitants of the surrounding waters. The cape lies just outside the boundaries of Tongass National Forest.

Reflections Lake: lake, 25 acres; in Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge, at the mouth of the Knik River, on the W side of Glenn Highway; a descriptive name; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 10, T16N, R1E, Seward Mer.; 61°29’11”N, 149°15’12”W; USGS map – Anchorage B-7 NE 1:25,000 (central point); Not: Reflection Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6819031&e=379994&s=63.360&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Anchorage B-7 NE 1:25,000 (central point)
 Proponent: David Hopper and Kristine Abshire; Wasilla, AK
 Administrative area: Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Reflection Lake (Alaskans for Palmer Hayflats)
 Published: Reflection Lake (Alaska Wildlife Alliance, 2005)

Case Summary: The new name Reflections Lake is proposed for a newly-created shallow body of water that is located on an island at the mouth of the Knik River, just to the west of the Glenn Highway and within the boundaries of the Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge. The proponents represent a citizens’ organization named Alaskans for Palmer Hayflats, Incorporated, and they report that the lake was created as a result of gravel being extracted for local building projects. It has become a popular site for migrating birds, and the organization plans to conduct educational programs and enhancement projects there. The name Reflections Lake was chosen because “on sunny days the lake provides stunning reflections of Matanuska Peak, Pioneer Peak, Goat Rock, and Twin Peak.” The proposal was submitted initially as Reflection Lake, but after the Alaska Geographic Names Board denied the name citing the existence of another lake in Anchorage, just a short distance to the south, with that name, the proposal was amended to the plural form (the other lake is not listed in GNIS). In May 2005, Alaskans for Palmer Hayflats sponsored a walk at the refuge and used the proposed name (in the singular form) in their advertising of the event. A press release announcing this event is found on the Alaska Wildlife Alliance’s website.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution in favor of the name, and the President of Knikatu, Incorporated, an Alaskan Native Village Corporation, also submitted a letter of support. The State Board did not receive any response from the following organizations, which it presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; Alexander Creek, Incorporated; Eklutna, Incorporated; the Native Village of Eklutna; the City of Wasilla; the City of Palmer; the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; the Matanuska-Susitna Resource, Conservation, and Development Council; and the two local

chambers of commerce. After the proponents resubmitted the proposal as Reflections Lake, the State Board voted to endorse the name.

Serenity Lake: lake, 37 acres; located 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of the W end of Big Lake, 22 km (14 mi) SW of Houston; a descriptive name; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 21, T16N, R4W, Seward Mer.; 61°27'54"N, 150°00'39"W; USGS map - Tyonek B-1 NE 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=6818243.00106978&e=659262.00034126&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tyonek B-1 NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Peggy LaGrone; Anchorage, AK

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 Serenity Lake was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, the State's Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Anchorage. The lake is approximately 37 acres in size and lies 22 km (14 mi) SW of the community of Houston. The proponent reports that the name is appropriate because "the lake provides a serene atmosphere to surrounding land owners. There are no motorized vehicles and no plans to allow any. Nesting loons in summer and an occasional dog sled in winter enhance the serenity."

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution endorsing the name, and the City of Houston and the Alaska State Board also support it. The State Board did not receive any response from the following organizations, which it presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; Knitlatnu, Incorporated; Eklutna, Incorporated; the Big Lake Community Council; the City of Wasilla; the local State Parks office; and the Matanuska-Susitna Resource Conservation and Development Council. There are no other geographic features in Alaska known to be named "Serenity."

Teack Lake: lake, 12 acres; located 1.3 km (0.8 mi) N of Reflection Lake, 10 km (6 mi) SW of Soldotna; the name is from the acronym for "Together Everyone Achieves Collective Knowledge"; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 28, T4N, R11W, Seward Mer.; 60°24'19"N, 151°12'00"W; USGS map – Kenai B-4 NE 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=6697906.00056021&e=599125.000009897&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Kenai B-4 NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Ted & Elaina Spraker; Soldotna, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Teack Lake (local residents)

Published: Teack Lake (Kenai Peninsula Borough subdivision plat)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Teack Lake for a 12-acre lake located in Kenai Peninsula Borough, approximately 10 km (6 mi) southwest of the community of Soldotna. The proponents, who live in the vicinity of the lake, report that local residents have come to refer to it by the proposed name, which is an acronym for "Together Everyone Achieves Collective Knowledge." A 2005 Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Department plat refers to the area as the Teack Lake subdivision.

The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State's Geographic Names Authority, received letters of support for the proposal from the Mayor of Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Kenai Historical Society, and the Kenaitze Indian Tribe IRA. The Chair of the Tribe added that the lake's traditional Dena'ina name "has been

lost through time.” The State Board also asked the Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; the Salamatof Native Association, Inc.; the Kenai Native Association, Ltd.; the City of Soldotna; the Kenai Peninsula Historical Association; and the Soldotna Historical Society and Museum to comment, but no response was received from any of these organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the proposal.

The Tegoseak Site: locale; located within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (administered by the Bureau of Land Management), at the mouth of Kikak Creek, where it enters the Colville River; the name recognizes the significant paleontological discoveries made at the site and is named in honor of Reuben Tegoseak (1897-1996) and Edith Tegoseak (1903-1984), lifetime residents of the area; North Slope Borough, Alaska; T3N, R3E, Umiat Public Survey; 69°39'36"N, 151°30'02"W; USGS map – Umiat C-3 1:63,360; Not Kikak-Tegoseak Quarry.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=7728674&e=558172&s=63.360&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Umiat C-3 1:63,360

Proponent: Ron Mancil; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (BLM)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: “The Kikak-Tegoseak Site” (paleontologists)

Published: “Kikak-Tegoseak dinosaur bone quarry” (SitNews article, 2005), “The Kikak-Tegoseak Site” (*Scientific American*, 2002)

Case Summary: The name The Tegoseak Site is proposed to be made official for a location in the North Slope Borough, along the Colville River and near the mouth of Kikak Creek. The feature also lies within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent of this new commemorative name reports that in 1997 he discovered a significant collection of prehistoric dinosaur bones and fossils at this location. He now wishes to name the site in honor of his grandparents, Reuben Tegoseak (1897-1996) and Edith Tegoseak (1903-1984), who were “reindeer hunters, lived a subsistence lifestyle, and were very integrated with Inupiat culture.” Reuben Tegoseak was active in the local ministry, while Edith Tegoseak taught elementary school and was instrumental in the development of the first written dictionary of the Inupiat language.

There is evidence that the proposed name has come into limited use. A report on the aforementioned fossil discoveries was published in the December 2002 edition of *Scientific American* and referred to the feature as “The Kikak-Tegoseak Site,” while a Ketchikan newspaper article from 2005 includes a photograph of “the Kikak-Tegoseak dinosaur bone quarry.” At least one report suggests that the paleontological find has lead scientists to reexamine long-standing theories about Arctic dinosaurs.

In researching this proposal, the Alaska State Names Authority contacted various local groups for input; of these, two expressed opposition to the name. The City of Nuiqsut noted that other local residents already refer to the site as “Kitik,” while the Kuukpiik Corporation suggested its members call it “Qutitaaq.” Neither of these names were submitted as counter-proposals. The North Slope Borough Inupiat History, Language and Culture Commission supports the proposal for The Tegoseak Site, as does the local office of the BLM. Citing the lack of unanimous support among local residents and officials, and evidence that the feature may already have a name, the State Board recommended disapproval of the proposal.

CALIFORNIA

Rangers Peak: summit, elevation 3,099 m (10,169 ft); in Mount San Jacinto State Park/San Jacinto State Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) N of Marion Mountain, 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of San Jacinto Peak; named in recognition of the State park rangers who work to preserve the environment of the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 29, T4S, R3E, San Bernardino Mer.; 33°48'03"N, 116°41'22"W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3740122.00008272&e=528748.999999999&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Nicolas Brown; Valencia, CA

Administrative area: Mount San Jacinto State Park/San Jacinto State Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Rangers Peak is proposed for a 3,099 m (10,169 ft) high summit in Riverside County, within the boundaries of Mount San Jacinto State Park/San Jacinto State Wilderness. The proponent, a resident of Valencia, suggests that the new name is an appropriate way to honor “the workers who have and continue to watch over the San Jacinto high country and preserve it as wilderness.”

Consciousness, Stream of: stream, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; located in the City of Glendale, heads at 34°09'51"N, 118°13'04"W, flows S to enter the stream that flows through Sycamore Canyon, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Glendale Freeway; the name recognizes and encourages the conscious connection between humans and nature; Los Angeles County, California; 34°09'36"N, 118°13'03"W; USGS map – Pasadena 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=34&latm=9&lats=36&lond=118&lonm=13&lons=3&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3781034&e=387749&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Pasadena 1:24,000

Proponent: Lee Scott; Glendale, CA

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 Stream of Consciousness is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long stream in the City of Glendale. The proponent suggests the name “is meant to remind us of our own underappreciated consciousness and its connectedness to nature. Water is a metaphor for both life and consciousness.” He adds that the stream flows year-round, which is very rare for that area. It also supports a variety of wildlife including deer, coyote, mountains, bobcats, raccoon, and skunk. Applying an official name to Federal maps “will mandate stricter protections. If it is not placed on the map, it is very likely to be destroyed and lost forever.” There are no other features in the nation with the proposed name.

COLORADO

Galaxy Peak: summit, elevation 4,206 m (13,799 ft); in Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, at the E end of Kit Carson Mountain, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Columbia Point; named for the United

States space program and in recognition of the summit's proximity to Columbia Point and Challenger Point; Saguache County, Colorado; T24S, R73W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 37°58'42"N, 105°35'19"W; USGS map - Crestone Peak 1:24,000; Not: Obstruction Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4203580&e=448294&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Crestone Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: John Schuessler; Littleton, CO & Woody Smith; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Obstruction Mountain (local hikers), Obstruction Peak (local hikers)

Published: Obstruction Mountain (hiking website), Obstruction Peak (hiking website)

Case Summary: The new name Galaxy Peak is proposed for the unnamed 4,206 m (13,799 ft) high summit at the east end of Kit Carson Mountain, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) east of Columbia Point (BGN 2003) and 1.6 km (1 mi) east of Challenger Point (BGN 1987). The summit also lies within the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, part of Rio Grande National Forest, in Saguache County.

The proposal was submitted by two Colorado residents who suggest the name Galaxy Peak is appropriate for the feature because of its proximity to the aforementioned summits, and as such its naming would continue the tribute to the U.S. space program. The proponents report that hikers sometimes refer to the summit as Obstruction Mountain, a name they suggest has negative connotations. At least two hiking websites, one dating back to 1999, refer to the summit as "Obstruction Mountain," so even though the feature is in a wilderness the proponents believe a more fitting name should be made official before "an unpleasant name" becomes more widely established.

Hagerman Peak: summit, elevation 4,151 m (13,619 ft); in White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, in the Elk Mountains, 1.6 km (0.9 mi) WSW of Snowmass Lake, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Snowmass Mountain; named for Colorado businessman and mountain climber Percy Hagerman (1869-1950); Gunnison County and Pitkin County, Colorado; T11S, R87W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°06'40"N, 107°03'22"W; USGS map – Snowmass Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Snowmass Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4331122.00003289&e=322221.999975415&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: name and application change to recognize historical usage

Map: USGS Snowmass Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Errol Salter; Wheat Ridge, CO

Administrative area: White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Snowmass Peak (FID 175553)

Local Usage: Snowmass Peak (hikers and mountain climbers)

Published: Hagerman Peak (*Elk Range Atlas*, 1988; Colorado Mountain Club, 1912, 1922, 1928; *Mountaineering Journal*, 1934), Snowmass Peak (USGS 1960, 1982; USFS 1979; 14ers.com, abovetreeline.com, 2001; various hiking and mountain climbing websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Hagerman Peak and in doing so, change the name of the summit that is named currently Snowmass Peak. Current Federal maps apply the former name to a 4,219 m (13,841 ft) high summit located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) southeast of Snowmass Mountain; however, the proponent reports the name should be applied instead to the 4,151 m (13,619 ft) high summit that lies 0.5 km (0.3 mi) further to the east-southeast and which is labeled Snowmass Peak.

The proponent, a landscape photographer in the Denver area, reports that the summit in question was named for Percy Hagerman (1869-1950), “a Colorado businessman, sportsman, and mountain climber,” who climbed it in 1907. In *Notes on Mountaineering in the Elk Mountains of Colorado 1908-1910*, published by Hagerman for the Colorado Mountain Club in 1912 and republished in 1956, it is noted, “the rugged peak directly west of Snowmass Lake has been named for [Hagerman].” The article further states, “[Hagerman and Clark] set out to climb the mountain labeled Snowmass on the Hayden Atlas, but found themselves on the top of the “gracefully curved and extremely sharp southeast ridge” of Snowmass. The next year they climbed the right summit, but the mountain with the sharp ridge was still Hagerman’s favorite. Clark managed to have this peak named after Hagerman, although the naming was unofficial because the rules of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names do not allow natural features to be named for living persons.”

Since 1982, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps have applied the names Hagerman Peak and Snowmass Peak to the 13,841 ft and 13,619 ft summits respectively, yet on earlier maps the name Hagerman Peak was applied to yet another feature. An advance copy of the USGS Snowmass Mountain map, surveyed in 1929-1930, applied the name to a 3,780 m (13,056 ft) peak on the same ridgeline, but 2.4 km (1.5 mi) further to the southeast. It is not clear if this map was published, yet this misapplication was perpetuated on the 1964 Gunnison County highway map.

Several articles and photographs published between 1922 and 1934 mentioned Hagerman Peak and described its location “overlooking Snowmass Lake,” although only one specifically described its elevation as being “13,600 feet.” In 1956, the Colorado Mountain Club asked the USGS to correct the misapplication, and in 1961, after confirming with the Forest Service that the earlier maps were indeed incorrect, the BGN made official the change to its current location. One other map, published in 1988 by Robert Ormes and Robert Houdek for *The Elk Range Atlas*, showed the name Hagerman Peak at the proposed location. Numerous websites dedicated to mountain climbing expeditions in the Elk Mountains refer to Hagerman Peak and Snowmass Peak; all appear to support the application of the names as shown on current USGS and USFS maps.

Maltese Peak: summit, elevation 4,119 m (13,513 ft); in San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest, in the Sangre de Cristo Range, 3.2 km (2 mi) S of Mount Marcy; the name honors the nation’s firefighters; the Maltese Cross serves as the symbol for firefighters; Custer County and Saguache County, Colorado; T45N, R12E, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 38°07’45”N, 105°40’12”W; USGS map – Electric Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.1291666666667&lon=-105.67&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Electric Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim Flannery; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Maltese Peak is proposed for a 4,119 m (13,513 ft) high summit located in the Sangre de Cristo Range, on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and between Custer County and Saguache County. The proponent, a resident of Littleton and a member of the local mountain climbing community, reports that the proposed name would honor the nation’s firefighters, including those who have died in the line of duty. The Maltese Cross serves as the standard badge of honor for fire departments throughout the country. This proponent has also proposed the new name Triage Point for another summit 0.6 km (1 mi) further to the southeast.

Triage Point: summit, elevation 4,122 m (13,524 ft); in San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest, in the Sangre de Cristo Range, 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Spread Eagle Peak; the name honors the nation's EMS paramedics and technicians; Custer County and Saguache County, Colorado; T45N, R12E, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 38°07'03"N, 105°39'28"W; USGS map – Rito Alto Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=7&lats=3&lond=105&lonm=39&lons=28&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rito Alto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim Flannery; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Triage Point is proposed for a 4,122 m (13,524 ft) high summit located in the Sangre de Cristo Range, on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and between Custer County and Saguache County. The proponent, a resident of Littleton and a member of the local mountain climbing community, suggests the new name would honor the nation's EMS paramedics and technicians, "whose medical actions and decision making abilities preserve life under a wide array of circumstances."

CONNECTICUT

Mason Bay: bay; in the Town of Stonington, E of Mason Island, W of Andrews Island, N of Enders Island; named in association with Mason Island, which was named for Major John Mason, the recipient of a grant to the island in 1651; New London County, Connecticut; 41°20'00"N, 71°57'37"W; USGS map – Mystic 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4579980&e=252279&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative and associative name

Map: USGS Mystic 1:24,000

Proponent: Louis Allyn; Mystic, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mason Bay (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mason Bay for the body of water that lies immediately to the east of Mason Island in the Town of Stonington. The proponent, a resident of nearby Mystic, reports that the name has been in local use for over 100 years and that an official designation is needed "to identify [the] location for mooring permits and boating traffic." The body of water is located directly south of Mystic Harbor. Mason Island was named for Major John Mason, who received a grant to the island in 1651. The proponent reports that the proposed name is already published on a map included in the volume "Major John Mason's Great Island." In addition to the island, there are also a small lake, two capes, and a summit, as well as various administrative features, named "Mason" in New London County. The Mystic Harbor Management Commission, the Mason's Island Yacht Club, and the Masons Island Company have all expressed support for this proposal.

FLORIDA

Chain Lake: lake, 80 acres; located 4 km (2.5 mi) WNW of the community of Greenhead, 21 km (13 mi) SW of Chipley; named in association with the name of a nearby road; 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=3376594.00004207&e=624313.000000797&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

Map: USGS Vernon 1:24,000

Proponent: Gail Palmer Harris; Tallahassee, 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 is to change officially the name of Negro Lake, an 80-acre lake in Washington County, to Chain Lake. It was submitted by a resident of Tallahassee in response to another proposal that the BGN has received previously, to change the lake's name to Dove Lake (BGN Review List 390). The latter proposal was submitted by another area resident who believes the current name is "racist and therefore ought to be changed." The name Dove Lake would recognize the existence of mourning doves in the area. In addition, many of the other roads and lakes in the vicinity are named for birds and animals.

When asked to comment on the proposal for Dove Lake, the Washington County Board of Commissioners responded, "[we] do not feel that enough public input was available to indicate the need for changing the name of the Lake. The Commissioners feel that if they are approached by local residents and asked to change the name, then they may take action on this request." As a result of the additional publicity, this counter-proposal for Chain Lake was received; the proponent of this name suggests it is more fitting as the lake lies at the end of Chain Lake Road. The origin of the road's name has yet to be determined. The Washington County Commissioners, when asked to revisit the issue, voted to endorse the change to Chain Lake "because the lake is at the end of Chain Lake Road."

GEORGIA

Black Bear Creek: stream, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; in Chattahoochee National Forest, heads at the W end of Sillycook Mountain at 34°44'02"N, 83°34'08"W; flows SW to enter Oakey Creek 0.3 m (0.2 mi) upstream of its junction with Raper Creek; the name recognizes the existence of black bears in the area; Habersham County, Georgia; 34°43'43"N, 83°34'37"W; USGS map - Clarkesville NE 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3845975.99955717&e=264041.999891227&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3846540&e=264809&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Clarkesville NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Forrester; Clarkesville, GA

Administrative area: Chattahoochee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Black Bear Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Oakey Creek in northern Habersham County, within Chattahoochee National Forest. The proponent reports that he owns property along the stream and that black bears are frequently seen in the vicinity. There are no other geographic features in Habersham County named “Black Bear,” and just one, a gap on the boundary with Rabun County, named “Bear Gap.” The U.S. Forest Service is in support of this proposal. The BGN has received another proposal, to name another stream in Rabun County Black Bear Creek (BGN Review List 388).

Wallden Pond: reservoir, 16 acres; located along Bailey Branch, just upstream from its junction with Greenbrier Creek, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Appling; named in recognition of Henry Thoreau’s Walden Pond; Columbia County, Georgia; 33°34’51”N, 82°17’58”W; USGS map – Appling 1:24,000; Not: Casaga Lake. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3716447&e=379401&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Appling 1:24,000

Proponent: James Wall; Appling, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Casaga Lake (FID 339452)

Local Usage: Wallden Pond (property owner)

Published: Casaga Lake (Army Corps of Engineers reservoir listing, 1981; Columbia County GIS), Wallden Pond (Columbia County News Times, 2003)

Case Summary: The name of Casaga Lake, a 16-acre reservoir in Columbia County, is proposed to be changed to Wallden Pond. The proponent reports that he owns the property on which the body of water is located, and that in 1984 he asked the State of Georgia to rename it, adding that the new name is intended to be “an obvious takeoff on Henry David Thoreau’s *Walden Pond*.” The proponent’s surname is Wall. He included with his application a copy of a letter he received in 1984 from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in which the reservoir’s dam is referred to as Wallden Pond Dam. The name Wallden Pond was also mentioned in an article published in 2003 in the Columbia County News Times.

The name Casaga Lake is listed in GNIS having been compiled from an inventory of dams and reservoirs provided to the Geographic Names Office in 1981 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is not named on any U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps or on the official county map. The proponent reports that the name “Casaga” was derived from that of **C&S Augusta GA**, a bank that once operated in the area and whose owners rented a cabin on the reservoir from a former owner. The proponent has not asked that the dam be renamed.

MARYLAND

Whites Cove: bay, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; located along the N shore of the Wye River, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Drum Point, 10 km (6 mi) S of Queenstown; named for paleontologist Maynard P. White (1896-1961) and his wife Ruth L. White (1896-1979), who owned property adjacent to the bay; Queen Anne’s County, Maryland; 38°53’33”N, 76°11’03”W; USGS map – Queenstown 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4305506&e=397291&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Queenstown 1:24,000

Proponent: Kathleen White; Queenstown, MD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: White's Cove (family members)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Whites Cove for a small bay located along the Wye River in southern Queen Anne's County. The proponent reports that her father-in-law Maynard Pressley White (1896-1961) and his wife Ruth L. White (1896-1979) owned property adjacent to the bay for many years. A native of Ohio who grew up in New York City, Dr. White was employed for over thirty years as a petroleum geologist and paleontologist, and was regarded as an authority on the micropaleontology of fusulinid fossils. Several of his early theories have since been proven and accepted into the scientific literature, and many of his articles were published in paleontology journals. He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

MASSACHUSETTS

Demadale Ridge: ridge, elevation 386 m (1,267 ft), in the Town of Templeton, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) ENE of Partridgeville Pond, 4 km (2.5 mi) SW of Gardner; the word "dema" is of Russian origin meaning "calm", and "dale" refers to an "open valley"; Worcester County, Massachusetts; 42°32'59"N, 72°01'55"W; USGS map – Athol 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4715093.99980655&e=743677.000333779&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Athol 1:25,000

Proponent: Jon Wasciewicz; Templeton, MA

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 Demadale Ridge is proposed for an unnamed, 386 m (1,267 ft) high ridge located in the Town of Templeton in Worcester County. The proponent, a resident of the area, suggests "the fourth highest point in the Town deserves to be named." He notes that the word "dema" originates from the Russian word for "calm" (his ancestors were of Russian and Polish descent), while "dale" refers to an "open valley." He currently owns property at the southern end of the ridge and is attempting to acquire the remaining land that surrounds it. There are no other geographic features in the nation known to be named "Demadale."

MICHIGAN

Truman Lake: lake, 15 acres; located in Saline Township, (4.5 mi) E of Clinton, 22 km (14 mi) SW of Ann Arbor; named for Truman Jordan (1908-1996), who owned the lake and the surrounding property from 1948 to 1982; Washtenaw County, Michigan; Sec 33, T4S, R5E, Michigan Mer.; 42°05'15"N, 83°52'54"W; USGS map – Tecumseh North 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.0875&lon=-83.88166666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Tecumseh North 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim and Barbara Perry; Clinton, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Truman Lake for a 15-acre lake in Saline Township in south-central Washtenaw County. In 1982, the proponents acquired the property that includes the lake, but for many years prior to that they visited Truman Jordan and his wife Lois who had owned the property since 1948. During the more than 30 years that he lived and farmed there, Truman Jordan maintained the lake in its natural and pristine state and allowed fishermen and hunters access to it.

MINNESOTA

Martin Lake: lake, 60 acres; in Moe Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Elizabeth Lake, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Brandon; named for Martin Botner (1917-1990), lifetime area resident, farmer, and member of the Moe Township Board; Douglas County, Minnesota; Sec 17, T128N, R39W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°54'06"N, 95°35'54"W; USGS map – Brandon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=45&latm=54&lats=6&lond=95&lonm=35&lons=54&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brandon 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Botner; Garfield, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Martin Lake is proposed for an unnamed 60-acre lake in Moe Township in Douglas County. The name was submitted by a resident of Garfield, who wishes to honor his uncle Martin Botner (1917-1990), a lifelong resident of the area. Mr. Botner inherited the property on which the lake is located from his father, and with the exception of a period away from the area during World War II, he worked all his life as a dairy farmer on the property. He also served on the Moe Township Board and was sexton at the local church. During his years of farming, Mr. Botner concentrated on the conservation of his property, refusing to use any chemicals or pesticides.

MONTANA

Jurds Creek: stream, 14 km (9 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, 1.6 km (1 mi) N of Foolhen Mountain at 45°45'31"N, 113°11'48"W, flows W then NW to enter an unnamed tributary of the Big Hole River; named for Jurd Williams who settled and farmed in the Big Hole Valley in the 1880's; Beaverhead County, Montana; Tps1N&1S, R14W, Principal Meridian; 45°48'31"N, 113°19'49"W; USGS map – Pine Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5075409&e=318943&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5069587&e=329159&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

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

Proponent: Tim Fay; Wise River, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791376)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1962, 1990, 1994; USFS 1981; Beaverhead County 1958)

Case Summary: This is one of two proposals submitted by the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of a resident of Wise River, who wishes to change officially the name of two features in the Big Hole Valley that are currently named “Squaw.” This proposal would rename Squaw Creek to Jurds Creek. The stream in question is 14 km (9 mi) long and flows generally north and northwestward to enter an unnamed tributary of the Big Hole River. It heads within the West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, which is administered by the Beaverhead National Forest.

The name Squaw Creek has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1962, but the specific origin of the name is not known. The replacement name would honor Jurd Williams, who with his brother settled in the Big Hole Valley in the 1880’s. The proponent reports that the stream in question was known at one time as Jurds Creek, although no maps or documents have yet been located to substantiate that claim.

Jurds Lake: lake, 4 acres; in Beaverhead National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) WNW of Foolhen Mountain; named for Jurd Williams who settled and farmed in the Big Hole Valley in the 1880’s; Beaverhead County, Montana; Secs 9&16, T1S, R13W, Principal Meridian; 45°45’27”N, 113°13’20”W; USGS map – Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5069498.00015224&e=327174.999954686&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

Map: USGS Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim Fay; Wise River, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Lake (FID 791383)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Lake (USGS 1962, 1990; USFS 1962)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Lake to Jurds Lake. It was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of a resident of Wise River, who believes the existing name is derogatory and should be changed. The new name would honor Jurd Williams, who with his brother settled in the Big Hole Valley in the 1880’s. The lake lies just to the north of and along a short unnamed tributary to Squaw Creek, which is proposed to be renamed to Jurds Creek (q.v.). It also lies within the West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, which is administered by the Beaverhead National Forest.

The BGN has already been asked by the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee to rename this same lake to Indian Woman Lake (BGN Review List 383), but the proponent and the U.S. Forest Service suggest the term “Indian Woman” is overused and that it would be more appropriate to name the lake for a local family. In addition to the HB 412 Committee, two State Senators, the Beaverhead County Commissioners, and the Montana State Geographic Names Board have already expressed support for the proposal for Indian Woman Lake, but all have been asked to revisit the issue in view of this new proposal.

Middle Fork Gold Creek: stream, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; heads in the Bitterroot National Forest at 46°10’06”N, 114°14’48”W, flows E enter Ward Creek (proposed to be renamed South Fork Gold Creek); Ravalli County, Montana; Secs 27,22,21,28,29&20,T5N, R19W, Principal Meridian; 46°10’03”N, 114°12’08”W; USGS map – Hamilton South 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5116451&e=715993&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5116421&e=712534&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature in association with names of other nearby features

Map: USGS Hamilton South 1:24,000
 Proponent: Cheryl Rothlisberger; Hamilton, MT
 Administrative area: Bitterroot National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This is one of three proposals submitted by a resident of Hamilton to change the names and application of two streams in the valley of the Bitterroot River south of Hamilton, and to apply a new name to one of their tributaries. Currently, the names Gold Creek and Ward Creek are applied to two streams that flow generally from west to east out of the Bitterroot National Forest and towards the Bitterroot River.

The name Gold Creek is applied to the more northerly stream, extending to the Bitterroot River, while the name Ward Creek refers to one of its tributaries. However, the proponent reports that the latter stream, along with the downstream section of Gold Creek, is in fact Gold Creek and has long been known as such. As evidence, she noted that early (1904 and 1949) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, as well as an 1888 water rights document, show the name as proposed. She submitted her proposal for this change and it was placed on BGN Review List 389. However, in reviewing the proposal, it was noted that by relocating the name Gold Creek, the former Gold Creek would become unnamed. When asked whether this stream might have a different name, the proponent responded that since both streams were part of the same system, it would be more appropriate to name them North Fork Gold Creek and South Fork Gold Creek, with the previously unnamed tributary in between to be named Middle Fork Gold Creek. The original proposal for Gold Creek is considered withdrawn and new case briefs have been prepared for the three tributary names.

North Fork Gold Creek: stream, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long; heads in the Bitterroot National Forest at 46°10'22"N, 114°13'42"W, flows E then NE to enter the Bitterroot River 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Hamilton; Ravalli County, Montana; Secs 24-21, T5N, R19W, Principal Meridian; 46°10'57"N, 114°10'27"W; USGS map – Hamilton South 1:24,000; Not: Gold Creek – in part.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5118209&e=718091&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5116985&e=713951&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to modify a name to recognize the historical usage of names for other nearby features

Map: USGS Hamilton South 1:24,000
 Proponent: Cheryl Rothlisberger; Hamilton, MT
 Administrative area: Bitterroot National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Gold Creek – in part (FID 784042)
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: Gold Creek – in part (USGS 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Gold Creek to North Fork Gold Creek. The stream in question is 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long, and heads within the Bitterroot National Forest before flowing east and northeast into the Bitterroot River. The change was submitted in connection with two others, to rename Ward Creek, a tributary of Gold Creek, to South Fork Gold Creek, and to name the unnamed tributary between the two Middle Fork Gold Creek. The proponent claims the name Ward Creek is not known to local residents and that her water rights are being affected by the continued misuse of that name. Rather than simply moving the name Gold Creek, she suggests that naming all three tributaries is logical.

Pilik Ridge: ridge, elevation 1,783 m (5,850 ft); 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long; located in Kaniksu National Forest, in the Cabinet Mountains, to the S, W, and NW of Bull River; named for John Pilik (b. 1883), who homesteaded on property at the E end of the ridge in 1921; Sanders County, Montana; T27N, R33W, Principal Meridian; 48°05'07"N, 115°50'33"W; USGS map – Smeads Bench 1:24,000 (highest point of feature); Not: Pellick Ridge, Pillick Ridge.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5326420&e=586202&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS Smeads Bench 1:24,000 (highest point of feature)

Proponent: Ella D. Ewing; Spokane, WA

Administrative area: Kaniksu National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Pillick Ridge (BGN 1969)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pillick Ridge (FID 788864)

Local Usage: Pillick Ridge (local hikers)

Published: Pellick Ridge (USFS 1936, 1958, 1964; AMS 1966), Pillick Ridge (travel, hiking, and trail guides), Pillick Ridge (USGS 1966, 1978, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Pillick Ridge (BGN 1969) to Pilik Ridge, was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on behalf of a resident of Spokane, Washington. The feature in question is a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long ridge located in the northwestern corner of Sanders County and within Kaniksu National Forest. The proponent states that she is the daughter of John Pilik (b. 1883), who acquired property at the eastern end of the ridge in 1919, obtaining an official homestead there two years later. She included with her application excerpts from the 1920 and 1930 Federal Censuses that listed the Pilik family as residents of Sanders County, as well as John Pilik's homestead application. The 1919 patent application had recorded the family's name as Pelik, while a 1936 USFS map labeled a lookout station on the feature with the name Pellick Ridge (the station was constructed in 1935 and abandoned around 1941). The latter name was also applied to the ridge on USFS maps published in 1958 and 1964 and on an Army Map Service map of 1967, but in 1969, the BGN was asked to consider a request to change the spelling to "Pillick." According to two local ranchers and a USFS employee, the family spelled its name Pillick, and so the BGN approved the request to change the name accordingly.

The name Pillick Ridge appeared on USGS maps published in 1978 and 1982 and on more recent USFS maps. Citing the historical documentation supporting the spelling "Pilik" and a lack of evidence that there has ever been a family in the area named Pellick or Pillick, the U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of the change to Pilik Ridge.

South Fork Gold Creek: stream, 9.3 km (5.8 mi) long; heads in Bitterroot National Forest 1 km (0.6 mi) E of Ward Mountain at 46°10'10"N, 114°16'19"W, flows E then ENE to enter Gold Creek (proposed to be renamed North Fork Gold Creek); Ravalli County, Montana; Secs 23,26-30&19, T5N, R21W, Principal Meridian; 46°10'09"N, 114°11'14"W; Map – Hamilton South 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Ward Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5116691&e=717140&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5116467&e=710517&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historical usage

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

Proponent: Cheryl Rothlisberger; Hamilton, MT

Administrative area: Bitterroot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ward Creek (FID 792811)

Local Usage: Gold Creek (local residents)

Published: Gold Creek (USGS 1904/49), Gold (Ward) Creek (State Engineers Office, 1958), Ward Creek (USGS 1964, 1980, 1998; USFS 1981)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Ward Creek to South Fork Gold Creek. The stream heads in the Bitterroot National Forest and flows east for a distance of 9.3 km (5.8 mi) to enter a stream that is named currently Gold Creek but which is proposed to be renamed to North Fork Gold Creek. Although the name Ward Creek has been published on Federal maps since 1964, the proponent reports that long-time landowners have always called it Gold Creek. That name also appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps from 1904 until 1949, and water rights documents from the late nineteenth century applied that name as well. It is not known why the name was changed to Ward Creek on more recent Federal maps; the BGN was not involved. The proponent claims that the change has caused a negative impact on her ownership of her property because the State does not acknowledge the name on her older property records. She concedes that simply renaming Ward Creek to Gold Creek would leave the current Gold Creek unnamed, so she is suggesting it would be appropriate to name them North Fork Gold Creek and South Fork Gold Creek instead.

NEVADA

Simee Dimeh Summit: gap, elevation 1,824 m (5,983 ft); located 2.1 km (1.4 mi) NW of Double Spring, at the N end of Double Spring Flat, at the W end of Pine Nut Mountains; the name is of Washoe origin meaning “twin waters” or “double spring”; Douglas County, Nevada; Sec 15, T11N, R21E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 38°48’36”N, 119°36’39”W; USGS map – Double Spring 1:24,000; Not: Double Spring Summit.

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

Proposal: to make official an indigenous name in local use

Map: USGS – Double Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Beverly Caldera; Washo Language Program

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Simee Dimeh (Washoe Tribe)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the President of the Board of the Washo Language Program, in response to a request for input on another proposal to name the gap Double Spring Summit (BGN Review List 387). The feature in question is the highest point on U.S. Highway 395 where it passes through the Pine Nut Mountains, and the Nevada Department of Transportation (NVDOT), which is rebuilding the highway at this location, wishes to place a sign identifying the site. NVDOT’s maintenance crew has come to refer to the feature as Double Spring Summit because of its proximity to Double Spring Flat.

The Washo Language Program was asked by the Nevada Board on Geographic Names to comment on the latter proposal, to which its representatives responded with this counter-proposal for Simee Dimeh Summit, the anglicized form of the Washo name meaning “twin waters” or “double spring.” In submitting its proposal, the Tribe agreed to drop the diacritical marks from the native form of the name and to add an English generic. The Douglas County Commissioners and the Nevada State Geographic Names Board have voted to recommend approval of the original proposal for Double Spring Summit, but the county has been asked to revisit the issue in view of this new proposal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Snow Dragon Mountain: summit, elevation 366 m (1,202 ft); located in the Town of Meredith, 1 km (0.6 mi) SSW of Ladd Mountain, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) W of Winnisquam Lake; named for the “snow dragon,” a mythical white dragon that lives in snow covered mountains; Belknap County, New Hampshire; 43°34’07”N, 71°33’37”W; USGS map - Winnisquam Lake 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4827131&e=293234&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winnisquam Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Albert Ducharme; Meredith, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Snow Dragon Mountain (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Snow Dragon Mountain for a currently unnamed summit in the Town of Meredith in west-central Belknap County, just west of Winnisquam Lake. The proponent, who reports that he owns the property on which the summit is located, states that the proposed name has come into local use over the past two years. He describes the feature as “a 1,200 foot, 210 acre mountain which rises up with several ridges with many ledgy, spiky, rocky outcroppings along the top and ridges which make it look like a Dragon, especially in the winter when it is covered with snow. The top of the mountain views 180 degrees in all directions [*sic*].” He suggests the summit needs an official name, and says the snow dragon is a mythical white dragon that lives in snow-covered mountains.

The New Hampshire State Names Authority has solicited input on the proposal from various State agencies, and received “favorable or neutral responses” from the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, and the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources. One negative comment was sent by the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, “with a statement that they felt the proposed name was inappropriate.” One local resident has also expressed concern over this new name, suggesting that the summit already has a name (Ladd Mountain) and that a long-standing commemorative name should not be changed. The latter name is applied to Federal maps and is listed in GNIS, but appears to apply to the other somewhat higher peak on the top of the ridge.

NEW YORK

Jalapeno Hill: summit, elevation 214 m (701 ft); located in the Town of Palmyra, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) ESE of Johnson Hill, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NE of the community of Palmyra; named for the jalapeno peppers that grow on the summit; Wayne County, New York; 43°04’24”N, 77°12’00”W; USGS map – Palmyra 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4771306.00008755&e=320879.999958589&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Palmyra 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Erkkila; Palmyra, NY

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 Jalapeno Hill is proposed for an unnamed 214 m (701 ft) high summit in the Town of Palmyra. The proponent, who reports he owns ninety percent of the property on which the summit is located, suggests it needs a name and that the proposed name is appropriate because “jalapenos grow well here for some strange reason.” There are no other geographic features in the State of New York known to be named “Jalapeno.” The Executive Director of Historic Palmyra, a local historical society, responded with a request that the BGN render a decision without her organization’s input but did add the comment that “we wonder in our area with so much history where the name Jalapeno Hill came from? It really seems to be out of character for the drumlins, Erie Canal, and pioneer history.”

NORTH DAKOTA

Alkali Lake: lake, 26 acres; located in Manning Township, 11 km (7 mi) SW of Dawson; descriptive name; Kidder County, North Dakota; T138N, Rgs72&73W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 46°46’22”N, 99°50’23”W; USGS map – Dawson 1:24,000; Not: Lake Etta.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=5180255.00016727&e=435901.999999947&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change the application and form of a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Dawson 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Grindberg; Goodrich, ND

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Etta (FID 1028910)

Local Usage: Lake Alkali (local residents)

Published: Lake Etta (USGS 1974, 1975, 1985; Kidder County highway map 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is one of two submitted by a resident of Goodrich, to change officially the application of the names of two lakes in Kidder County. These lakes lie just beyond the boundaries of the Slade National Wildlife Refuge. The proponent reports that while living in that area he noticed that the two names in question, Alkali Lake [sic] and Lake Etta, are reversed on Federal maps. The more northerly of the two lakes is 17 km (10.5 mi) long and 1.1 km (0.7 mi) wide at its widest spot; it is named currently Alkaline Lake. The smaller lake, which is approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) by 1.6 km (1 mi) in size, is named Lake Etta; these names have been labeled as such on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1952. Several North Dakota State websites refer to the “Alkaline Lake/Lake Etta complex” as a significant fishing area. The official Kidder County map agrees with USGS maps. However, the proponent claims the smaller lake should be named Alkali Lake while the longer lake to the north is Lake Etta.

The governments of both Manning Township and Kidder County have written letters concurring with the proposed changes; both also agree the correct form of the name is “Alkali.” There is another lake just 26 km (16 mi) to the southeast, also named Alkaline Lake; most online references to the name appear to refer to the latter feature because of its location within the Alkaline Lake State Wildlife Management Area, a prominent area for breeding birds.

Etta, Lake: lake, 17 km (10.5 mi) long; located in Manning Township and Sibley Township, 11 km (7 mi) SW of Dawson; Kidder County, North Dakota; Tps138-140N, Rgs72&73W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 46°48’43”N, 99°48’06”W; USGS map – Dawson 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Alkaline Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=5184576.00016775&e=438830.999999962&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

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

Proponent: Alan Grindberg; Goodrich, ND

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Alkaline Lake (FID 1027682)

Local Usage: Lake Etta (local residents)

Published: Alkaline Lake (USGS 1952, 1975, 1985; Kidder County highway map, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Lake Etta. Although this name is applied currently to a 4.8 km (3 mi) by 1.6 km (1 mi) lake in Manning Township, the proponent believes it should refer to another lake just to the north that is labeled currently Alkaline Lake. He has submitted a proposal to switch the latter name to what is now Lake Etta and to change “Alkaline” to “Alkali.” The governments of both Manning Township and Kidder County have written letters supporting the proposed changes. The origin of the name “Etta” is not known.

OHIO

Spoon River: stream, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; in Tiverton Township, heads just S of Tiverton Center at 40°24'57"N, 82°08'13"W, flows SW then S through the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District to enter the Mohican River; Coshocton County, Ohio; 40°23'07"N, 82°09'22"W; USGS map – Brinkhaven 1:24,000. Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4471182&e=401883&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4474535&e=403544&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name found in a historical document

Map: USGS Brinkhaven 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Renwald; Cleveland Heights, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Spoon River (local residents)

Published: Spoon River (*Ohio Past and Present*, 1881)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Spoon River for a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of the Mohican River in Tiverton Township in the northwestern corner of Coshocton County. The proponent reports that the stream has been known locally as Spoon River for approximately 130 years, although he has not been able to locate any maps on which the stream is named. However, a history of Coshocton County, published in the 1881 volume *Ohio, Past and Present*, did include a reference to a stream in the vicinity named Spoon River. The origin of the name is not known.

There is already another stream in Coshocton County, approximately 31 km (19 mi) to the east of the stream in question, named Spoon Creek. It has appeared on Federal maps since 1915, although once again the origin of the name is not known.

Yankee Ridge: ridge, elevation 379 m (1,245 ft); 6.4 km (4 mi) long; in Tiverton Township, oriented E-W, centered on the community of Tiverton Center; Coshocton County, Ohio; 40°25'32"N, 82°08'23"W; USGS map – Brinkhaven 1:24,000 (central point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4475606.00011602&e=403326.999999584&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name with historical significance

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

Proponent: Daniel Renwald; Cleveland Heights, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Yankee Ridge (longtime area residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Yankee Ridge for a 6.4 km (4 mi) long ridge in Tiverton Township in the northwestern corner of Coshocton County. The proponent, a resident of Cleveland Heights, reports that the name has historical significance and that it has long been used by older residents of the area. None of the available Ohio placename books or maps, or the Internet, refer to the name as applying to a natural feature, but research suggests there was at one time a local post office named Yankee Ridge Post Office. In addition, Yankee Ridge was an earlier name for the present-day community of Tiverton Center, which lies close to the center of and near the highest point of the ridge in question. The origin of the name is not known.

OKLAHOMA

Soldier Creek: stream, 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Apache Wye at 35°02'03"N, 98°22'19"W, flows N to enter the Washita River 6.4 km (4 mi) ESE of Fort Cobb; the stream is of historical significance to the Kiowa Tribe and served as a camp site for Union and Confederate soldiers during the Civil War and later by the U.S. Cavalry; Caddo County, Oklahoma; Secs 21,28&33, T7N, R11W, Indian Public Survey; 35°04'25"N, 98°22'08"W; USGS map – Anadarko West 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.0736111111111&lon=-98.3688888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3877004&e=557294&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name of historical significance

Map: USGS Anadarko West 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Anquoe, Sr.; El Reno, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Soldier Creek (Kiowa Tribe)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a representative of the Kiowa Tribe, who wishes to make official the name Soldier Creek for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of the Washita River in Caddo County. The proponent reports that the stream is of historical significance to the Kiowa people, having been chosen as a camp site by Union and Confederates soldiers during the Civil War and later by the U.S. Cavalry, prospectors, and outlaws. The proponent states, "Many Ohoma war and soldier dances were held at Soldier Creek from 1905 to 1950. Hundreds of singers, dancers, and on-lookers from many tribes, over time, visited Soldier Creek." Despite the efforts of missionaries to discourage the traditional dances, the stream was always used as the site for native gatherings. According to the proposal, "Recognition of this site would be recognition of the many Kiowas who refused to abandon their culture and, indeed, promoted their traditions and, no doubt, saved many songs, stories, and customs."

OREGON

Paget Creek: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads in the community of Englewood at 45°26'01"N, 122°41'34"W, flows E then NE into the City of Lake Oswego to enter Tryon Creek within Tryon Creek State Park; named for Lowell Paget (1898-1967), longtime area lawyer and State delegate to the Republican National Convention; Multnomah County and Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec 34, T1S, R1E, Sec 4, T2S, R1E and Sec 33, T1S, R1E, Willamette Mer.; 45°26'11"N, 122°40'44"W; USGS map – Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5031500.00015232%20&e=525146.000000001&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5031155&e=524044&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne E. Waters; Portland, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Paget Creek is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Tryon Creek. The stream straddles the boundary between Multnomah County and Clackamas County and also flows partially through the cities of Englewood and Lake Oswego. The proposed name is intended to honor Lowell Caples Paget (1898-1967), a lawyer, Oregon delegate to the Republican National Convention between 1936 and 1948, and member of the local freemasons and shriners organizations. In 1938, Lowell Paget and his wife acquired 16 acres along the stream, where they raised horses and worked to improve the stream. In the 1960's, when two new housing developments were constructed nearby, the Pagets fought successfully to keep the stream flowing above ground as the developers wanted to divert it underground.

A local preservation group named The Friends of Tryon Creek passed a resolution recommending approval of the name Paget Creek, and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, which manages Tryon Creek State Park at the stream's mouth, submitted a letter of support as well. After the Clackamas County Planning Division expressed support for the proposal, the Oregon Geographic Names Board voted to recommend approval.

Qochyax Island: island, 1 acre; in Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, S of Gregory Point, N of Sunset Bay, 13 km (8 mi) WSW of the community of Coos Bay.; the name is of indigenous origin meaning "women and children"; Coos County, Oregon; Sec4, T26S, R14W, Willamette Mer.; 43°20'16"N, 124°22'40"W; USGS map – Cape Arago 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4799266.00013203%20&e=388304.999998407&u=6&datum=na d83>

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Cape Arago 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians

Administrative area: Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Island (FID 1127498)

Local Usage: Squaw Island (local residents)

Published: Squaw Island (USGS 1970; *Oregon Geographic Names*, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Island, located within the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge in Coos County, to Qochyax Island. The change was submitted by the Cultural Development Coordinator of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI). The proponents believe the existing name is derogatory.

The name Squaw Island has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1970, but presumably dates back many years prior to that. According to tribal history, the island was used as a refuge for women and children when European explorers came ashore. The word "Qochyax" is reportedly translated as "women and children," although a website developed by the CTCLUSI suggests that there was once a Lower Umpqua woman named Koxchyax (meaning "raven-like") who would hide on the island when English soldiers approached. The spelling of the name "Qochyax" was developed through the efforts of a tribal member who is a linguist at the University of Oregon.

The Coos County Historical Museum recommends approval of the proposed name change, and a letter of support was received from the Project Leader for the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. However, the Coos County Board of Commissioners does not support the change, citing a lack of evidence that the word “Squaw” is derogatory to “most people,” and a belief that if the name must be changed, a more suitable replacement should be found (“something [the public] could say without a spelling and pronunciation guide”). The Oregon Geographic Names Board is in support of the change to Qochyax Island.

Scottie Creek: stream, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at 45°26’47”N, 122°31’04”W, flows W to enter Mount Scott Creek at the community of Happy Valley; named in association with Mount Scott Creek into which this stream flows; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec 35, T1S, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 45°26’43”N, 122°31’33”W; USGS map – Gladstone 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5032542&e=537054&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5032664&e=537714&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Gladstone 1:24,000

Proponent: Carol Leighton; Clackamas, OR

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 Scottie Creek is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long stream that flows from east to west into Mount Scott Creek in the community of Happy Valley. The proponent, a local resident, reports that she is involved in wetlands renovation and preservation and has been unable to locate any name for the stream. The new name would recognize the fact that the stream is a tributary of Mount Scott Creek. The latter feature was named in association with Mount Scott, which was in turn named for Harvey Scott, an editor of *The Oregonian* in the late 19th century who worked diligently to clear many acres of land in the area. The Clackamas County Planning Division is in support of the proposal, and the Oregon Geographic Names Board has voted to recommend approval as well.

Shoberg Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Malheur National Forest, heads 1 km (0.6 mi) ENE of Lake Butte at 44°35’00”N, 118°54’16”W, flows E to enter Camp Creek 19 km (12 mi) NNE of John Day; named for John L. Shoberg (1942-1997), District Ranger on the Malheur National Forest for nineteen years; Grant County, Oregon; Secs 28-30, T11S, R32E, Willamette Mer.; 44°34’56”N, 118°52’06”W; USGS map - Cougar Rock 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4938234.0001364&e=351686.999986607&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4938423&e=348810&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Bill Wilcox; John Day, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Shoberg Creek to an unnamed tributary of Camp Creek. The stream is 3.2 km (2 mi) long and lies within the Malheur National Forest in Grant County. The name was proposed by a U.S. Forest Service employee and is intended to honor John L. Shoberg (1942-1997), a 30-year employee of the Forest Service who worked for nineteen years as a ranger in the Long Creek District of the Malheur National Forest. The proponent served as a timber manager under Shoberg's leadership and recalled his love of the land and "his dedication to the management, protection and enhancement of the resource entrusted to him." He was also known as a strong advocate for stream restoration efforts. Shoberg was actively involved in the John Day community, including its schools, youth activities, and sports. The application for Shoberg Creek included a petition of support signed by 138 of Shoberg's friends and colleagues, as well as a letter in favor of the name from the Grant County Court.

Sweeney Creek: stream, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Willamette National Forest, heads at 44°23'41"N, 122°11'20"W, flows SSW to enter Sevenmile Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) WNW of Jumpoff Joe Mountain; named for Daniel Sweeney (d. 1920), a local trapper who perished near the stream; Linn County, Oregon; Sec 3, T14S, R5E and Sec 34, T13S, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 44°22'31"N, 122°12'02"W; USGS map - Harter Mountain 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4913879&e=563697&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4916048&e=564585&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Harter Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Dean Devlin; Sweet Home, OR

Administrative area: Willamette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Sweeney Creek was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of one of its employees, a resident of Sweet Home. The stream in question is a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Sevenmile Creek in Linn County, and is located within the boundaries of the Willamette National Forest. The proponent wishes to recognize the historical association between the stream and Daniel Sweeney, a trapper who disappeared in the area in December 1920 while attempting to return from a fur-trapping trip in the Cascades Mountains to his home in Portland. Very little is known about the life of Daniel Sweeney; following his disappearance, his body was never found, although several personal effects were uncovered near the stream. In 1960, a Forest Service ranger wrote and published an article describing the last hours of Sweeney's life, as well as efforts to recreate the path he followed.

Winema Lake: lake, 17 acres; located partially within the Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) inland from Kiwanda Beach, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Pacific City; named for the nearby Christian Camp named Wi-Ne-Ma Camp; Tillamook County, Oregon; Secs 12&13, T5S, R11W, Willamette Mer.; 45°08'36"N, 123°58'17"W; USGS map - Nestucca Bay 1:24,000; Not: Daley Lake (BGN 1926), Fletcher Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4999329&e=423624&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Nestucca Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Everett J. Payton; Pacific City, OR

Administrative area: Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: Daley Lake (BGN 1926)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Daley Lake (FID 1162929)

Local Usage: Winema Lake (camp residents and visitors)

Published: Daley Lake (USGS 1955/65, 1985, 1987; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Planning Report, 2002; Census 2000; Oregon Water Resources Department; Tillamook Coastal Watershed Resource Center, 2002; *Oregon Geographic Names*, 1952, 1997; *Lakes of Oregon*, 1973; Oregon State Engineers Inventory, 1939; Oregon Bird Records Committee, 2005; Tillamook County map, 1969; Portland State University Department of Geology; Wi-Ne-Ma Camp website), Fletcher Lake (BGN files, 1926; Oregon State Engineers Inventory, 1939), Winema Lake (Tillamook County map, 1954)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Daley Lake, a 17-acre lake in Tillamook County, to Winema Lake. The feature lies just east of Kiwanda Beach and 6.4 km (4 mi) south of Pacific City. The swamp wetlands at the southern end of the lake also fall inside the recently-expanded boundaries of the Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge. A Christian camp named Wi-Ne-Ma Camp is located along the west side of the lake, and the camp's website already refers to the feature as Winema Lake. The road that runs alongside the lake is also named Winema Road and the nearby beach is Winema Beach.

The proposal to rename Daley Lake was submitted by the camp's executive director, although initially as Wi-Ne-Ma Lake. He reports that the camp's name was derived from that of a young woman of the Modoc Tribe who was known for her ability to moderate contacts between her tribe and the U.S. Cavalry. The current name, Daley Lake, was the subject of a 1926 BGN decision; that name was submitted by the Oregon State Highway Department in an effort to eliminate confusion between it and another, Fletcher Lake, which had come into recent local use. The 1926 BGN file suggests that Daley Lake took its name from one of the members of the 1843 emigrant party, who took up a land claim near the lake around 1875. It was noted that the Fletcher family had moved into the area many years after Daley, but left sometime later and "there appears to be no sentimental reason why the name of Fletcher should be perpetuated" (BGN file).

Following the 1926 decision, the name Daley Lake appeared on most Federal and local maps, although the 1954 Tillamook County map labeled it Winema Lake (the 1969 edition applied the name Daley Lake). The Oregon State Engineer's inventory of lakes and streams published in 1939 included listings for both Daley Lake and Fletcher Lake at the same location, with no explanation for the duplicate entries.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board has approved the proposal to rename Daley Lake to Winema Lake, provided the hyphens were removed; the proponents agreed with this request. The Tillamook County Commissioners also expressed support for the proposal, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has no objection. The stream that flows through the lake is listed as Daley Lake Creek on a State of Oregon online listing of streams, but that name is not listed in GNIS nor was a proposal submitted to change that name.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bear Hollow Run: stream, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long; in Walker Township, heads on the N slope of Nittany Mountain at 40°57'48"N, 77°33'05"W, flows NE to enter Roaring Run 3.2 km (2 mi) SSE of the community of Nittany; named in recognition of the black bears often seen in the area; Centre County, Pennsylvania; 40°58'21"N, 77°32'21"W; USGS map – Madisonburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.9725&lon=-77.53916666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4537824&e=285287&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Madisonburg 1:24,000

Proponent: James and Joyce Waugh; Bellefonte, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Bear Hollow Run (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Bear Hollow Run is proposed for a 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Roaring Run in Walker Township in Center County. The proponents of this new name report that since 1989 they have owned the property through which the stream flows. They believe a name is needed because the primary stream, Roaring Run, was recently designated by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission as supporting wild trout population. They also suggest the stream should be named because of the increased interest in environmental preservation and in the belief that the State may wish to demarcate additional features in the future. The name Bear Hollow Run would recognize the existence of black bears in the area. The proponents also noted that when they acquired the property, local residents were already referring to the stream by the proposed name. They did not submit a request to name the valley through which the stream flows.

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) lists 17 other geographic features in Centre County named "Bear," including five streams; three of these are named Bear Run, one is Little Bear Run, and the last is Black Bear Run. None of the features are named "Bear Hollow." There are 26 features throughout the State named "Bear Hollow"; 24 are valleys, one is a stream (Bear Hollow Creek in Luzerne County), and one is a trail.

Ford Run: stream, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long; heads 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SE of Rundell in Hayfield Township at 41°44'46"N, 80°16'13"W, flows NNE and E through Cussewago Township to enter Cussewago Creek 14 km (0.9 mi) NNW of Meadville; named for Robert Andrew Ford (d. 1987), local resident and Vietnam War veteran; Crawford County, Pennsylvania; 41°45'25"N, 80°14'28"W; USGS map - Edinboro South 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4623073&e=563087&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4621830.00012457%20&e=560662.000000019&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a descriptive and commemorative name in local use
 Map: USGS Edinboro South 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: David V. Ford; Conneautville, PA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Ford Run (proponent and family members)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Ford Run for a 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long tributary of Cussewago Creek in Crawford County. The proponent describes the stream as "a winding, continually flowing stream, which is shallow enough to cross anywhere, except in high flood time. Therefore a "Ford" at all points." He adds, "It was the site of a permanent Cussewago (Indian) encampment, which provided fresh water, and could always be crossed except in high flood time." The name Ford Run has reportedly been in local use for fifty years.

When the proponent was advised that the name could be construed to be commemorative (his last name is Ford), he indicated that he wished to honor specifically Robert Andrew Ford (d. 1987), a member of the family that has resided along the stream for many years. Mr. Ford served as Private First Class in the U.S. Army's 196th Infantry Brigade in Vietnam, and was subsequently decorated with the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal with two Bronze service stars, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Army

Commendation Medal, and a Purple Heart. The proponent notes that the members of the Buckhorn Swamp Hunt Club support this proposal.

Frys Run: stream, 6.4 km (4 mi) long; heads in Williams Township at the W end of Steelys Hill at 40°35'20"N, 75°15'19"W, flows NE through Stouts Valley to enter the Delaware River 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Raubsville; named for William Fry, who obtained a patent on the land in 1740; Northampton County, Pennsylvania; 40°37'08"N, 75°12'08"W; USGS map - Riegelsville 1:24,000; Not: Frays Run, Fray's Run, Freys Run, Frya Run, Geddes Run, Kleinhans Creek, Kleinhans Run, Shoemakers Run.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4496458&e=482907&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4493145&e=478406&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS Riegelsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Jennifer Freidl; Easton, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Frya Run (FID 1175311)

Local Usage: Frys Run (local residents)

Published: Frays Run (Wright and Wright, 1988), Fray's Run (Pennsylvania Gazetteer, 1832), Freys Run (Pennsylvania Geologic Map, 1857), Frya Run (USGS 1932, 1943, 1956, 1997; Pennsylvania Gazetteer of Streams, 2001; Northampton County map, 1990), Geddes Run (Wright and Wright, 1988), Kleinhans Creek (Wright and Wright, 1988), Kleinhans Run (Miller, 1939), Shoemakers Run (Wright and Wright, 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Frya Run to Frys Run, was submitted by the Williams Township Board of Supervisors. The stream in question is a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the Delaware River. Although the stream has been labeled Frya Run on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1932, the Township reports that it was in fact named for William Fry, who obtained a land patent in the area in 1740. A township bicentennial account published in 1976 noted that a map produced in 1759 labeled the stream Fry's Run, and that the subsequent mislabeling of Frya Run was "a misreading of some old faded map by an equally faded mapmaker."

In addition to Frys Run, the GNIS entry for Frya Run includes the variant names Frays Run, Freys Run, Geddes Run, Kleinhans Creek, Kleinhans Run, and Shoemakers Run. T.F. Gordon's *Pennsylvania Gazetteer* of 1832 recorded the stream's name as Fray's Run. The GNIS record of Frys Run as a variant notes that that name was found in a volume on placenames of Northampton County published in 1939 by the Pennsylvania Geological Survey. The Township Supervisors included with their proposal letters of support from the Northampton County Executive, the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission, and State Representative Robert Freeman. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection to the proposal.

TENNESSEE

Beaver Pond: lake, 8 acres; located in Hatchie Bottom, to the N and E of the Hatchie River, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Pirtle Pond; named in recognition of the numerous beavers and beaver dams found in the area; Hardeman County, Tennessee; 35°20'02"N, 88°59'48"W; USGS map – Bolivar East 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3911887.99998441&e=318539.999981391&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bolivar East 1:24,000

Proponent: Donald Dempsey; Germantown, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Beaver Pond is proposed for an eight acre lake located alongside the Hatchie River in north-central Hardeman County, approximately 8 km (5 mi) north of Bolivar. The proponent, who owns property that includes the body of water, suggests a name is needed “to provide a landmark and reference point for the many outdoorsmen and nature lovers boating on the Hatchie River.” The name Beaver Pond was chosen because “the pond has several beaver dams and is home to numerous beavers.”

TEXAS

Cottonwood Creek: stream, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) NE of Wilderville at 31°06’49”N, 96°50’21”W, flows E to enter the Brazos River just W of Eloise; Falls County, Texas; 31°06’55”N, 96°49’42”W; USGS map - Baileyville 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3444424&e=707109&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3444515&e=706063&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name published in geological reports
 Map: USGS Baileyville 1:24,000
 Proponent: Thomas Yancey; College Station, TX
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Cottonwood Creek (geologists)
 Published: Cottonwood Creek (*Science*, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Cottonwood Creek for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of the Brazos River at the southern end of Falls County. It was submitted by a professor of geology at Texas A&M University, who reports that the name was first applied informally to the stream by geologists approximately twenty years ago and has since been published in several geological reports. The name appeared in an article published in *Science* magazine in 1998. The proponent reports that the stream exposes important geological strata that have been studied by many scientists. He also notes that the current owners of the property through which the stream flows are supportive of the proposal. There are four other streams in Falls County named Cottonwood Creek; in the entire State of Texas, there are 115 streams with that name.

Darting Minnow Creek: stream, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads 2.9 km (1.8 mi) W of Wilderville at 31°06’44”N, 96°51’48”W, flows SE then E to enter the Brazos River; Milam County and Falls County, Texas; 31°06’32”N, 96°49’45”W ; USGS map - Baileyville 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3443683&e=707024&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3443988&e=703767&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name found in geological reports
 Map: USGS Baileyville 1:24,000
 Proponent: Thomas Yancey; College Station, TX
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Darting Minnow Creek (geologists)

Published: Darting Minnow Creek (geological reports, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Darting Minnow Creek for a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of the Brazos River at the southern end of Falls County and in northern Milam County. It was submitted by a professor of geology at Texas A&M University, who reports that the name was first applied informally to the stream by geologists approximately twenty years ago and has since been published in several geological reports. The name appeared in an article published in *Science* magazine in 1998, and is also mentioned at least two other websites dedicated to geochemical and sedimentary studies of the Brazos River. The proponent also notes that the current owners of the property through which the stream flows are supportive of the proposal. There are no other geographic features in Texas known to be named “Darting Minnow,” although there are eight in the State in which the word “Minnow” appears. Of these, three are for features in Milam County; a reservoir and dam are named for the B and B Minnow Farm, while a locale is named M and M Minnow Farm.

WASHINGTON

Morses Island: island, 3 acres; in San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness, in Haro Strait, off the N end of Henry Island; named for William H. Morse, purser’s steward on the brig *Porpoise* during the Wilkes Expedition of 1841; San Juan County, Washington; T36N, R4W, Willamette Mer.; 48°37’28”N, 123°11’07”W; USGS map – Roche Harbor 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Battleship Island, Morse Island, Morse’s Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5385748.00019387&e=486313.000000001&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: name change to restore a historical name

Map: USGS Roche Harbor 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Stafford-Ames Morse; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Battleship Island (BGN 1925)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Battleship Island (FID 1503202)

Local Usage: Battleship Island (area residents; whale watching and kayaking outfits)

Published: Battleship Island (USGS 1954, 1974, 1981, 1989; NOS 1933, 1945, 1969, 1981;

Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife, 205; San Juan County map 1964, 1967; DeLorme Atlas,

1992; *Washington State Place Names*, 1971; *Place Names of Washington*, 1985), Morse Island

(Office of Coast Survey, 1895, 1916; *Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, 1917), Morse’s Island

(Office of Coast Survey, 1841, 1854)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Battleship Island to Morse Island. The island is approximately three acres in size and lies off the north end of Henrys Island, north of San Juan Island, and at the eastern end of Haro Strait. The proponent is a resident of Seattle and president of The Morse Society, an organization dedicated to researching the history of the Morse family in North America.

The island in question was known throughout the nineteenth century as Morse Island or Morse’s Island, but in 1925 it was renamed by a decision of the BGN to Battleship Island. Captain Charles Wilkes gave the former name to the island during his 1841 expedition to the Pacific Northwest, in recognition of William H. Morse, the purser’s steward on the brig *Porpoise*. A U.S. Coast Survey chart published in 1841 labeled the island Morses Island, and another from 1854 applied the name Morse’s Island. The name continued to appear on charts through 1916, and was published in *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, (Landes, 1917), but in 1925 the BGN received a proposal from a doctoral student at the University of Washington to change it to Battleship Island. He stated that the latter name had come into local use over the years because the shape of the island resembled a battleship. The BGN sought input on the proposed change, and was informed that the U.S. Navy had no objection. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey expressed some reluctance to changing a name with a

connection to the Wilkes Expedition, but did not offer any overriding objection to the proposal, stating, “the next edition of our Coast Pilot will give also the name by which it is locally best known.” Professor Edmond Meany, noted author of the newly-published *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, also supported the change, noting, “[the island] presents such a remarkable likeness to a modern battleship in its appearance, that it is locally known by no other name than Battleship Island. The name, which appears in all of the local advertising literature, is so strikingly appropriate that it is very doubtful if any other name will ever come into common usage” (BGN file, 1925). He also added a local anecdote to the history of the name, describing an incident in 1904 in which he had arranged a ceremony to erect monuments at nearby American Camp and British Camp in commemoration of the joint ownership of San Juan Island. Meany assured a skeptical U.S. Admiral that the British would indeed be sending a battleship to participate in the ceremonies, as had been promised. According to Meany’s account, “In passing from American Camp around to British Camp one misty morning, [the Admiral] received a notice, “Battleship ahead, sir.” He said, “I gave orders for the saluting crews to go to their stations and in other moment would have fired the salute for that British battleship which Meany was so sure would appear. Just in time we discovered it was an island.” The Admiral, in relating the story later, said, “Meany, if I had given the order to fire that salute I could never live it down the rest of my days in the Navy, saluting an island for a battleship.” After the BGN approved the change to Battleship Island, that name appeared on all nautical charts and topographic and county maps and is listed in various placename books and at various websites.

WISCONSIN

Cranberry Lake: lake, 13 acres; located on a private in-holding within the boundaries of Chequamegon National Forest, in the Town of Molitor, just NE of Anderson Lake, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) ENE of Perkinstown; the name recognizes the large number of cranberries in the area; Taylor County, Wisconsin; Secs 35&36, T32N, R2W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 45°12’33”N, 90°34’43”W; USGS map – Perkinstown 1:24,000; Not: Heron Lake, Mud Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5009036.00013062&e=690136.000082229&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Perkinstown 1:24,000

Proponent: Douglas Pledger; Medford, WI

Administrative area: Chequamegon National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (FID 1579948)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1953, 1980, 1981)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of one of eight lakes in Taylor County that are named currently Mud Lake. The replacement name, Cranberry Lake, was submitted by a resident of Medford, who suggests it is appropriate because of the lush growth of cranberries that surrounds the lake. He adds that some local maps mistakenly apply the lake Heron Lake, so in addition to removing a duplicate name, the change would help to eliminate potential confusion. The lake lies on private property within the boundaries of Chequamegon National Forest.

There are 54 other geographic features in Wisconsin known to be named “Cranberry,” of which 21 are named Cranberry Lake; none of these are in Taylor County. The closest is approximately 48 km (30 mi) to the north-northeast, in Price County. There is also a small community named Cranberry Lake in Price County, 50 km (31 mi) to the north-northeast of the lake in question.

WYOMING

Big Stough Lake: lake; 29 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin on Roaring Fork Mountain; descriptive name; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 10&15, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'55"N, 109°00'17"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.66525&lon=-109.004683333333&datum=nad83&u=7>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, for the name Big Stough Lake, is the first of nine submitted by two residents of Lander, who suggest names should be made official for many of the lakes that comprise collectively the Stough Creek Lakes. They add that they are preparing a book on the lakes of the Wind River Range and that many of the proposed names are already published on an unofficial map found in local sporting goods stores. The lakes in question all lie within the boundaries of the Popo Agie Wilderness, which is administered by Shoshone National Forest. With an area of 29 acres, the lake proposed to be named Big Stough Lake is the largest in the Stough Creek Basin.

Blackrock Lake: lake; 21 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin on Roaring Fork Mountain; descriptive name; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 22, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'29"N, 108°59'52"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4722947.00009994&e=664149.000021363&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Cony Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Blackrock Lake

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Blackrock Lake is proposed for a 21-acre lake in the Stough Creek Basin in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The proposed name is descriptive.

Bonny Lake: lake; 26 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, within the Ice Lakes, 1.6 km (1 mi) ENE of Chimney Rock; descriptive name; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 26, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'53"N, 109°05'55"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4730898.00010887&e=655704.000014912&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bonny Lake

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Bonny Lake is proposed for a 26-acre body of water that is one of the many glacial lakes that comprise the Ice Lakes in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The proposed name is descriptive.

Busses Lake: lake; 25 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Stough Creek, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of Popo Agie River; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 26, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'47"N, 108°58'58"W; USGS map – Cony Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Twin Lakes.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.7130555555556&lon=-108.982777777778&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Cony Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Twin Lakes (FID 1604833)

Local Usage: Busses Lake

Published: Twin Lakes (USFS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name Twin Lakes to Busses Lake. The name Twin Lakes applies collectively to two small narrow lakes, with an approximate total area of 25 acres, located in the vicinity of the confluence of Stough Creek and the Popo Agie River in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The name Twin Lakes does not appear on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps but is labeled on the 1990 edition of the Shoshone National Forest visitors' map, hence its entry in GNIS. The origin of the proposed replacement name is unknown.

There are two other lakes, just 3.2 km (2 mi) to the north of the lakes in question but just outside the wilderness boundary, also named Twin Lakes. A third pair of lakes, also named Twin Lakes, lies 37 km (23 mi) to the north-northwest, outside the National Forest but within the same county.

Cache Lake: lake; 3 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, midway between the Ice Lakes area and Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 36, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°41'57"N, 109°04'27"W; USGS map – Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4729208.00010696&e=657733.00001629&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cache Lake

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Cache Lake is proposed for a 3-acre body of water located midway between the Ice Lakes and the Stough Creek Lakes in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The origin of the proposed name is unknown.

Canyon Lake: lake; 33 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin, within Roaring Fork Mountain; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 27&22, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'06"N, 109°00'10"W; USGS map – Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4722212.00010027&e=663758.000020993&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Canyon Lake

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Canyon Lake is proposed for a 33-acre lake located in the Stough Creek Basin in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The name recognizes the fact that the lake lies in a valley within Roaring Fork Mountain.

Chief Lake: lake; 14 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Ice Lakes area; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 25, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'50"N, 109°05'19"W; USGS map – Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4730816.00010818&e=656514.00001546&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chief Lake

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Chief Lake is proposed for a 14-acre lake, one of several bodies of water that comprise the Ice Lakes in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The origin of the proposed name is unknown.

Cutthroat Lake: lake; 46 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 15, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'22"N, 109°00'14"W; USGS map – Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4724543.00010072&e=663597.000020902&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cutthroat Lake

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Cutthroat Lake is proposed for a 46-acre lake located within Stough Creek Basin in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The origin of the proposed name is unknown.

Dearcorn Draw: stream, 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) NE of Baldy Mountain at 42°26'09"N, 104°50'10"W, flows SE through Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation, to enter Broom Creek; named for Frank Dearcorn, who resided in the area in the early 20th century and was Town Marshall of Hartville; Platte County, Wyoming; Secs 10,9,4,5&6, T28N, R66W, Sec 31, T29N, R66W, and Sec 1, T28N, R67W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°24'47"N, 104°46'11"W; USGS map – Haushar Ranch 1:24,000; Not: Dearcorn Spring Creek, Deer Corn Spring Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4695660&e=518944&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4698190&e=513489&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: name and spelling change to recognize local use
 Map: USGS Haushar Ranch 1:24,000
 Proponent: David Dearcorn; Sheridan, WY
 Administrative area: Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Deercorn Spring Creek (FID 1587510)
 Local Usage: Dearcorn Spring Creek (family members)
 Published: Dearcorn Draw (State Engineers records), Deercorn Spring Creek (USGS 1974, 1982, 1990; Platte County map 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Deercorn Spring Creek to Dearcorn Draw. The stream in question is a 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long tributary of Broom Creek in Platte County; it also flows through Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1974 and was also on the 1967 Platte County highway map; however, the proponent, a resident of Sheridan, reports that the correct spelling of the family's name is "Dearcorn." He states that in 1905 Frank Dearcorn (1852-1920) obtained a warranty deed for land near the mouth of the stream and that he also served at that time as Marshall of the nearby town of Hartville.

The Wyoming Board of Geographic Names provided a copy of two water rights permits from the State Engineer's Office, one from 1960 and the other undated but sometime prior to 1942, that show the stream recorded as "Dearcorn Draw." The proponent agrees that the generic should be amended to "Draw" and that the word "Spring" should be dropped. Neither the proponent nor the State provided any information to suggest that there is a spring named "Deercorn" or "Dearcorn." The proponent also included with his application a detailed genealogy of the Dearcorn family, including documentation that showed that their name prior to emigrating from Germany in 1891 had been Theuerkorn (later modified to Teuerkorn). "Teuer" is an old German word for "dear," although more accurately meaning "expensive" rather than as a term of affection. A search of the Internet yielded a reference to at least one individual named Dearcorn buried in a local cemetery. The State of Wyoming Military Department has also confirmed the historical association between the stream and the Dearcorn family and notes that the proposed name appears on one of its water rights documents, but has yet to issue a formal recommendation on the proposed change. The Platte County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal.

Dipper Lake: lake; 20 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 9, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°40'12"N, 109°01'15"W; USGS map – Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=40.208&lonm=109&lonm=1.244&datum=NAD83&u=7>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000
 Proponent: Michael Scott and Sarah Hastings; Lander, WY
 Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

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

Case Summary: The name Dipper Lake is proposed for a 20-acre lake located within Stough Creek Basin in the Popo Agie Wilderness. The origin of the proposed name is unknown.