

Quarterly Review List 393
(63 Names)
Released October 31, 2006
For initial consideration at the
November 9, 2006 meeting

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

This Quarterly 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 geographic 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.

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: Mr. Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4552; fax (703) 648-4549; e-mail BGNEXEC@usgs.gov.

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

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

ALASKA

Coho Creek: stream; 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads at 61°38'56"N, 149°47'31"W, flows SE then W then S into the City of Houston, to enter the Little Susitna River; named for the coho salmon that spawn in the stream; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 27, 22, 23, 14&15, T18N, R3W, Seward Mer.; 61°37'39"N, 149°47'11"W; USGS map – Anchorage C-8 NE 1:25,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.62741&lon=-149.78645&s=63.360&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.64892&lon=-149.79188&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Roger Register; Houston, 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 Coho Creek is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 km) long tributary of the Little Susitna River in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The proposal was submitted by the Alaska State Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Houston, through whose property a portion of the stream flows. The proposed name, which would apply only to the lower 4 km (2.5 mi) downstream section, below the point where the stream forks, recognizes the existence of coho salmon that spawn there. The Mayor of the City of Houston has expressed support for the name, while the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has no objection. The Planning and Land Use Department of Matanuska-Susitna Borough has stated it will defer to the Houston city government for comment. The superintendent of the regional office of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has indicated he will abstain from issuing a recommendation, although he noted, “[it] seems a very common name placed on a very short, little creek.”

According to GNIS, there is one other stream and two bays in Alaska named “Coho”; none are in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The stream that is already named Coho Creek is in Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, approximately 1,094 km (680 mi) to the east-southeast of the stream in question. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded a copy of the proposal to the following Alaska Native regional corporations for comment: Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Alexander Creek, Inc., Knikatnu, Inc., and Eklutna, Inc. No response was received from any of these groups, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Alaska State Names Board recommends approval of the proposed name.

East Fork Coho Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads at 61°40'10"N, 149°46'44"W, flows SE then WSW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Coho Creek (q.v.); Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 15,14&11, T18N, R3W, Seward Mer.; 61°38'56"N, 149°47'31"W; USGS map – Anchorage C-8 NE 1:25,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.64892&lon=-149.79188&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.66334&lon=-149.82295&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Alaska Historical Commission

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 East Fork Coho Creek is proposed for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long stream that flows into another unnamed stream proposed to be named Coho Creek (q.v.). The latter name was submitted by a local resident, but the proposal only applied the name to the lower section of the stream, leaving the two primary tributaries unnamed. After consultation with the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State's Geographic Names Authority, it was agreed that it would be logical to name these tributaries East Fork Coho Creek and West Fork Coho Creek (q.v.).

Wallys Slough: gut; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; located 4 km (2.5 mi) NW of the mouth of Montana Creek, on the W side of the Susitna River; named for Wallace L. Coleman (1924-1998), who homesteaded on land adjacent to the slough in 1959; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 2&1, T23N, R5W and Sec 35, T24N, R5W, Seward Mer.; 62°07'11"N, 150°08'27"W; USGS map – Talkeetna A-1 SE 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=62.1198&lon=-150.14074&s=100&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Talkeetna A-1 SE 1:25,000

Proponent: Heidi Hurliman; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Wally's Slough (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Wallys Slough for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long gut located in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, just to the west of the Susitna River and 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of the community of Sunshine. The proponent, a resident of Anchorage, reports that the proposed name has been in local use for approximately four decades, ever since Wallace L. Coleman (1924-1998), a native of Kansas, homesteaded on property adjoining the slough in 1959. According to his obituary, Mr. Coleman was a "creative and innovative businessman" and an entrepreneur; he operated grain elevators in Iowa, a builders' cache in Alaska, a farm in Hawaii, and a cattle business in Oregon, yet he always returned to his homestead in Alaska where he worked on many projects.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution in support of the proposal, and the Knik, Wasilla, and Willow Creek Historical Society endorses the name as well. The Trapper Creek Community Council, in submitting a letter of support, noted that Mr. Coleman was "a well respected member of our community." The Matanuska-Susitna/Valdez-Copper Basin Area State Parks Department did not respond to the State's request for comments, nor did the following Alaska Native groups: the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Knikatu, Inc., Eklutna, Inc., the Gold Creek-Susitna Native Association, the Montana Creek Native Association, the Caswell Native Association, and the Talkeetna Community Council. The Alaska State Geographic Names Board recommends approval of this proposal.

West Fork Coho Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads at 61°39'48"N, 149°49'22"W, flows SE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Coho Creek (q.v.); Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 15,10&9, T18N, R3W, Seward Mer.; 61°38'56"N, 149°47'31"W; USGS map – Anchorage C-8 NE 1:25,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.64892&lon=-149.79188&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.66954&lon=-149.77897&s=100&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Anchorage C-8 NE 1:25,000
 Proponent: Alaska Historical Commission
 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 West Fork Coho Creek is proposed for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream that flows into another unnamed stream proposed to be named Coho Creek (q.v.). The latter name was submitted by a local resident, but the proposal only applied the name to the lower section of the stream, leaving the two primary tributaries unnamed. After consultation with the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State's Geographic Names Authority, it was agreed that it would be logical to name these tributaries East Fork Coho Creek and West Fork Coho Creek.

ARIZONA

Camp Bouse Peak: summit; elevation 828 m (2,716 ft); in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, in the Buckskin Mountains, 32 km (20 mi) NE of Bouse; named for Camp Bouse, a former WWII army training base that was located a few miles to the south; La Paz County, Arizona; Sec 33, T9N, R14W, Gila & Salt River Mer.; 34°05'06"N, 113°43'07"W; USGS map – Butler Well 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.085&lon=-113.71861&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Butler Well 1:24,000
 Proponent: Gordon MacLeod; Simi Valley, CA
 Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Camp Bouse Peak is proposed for an 828 m (2,716 ft) high summit located in north-central La Paz County. The summit lies approximately 32 km (20 mi) northeast of the community of Bouse in the Buckskin Mountains, and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent, a resident of Simi Valley, California, suggests the new name would be an appropriate way to commemorate the site of Camp Bouse, a World War II top secret military base. The camp was established in 1943 as a U.S. Army base for training tank and armored infantry units, and as part of the newly-expanded California-Arizona Maneuver Area. It was one of eleven such "desert training centers" that were set up under the command of General Patton. The proponent is a WWII veteran, who trained at Camp Bouse with the 526th Armored Infantry Battalion. He reports that the summit offers the best views of the former camp and the surrounding valley. The camp was dismantled and abandoned in 1945, and all that remains today are a few foundations, roads, and footpaths, along with the Division insignia laid out in the rock.

The Director of Special Projects for the Bouse Chamber of Commerce, who submitted this proposal on behalf of the proponent, suggests it would provide "a fantastic opportunity to honor our WWII veterans from the 9th and 10th Armored Tank Groups. Our local citizens along with the Chamber of Commerce host a memorial dedication each year, for the past 10 years. Armored vehicles are displayed, along with

monuments placed in commemoration of the various military units that trained there. We feel privileged to hear the stories that the veterans who come back here share with us and each other.” Along with the application, the proponent provided letters of support from the La Paz County Board of Supervisors and the Bouse Chamber of Commerce. He notes also that the new name has the support of the BLM’s Lake Havasu Field Office; various representatives of E Clampus Vitus (an organization dedicated to the study and preservation of the history of California); the president of the 526th Armored Infantry Battalion Association; and the authors of two books entitled *Patton’s Desert Training Center* and *Where Heroes Trained*.

In addition to the small community of Bouse, there is a nearby range named Bouse Hills, as well as two streams named Bouse Wash and Upper Bouse Wash. These features all lie in La Paz County, in the general vicinity of the unnamed summit now proposed to be named Camp Bouse Peak. According to Byrd Granger’s *Arizona Place Names* (1982), all of these features were likely named for either Thomas Bouse, an early trader and storekeeper, or George Bouse, who in the early years of the twentieth century purchased 1,600 acres for cultivation.

Lost Dog Wash: arroyo; 6.6 km (4.1 mi) long; in McDowell-Sonoran Preserve and the City of Scottsdale, heads in the McDowell Mountains at 33°37’35”N, 111°48’32”W, flows generally SSW to enter the Central Arizona Project Canal; Maricopa County, Arizona; Secs 2,11,14,22&23, T3N, R5E, Gila & Salt River Mer.; 33°35’09”N, 111°49’34”W; USGS map – Sawik Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.58573&lon=-111.82599&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.62635&lon=-111.80891&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

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

Proponent: Donald Meserve; Scottsdale, AZ

Administrative area: McDowell-Sonoran Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lost Dog Wash (flood control planning district)

Published: Lost Dog Wash (General Highway Atlas of Maricopa County, 1979, 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lost Dog Wash for a 6.6 km (4.1 mi) long arroyo that flows from the southern end of the McDowell Mountains into the Central Arizona Project Canal in the City of Scottsdale. It was submitted by the City Planner for the City of Scottsdale, who reports that the name has been in local use for approximately twenty years. In 1994, the city conducted a flood control study of the arroyo, in which it referred to the feature as Lost Dog Wash. A newly-constructed city trail alongside the feature is named Lost Dog Wash Trail. The proposed name was also published in the Maricopa County General Highway Atlas of 1988. The proponent suggests that giving an official name to the feature will aid emergency service personnel in assisting visitors to the preserve.

The proposal has the support of the Mayor of Scottsdale, the Chairman of the McDowell-Sonoran Preserve Commission, the McDowell Sonoran Conservancy, the Arizona State Lands Department, and the local office of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) also solicited comments from the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, but the county responded it did not wish to make a recommendation. The Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O’odham Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation were also given an opportunity to comment, but no response was received. Citing evidence of local usage and widespread support, the AZBGHN voted to support the proposal. GNIS lists one other geographic feature in Arizona named “Lost Dog”; a valley in Santa Cruz County, 243 km (151 mi) from the feature in question, is named Lost Dog Canyon.

Taliesin Overlook: gap; elevation 635 m (2,082 ft); in the McDowell-Sonoran Preserve in the City of Scottsdale, within the McDowell Mountains, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NE of Taliesin West; named in association with nearby Taliesin West and an unnamed arroyo proposed to be named Taliesin Wash (q.v.); Maricopa County, Arizona; Sec 10, T3N, R5E, Gila & Salt River Mer.; 33°37'06"N, 111°49'36"W; USGS map - Sawik Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.61832&lon=-111.82662&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Sawik Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Donald Meserve; Scottsdale, AZ
 Administrative area: McDowell-Sonoran Preserve
 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 Taliesin Overlook to an unnamed saddle that overlooks an unnamed arroyo proposed to be named Taliesin Wash (q.v.). Both names were submitted by the City Planner for the City of Scottsdale, who suggests official names are needed for unnamed features in the McDowell-Sonoran Preserve because the city and the preserve's management have been conducting extensive floodplain studies in the area. The unnamed gap is described as "a point along a trail where it reaches a saddle on the ridge." It also overlooks Taliesin West, the former home and studio of Frank Lloyd Wright.

The proposal for Taliesin Overlook has the support of the Mayor of Scottsdale, the Chairman of the McDowell-Sonoran Preserve Commission, the McDowell Sonoran Conservancy, the Arizona State Lands Department, and the local office of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation supports the name as well. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) solicited comments from the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, but the county responded it did not wish to make a recommendation. The Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation were also given an opportunity to comment, but no response was received. Citing evidence of local usage and widespread support, the AZBGHN voted to support the proposal for Taliesin Overlook.

Taliesin Wash: arroyo; 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long; heads in the McDowell Mountains at 33°38'01"N, 111°47'50"W, flows generally SW past Taliesin West to enter the Central Arizona Project Canal in the City of Scottsdale; named for Taliesin West, Frank Lloyd Wright's home and architectural school located nearby; Maricopa County, Arizona; Secs 1,2,3,10,9&16, T3N, R5E, Gila & Salt River Mer.; 33°36'24"N, 111°51'17"W; USGS map - Sawik Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.60667&lon=-111.85472&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.63353&lon=-111.79721&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Sawik Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Donald Meserve; Scottsdale, AZ
 Administrative area: McDowell-Sonoran Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Taliesin Wash (Maricopa County General Highway Atlas, 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the City of Scottsdale, is to make official the name Taliesin Wash for a 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long arroyo that flows in a southwesterly direction from the McDowell Mountains, through the McDowell-Sonoran Preserve, and into the City of Scottsdale. The wash flows just to the north of Taliesin West, the former home, studio, and architectural school of Frank Lloyd Wright. According to the proposal, Wright acquired several hundred acres of land in 1937 to be the site of his winter home and studio, which he named Taliesin West in recognition of that of his original home (“Taliesin East”) in Wisconsin. “Taliesin” is a Welsh word that means “shining brow.” In 1974, Taliesin West was established as a National Historic Landmark, and it serves today as the international headquarters for the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, the site of the Frank Lloyd Wright Archives, and the winter campus for the Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture.

The proposal for Taliesin Wash has the support of the Mayor of Scottsdale, the Chairman of the McDowell-Sonoran Preserve Commission, the McDowell Sonoran Conservancy, the Arizona State Lands Department, and the local office of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation supports the name as well. The proposed name was published in the General Highway Atlas of Maricopa County of 1988. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) also solicited comments from the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, but the county responded it did not wish to make a recommendation. The Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O’odham Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation were also given an opportunity to comment, but no response was received. Citing evidence of local usage and widespread support, the AZBGHN voted to support the proposal for Taliesin Wash.

CALIFORNIA

North Bench: bench; 7 sq. mi.; located N of Oak Glen Creek and Yucaipa, E of the Crafton Hills, S of the San Bernardino Mountains; descriptive name; San Bernardino County, California; Secs 30,29,28,19,20&31, T1S, R1W and Secs 25,36&24, T1S, R2W, San Bernardino Mer.; 34°03’30”N, 117°01’00”W; USGS map - Yucaipa 1:24,000 (central point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.06&lon=-117.02972&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG100&size=1&s=100>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

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

Proponent: Warren Walker; Yucaipa, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: North Bench (real estate companies)

Published: North Bench (Yucaipa Municipal Code, 2006; Yucaipa Valley Water District, 2001; *San Bernardino Sun*, 2006; real estate listings)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name North Bench for a geographic area of approximately seven square miles in size, in southwestern San Bernardino County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) east of Redlands. The proponent, a resident of Yucaipa, reports that the locally-used name refers generally to the relatively flat area that lies east of the Crafton Hills, south of the San Bernardino Mountains, and north of Oak Glen Creek. A search of the Internet revealed several references to the name, including the Yucaipa Municipal Code, which describes North Bench as “an area of large, estate-type residential use. This is compatible with the transitional landscape theme.” The city’s 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan also referred to the proposed name, stating, “Through erosion, each of these major tributaries [Wilson Creek and Wildwood Creek] have created elevation changes adjacent to these creeks

and are sometimes referred to as “benches.” These “bench” areas give a character to the City, and the entire northern section of Yucaipa is referred to as the “North Bench.” Several real estate listings also refer to properties “in the desirable North Bench area of Yucaipa.” GNIS lists fifteen geographic features in California classified as “bench” and named as such. Three of these are in San Bernardino County.

Piyau Dome: summit; elevation 2,383 m (7,818 ft); in Sierra National Forest, along the boundary of the Ansel Adams Wilderness, in the Sierra Nevada, 11 km (7 mi) SE of Madera Peak; the word Piyau is of Mono Indian origin meaning “mothers”; Madera County, California; Sec 20, T5S, R25E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°28’53”N, 119°15’50”W; USGS map – Squaw Dome 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Dome, Squaw Nipple Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.48145&lon=-119.26393&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

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

Map: USGS Squaw Dome 1:24,000

Proponent: Elaine Fink; North Fork, CA

Administrative area: Sierra National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Dome (FID 235312)

Local Usage: Squaw Dome (local hikers)

Published: Squaw Dome (USGS 1904/17/28, 1953, 1961, 1975, 1990; USFS 1972, 1991, 2003, 2006; Madera County highway map, 1994; Gudde, 1998; Benchmark Maps, 1998);

Squaw Nipple Peak (*Place Names of the Sierra Nevada*, 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Dome, a 2,383 m (7,818 ft) summit in the Sierra Nevada in Madera County, to Piyau Dome. The summit also lies within the Sierra National Forest, and along the boundary of the Ansel Adams Wilderness. Although it is not clear when the current name first came into local use, it has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1904. Peter Browning’s 1986 volume, *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada*, records the summit’s name as Squaw Nipple Peak, noting that that name was recorded during a General Land Office survey of 1885.

The proponent of the change to Piyau Dome is the Tribal Chair of the North Fork Mono Rancheria; she believes the word “squaw” is derogatory and should be changed. The proposed replacement name is taken from the Mono Indian word meaning “mothers,” which according to the proponent is appropriate because “historically, expecting or young mothers would touch the dome to improve lactation.” She adds, “The location is in the traditional and current cultural territory of the North Fork Mono people.” There are no other geographic features in California known to be named “Piyau.”

Trembath Mountain: summit; elevation 579 m (1,901 ft); located between North Fork Dry Creek and South Fork Dry Creek, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) SW of Fiddletown, 8 km (5 mi) NNE of Amador City; named for Benedict Trembath (1824-1883) and his wife Ann (1826-1899), natives of Cornwall, England who migrated to the area in the 1870’s; Amador County, California; Secs 4,5,8&9, T7N, R11E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 38°28’48”N, 120°46’53”W; USGS map – Amador City 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.47992&lon=-120.78138&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=m&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Amador City 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Sanders; Fiddletown, 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 commemorative name Trembath Mountain is proposed for an unnamed 579 m (1,901 ft) summit in north-central Amador County. In 2003, the proponent purchased the property on which the summit lies; he says the name is intended to honor his ancestors Benedict Trembath (1824-1883) and his wife Ann (1826-1899), natives of Cornwall, England who migrated to the area in the 1870's. He notes that many Cornishmen came to the area to work in the rock mines, yet there are no geographic features named in their honor. The Amador County Historical Society and the Amador County Sesquicentennial Committee are both in support of this proposal.

COLORADO

Cusack Point: summit; elevation 4,122 m (13,524 ft); in San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, in the Sangre de Cristo Range, 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Spread Eagle Peak; named for Reginald and Gertrude Cusack, who arrived in the area in the 1880's and operated the historic Pines Ranch for fifty years; Custer County and Saguache County, Colorado; Sec 32, 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=NA D83&u=6>

Proposal: a new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rito Alto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine T. Millett; Elmhurst, IL

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

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cloud Peak (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Cusack Point to an unnamed 4,122 m (13,524 ft) high summit in the Sangre de Cristo Range. The summit lies on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and between Custer County and Saguache County. It also lies within the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Illinois, who suggests the name would be an appropriate way to honor Irish immigrants Reginald and Gertrude Cusack, who arrived in the area in the 1880's and who operated the historic Pines Ranch on the slope of this summit for the next fifty years.

The BGN has already been asked to apply the new name Triage Point (BGN Review List 391) to the same summit, and also to make official the locally-used name Cloud Peak (Review List 392). The latter name was submitted by the Custer County Historical and Genealogical Society, which reports that Cloud Peak is the name in local use. Another proposal, to name the summit Rusk Peak (also on Review List 392), was submitted by a member of the Rusk family, who reports that four generations of Rusks have lived and ranched in the valley below the summit. The Rusks took over operation of the aforementioned Pines Ranch following the death of the Cusacks. There are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named "Cusack." The Colorado State Geographic Names Board has rejected the proposals for Cusack Point and Rusk Peak, citing the fact that the summit lies in a Federally-designated wilderness area.

Mount Foster: summit; elevation 4,247 m (13,932 ft); in White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, in the Elk Mountain Range, 1 km (0.6 mi) S of Pyramid Peak; named for Mark A. Foster (1964-1998), a local resident who loved nature and was a frequent hiker in the Elk Mountain Range; Pitkin County, Colorado; Sec 25, T11S, R86W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°03'46"N, 106°57'06"W; USGS map – Maroon Bells 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4325548&e=331149&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Maroon Bells 1:24,000

Proponent: Marta Foster; Lakewood, CO

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

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Mount Foster is proposed for an unnamed 4,247 m (13,932 ft) summit in the Elk Mountain Range, within the White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness. The name is intended to honor the proponent's late husband, Mark A. Foster (1964-1998), who "loved nature and the mountain ranges of Colorado. He hiked and cross-country skied every weekend, 30 to 40 miles. His spirit is in these mountains." The proponent adds that her husband was a volunteer for the Big Brothers' organization in Denver "who would help others in time of need."

According to GNIS, there are eleven geographic features in Colorado named "Foster"; of these, two are in Pitkin County. Foster Gulch is 35 km (22 mi) to the northeast, while Camp Foster Creek is 37 km (23 mi) to the northwest. The origin of these two names has not been determined. The Colorado State Geographic Names Board has recommended disapproval of this proposal, citing a belief that it does not warrant an exception to the BGN's Wilderness Naming Policy.

Point Agnes Vaille: summit; elevation 4,207 m (13,591 ft); in San Isabel National Forest, 1 km (0.6 mi) N of Cyclone Mountain, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) SW of Cronin Peak; named for Agnes Vaille (1890-1925), mountaineer and charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec 27, T51N, R6E, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 38°38'32"N, 106°17'42"W; USGS map – Saint Elmo 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.64222&lon=-106.295&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saint Elmo 1:24,000

Proponent: Giles D. Toll; Golden, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel 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 commemorative name Point Agnes Vaille to an unnamed summit in the San Isabel National Forest in Chaffee County. The summit has an elevation of 4,207 m (13,591 ft) and lies along the ridge that separates Mount Antero and Tabeguache Peak. The name would honor Agnes Vaille (1890-1925), one of Colorado's first female mountaineers and a charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club. A native of Colorado, Vaille was a graduate of Smith College, and in World War I, she served in France with the American Red Cross. An advocate for women's rights, she also served as secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. She was a climbing companion of Carl Blaurock and Mary Cronin, for whom two other summits have recently been named by the BGN.

An account of Vaille's early death is found at the National Park Service's Rocky Mountain National Park website: "Tragically, there are those who never left Longs Peak alive. A stone gazebo at the Keyhole formation displays a plaque memorializing Agnes Vaille, a well-known climber in the 1920's. The pioneer of numerous mountain routes in the Rockies, Vaille attempted the first winter ascent of the mountain's

precipitous east face in January 1925. She and her climbing partner, Walter Kiener, succeeded after more than 24 hours of dangerous mountaineering through frigid blizzard conditions. While descending the North Face, Vaille fell 100 feet down the rock cliff, coming to a stop in a snowdrift. Her injuries were minor, but because of fatigue and hypothermia, Vaille was unable [to] walk. Battling frostbite that would cost him toes and fingers, Kiener promptly summoned help. Vaille's rescuers arrived to find her dead from exposure."

A letter of support for this proposal has been received from the author of a book entitled Magnificent Mountain Women: Adventures in the Colorado Rockies (1991); she reports that her research on Agnes Vaille included interviews with people who knew her and who regarded her as "a remarkable mountaineer for her time." Despite her death at a young age, she has long been remembered for the support she gave to less experienced climbers. Another letter supporting this proposal has been received from Vaille's great-niece.

The GNIS includes an entry for one other geographic feature named for Vaille; the name of Agnes Vail Falls, also in Chaffee County, is presumably misspelled, so a new proposal is being initiated to correct that error. There is also a rock shelter near Longs Peak named Agnes Vaille Memorial Shelter, while a trail leading to the aforementioned falls is reportedly named Agnes Vaille Trail or Agnes Vaille Falls Trail.

CONNECTICUT

The following sixteen names are submitted as counter-proposals to Mason Bay, a proposal on BGN Review List 391. The latter name has been submitted as a new name for the body of water that lies adjacent to Mason Island in the Town of Stonington in New London County. After an online newspaper published a story and editorial entitled "At Sea Over What To Call Body of Water" and "Floating Some Names For Nameless Bay," numerous local residents wrote to suggest that it would be inappropriate to name the bay for John Mason, for whom the island was named. Major John Mason (c.1600–1672) was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who traveled west and settled along the Connecticut River, in an area that would later become established as the Connecticut Colony. According to an online report, "Tensions there rose between the settlers and the dominant tribe in the area, the Pequots, ultimately leading to bloodshed. After some English settlers were found dead, the Connecticut Colony appointed Mason to lead an expedition against the Pequot stronghold in Mystic. The result is known as the Mystic Massacre, and it was the major engagement of the Pequot War, which virtually destroyed the Pequot tribe." In 1651, the island that would later bear his name was awarded to John Mason for his role in the incident.

The aforementioned article provided a link to the BGN's online application form, suggesting that its readers might wish to propose alternative names for the bay. In a further effort to determine local opinion, NOAA's Navigation Manager for Connecticut met with representatives of the Thames Maritime Coalition; the coalition's members discussed the appropriateness of the name and offered to contact the Pequot Tribe for input.

Bay; in the Town of Stonington, E of Mason Island, W of Andrews Island, N of Enders Island; 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>

Bay of Chippechaug

"The Pequots called the island "Chippechaug." In 2004, excavation of a building lot on Old North Road on Masons Island unearthed the remains of Indians, presumably Pequots, who lived there in the mid- to late 17th century, that is, after the 1637 massacre."

Proponent: Hans-Peter Schulenberg; Groton, CT

Bay of Tears

“Suggesting Bay of Tears because nearby Mason’s Island was named for massacre of Pequot Indian tribe.”

Proponent: Anthony Small; New London, CT

Body of Water at Mason Island

Proponent: Niki White; Oakdale, CT

Chippechaug Cove

“Chippechaug is the native American name for Mason’s Island [sic]. The road that runs along the cove is called Chippechaug Trail. I would think that the name Chippechaug Cove would be [more] politically correct than any name using Mason. We all have to drive down Chippechaug Trail to get on to the island. We see the cove from Chippechaug Trail, therefore it shouldn't be offensive to anyone.”

Proponent: Verna Sodano-Richards; Mystic, CT

Chippechaug Inlet

“Chippechaug was the name of the island west of this body of water used by the Pequot Indians prior to the island being taken by John Mason. It is now called Mason’s Island [sic].”

Proponent: Spencer Cain; Enfield CT

Huskie Cove

“This is Uconn country, we are very proud of the Uconn Huskies. Huskie Cove is a natural choice and would be widely supported.”

Proponent: Ronald Frost; Middlefield, CT

Nutmeg Cove

Proponent: Jason Lockton; Watertown, CT

Pequot Cove

“It should be named Pequot Cove in honor of all the Native Americans, specifically Pequots, murdered by John Mason.”

Proponent: Jackie Lawrence; Oakdale, CT

Pequot Sound

“The Mashantukets [sic] and Pequots Tribes have a burial ground adjacent to this body of water.”

Proponent: Jim Caruso; Newnan, GA

Riding Way Cove

“I was born and grew up in Mystic. As a young boy back in the forties, all of the locals from the Water Street area in Mystic always called the bridge connecting the mainland to Mason’s Island [sic] the “Riding Way Bridge.” Whenever we went crabbing, scalloping or clamming in the cove that you’re looking to name, we all used the name “Riding Way Cove.” I’m not sure of the actual origin of the name, but I

believe it refers to the current there that could take you out into the middle of the cove when the tide changed. My father and I would plan our fishing trips so that we'd go when the tide was outgoing and come back on the incoming tide. There was no way you could row against it. The fishermen who fished there for a living...and most of the people in Mystic from the 40's and even right up until the 80's there were locals who referred to the bridge as Riding Way. Even more recently in the 90's I've heard the Stonington Police refer to the bridge as Riding Way."

Proponent: Robert Keeler; Clarksville, VA

Saint Edmunds Bay

Proponent: Steve Holthausen; Westbrook, CT

Sheep Cove

"This cove surrounds an island historically inhabited by many sheep. The island was a good setting for raising sheep since they could not escape."

Proponent: Patricia Whitman; South Windsor, CT

Shepherd Cove

"[Named for a] herd of sheep that used to populate the unnamed Island."

Proponent: E J Mordasky; Stafford CT

Sheeps Cove

Proponent: Janel Burdzy; Thomaston CT

Shepherds Cove

Proponent: Kristina Martinelli; New Milford, CT and Kristin Dowty; Colchester, CT

Whalers Bay

"Refers to some of the historic activities of the area."

Proponent: Diana Reiss; Oakdale, CT

FLORIDA

Durney Key: island; 1 acre; located 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of the mouth of the Pithlachascotee River, 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Port Richey; named for John Durney (1917-2001), local businessman, citizens' advocate, and mayor of Port Richey and New Port Richey; Pasco County, Florida; 28°16'58"N, 82°45'06"W; USGS map – Port Richey 1:24,000; Not: Spoil Area No. 5.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.28262&lon=-82.75207&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG100&size=1&s=100>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Port Richey 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim Gamble; Brooklyn, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Durney Key (area residents; local boat rental and sport fishing companies; Hudson Beach Yacht Club)

Published: Durney Key (*St. Petersburg Times*, 2006; *Tampa Tribune*; real estate atlas)

Case Summary: This proposal is make official the name Durney Key for a small island located off the west coast of Florida, just to the northwest of community of Port Richey and west of Boggy Bay. The name would honor John H. Durney (1917-2001), a local businessman, and mayor of Port Richey from 1967 to 1975 and New Port Richey from 1978 to 1980. While in office, Mr. Durney petitioned successfully for the dredging of the Pithlachascotee River Channel, a project that resulted in the creation of this spoil island. The members of the Pithlachascotee River Improvement Association, a local citizens' advocacy group, soon began to refer to the island as Durney Key and since then the name has come into widespread local use. In August 1975, the name was endorsed by a resolution of the Port Richey City Council, and on September 1, a dedication ceremony took place, with a new sign erected naming it "Durney Key." Shortly thereafter, the community submitted a request to the BGN to make official the name, but they were advised that the island could not be named for a living person. The name continued to be used locally and a search of the Internet now yields numerous references to the name. As the five-year anniversary of Mr. Durney's death has just passed, the proponent is asking the Board to once again consider the proposal. Letters of support for the name Durney Key have been received from the Pasco County Administrator, the Pasco County Board of Commissioners, and the Port Richey City Council. The proponent also provided a copy of a U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary report requesting an update to nautical charts to show the name Durney Key.

GEORGIA

Thornton Creek: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads in the community of Riverdale at 33°33'49"N, 84°26'18"W, flows ESE to enter Camp Creek; named for Wilma Thornton (1921-2001), longtime area resident and schoolteacher; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°33'39"N, 84°25'45"W; USGS map – Riverdale 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.56067&lon=-84.42923&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.56361&lon=-84.43833&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Riverdale 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Constable; Riverdale, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Thornton Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Camp Creek in western Clayton County. It was submitted by a representative of the Clayton County Water Authority (CCWA) on behalf of the members of the Bethesda Woods Homeowners' Association, who had nominated the name in a stream-naming contest. The CCWA had asked for suggested names in an effort to encourage awareness and protection of several local waterways. The name Thornton Creek would honor Wilma Thornton (1921-2001), who was a longtime area resident and local schoolteacher for almost 30 years. Mrs. Thornton was also heavily involved in her community, and in retirement was a charter member of the Riverdale chapter of AARP, receiving its first National Community Service Award. She was a charter member of the Judicial Review Board for Foster Children; a founder of the local garden club; a volunteer on the county's emergency preparedness team; and an active member of the homeowners'

association. She also was recognized for her contributions to the alumni association of what would later become the State University of West Georgia.

IDAHO

Antz Basin: basin; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.8 km (0.5 mi); in Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area, in the White Cloud Peaks, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) E of Blackman Peak; named for Eugen Antz, an early prospector in the area; Custer County, Idaho; Sec 36, T9N, R15E and Sec 1, T8N, R15E, Boise Mer.; 44°03'30"N, 114°38'20"W; USGS map - Washington Peak 1:24,000; Not: Ants Basin (BGN 1965).
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.05824&lon=-114.63896&datum=nad83&u=5>

Proposal: name change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Washington Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: James Ridenour; Spokane Valley, WA

Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: Ants Basin (BGN 1965)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ants Basin (FID 376673)

Local Usage: Antz Basin (backpacker.com; Idaho wolf update, 1999)

Published: Ants Basin (USGS 1965, 1982; Idaho Conservation League, 2006; Boulder-White Clouds Council, 2003; Custer County highway map, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Spokane Valley, Washington, who believes that the name of Ants Basin should be corrected to Antz Basin. The feature in question has an area of approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.8 km (0.5 mi), and lies in the White Cloud Peaks within Sawtooth National Forest. Although the current spelling has appeared on Federal maps since 1965, having been made official by a decision of the BGN that year, the proponent reports that the basin was named for Eugen Antz, a German immigrant who was an early prospector in the area. The website of the Ketchum Community Library includes a reference to pioneer photographer Eugene Antz; it has not yet been determined if these two individuals are related.

The 1973 Custer County highway map labeled the feature Ants Basin, and the Idaho Conservation League uses that spelling as well. The BGN's 1965 decision for Ants Basin was the result of an inquiry submitted by the U.S. Geological Survey, but it appears the only issue was a clarification of the exact location of the feature. There is no information in the case file to indicate that the origin of the name was addressed, nor that the spelling was questioned. Two websites, one maintained by "thebackpacker.com" and the other entitled "Idaho Wolf Update, May 1999," both refer to the feature as Antz Basin, as proposed.

June Bug Creek: stream; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; heads at 48°13'17"N, 116°15'22"W, flows SW to enter Carter Creek; named for the June bugs that inhabit the area; Bonner County, Idaho; Sec 7, T56N, R2E, Boise Mer.; 48°13'05"N, 116°15'33"W; USGS map - Hope 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.21806&lon=-116.25917&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.22151&lon=-116.25611&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Hope 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Gearlds; Hope, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: June Bug Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name June Bug Creek is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Carter Creek in Bonner County. The perennial stream flows through the proponent's property before entering Carter Creek just upstream of its confluence with Denton Slough, an inlet of Lake Pend Oreille. The proponent reports that he and wife started referring to the stream by the proposed name shortly after purchasing the property in 2000, and since then other local residents have begun to use the name. June bugs are frequently found along the shady banks of the stream. The proponent also included with his application a letter from the grandson of the original pioneer owner of the property who reports that to the best of his knowledge the stream has never had a name. No other geographic features in Idaho are known to be named "June Bug."

ILLINOIS

Bessie Creek: stream; 8 km (5 mi) long; heads in Cherry Valley Township at 42°08'54"N, 89°00'39"W, flows E to enter the South Branch Kishwaukee River; named for Bessie Aavang Worm (1917-1976), lifetime resident and dairy farmer in the area; Winnebago County and Ogle County, Illinois; Secs 33-36, T43N, R2E and Sec 4, T42N, R2E, Third Principal Mer.; 42°09'33"N, 88°57'01"W; USGS map – Cherry Valley 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4669303&e=338884&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.14826&lon=-89.01082&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Steve Kormanak; Rockford, IL

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 Bessie Creek is proposed for an unnamed, 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of the South Branch Kishwaukee River in southern Winnebago County. The proponent, a resident of Rockford, suggests naming the stream would be an appropriate way to honor Bessie (Aavang) Worm (1917-1976), a lifetime resident of the area. Mrs. Worm and her family were active dairy farmers since the 1930's, and according to the proponent, "she and her husband were active in the county and state Farm Bureaus, the Dairyman's Association, FFA, 4H Clubs, and the local Grange. They actively promoted agriculture as a career for youth and acted as advocates and mentors for many young persons contemplating the farm way of life. Bessie was an accomplished piano player and yodeler and was featured regularly on the local Rockford radio station WROK. Her direct association with the community is not specifically in the immediate geographic community but rather in the specific demographic community, [the] farm community. Having promoted farming as a way of life all her life, encouraging young people to pursue that path, she would be proud that this creek runs through, actually originates on an old farm, now being run in part by Bessie and Lawrence's great-grand children, returning an abandoned farm into a working farm once again to the delight of other local farmers."

Xanthippe Creek: stream; 9.8 km (6.1 mi) long; heads in Dry Grove Township at 40°29'52"N, 89°04'12"W, flows S into Dale Township to enter Sugar Creek; Xanthippe was the wife of Socrates; McLean County, Illinois; Secs 28,27,22,15,10,11&2, T23N, R1E and Sec 35, T24N, R1E, Third Principal Mer.; 40°24'52"N, 89°05'57"W; USGS map - Bloomington West 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.41433&lon=-89.09934&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.49777&lon=-89.07012&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Bloomington West 1:24,000
 Proponent: Walter Morse; Carlock, IL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Xanthippe Creek (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Xanthippe Creek for an unnamed 9.8 km (6.1 mi) long tributary of Sugar Creek in McLean County. The proponent, a resident of nearby Carlock, reports that the name has been in local use for at least 30 years, although he does not know how it came to be applied to the feature. Xanthippe was the wife of Socrates.

IOWA

Ludlow Creek: stream, 11.8 km (7.4 mi) long; heads in Frankville Township at 43°13'14"N, 91°36'44"W, flows SE through Ludlow Township and into Post Township, to enter the Yellow River; Allamakee County and Winnesheik County, Iowa; Secs 2&3, T96N, R6W, Secs 34,33,28,29,20,19&18, T97N, R6W, and Sec 13, T97N, R7W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 43°09'48"N, 91°31'33"W; USGS map – Frankville 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=43&latm=9&lats=48&lond=91&lonm=31&lons=33&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.22056&lon=-91.61234&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Frankville 1:24,000
 Proponent: Luann Rolling; Waukon, IA
 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 Ludlow Creek is proposed for an 11.8 km (7.4 mi) long tributary of the Yellow River. The stream heads in Frankville Township in Winnesheik County, but for the majority of its course, it crosses Ludlow Township (in Allamakee County), hence the choice of name. The proponent, a representative of the Allamakee County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), reports that her organization is conducting a watershed analysis of the stream and therefore it needs an official name. The SWCD polled area farmers for suggestions, with a majority responding that Ludlow Creek seemed like a logical choice. The Iowa State Geographic Names Authority has confirmed that the stream is not already named on any existing maps and documents.

KANSAS

Tims Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads in Garfield Township at 39°24'26"N, 95°37'23"W, flows S along the E side of Denison in Cedar Township to enter North Cedar Creek; named for Timothy Kern (1960-1997) who owned and preserved land along the stream; Jackson County, Kansas; Sec 3, T8S, R16E and Secs 34&27, T7S, R16E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°23'14"N, 95°37'31"W; USGS map – Holton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.38722&lon=-95.62528&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.40713&lon=-95.62314&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Caroline Kern; Denison, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Denison, who is asking that the 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long unnamed tributary of North Cedar Creek in Jackson County be named Tims Creek in honor of her late son. She reports that Timothy Kern (1960-1997) owned 20 acres through which this stream flowed, and that “he was a naturalist [who] loved and cared for the land.”

After posting a request for comments in the local newspaper, the Jackson County Board of Commissioners voted not to endorse the proposal, citing concerns raised by the family that has lived alongside the stream for 150 years and who sold some of their property to Tim Kern in the 1990’s; they object to honoring an individual who owned the land for such a short period of time. Another local resident argued that there was no need to name a “dried up ditch.” Citing the county’s objections, the Kansas State Names Authority also does not support the proposal, stating “there is insufficient reason or support to name this feature Tims Creek.” The proponent has been advised of the local opposition and is contemplating whether to propose an alternative name.

KENTUCKY

Clay Highpoint: summit; elevation 681 m (2,235 ft); in Daniel Boone National Forest, at the E end of Kentucky Ridge, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of the head of Darbs Branch; the name refers to the highest point in Clay County; Clay County, Kentucky; 36°57’32”N, 83°35’05”W; USGS map – Beverly 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.95889&lon=-83.58472&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Beverly 1:24,000

Proponent: Estus Hibbard; London, KY

Administrative area: Daniel Boone 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 Clay Highpoint is proposed for the highest point in Clay County. The summit in question has an elevation of 681 m (2,235 ft), and lies within Daniel Boone National Forest and at the east end of Kentucky Ridge. According to GNIS, there are no other summits in the nation with the generic term “Highpoint” in the name, although there are 29 geographic features with that specific name, including four, a cape and three populated places, named simply Highpoint. None of the 29 features are in Kentucky, although that State does contain one summit and one community named High Point. The summit is in Edmonson County, 237 km (147 mi) from the one in Clay County.

MINNESOTA

Lake Margritte: lake; 30 acres; in Baldwin Township, 6.4 km (4 mi) SE of Princeton, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) NW of Tennyson Lake; named for Margritte Young (1911-1998), longtime area resident and property owner; Sherburne County, Minnesota; Sec 13, T35N, R26W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 45°31'36"N, 93°31'20"W; USGS map - Princeton 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.52667&lon=-93.52222&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Princeton 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeffrey Holm; Princeton, 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 name Lake Margritte is proposed for a 30 acre lake in Baldwin Township in northeastern Sherburne County. The proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Princeton who reports that he is the great-nephew of Margritte Young (1911-1998), a longtime resident of the area. Mrs. Young and her husband owned 110 acres of land, including one-third of the lake in question. They planted pine trees near its northwest side and in recent years donated the land to the township for the creation of a park. The honoree and her husband also served as local fire wardens for 40 years. After hearing no opposition to the name from the Baldwin Township Board, the Sherburne County Board of Commissioners voted to endorse the name. The State Names Authority supports the proposal as well. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Minnesota named "Margritte."

MISSOURI

Kuhlman Hollow: valley; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; in Saint Marys Township, heads 1 km (0.6 mi) W of Perco Lakes at 37°40'00"N, 89°58'28"W, trends N to enter the valley through which flows South Fork Saline Creek; named for the Kuhlman family that settled in the area in the 1850's; Perry County, Missouri; Sec 31, T35N, R10E and Secs 6&7, T34N, R10E, Fifth Principal Mer.; 37°41'19"N, 89°58'33"W; USGS map - Perryville West 1:24,000; Not: Coleman Hollow.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.68867&lon=-89.97594&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.66665&lon=-89.97442&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize family name

Map: USGS Perryville West 1:24,000

Proponent: Kurt Gerwitz; St. Louis, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Coleman Hollow (FID 738558)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Coleman Hollow (USGS 1980)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Coleman Hollow, a 1.6 km (1 mi) long valley in Saint Marys Township in Perry County, to Kuhlman Hollow. Although the current name has

appeared on Federal maps since 1980, the proponent believes the valley was in fact named for the Kuhlman family who settled on the property in the 1850's and who have continued to farm there ever since. A search of the Internet confirms that there was a family named Kuhlman in Perry County in the mid-nineteenth century, and Henry Kuhlman (1829-1894) is buried in the nearby village of Silver Lake. The 1860 Federal Census of Perry County includes a listing for the family of Charles Kuhlman, born around 1834 in Germany and living in Saint Marys Township.

MONTANA

Lovell 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 Charles Lovell (d. 1949) who for many years lived on property adjoining the lake; 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: Dave Kloker; Medicine Lake, 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 map, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Medicine Lake, to change officially the name of Squaw Lake to Lovell Lake. The lake is approximately four acres in size and lies along a short unnamed tributary of Squaw Creek. The lake's current name has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1962. The name Lovell Lake was submitted as a counter-proposal to other proposals that the BGN has already received, specifically to rename the lake Indian Woman Lake (Review List 383), or Jurds Lake (Review List 391), or Christiansen Lake (Review List 392). The initial request, for Indian Woman Lake, was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee, but that proposal has since been withdrawn. The proposal for Christiansen Lake, which would have honored a local ranching family, has also been withdrawn. The Jurds Lake proponent has been advised of the latest counter-proposal but has yet to announce whether the BGN ought to proceed with his request.

The Beaverhead County Commissioners and the Montana State Names Authority initially expressed support for Jurds Lake. However, shortly thereafter, the Christiansen Lake proposal was submitted by a member of another local family who argued that Jurd Williams' ties to the area were not significant enough. Citing the claims of the latter proponent, the County Commissioners and the State Names Authority withdrew their support for Jurds Lake and voted to support Christiansen Lake instead. Finally, another local resident learned of the various proposals and suggested the name Lovell Lake would be more appropriate. That name is intended to honor Charles Lovell (d. 1949), who settled in the area in 1912, and who until his death in 1949 lived in a cabin adjoining the lake. The Christiansen family supports the proposal for Lovell Lake, but continues to seek BGN approval for their other proposal, which is to rename nearby Squaw Creek to Christiansen Creek (Review List 392).

Wilderness Lake: lake; 30 acres; located in the Tobacco Plains, 1.6 km (1 mi) E of Lake Koocanus, 8 km (5 mi) NW of Eureka; named for The Wilderness Club, a resort community established adjacent to the lake;

Lincoln County, Montana; Secs 32&29, T37N, R27W, Principal Meridian; 48°55'56"N, 115°08'12"W; USGS map - Rexford 1:24,000; Not: Grob Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.93222&lon=-115.13667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the establishment of a new community

Map: USGS Rexford 1:24,000

Proponent: James Cole; Eureka, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Grob Lake (FID 784361)

Local Usage: Grob Lake (Montana Dept of Natural Conservation and Resources, 2006; Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1994; hiking website), Wilderness Lake (community developers)

Published: Grob Lake (USGS 1963, 1979, 1997; USFS 1978, 1985, 2004; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2006; Census Bureau 2000; Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 2004; Lincoln County highway map, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Grob Lake, located in north-central Lincoln County, to Wilderness Lake. The lake in question is approximately 30 acres in size and lies just east of Kooanus Lake. The existing name has appeared on Federal maps since 1963, and was also labeled on the 1958 Lincoln County highway map, but the new owners of the property, a development company based in Eureka, have asked that it be renamed in recognition of the new resort community that is being constructed at the lake. The new community is named Wilderness Club, and upon completion in 2008, it is expected to comprise 272 homesites and 47 luxury cabins, along with a golf course, canoe club, and nature camp. Although it has not been determined when the lake's current name first came into local use, there is some evidence that there was a family named Grob living in Lincoln County in the 1950's. The name Grob Lake also appears at the websites of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

When asked to comment on the proposed name change, the Lincoln County Commissioners responded with a letter of opposition, stating, "Grob Lake has a lot of historical significance to the Eureka area. It was named after a family that lived in the area for many years. Although this name change may help the developers of the resort community make their development more attractive, we are strongly against the change." According to GNIS, there are no other lakes in Montana named Wilderness Lake, but there are two small bodies of water in Valley County, approximately 620 km (385 mi) away, named Wilderness Reservoir.

NEVADA

Mount Caetano: summit; elevation 2,363 m (7,752 ft); in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, in the Toiyabe Range, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) E of the historic Caetano Ranch; named for the Caetano volcanic tuff found in the area, and for the Caetano Ranch that once operated nearby; Lander County, Nevada; Sec 28, T26N, R47E, Mt. Diablo Mer.; 40°06'03"N, 116°40'40"W; USGS map - Wenban Spring 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.10089&lon=-116.67792&datum=nad83&u=7&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wenban Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Henry; Reno, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mount Caetano is proposed for an unnamed 2,363 m (7,752 ft) summit located in the Toiyabe Range in eastern Lander County and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent, a research geologist at the University of Nevada-Reno, reports that the name would recognize the feature's proximity to the historic Caetano Ranch and to "the most complete section of Caetano Tuff anywhere." The Caetano Tuff is "a widespread late Eocene ash-flow tuff in northern Nevada...that is petrographically distinctive with abundant smoky quartz and sanidine" (Geological Society of America, 2005). The Caetano Ranch was shown on the 1938 USGS topographic map of the area, but not on the larger-scale edition published in 1986.

Papez Peak: summit; elevation 3,595 m (11,794 ft); in Humboldt National Forest/Schell Creek Range Wilderness (proposed), in the Schell Creek Range, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) S of North Schell Peak; named for Louis Papez (1923-1999) and his wife Eve (1929-2002), longtime area residents; White Pine County, Nevada; Sec 30, T18N, R66E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 39°23'24"N, 114°35'43"W; USGS map – North Schell Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.39&lon=-114.59528&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS North Schell Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: J.B. Benna; Scottsdale, AZ

Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest/Schell Creek Range Wilderness (proposed)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Papez Peak is proposed for a 3,595 m (11,794 ft) high summit in the Schell Creek Range in White Pine County, and within the Humboldt National Forest. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Scottsdale, Arizona, who believes Louis Papez (1923-1999) and his wife Eve (1929-2002) are worthy of the honor because of their lifelong contributions to the local community. Following service in World War II and Korea as a tank operator, Mr. Papez was employed in White Pine County as a miner and he also worked on the construction of trails and dirt roads for much of the local area, including in the Schell Creek Range. Eve Papez was active in charitable work in the communities of McGill and Ely. The Papezes raised eight children, one of whom serves today as the County Judge for White Pine County. The unnamed summit lies within an area that has been proposed by Congress to be designated as the new Schell Creek Range Wilderness. Note: because Mrs. Papez died in March 2002, this proposal cannot be processed until after the five-year waiting period has passed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lawrence Peak: 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 Lawrence family who owned land adjoining nearby Ladd Mountain in the eighteenth century; Belknap County, New Hampshire; 43°34'07"N, 71°33'37"W; USGS map - Winnisquam Lake 1:24,000; Not: Snow Dragon Mountain.

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

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winnisquam Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Kiesel and John Robinson; Meredith, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Snow Dragon Mountain (local property owner)

Published: Snow Dragon Mountain (*Laconia Daily Sun*, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Lawrence Peak to a 366 m (1,202 ft) summit in the Town of Meredith in west-central Belknap County. It was submitted in response to another proposal submitted previously to the Board, to name the summit Snow Dragon Mountain (BGN Review List 391). The proponents of the latter name, who own the property on which the summit is situated, believe their proposal is appropriate as the summit has several ridges with spiky, rocky outcroppings that resemble a dragon. However, the Selectmen of the Town of Meredith voted not to issue a recommendation on the proposal for Snow Dragon Mountain, citing concerns that there was not unanimous local support for the name. Although the proponents of Snow Dragon Mountain provided a petition signed by approximately 150 area residents supporting that name, approximately 40 other residents have signed a petition objecting to the name.

The Belknap County Commissioners have voted to endorse Snow Dragon Mountain, while the New Hampshire State Names Authority has no objection to that name. This counter-proposal for Lawrence Peak is intended to honor the Lawrence family which reportedly owned land adjoining nearby Ladd Mountain in the eighteenth century. The proponents have been asked to submit additional biographical details, along with evidence of land ownership and association with the summit in question.

Leighton Mountain: summit; elevation 420 m (1,377 ft); in the Town of Meredith, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) W of Leavitt Mountain; named for three generations of the Leighton family: Moses Leighton, who settled in Meredith in 1836, Joel Leighton (d. 1936), and Ira Leighton (d. 1980), whose descendants donated land to the town for future conservation; Belknap County, New Hampshire; 43°35'11"N, 71°35'13"W; USGS map - Winnisquam Lake 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.58635&lon=-71.58686&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winnisquam Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Pauli Novicki; Meredith, NH

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 Leighton Mountain is proposed for a 420 m (1,377 ft) unnamed summit in the Town of Meredith. It was submitted by a representative of the Meredith Conservation Commission, which suggests the name is an appropriate way to honor the Leighton family, longtime residents of the area. In 1836, Moses Leighton was the first member of the family to settle in Meredith; his son Joel (d. 1936), and grandson Ira Leighton (b. 1901) continued to live there until Ira's death in 1980. In 2002, Ira's son donated 155 acres of the family's property to the town for future conservation projects. The land that was originally used by the family as a summer pasture was recently established as the Leighton Wildlife Area. There are five other geographic features in New Hampshire named "Leighton," although none are summits and none are in Belknap County.

Overlook Island: island; 1 acre; in the Town of Wakefield, at the N end of Pine River Pond, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NE of the community of North Wakefield; descriptive name; Carroll County, New Hampshire; 43°38'36"N, 71°02'33"W; USGS map – Ossipee 1:24,000; Not: Dam Cove Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.64333&lon=-71.0425&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Ossipee 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Lundgren; North Wakefield, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Overlook Island (property owners, local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of North Wakefield to make official a name that he reports has been in local use for over 60 years. The island in question, which has been owned by the proponent's family since 1943, is less than an acre in size and lies at the north end of Pine River Pond, in Carroll County, in the Town of Wakefield. The proponent states that a cabin located at the point of land overlooking the island is also named "Overlook." He adds that the island is sometimes known informally as "Dam Cove Island," but he did not provide further details regarding that name. The New Hampshire State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of this new name.

NEW YORK

Lillies Pond: lake; 95 m (310 ft) by 60 m (200 ft); in the Town of Bethel, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Lynchs Pond, 19 km (12 mi) W of Monticello; named for Lillie T. Cerritelli (1930-2000), whose bequest allowed her daughter to purchase the lake; Sullivan County, New York; 41°41'30"N, 74°55'38"W; USGS map – Lake Huntington 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.69167&lon=-74.92722&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Huntington 1:24,000

Proponent: Teresa Braunworth; Fairlawn, NJ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lillies Pond is proposed for a 95 m (310 ft) by 60 m (200 ft) body of water located in the Town of Bethel in Sullivan County. The proponent of this new name reports that she is the owner of the property on which the lake is located and that she was able to purchase it as a result of an inheritance she received from her mother, Lillie T. Cerritelli (1930-2000). Although her mother did not reside in Bethel and apparently never visited the area, the proponent states that the proposed name would honor her memory. According to GNIS, there are two other geographic features in New York named "Lillie"; Lillie Hill is a summit in Tioga County, while Lillies Pinnacle, also a summit, is in Madison County. These features are 107 km (66 mi) and 169 km (105 mi) away, respectively.

Schoener Island: island; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); in the Town of Catskill and the Town of Germantown, in the Hudson River, adjacent to Inbocht Bay; the name is from the Dutch for "schooner";

Columbia County and Greene County, New York; 42°10'07"N, 73°53'30"W; USGS map – Cementon 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.16861&lon=-73.89167&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Cementon 1:24,000
 Proponent: Peter Haenebalcke; Mountain Lakes, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Schoener Island is proposed for an unnamed island located in the Hudson River along the boundary between Columbia County and Greene County. The island, described on one website as a dredge island separating Inbocht Bay from the main river channel, is round in shape and approximately 400 yards in diameter. The proponent of the new name reports that “schoener” is Dutch for schooner, “a two masted sail boat and once very popular as a way of transporting goods and passengers on the Hudson River.” He adds, “There are many locations in that part of the state with Dutch names.” There are no other geographic features in New York known to be named “schoener.” Along the Saint Lawrence River in Jefferson County, and approximately 293 km (182 mi) to the north-northwest, is an island named Schooner Island.

NORTH CAROLINA

Buckquarter Creek: stream; 8 km (5 mi) long; in Eno River State Park, heads at 36°06'41"N, 79°02'28"W, flows S then NE then S to enter the Eno River 8 km (5 mi) E of Hillsborough; Orange County, North Carolina; 36°05'02"N, 79°00'33"W; USGS map – Hillsborough 1:24,000; Not: Buck Quarter Creek, Buckwater Creek, Buck Water Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.08393&lon=-79.00897&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.11138&lon=-79.04054&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: name change to recognize local usage
 Map: USGS Hillsborough 1:24,000
 Proponent: Scott Zillmer; Madison, WI
 Administrative area: Eno River State Park
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: Buckwater Creek (FID 982152)

 Local Usage: Buckwater Creek (Buckwater Creek neighborhood), Buckquarter Creek (Eno River Association, 2001-2006)

 Published: Buck Quarter Creek (Powell, 1982), Buckquarter Creek (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, 2006; Eno River State Park map, 2006; North Carolina Division of Water Quality, 2006; Sierra Club North Carolina Chapter, 2005; Duke University Department of Biology, 2002; American Fisheries Society-North Carolina Chapter newsletter, 2005; *Raleigh-Durham News & Observer*, 2005; *Durham News*, 2005; Coleman Outdoor Adventure Guide, 2006; Orange County genealogy website, 1999; Cole family genealogy), Buckwater Creek (USGS 1968, 1984, 1999; North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program, 2006; North Carolina Division of Water Quality, 2006; North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, 2005; City of Durham Planning Department, 2006; University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of

Anthropology, 1986; Hiking North Carolina map; www.trails.com; Sierra Club North Carolina Chapter newsletter, 2002; Durham Neighborhood Directory, 2006; Durham real estate listings)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Buckwater Creek, a tributary of the Eno River in Orange County, to Buckquarter Creek. The stream is 8 km (5 mi) long and at its mouth it flows through Eno River State Park. The current form of the name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1968, and also is used by the North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program (2006), as well as the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (2005); the City of Durham Planning Department (2006); the University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Anthropology (1986); and in a Durham Neighborhood Directory, published in 2006. The origin of the name has not been determined.

The proposed change to Buckquarter Creek was submitted by a map editor in Wisconsin, who reports that that is the form that appears on the State Park's official map and in local hiking guides. A nearby road is named Buck Quarter Road. An online listing of North Carolina recreation sites describes a trail that crosses "Buckwater Creek from the Buckquarter Creek Loop Trail...on the east side of the Eno River and Buckquarter Creek [sic]." An article on local hiking trails published in the *Raleigh-Durham News & Observer* in January 2006, states, "Just across the Eno, on the Buckquarter Creek tributary that feeds into the river, an American Indian village once existed. (It has yet to be excavated)." Other organizations that use the proposed name in various online publications include the Duke University Department of Biology (2002) and the American Fisheries Society-North Carolina Chapter (2005). The name Buckquarter Creek also appears in an online Outdoor Adventure Guide and in a website dedicated to Orange County genealogy. The North Carolina Division of Water Quality and the Sierra Club's North Carolina Chapter seem to use the two names interchangeably. William Powell's *North Carolina Gazetteer* (1982) includes an entry for "Buck Quarter Creek...mentioned in land grants as early as 1750. Sometimes called Buck Water Creek."

OHIO

Studer Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; in Bethlehem Township, heads 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Beach City at 40°39'28"N, 81°32'07"W, flows E to enter the Tuscarawas River 2.6 km (1.6 mi) W of Bolivar; named for Simon Studer (1892-1973), who owned a dairy farm along the stream; Stark County, Ohio; 40°39'09"N, 81°29'15"W; USGS map – Bolivar 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.6525&lon=-81.4875&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4500916&e=454748&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Jim Studer; Strongsville, OH

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 Studer Creek is proposed for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of the Tuscarawas River in southern Stark County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Strongsville, who wishes to honor his grandfather Simon Studer (1892-1973), who for many years owned and operated a dairy farm along the stream, and who "kept the bridge [over the stream] in good condition." The proponent reports that the Bethlehem Township Trustees are in support of the name, and Congressman Ralph Regula of Ohio has submitted a letter endorsing the proposal. According to GNIS, there is one other geographic feature in Ohio named "Studer"; Studer Ditch is located in Lucas County, approximately 217 km (135 mi) to the west-northwest of the stream in question.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fox Rill: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; in Lancaster Township, heads just to the NE of Elizabeth R. Martin Elementary School at 40°00'36"N, 76°20'22"W, flows SE then NE to enter the Conestoga River on the W side of Canes Point; named for foxes seen in the vicinity; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 40°00'19N, 76°19'49"W; USGS map – Lancaster 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=0&lats=19&lond=76&lonm=19&lons=49&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4429713&e=385668&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lancaster 1:24,000

Proponent: Gaylen Bray; Lancaster, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Fox Rill is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of the Conestoga River in Lancaster County. The proponent, writing on behalf of several schoolteachers at Elizabeth R. Martin Elementary School, which is located at the head of the stream, reports that there is a fox den along the stream. A recent edition of the Lancaster Township School Department newsletter reports that the elementary school is involved in a project to restore the habitats of local wildlife and to establish an outdoor education and watershed area on school property. There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to have the generic term “Rill,” and according to GNIS there are only three nationwide, two in Maryland and one in Indiana.

Lambs Gap Run: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; in Hampden Township, heads on the S slope of Blue Mountain, 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Lambs Gap at 40°17'37"N, 77°00'16"W, flows S and SSE to enter Sears Run; named in association with nearby Lambs Gap; Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; 40°17'01"N, 76°59'58"W; USGS map - Harrisburg West 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4461165&e=330037&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4462257&e=329636&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Harrisburg West 1:24,000

Proponent: G. Craig Caba; Enola, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lambs Gap Run is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Sears Run in Hampden Township in Cumberland County. The proposal was submitted by a representative of the Lambs Gap Community and Conservation Association, who believes “naming the unnamed tributary would benefit future conservation/local environmental planning and development...[and because] Hampden Township has experienced intensive urban sprawl, the name would provide an additional identification point for an emergency response.” The stream flows through an area long known as Lambs Gap and alongside Lambs Gap Road, which also follows the course of the Appalachian Trail. The name “Lambs Gap” has local historical significance, as it dates from the Colonial period, when Samuel Lamb, a Scots-Irish emigrant settled and farmed in the area. Two of Lamb’s sons fought in the Revolutionary War. The

proponent included with his application a letter of support for the name Lambs Gap Run from Pennsylvania State Representative Glen Grell.

RHODE ISLAND

Chepiwanoxet Point: cape; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; in the City of Warwick, on the W shore of Greenwich Bay; the name is of Narragansett origin meaning either “devil’s island” or “at the small separated place”; Kent County, Rhode Island; 41°40’24”N, 71°26’30”W; USGS map – East Greenwich 1:24,000; Not: Chepiwanoxet Island (BGN 1921), Chippanogset Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.67343&lon=-71.44172&datum=nad83&u=5>

Proposal: to change the generic part of a name to more accurately reflect the feature’s geography

Map: USGS East Greenwich 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Quinn; Warwick, RI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Chepiwanoxet Island (BGN 1921)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Chepiwanoxet Island (FID 1219323)

Local Usage: Chepiwanoxet Island (Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, 2006)

Published: Chepiwanoxet Island (USGS 1984, 1996; NOS 1937, 1957, 1975; Rhode Island Sea Grant College Program, 2006; aviation history website), Chepiwanoxet Point (EPA Atlantic Ecology Division, 2006; Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, 2003, 2006; Save The Bay, 2006; City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan, 2004; East Greenwich Yacht Club, 2006; Greenwich Bay Special Area Management Plan, 2004; *Providence Journal*, 2006; American-French Genealogical Society; fishing report, 1998), Chippanogset Island (Office of Coast Survey 1873, c.1902, 1915, 1921)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a resident of Warwick, is to change officially the name of Chepiwanoxet Island to Chepiwanoxet Point. The feature in question is located in the City of Warwick, extending approximately 0.3 km (0.2 mi) eastward into Greenwich Bay. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1984 and on Office of Coast Survey nautical charts since 1937, the proponent suggests that the proposed change from “Island” to “Point” is appropriate as the feature is now attached as a peninsula to the mainland. He adds that the proposed name is also in widespread local use.

According to an online history of the area, excerpted from the Greenwich Bay Special Area Management Plan, “*Chepiwanoxet* is a Narragansett Indian name for the area meaning “Devil’s Island.” The name may be in relevance to it being almost completely underneath the water during major hurricanes. During the 1938 and 1954 hurricanes, only the highest hill on the island stayed above water. In 1917, they filled in the area between the island and the mainland, making it a peninsula. They then built the very first factory in the U.S. to specifically build military seaplanes. Other businesses operated out there, such as Dyer Dow and Amtrol. Unfortunately in the 1940’s and 1950’s, the island became a dumping ground for Bostich Staples. They dumped their old scrap metal there.”

Nautical charts published in 1902 and 1915 clearly showed the feature to be an island, but by the 1937 edition it was shown connected to the mainland (even though it was still labeled Chepiwanoxet Island). The 1944 USGS topographic map also showed the feature as a cape, while retaining the island name.

In 1921, the BGN had approved a proposal by the Rand McNally Company to change the island’s official name from Chippanogset Island, which had appeared on earlier nautical charts, to Chepiwanoxet Island. Other variant spellings listed on the 1921 workcard for associated geographic features included “Chippanoxett,” “Chepewanoxet” (railroad station), “Chippewanoxett” (according to the postmaster at East

Greenwich), and “Chepiwanoxet” (from the postmaster at Cowesett). An online database of “American Indian Place Names in Rhode Island” (O’Brien, 2006) states the indigenous name translates as “at the small separated place.” Another website, listing “Rhode Island Village Place and Town Names” (American-French Genealogical Society), includes an entry for Chepiwanoxet Point, as proposed. That name is also found at the website of the EPA Atlantic Ecology Division, as well as in various online publications produced by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (2003, 2006); Save The Bay (2006); the City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan (2004); the East Greenwich Yacht Club (2006); the Greenwich Bay Special Area Management Plan (2004); *The Providence Journal* (2006); and a 1998 fishing report.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Creek: stream; 24 km (15 mi) long; heads at 44°40’06”N, 102°03’21”W, flows S then E into the Cheyenne Indian Reservation, to enter Luis Creek 0.6 km (0.4 mi) upstream of the Cheyenne River; Ziebach County and Meade County, South Dakota; Tps 6,7&8N, Rgs 18&17E, Black Hills Mer.; 44°31’12”N, 101°59’43”W; USGS map – Bridger 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Negro Creek. Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4935150&e=263120&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4950317&e=733392&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS Bridger 1:24,000

Proponent: Meade County Commissioners

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 1256651)

Local Usage: Black Creek (local residents)

Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1955, 1984)

Case Summary: The name Black Creek is proposed as a replacement name for Negro Creek, a 24 km (15 mi) long tributary of Luis Creek. The stream heads in Meade County before flowing south and then northeast into the Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the southwestern corner of Ziebach County. The proposal for Black Creek was submitted by one of the Meade County Commissioners in response to a request for comments on another proposal that the BGN has received, to change the stream’s name to Frank Rood Creek (Review List 390). The latter name was submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature as part of its effort to eradicate the term “Negro” from the names of all geographic features in the State. The name Frank Rood Creek is intended to honor an early settler of nearby Haakon County who was also the first mayor of the community of Philip. In responding to the request for input on the name that the State had suggested, the County Commissioner stated “local residents think this makes no sense at all.” He noted that his family has lived along the stream for three generations and that the State apparently did not involve the local community when selecting a replacement name. He confirmed that the stream was named for a black family that homesteaded in the area, and because of the sensitivity toward the existing name, local residents have in recent years come to refer to the stream as Black Creek. The proponent believes that name should now be made official, adding, “With this designation, the history of the creek could be passed on to future generations without being offensive to the black community.”

TEXAS

Cardium Creek: stream; 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) ENE of Peach Mountain at 30°07’27”N, 98°08’40”W, flows NE to enter South Onion Creek 6 km (4 mi) SSE of the community of Dripping Springs; named for the mollusk of the genus *cardium*, the fossils of which are found along the

stream; Hays County, Texas; 30°08'27"N, 98°06'58"W; USGS map – Dripping Springs 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3334733&e=585125&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3332868&e=582407&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Dripping Springs 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Leslie P. White; Austin, TX
 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 Cardium Creek is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary of South Onion Creek in west-central Hays County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Austin, who suggests a name is needed as an official reference for a feature that is listed in geological and scientific reports as simply “unnamed creek.” The new name recognizes the occurrence of numerous fossils of the mollusk, genus *cardium*, that are found in the area. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in the nation named “Cardium.”

Nolands River: stream; 56 km (35 mi) long; heads 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Godley at 32°29'51"N, 97°33'26"W, flows SE and S to the W of Cleburne, then S and SW to enter the Brazos River at the N end of Lake Whitney; named for Philip Nolan (1771-1801), Texas mustanger and filibuster who was killed in the vicinity of the stream; Hill County and Johnson County, Texas; 32°05'14"N, 97°28'06"W; USGS map - Lakeside Village 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Middle Noland Creek, Nolan River, Nolan's River.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.0871&lon=-97.46835&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.4974&lon=-97.55714&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: name change to restore historical spelling
 Map: USGS Lakeside Village 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Glen Claytor; Whitney, TX
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Nolan River (FID 1342646)
 Local Usage: Nolan River (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 2006; Texas State Historical Association, 2001; Nolan River Kennel Club, 2006; Nolan River Country Club, 2006)
 Published: Middle Noland Creek (USGS 1887, 1949), Nolan Creek (Brown, 1893), Nolan River (USGS 1924, 1968; NOAA 2006; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2006; EPA 2002; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 2006; Texas State Historical Association, 2001; Texas Department of Transportation, 2006; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, 2002; Nolan River Kennel Club, 2006), Nolands River (USGS 1891, 1894, 1908, 1921, 1924; USGS 21st Annual Report, 1901; Gazetteer of Texas, 1904; Gazetteer of Streams of Texas, 1919; Register of Dams, 1963; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 1997; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, 2002; Hill County highway map, 1962, 1966; Johnson County highway map, 1963, 1967; genealogical reports, 1850's-1860's), Nolan's River (Handbook of Texas, 1952)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Nolan River in Hill County and Johnson County, to Nolands River. The stream is a 56 km (35 mi) long tributary of the Brazos River. The proposed change was submitted by the Vice President of the Fort Graham Preservation Society, who believes the name “Nolands” is more correct historically. U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps published between 1891 and 1924, and again in 1927, labeled the stream Nolands River, as proposed. However, another edition, surveyed and published in 1923/24, applied the name Nolands River to one sheet but Nolan River on the adjoining page. There is no information to suggest the BGN was asked to investigate or resolve this discrepancy.

An 1893 volume entitled *A History of Texas, from 1685 to 1892* (Brown) referred to the stream as Nolan Creek and said it was named for Philip Nolan “[who was] captured and executed by the Mexican Army probably near Nolan Creek in Johnson County, in 1801.” Henry Gannett’s 1904 *Gazetteer of Texas* and the 1919 USGS *Gazetteer of Streams of Texas* listed the stream as Nolands River; neither offered any information on the history of the name. The 1952 *Handbook of Texas* referred to the stream as “Nolan’s River [also spelled Noland’s],” but also listed Noland’s River as the name of a small community that once existed nearby, having been settled in 1850. *Postmasters & Post Offices of Texas, 1846-1930*, lists Nolands River Post Office in Johnson County, in operation from 1858 to 1881. The *Handbook of Texas* entry for the stream stated “[it] was named for Philip Nolan who is supposed to have been killed on its banks.” County maps published in the early 1960’s continued to show Nolands River, as did a 1963 Bureau of Reclamation Register of Dams.

In 1962, the BGN was asked by the USGS to make official a change to Nolan River, presumably as a result of field work being done in anticipation of new larger scale mapping. To support its claim, the USGS cited the aforementioned volume by Brown, along with evidence that highway signs showed Nolan River and also the fact that the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Soil Conservation District was named “Nolan-Aquilla.” The local telephone directory also listed the Nolan River Country Club (which still operates today). Citing the preponderance of historical evidence and widespread local usage of Nolan River, that name was changed in 1968 by the BGN staff as an “official standard name.”

According to the 2001 edition of *The Handbook of Texas* (q.v.), Philip Nolan (1771-1801) was “a mustanger and filibuster, recognized as the first of a long line of filibusters that eventually helped to free Texas from Spanish and Mexican rule, even though trade between Louisiana and Texas was strictly prohibited, warning against foreigners (like Nolan) who were stirring up the Texas Indians against Spanish rule, sometimes credited with being the first to map Texas for the American frontiersmen, but his map has never been found. [Nolan was] killed there on March 21, 1801, by troops from Nacogdoches sent out to intercept him.” The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, in its 2002 Water Quality Report, uses both names. An online history of the Nolan Expedition includes a reference to Nolan River.

UTAH

Flattop: summit; elevation 2,908 m (9,539 ft); in Cache National Forest/Mount Naomi Wilderness, in the Bear River Range, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) W of Mount Elmer; descriptive name; Cache County, Utah; Sec 22, T13N, R2E, Salt Lake Mer.; 41°50’57”N, 111°43’00”W; USGS map – Mount Elmer 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.84917&lon=-111.71667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Flattop 1:24,000

Proponent: Cora and Warren Johnson; Smithfield, UT

Administrative area: Cache National Forest/Mount Naomi Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Flattop (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: According to this proposal, the descriptive name Flattop has been in local use for several years. The summit has an elevation of 2,908 m (9,539 ft) and lies within Cache National Forest/Mount Naomi Wilderness, in the Bear River Range. The proponents, two residents of Smithfield, state, “The mountain is visible throughout the [Cache] Valley and stands out because of its height and distinct shape.” They add that making the name official would be useful to people on backcountry outings. They note also that the proposed name is published already in a trail guide and was mentioned in a recent newspaper article. GNIS lists ten other summits nationwide named simply Flattop; none are in Utah.

Flat Hills: summit; elevation 1,624 m (5,327 ft), 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 4.8 km (3 mi) NW of Davis Mountain, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Dugway; descriptive name; Tooele County, Utah; Secs 29,32&33, T7S, R8W, Salt Lake Mer.; 40°10’24”N, 112°45’49”W; USGS map - Camels Back Ridge NE 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.1732&lon=-112.7636&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

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

Map: USGS Camels Back Ridge NE 1:24,000

Proponent: David Page; Reno, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Flat Hills (proponent; U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground Directorate of Environmental Programs; Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official Flat Hills, a name that the proponent reports has come into recent local use. The name would apply collectively to a series of small flat-topped summits located just to the north of Davis Mountain, and partially on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. As a graduate student involved in geochemical studies in the Bonneville Basin, the proponent has located several “geochemically distinct basalt sources used by prehistoric peoples on and around this set of low, unnamed hills.” Samples of this material were sent to the Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory in Oregon for analysis, and in doing so, the proponent came to refer to the feature as Flat Hills. He adds that the Directorate of Environmental Programs at the U.S. Army’s nearby Dugway Proving Ground also has begun to use the name. According to GNIS, there are 36 other summits in Utah named “Flat,” but only two, Flatiron Hill in Grand County and Flat Bottom Hill in Box Elder County, use the generic term “Hill.”

Mount Hawley: summit; elevation 3,653 m (11,985 ft); in Fishlake National Forest, in the Tushar Mountains, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of Delano Peak; named for Myron Hawley, a lawyer in Beaver County in the 1870’s; Beaver County and Piute County, Utah; Secs 19&30, T28S, R4W, Salt Lake Mer.; 38°21’10”N, 112°21’28”W; USGS map – Delano Peak 1:24,000; Not: Mount Holly.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.35275&lon=-112.35771&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change the name of a feature to recognize a historical family name

Map: USGS Delano Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: LaRue W. McDaniel; Blanding, UT

Administrative area: Fishlake National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Holly (FID 1441814)

Local Usage: Mount Holly (Utah Department of Transportation; local ski area)

Published: Mount Holly (USGS 1937, 1943, 1971, 1980, 1981, 1982; USFS 1982; Beaver County Commission Master Plan, 1970; Beaver County highway map 1992; Piute County highway map, 1982; Utah Place Names, 1990; *Deseret News*, 2006; trails.com; land survey, 1900)

Case Summary: Although the name Mount Holly has appeared on Federal maps since 1937, and on a mining claim survey dated 1900, the proponent of this change to Mount Hawley reports that the summit was actually named for Myron Hawley, a lawyer in Beaver County in the 1870's, who frequently hiked the summit in question. The summit lies in the Tushar Mountains, within Fishlake National Forest, and has an elevation of 3,653 m (11,985 ft). The proponent included with her application letters of support for the change to Mount Hawley from the Beaver City Corporation and the Beaver County Commission. She also provided a copy of a book entitled Black Powder Days: Historical Articles Written by George Washington Woodhouse and Published in the Beaver Press During the Years of 1939-1948 (Family History Publishers, 2006), which contains several references to Myron Hawley and his association with the area, including a note that Mount Hawley was named in his honor. John Van Cott's book *Utah Place Names* (1990) says the summit was "named for Byron Holly, a Beaver attorney who hunted and fished around the mountain in 1863." Approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the south-southwest of the summit is the Elk Mountains Ski Resort, which when it opened in 1972 was known as the Mount Holly Ski Area (that name still appears on USGS topographic maps). The Fishlake National Forest Supervisor also submitted a letter of support for the proposed change.

Shingle Mill Peak: summit; 3,258 m (10,690 ft); in the City of Provo; in Uinta National Forest, 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of the SE end of Cascade Mountain, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SW of Lightning Peak; named for a lumber mill once located in the area; Utah County, Utah; Sec 30, T6S, R4E, Salt Lake Mer.; 40°16'09"N, 111°32'25"W; USGS map - Bridal Veil Falls 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.2693&lon=-111.54017&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Bridal Veil Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael J. Colledge; Orem, UT

Administrative area: Uinta National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Shingle Mill Peak (Utah hiking gallery)

Published: Shingle Mill Peak (summitpost.org; Boy Scouts of America website)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Shingle Mill Peak for a 3,258 m (10,690 ft) summit in Uinta National Forest, approximately 13 km (8 mi) east of the center of Provo. The proponent, a resident of nearby Orem, reports that the proposed name has been in local use for approximately 100 years, ever since a lumber mill was located there. A search of the Internet yielded several references to the name, including a Boy Scouts Association listing of Utah County peaks, and an entry at www.summitpost.org. The proponent notes also that Shingle Mill Canyon, Shingle Mill Hollow, and Shingle Mill Creek are located nearby. The Utah County Commission has endorsed the name. In addition to the three features in Utah County, GNIS lists 14 other geographic features in the State named "Shingle Mill," although none of them are summits.

WASHINGTON

Howard Lake: lake; 15 acres; in North Cascades National Park/Lake Chelan National Recreation Area/Stephen Mather Wilderness, 3.2 km (2 mi) SW of McGregor Mountain; named for Wilson Howard, who lived in a nearby cabin and prospected for gold in the area around 1900; Chelan County, Washington;

Sec 2, T33N, R16E, Willamette Mer.; 48°23'19"N, 120°49'56"W; USGS map – McGregor Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Coon Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.38861&lon=-120.83111>

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

Map: USGS McGregor Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Jonathan Rosenblum; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: North Cascades National Park/Lake Chelan National Recreation Area/Stephen Mather Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: No record

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Coon Lake (FID 1518050)

Local Usage: Coon Lake (NPS 2006; hiking, backpacking and recreation guides)

Published: Coon Lake (USGS 1962, 1963/64, 1978, 1987; NPS 2006; USFS 1965, 1966, 1968; Chelan County highway map, 1966; *Lakes of Washington*, 1964; *Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, 1917; Lake Chelan Tourism Promotion Group, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Seattle, to change officially the name of Coon Lake, a 15-acre body of water located in the Cascade Range in Chelan County. The lake also lies within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area/Stephen Mather Wilderness, one of the units of the North Cascades National Park. The wilderness area was established by Congress in 1988; prior to the mid-1960's, the lake fell within the boundaries of the Okanogan National Forest.

The name Coon Lake has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1962 and was also on the 1966 Chelan County highway map; the origin of the name has not been determined. It also was listed in the *Geographic Dictionary of Washington* (Landes, 1917) and in Ernest Wolcott's *Lakes of Washington* (vol. II; 1964). The proponent of the change to Howard Lake believes the lake was likely named for Wilson Howard, a black prospector who lived in a cabin in the area. He believes the word "Coon" has become an ethnic slur and suggests it would be appropriate to change the name to more accurately honor the person for whom the lake was named. In addition to appearing on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the current name is mentioned at various National Park Services websites, including one that states, "Coon Lake is the [Stehekin] valley's birding mecca." When asked to investigate the name change request, the Chief of the Park's Cultural Resources Branch confirmed that two black prospectors lived in the area around 1900 but that there are no further details that might prove whether or not the lake was named for Mr. Howard. The proponent did not indicate in his application whether he believed the name of nearby Coon Creek should also be changed.