

**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.

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

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available map services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm.

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 NAD27.

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.

ALABAMA

Silky Woods: woods; approximately 130 acres; located on the NW slope of Shades Mountain and the SE bank of Shades Creek, 0.9 mi. S of Irondale; Jefferson County, Alabama; Sec. 25, T17S, R2W, Huntsville Meridian; 33°31'35"N, 86°42'26"W; USGS map – Irondale 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.5263888&p_longi=-86.7072222

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Irondale 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim Lynch

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Silky Woods (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Silky Woods is proposed to be made official for an area of woods approximately 130 acres in size. The woods lie along the northwest slope of Shades Mountain and southeast of Shades Creek. They are also just south of the community of Irondale and within the eastern suburbs of Birmingham. According to the proponent, who grew up in the area in the mid-1980s, local children have always called the area Silky Woods; a wooden sign that was placed at the entrance to the woods remains there to this day. As he describes it, “[A]ll of the neighborhood children spent most of their summers playing in and around the woods. According to some of the older individuals who lived in the neighborhood in the 1980s, the sign has been nailed to the tree since the development of the neighborhood in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The name has personal significance to the neighborhood children who play around the area.”

ALASKA

Clarke Creek: stream; 2.7 mi. long; heads at 64°04'08"N, 148°34'40"W, flows NE into the Totatlanika River; named for H. Clarke Billings (1948-2004), who mined on the stream over 21 summers; Denali Borough, Alaska; Secs 4,5&8, T10S, R5W and Secs 33&34, T9S, R5W, Fairbanks Meridian; 64°04'12"N, 148°30'15"W; USGS map – Fairbanks A-4 1:63,360.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=64.08672&p_longi=-148.50413

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=64.06916&p_longi=-148.5782433

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fairbanks A-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Jonathan K. Billings; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Clarke Creek is proposed for a 2.7-mile-long tributary of the Totatlanika River in Denali Borough. The name is intended to honor Henry Clarke Billings (1948-2004), a native of Massachusetts and U.S. Army veteran, who relocated to Alaska in the 1970s, and who along with his three brothers purchased mining claims on the stream in 1981. Billings, who always went by the name Clarke, was the only one of the four to continue to mine the area over the next 21 summers. In the winter, he was employed as an accountant and handyman. He and his wife built a house in the area, where they raised two children; his son is the proponent of the name Clarke

Creek. The son reports that Clarke instilled a sense of independence in his family as well as a love of the Alaska wilderness. The son continues to mine on the property along the stream today.

The Denali Borough Planning Commission has no objection to the name. The Alaska State Names Authority contacted the Nenana Native Association and the Toghothele Corporation for their input. The Nenana Association did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion, while the Toghothele Corporation responded that it had no objection to the name.

Change Black River to Draanjik River: stream; approximately 160 mi. long; heads on Bureau of Land Management land 35 mi. SE of Fanny Mountain at 65°33'33"N, 141°51'19"W, flows NNW into the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, then W to enter Black River Slough approximately 16 mi. NE of Fort Yukon; the name is of Gwich'in origin and translates to "caches along the river"; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; 66°39'51"N, 144°43'40"W; USGS map – Fort Yukon C-2 1:63,360 (mouth); Not: Black River, Draanjik, Orange Creek, Salmon Fork, Salmon River, Squirrel Creek, Squirrel River.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=66.6641667&p_longi=-144.7277778&fid=1399160

Proposal: to change a name to reflect long time local usage of an Alaska Native name

Map: USGS Fort Yukon C-2 1:63,360 (mouth of stream)

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, Alaska

Administrative area: Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: Black River (BGN 1959)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Black River (FID 1399160)

Local Usage: Draanjik (local Gwich'in tribe); Black River

Published: Black River (USGS maps since 1941; International Boundary Commission, 1910; *DeLorme Atlas & Gazetteer of Alaska*, 2010; numerous web sites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the Black River to Draanjik River. It was submitted by the Second Chief and Gwich'in Language Coordinator of the Fort Yukon Native Village, who reports that Draanjik is the traditional Gwich'in name for the river and has been used "since time immemorial." He adds, "The Gwich'in are still the only inhabitants along this river." Further, "It is distinct, it is in local use, it is supported by local people, and it's appropriate to name this river its traditional Native American name. The local Gwich'in people are called the Draanjik Gwich'in, it is that central to our identity." Draanjik translates as "caches along the river." A 1983 report on Gwich'in Athabascan place names of the Upper Yukon-Porcupine Region (Alaska Department of Fish and Game / Division of Subsistence) refers to the Draanjik Gwich'in as "people of the Black River."

Draanjik is already listed in GNIS as a variant name for the Black River. The proponent agreed to add the generic "River" to the name.

The Black River is approximately 160 miles long. It heads on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, then flows north-northwest into the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, where it turns west to join the Black River Slough 16 miles northeast of the community of Fort Yukon. The existing name was a BGN decision in 1959, although the primary issue was the location of the stream's source. The 1959 case file described the Black River as a tributary of the Porcupine River; however, subsequent research determined that it actually flows into the Black River Slough which in turn flows into the Porcupine River.

In addition to the Black River, there are two tributaries named Grayling Fork Black River and Salmon Fork Black River and an associated stream named Little Black River; the proponent has been asked whether his proposal applies to these names as well.

Mount Petersen: summit; elevation 4,698 ft.; located in Katmai National Park/Katmai Wilderness, 16 mi. NE of Mount Ikagluik; the name honors Ray Petersen (1912-2008), Alaskan aviation pioneer and conservationist, who founded the first sport-fishing lodges in Alaska in 1950; Lake and Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec. 26, T17S, R34W, Seward Meridian; 58°40'04"N, 155°00'43"W; USGS map – Mount Katmai C-4 NE 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=58.667696&p_longi=-155.0120302

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Katmai C-4 NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Raymond Petersen; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Katmai National Park/Katmai Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Mount Ray Petersen (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4,698-foot summit, proposed to be named Mount Petersen, is located in the Katmai Wilderness in Katmai National Park. The name is intended to honor Ray Petersen (1912-2008), an Alaskan aviation pioneer and founder of the first sport-fishing lodges in Alaska in 1950. A native of Nebraska, Mr. Petersen arrived in Alaska in 1934. Operating as a commercial pilot from the towns of Bethel and Anchorage, in 1949 he merged his business with other pilots to form Northern Consolidated Airlines (NCA). He later obtained a contract with the National Park Service to operate facilities in Katmai National Monument, which later became Katmai National Park. According to the proponent, who is Mr. Petersen's son, Ray Petersen's efforts brought some of the first tourism to Alaska. He reports that the name first came into use in 1982 when his father, while standing on the beach at Grosvenor Lodge, pointed at the mountain and said "That's Mount Ray Petersen!" (In accordance with the BGN's Long Names Policy, the proponent agreed to shorten the name to the surname only). The proponent further states that those affiliated with the lodges have referred to the summit by that name ever since.

In 1999, the Alaska State Legislature proclaimed Ray Petersen "The Father of Alaska's Sportsfishing Lodges." He was the second person inducted into the Alaska Aviation Hall of Fame and is also in the OX5 Aviation Hall of Fame. He was inducted into the Alaska Business Hall of Fame in its second year of existence. The proponent believes an exception to the BGN's Wilderness Policy is warranted for educational reasons because Mr. Petersen "did so much to promote wilderness and sport-fishing conservation not only in Katmai but in Alaska in general." He also states, "No one... has had more influence on the renown of Katmai than Ray Petersen."

***** NOTE: The following proposal has been withdrawn *****

Mount Scribner: summit; elevation 3,610 ft.; located in Tongass National Forest, in the Heintzleman Ridge, NE of Thunder Mountain; named for Jonathon Wynn Scribner (1942-2005), U.S. Army veteran, Southeast Region Director of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and community activist; City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska; Sec. 22, T40S, R67E, Copper River Meridian; 58°23'12"N, 134°30'01"W; USGS map – Juneau B-2 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=58.38666666666667&p_longi=-134.5002777777778

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Juneau B-2 1:63,360

Proponent: Randolph Bayliss and John Scott; Gustavus, AK and Astoria, OR

Administrative area: Tongass National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mount Scribner is proposed for a 3,610-foot summit located in Tongass National Forest, in the Heintzleman Ridge. The name is intended to honor Jonathon Wynn Scribner (1942-2005), U.S. Army veteran, Southeast Region Director of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and community activist. Scribner frequently hiked the Heintzleman Ridge, including on the mountain proposed to be named for him. A native of California, Scribner relocated to Alaska in 1969, he was employed for several years at the newly created Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, where he was instrumental in the creation of the State of Alaska Village Safe Water Program. The program constructed facilities, primarily in villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta. In 1979, he transferred to the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, where he served as deputy and regional director under five different State governors, which according to the proponent, “reflects his integrity and good work.” He shared his interest in public use paths and trails with his colleagues and residents of the City and Borough of Juneau. According to the proposal, “He made a lasting impression on the communities and people he worked with.” Upon retirement from State service in 1997, he received a commendation from the State Legislature. February 7th of that year was declared “Jonathan Scribner Day.” He was an avid boater, scuba diver, downhill skier, hiker and climber, having summited almost all the major mountain peaks near Juneau. Following his death in 2005 in a hiking accident, Congressman Don Young noted his passing in a statement that was recorded in the Congressional Record.

The Mayor and the Manager of Lands and Resources for the City and Borough of Juneau both submitted letters in support of the proposal. Fifteen additional emails of support were included with the proposal, along with letters from Alaska Senator Dennis Egan and the former mayor of Yakutat and Juneau. The Sealaska Corporation, Goldbelt, Inc., and the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska did not respond to the State Names Authority’s request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska does not endorse the proposed name, citing an objection to new commemorative names for unnamed features.

Phillips Pholly: lake; 9 acres; located just E of the E shore of Big Lake, 15 mi. W of Wasilla; named for Douglas Phillips (1918-1986) and Elizabeth Phillips (1919-2006), who homesteaded by the lake in 1957; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 31&30, T17N, R3W, Seward Meridian; 61°31’35”N, 149°53’37”W; USGS map – Anchorage C-8 1:63,360; Not: Fish Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.5263888&p_longi=-149.8936111

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fairbanks A-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Skye L. Phillips; Big Lake, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Fish Lake (some local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Phillips Pholly for a nine-acre lake located just to the east of Big Lake in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, 15 miles west of Wasilla. The name would honor Douglas Phillips (1918-1986) and Elizabeth Phillips (1919-2006), who homesteaded 80 acres by the lake in 1957. The proponent, who is the son of the intended honorees, reports that after his parents acquired the property they built a tent house where they lived for the first winter. Over the years, the tent was replaced with a log cabin that still stands today and remains the only house on the lake with a permanent foundation. The proponent states that the lake has sometimes been known informally as Fish Lake (a survey marker on a nearby unnamed summit is labeled “Fishlake”) but there is no evidence it is named as such in any official records (furthermore, GNIS lists Fish Lake as a variant name of Big Lake). The proponent reports that those who knew Douglas and Elizabeth Phillips came to know the lake as Phillips Pholly.

A petition signed by 98 area residents was included with the application. Several letters of support were also submitted, from individuals who recalled the Phillips’ generosity and their accounts of their early struggles to settle the rugged terrain. Everything needed to build the cabin had to be brought by plywood barge across Big Lake. Despite the challenges, Douglas Phillips was determined to raise his family in the Alaska wilderness. As one neighbor recalled, “Doug must have questioned his intentions from time to time [hence the name Phillips Pholly].” After conducting a public hearing and receiving no objections, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution in support of the name. The Mayor of the City of Wasilla also endorses the name. The Alaska State Names Authority also recommends approval.

ARKANSAS

Change Kimmons Lake to Gurisco Lake: reservoir; 10 acres; located 1 mi. S of George Mountain, 1.3 mi. W of White Bluff; the name honors Charles V. Gurisco (1896-1960), who was responsible for the construction of the reservoir; Sebastian County, Arkansas; Sec. 29, T7N, R32W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 35°15’58”N, 94°25’59”W; USGS map – South Fort Smith 1:24,000, Not: Kimmons Lake. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.2662197&p_longi=-94.4332487&fid=81117

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local usage

Map: USGS South Fort Smith 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles S. Gurisco; Navarre, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kimmons Lake (FID 81117)

Local Usage: Gurisco Lake (local residents)

Published: Kimmons Lake (USGS maps since 1987; Google Maps)

Case Summary: This 10-acre reservoir, located in western Sebastian County, has been listed as Kimmons Lake in the Geographic Names Information System since 1992. The name was compiled from a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs, which in turn was compiled from state dam inventories in the early 1980s. Kimmons Lake Dam continues to be listed as the name of the dam in the 2013 edition of the National Inventory of Dams (the NID no longer includes reservoirs). According to the NID listing, construction of the privately-owned dam was completed in 1968 and the name was reported to the NID by the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission. The body of water has been shown but not labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1987.

The proponent of this name change claims the reservoir has always been known locally as Gurisco Lake and that it was named for his grandfather Charles V. Gurisco (1896-1960), who was responsible for its construction in 1957 (he does not offer an explanation as to why the NID lists the construction

date as 1968). The NID lists the owner of the dam as Leroy Kimmons, which the proponent disputes. He claims that around 1950, Mr. Gurisco purchased the land on which the reservoir now sits and had the dam built. He suggests the body of water was never officially named, but over the years it became known locally as Gurisco Lake. He questions why it was “named” Kimmons Lake in 1992 (this is the entry date in GNIS).

After serving in World War I, Charles V. Gurisco established the Gurisco Grocery in Fort Smith, which he operated until his death in 1960. He is remembered as “a respected citizen and businessman of Fort Smith” and “a man of honor and kindness.” He was also an avid hunter and fisherman, and loved the reservoir that he had built. He was fishing in his boat on the reservoir when he suffered a fatal heart attack at age 64.

CALIFORNIA

Cerro de la Silla: summit; elevation 3,846 ft.; located 13 mi. W of Twentynine Palms, 2.3 mi. SE of the community of Joshua Tree; the name is Spanish for “Saddle Hill” and is descriptive; San Bernardino, California; Secs 7&6, T1S, R7E, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°06'22"N, 116°17'26"W ; USGS map – Joshua Tree South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.106076&p_longi=-116.290452

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Joshua Tree South 1:24,000

Proponent: Albert Garcia; Fullerton, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Cerro de la Silla is proposed for a 3,846-foot summit in San Bernardino County, 13 miles west of Twentynine Palms and just to the southeast of the community of Joshua Tree. The proponent, a resident of Fullerton, reports that the name is Spanish for “Saddle Hill,” which is descriptive of the feature. The summit lies just outside the California Desert Conservation Area, which is administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and also just outside the boundary of Joshua Tree National Park. The proponent reports that he has spoken with the few individuals who live in the immediate area; they indicated that to their knowledge there has never been any interest in naming the feature. His family has had property and a home just west of the peak for many years and “[we] would like to give it a name indicative of its unique shape - a saddle. We have climbed and explored this unique jumble of monzogranite boulders over the years, and appreciate its beauty and setting among the other hills in the area. Being many hills and mountains with ‘saddle’ in their name we thought the Spanish translation would be fitting, as it is also the name of a hill in Monterey, Mexico - a place my father spent many years of his youth.” GNIS lists 168 features in California with the word “Saddle” in their name, although a large number are gaps where “Saddle” is the generic term. Sixteen of the features are classified as summit, ridge, or range. Two of these, Saddle Peak Hills and Saddleback Mountain, are in San Bernardino County. There are 15 summits in the State with the generic “Cerro” as part of their names.

Change Trail Gulch to Long Gulch: valley; 2.9 mi. long; in Klamath National Forest, heads on the NE slope of Deadman Peak at 41°10'44"N, 122°55'55"W, trends generally N to join the valley of the East Fork South Fork Salmon River at Carter Meadow; Siskiyou County, California; Tps39&38N, R9W, Mount Diablo Meridian; 41°13'08"N, 122°55'46"W; USGS map – Deadman Peak 1:24,000; Not Trail Gulch

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.2187533&p_longi=-122.9294776&fid=268375

Proposal: change the application of a name to reflect current and historical use

Map: USGS Deadman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Joan Steber, USFS; Vallejo, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Trail Gulch (FID 268375)

Local Usage: Long Gulch (Forest Service employees)

Published: Long Gulch (USGS 1931, 1934; USFS 1929, 1942, 1953, 1955, 1997, 1998, 2004, 2007, 2009; Siskiyou County map 1981; Trinity County map 1981); Trail Gulch (USGS 1955, 1986, 2001, 2012; USFS 1968, 1978, 1984, 1987, 1988)

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted by the U.S. Forest Service, to change the application of the names of four features in Klamath National Forest, specifically two valleys and two lakes. The Forest Service claimed initially that two of the names, Long Gulch and Trail Gulch, should be reversed to recognize historical and present-day local usage. In the course of reviewing the request, it was noted that the lakes located at the head of each valley are named Long Gulch Lake and Trail Gulch Lake, respectively, and so to be consistent the FS has asked that those names also be reversed. The BGN rendered decisions in 1978 on the two lake names but not on the valleys (the streams that flow out of the lakes and through the valleys are unnamed). Both valleys trend from south to north to join the valley through which the East Fork South Fork Salmon River flows.

USGS and USFS maps published from 1929 through the early 1950s agree with the proposed application. However, in 1955, following additional USGS field investigation, the names were reversed on the newly published USGS topographic map. This usage was confirmed at the time by a USFS ranger, a local store owner, and a stockman/packer. In 1978, at the request of the USGS mapping center, the names of the lakes at the head of each of the valleys were affirmed by the BGN, with the statement, “The name applied to the lake at the head of the gulch, in each case, is dependent upon the name of the gulch. At one time Callahan, on the freight road to the northeast, was a source of supplies for the numerous large mines in the area 15 to 25 miles west of these gulches. The pack trail to these mines traversed the gulch that thus became known as Trail Gulch. Both names have been used for approximately 50 years.”

The BGN-approved names continued to be labeled on subsequent Federal maps until 1997 when the USFS once again reversed the names to agree with the historic maps. Local trail signs were also updated to reflect this usage. A representative of the Klamath National Forest recently noticed the discrepancy and asked that GNIS be corrected to reflect local usage. His research noted, “There is a long standing dispute between which of these is Long Gulch and which is Trail Gulch. Local convention, and the 1997 version of the Klamath NF Visitors Map, has the opposite of the GNIS database, with Long Gulch the longer one further west and Trail Gulch the shorter one further east. This is based in part on the way the oldest known map (circa 1908) has the two, and partly on local convention that the longer valley should be ‘Long Gulch.’” The geographic names coordinator for Forest Service Region 5 forwarded the request to the BGN, noting that according to a FS district ranger memo, FS personnel have always considered the name swap to be “an inadvertent and erroneous artifact of the 1955 version of the Deadman Peak USGS topographic quadrangle.”

A query of GNIS found 39 features in California with the words “Long Gulch” in their name or variant name. Of these, 33 are valleys and 12 are in Siskiyou County.

Change Trail Gulch Lake to Long Gulch Lake: lake; 16 acres; in Klamath National Forest, on the N slope of Deadman Peak, at the head of Trail Gulch (proposed Long Gulch (q.v.)); Siskiyou County, California; Sec. 6, T38N, R9W; 41°10'56"N, 122°56'12"W; USGS map – Deadman Peak 1:24,000; Not Trail Gulch Lake

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.1822362&p_longi=-122.9367699&fid=268378

Proposal: change the application of a name to reflect current and historical use

Map: USGS Deadman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Joan Steber, USFS; Vallejo, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Trail Gulch Lake (BGN 1978)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Trail Gulch Lake (FID 268378)

Local Usage: Long Gulch Lake (FS employees)

Published: Long Gulch (USGS 1931, 1934; USFS 1929, 1942, 1953, 1955, 1997, 1998, 2004, 2007, 2009; Siskiyou County map 1981; Trinity County map 1981); Trail Gulch (USGS 1955, 1986, 2001, 2012; USFS 1968, 1978, 1984, 1987, 1988)

Case Summary: This is the second of the four proposed changes involving the application of the names Long Gulch and Trail Gulch to two valleys in Klamath National Forest. In the course of researching those names, it was noted that the lakes at the head of each of the valleys are named Long Gulch Lake and Trail Gulch Lake, respectively. To be consistent, the Forest Service has proposed that those names also be reversed. In 1978 the BGN rendered decisions on the two lake names but not on the valleys (the streams that flow out of the lakes and through the valleys are unnamed).

Change Long Gulch to Trail Gulch: valley; 2.2 mi. long; in Klamath National Forest, heads 1.3 mi. NE of Deadman Peak at 41°11'19"N, 122°54'54"W, trends generally N to join the valley of the East Fork South Fork Salmon River 1 mi. NW of Hidden Lake; Siskiyou County, California; Tps39&38N, R9W; 41°13'09"N, 122°55'19"W; USGS map – Deadman Peak 1:24,000; Not: Long Gulch

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.2190312&p_longi=-122.9219773&fid=262838

Proposal: change the application of a name to reflect current and historical use

Map: USGS Deadman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Joan Steber, USFS; Vallejo, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Long Gulch (FID 262838)

Local Usage: Trail Gulch (FS employees)

Published: Long Gulch (USGS 1955, 1986, 2001, 2012; USFS 1968, 1978, 1984, 1987, 1988), Trail Gulch (USGS 1931, 1934; USFS 1929, 1942, 1953, 1955, 1997, 1998, 2004, 2007, 2009; Siskiyou County map 1981; Trinity County map 1981)

Case Summary: This is the third of the four proposed changes initiated following an inquiry from the U.S. Forest Service regarding the application of the names Long Gulch and Trail Gulch to two valleys in Klamath National Forest. The valley proposed to be named Trail Gulch is currently listed as Long Gulch in GNIS and on USGS maps but shown as Trail Gulch on Forest Service maps and trail signs.

A query of GNIS found 11 features in California with the words “Trail Gulch” in their name or variant name, nine of which are in Siskiyou County.

Change Long Gulch Lake to Trail Gulch Lake: lake; 19 acres; in Klamath National Forest, 1.4 mi. SW of Hidden Lake, 1.3 mi. NE of Deadman Peak; Siskiyou County, California; Sec. 32, T39N, R9W; 41°11'30"N, 122°55'09"W; USGS map – Deadman Peak 1:24,000; Not Long Gulch Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.1917236&p_longi=-122.9191367&fid=262844

Proposal: change the application of a name to reflect current and historical use

Map: USGS Deadman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Joan Steber, USFS; Vallejo, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Long Gulch Lake (BGN 1978)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Long Gulch Lake (FID 262844)

Local Usage: Trail Gulch Lake (FS employees)

Published: Long Gulch Lake (USGS 1955, 1986, 2001, 2012; USFS 1968, 1978, 1984, 1987, 1988), Trail Gulch Lake USGS 1931, 1934; USFS 1929, 1942, 1953, 1955, 1997, 1998, 2004, 2007, 2009; Siskiyou County map 1981; Trinity County map 1981)

Case Summary: This is the last of the four proposed changes involving the application of the names Long Gulch and Trail Gulch to two valleys in Klamath National Forest. In the course of researching those names, it was noted that the lakes at the head of each of the valleys are named Long Gulch Lake and Trail Gulch Lake, respectively. To be consistent, the Forest Service has proposed that those names also be reversed. In 1978 the BGN rendered decisions on the two lake names but not on the valleys (the streams that flow out of the lakes and through the valleys are unnamed).

COLORADO

Bridal Peak: summit; elevation 13,510 ft.; in Uncompahgre National Forest 0.7 mi. SSW of Blue Lake, 1 mi. SE of Bridal Veil Basin; San Miguel County and San Juan County, Colorado; Sec. 20, T42N, R8W, New Mexico Meridian; 37°52'40"N, 107°45'58"W; USGS map – Telluride 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.8777091&p_longi=-107.7660238

Proposal: to make official a name found in published federal use

Map: USGS Telluride 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Burch; Delta, CO

Administrative area: Uncompahgre National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bridal Peak (USGS Economic Geology Bulletin 1959; USGS Bulletin 1112-G: *Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Area South of Telluride Colorado*, 1962)

Case Summary: This 13,510-foot peak is located in Uncompahgre National Forest, just east of Bridal Veil Creek and Bridal Veil Basin. According to the proponent, who is the owner of the Coloradothirteeners.com web site, the name Bridal Peak has been known by climbers for many years, having been labeled on geologic maps produced by the USGS in the early 1960s. The proponent's objective is to make the name official so that it will appear on future USGS and U.S. Forest Service maps and to preserve the name "so that it doesn't become lost to history." In an effort to promote his proposal, he has created a web page: <http://www.bridalpeak.com/>.

A query of GNIS found seven features in Colorado using the word "Bridal" in their feature name: a basin, a dam, three falls, and two streams. Four of these are in San Miguel County in the vicinity of the summit: Bridal Veil Basin, Bridal Veil Creek, Bridal Veil Dam, and Bridal Veil Falls.

Rueter-Hess Reservoir: approx. 1,150 acres; located 3.8 mi. NE of Castle Pines, 4 mi. SW of the center of the City of Parker; the name honors Rosie (Rueter) Hess (1911-2000), who donated land to the City of Parker for construction of the reservoir; Douglas County, Colorado; Sec. 31, T6S, R66W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°29'16"N, 104°49'34"W; USGS map – Castle Rock North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.487733&p_longi=-104.826043

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Castle Rock North 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Beall; Denver, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Rueter-Hess Reservoir (Department of the Interior environmental reports; USACE; FEMA; Bureau of Reclamation; EPA; Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; South Metro Water Supply Authority; Douglas County online map 2013; City of Parker Water & Sanitation District 2013; *Pueblo Chieftain* 2013; District Court Water Division I 2011; Town of Castle Rock; Wikipedia 2013; numerous other web sites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Rueter-Hess Reservoir for a newly constructed, 1,150-acre reservoir located within Newlin Gulch four miles southwest of Parker in Douglas County. Owned by the Parker Water and Sanitation District, and projected to hold between 55,000 to 72,000-acre feet of water, the reservoir will serve customers in the Castle Rock, Parker, and Stonegate areas. As the proposal notes, “the reservoir will be used for everyday water needs, to replenish the underground aquifer, and as a reserve for better water management during a drought. The plans for Rueter-Hess call for recreation including parks, trails, fishing and non-motorized boats.”

This proposal was originally submitted in 2008, before the construction of the dam was complete. The proponent, a librarian at the University of Colorado Denver, noted that the construction of the dam and reservoir was being featured in the local media, but he was informed that the name could not be considered by the BGN until the feature existed.

The proposed name, Rueter-Hess Reservoir, would honor Rosie (Rueter) Hess (1911-2000) and her husband Percy Hess (1900-1975), who owned most of the land on which the reservoir now sits. The Hess family were pioneers and ranchers in the town of Parker, having lived in the area since the 1930s. According to Rosie’s obituary “They raised cattle and corn and three daughters on a couple thousand acres they owned just west of Interstate 25.” When the Parker Water and Sanitation District purchased the land from Rosie Rueter-Hess, the agreement called for the reservoir to be named for the family. In 2003, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers posted an environmental statement notice in the Federal Register regarding the Reuter-Hess Reservoir [note misspelling]. The Bureau of Reclamation also included the name in a Missouri River Reuse Project report. Other Federal and State agencies that use the name include the Department of the Interior, FEMA, the Colorado Office of the Attorney General, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The South Metro Water Supply Authority refers to the Rueter-Hess Reservoir in its latest Water Infrastructure and Supply Efficiency agreement. The Town of Castle Rock and the City of Boulder both cite the name at their websites, as does Denver Water. The name Rueter-Hess Reservoir already appears on Google Maps, and also has a Wikipedia page.

CONNECTICUT

Norton Pond: lake; approx. 3 acres; located in the Town of Easton, 0.6 mi. NE of Powells Hill, 0.3 mi. W of Aspetuck Reservoir; named in association with Norton Road; Fairfield County, Connecticut; 41°14'29"N, 73°19'36"W; USGS map – Westport 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.241298&p_longi=-73.326647

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Westport 1:24,000

Proponent: Courtney OKeefe; Easton, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Norton Pond (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately three-acre lake, proposed to be named Norton Pond, lies on the southwest side of Norton Road in the Town of Easton, 0.6 miles northeast of Powells Hill. The proponent reports that she owns the majority of the lake and claims the proposed name has been in local use for more than 30 years. She states also that the three other property owners as well as the Town Selectmen are in support of the proposal. An article published in 2009 in *The Easton Courier* stated that the owners would be pursuing the process to get the lake officially named Norton Pond and no one came forward with a disagreement.

A query of GNIS found seven features in Connecticut with “Norton” in their official or variant name: a lake, a locale, a reservoir, a school, and three streams. None of these are in Fairfield County.

GEORGIA

Shine Mountain: summit; elevation 2,070 ft.; located W of Long Mountain, 3.5 mi. SW of Cleveland; named for its association with moonshine (“shine”) production; White County, Georgia; 34°33'50"N, 83°47'48"W; USGS map – Cleveland 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.5638987&p_longi=-83.7966943

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cleveland 1:24,000

Proponent: Brent Ferguson; Cleveland, Georgia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Shine Mountain to a 2,070-foot summit located 3.5 miles southwest of Cleveland in White County. The proponent states, “Locals in the area know these lands to have been seized during Prohibition by revenuers. At that time they were the property of now deceased Larry Roberts, Sr. He was a reknowned [sic] moonshiner who is widely quoted as having complained that he would have to buy a new truck to haul shine so he could pay his legal bills. He offered 100 acres to an Atlanta attorney to remove the lands from seizure, but by the time he'd met the attorney at the gate with a shotgun, the attorney was glad to settle for just under 80 acres. Mr. Roberts, his still, and (presumably) most of the product he had hidden on the lands are gone now. What remains are barrel rings and broken glass jars”

GNIS lists no other features in Georgia with names that include the word “shine.” There is a summit in New York named Pokamoonshine Mountain.

IDAHO

Lake Aida: lake; 4.5 acres; located in Challis National Forest in the White Knob Mountains 0.6 mi. NW of Lime Mountain, 2.7 mi. SW of White Knob; named for the opera and musical *Aida*; Custer County, Idaho; Secs 8,9,18&17, T6N, R23E, Boise Meridian; 43°51'12"N, 113°45'41"W; USGS map – Copper Basin Knob 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.853423&p_longi=-113.761475

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Copper Basin Knob 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Aicher; Idaho Falls, ID

Administrative area: Challis National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This small glacial lake, approximately 4.5 acres in size, is located in the White Knob Mountains in the Challis National Forest. According to the proponent, it is a beautiful lake and he got the idea for the name “from the musical *Aida*.”

Oops Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. N of Rainbow Lake; the name refers to longstanding confusion with nearby Partridge Creek Lake; Idaho County, Idaho; Sec. 5, T22N, R2E, Boise Meridian; 45°16'21"N, 116°11'50"W; USGS map – Patrick Butte 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.27251&p_longi=-116.1972014

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Patrick Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Al Stillman; Walla Walla, WA

Administrative area: Payette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Oops Lake (lake visitors)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.5-acre lake, proposed to be named officially Oops Lake, lies within Payette National Forest, 0.2 miles southeast of Partridge Creek Lake. The proponent, a resident of Walla Walla, Washington, reports that the name has been in local use for more than 50 years. He and two brothers made their first horseback trip to fish in the lake in 1952. The trip required a short bushwhack off the U.S. Forest Service trail and when the three arrived at the lake they mistakenly believed they were at Partridge Creek Lake. When they asked two others already fishing in the lake if it was Partridge Creek Lake, “the others replied with a laugh that no, this is an Oops Lake.” They added, “Oops is just what it is called because first timers make that mistake thinking they are at Partridge Creek Lake which is over the next ridge”. The proponent says he has since fished in the lake many times and has had the opportunity of telling first timers they were at Oops Lake.

ILLINOIS

The following twenty-three names were proposed by students in a geography class at the College of DuPage. One of the class assignments asked the students to review the Federal geographic naming policies and procedures, and to identify unnamed geographic features in the area for which they could propose new names. Four of the proposed names were initiated by the class instructor, while the

remainder were suggested by the students. In explaining the purpose of the project, the instructor stated, “I’ve talked to students about the importance of contributing to the region’s cultural and historical geography in naming features. I’ve also suggested the large responsibility in doing this as these features will be named forevermore. I have students out working in the field, documenting sites in Google Earth, etc. My goals are to: 1) Contribute to the area’s cultural and historical geographies; 2) Actually name places we are documenting; 3) In some cases, right what I consider to be wrongs (the Flight 191 crash site being ignored, for instance); and 4) Honoring worthy individuals when appropriate.”

An additional two dozen names were rejected by the BGN staff as being in violation of one or more BGN policies, or they did not include the minimum required information.

Akina Pond: reservoir; 1.6 acres; in the Village of Carol Stream in Milton Township, 0.6 mi. SW of Black Willow Marsh County Forest Preserve; *akina* is Japanese for “spring flower” or “bright”; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 4, T39N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53’53”N, 88°05’37”W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.898178&p_longi=-88.093672

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.6-acre reservoir, located within the Village of Carol Stream, is proposed to be named **Akina Pond**. According to the proponent, *akina* is a Japanese word, meaning either “spring flower” or “bright,” depending on the kanji or Japanese character. The proponent chose the name because “This is a rather drab pond and could use a cheery name.”

Aptakistic Island: approx. 4.7 acres; in the Village of Glen Ellyn, in Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River; the name honors Aptakistic, a Potawatomi Indian leader of the 1830s; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R10W, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53’14”N, 88°02’53”W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8872222&p_longi=-88.0480555

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This nearly 4.7-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River in the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve; it is one of a group of five islands proposed to be named collectively **Islands of the Prairie** (q.v.). The name is intended to honor Aptakistic, a Potawatomi Indian leader of the 1830s. This area was the location of a large Potawatomi settlement during that period.

A query of GNIS for “Aptakisic” found the two features in Illinois using the word in their name: a populated place and a school, both in Lake County.

Big Churchill Island: approx. 6 acres; in the Village of Glen Ellyn, in Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R10W, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53’09”N, 88°02’35”W; USGS map - Lombard 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8858333&p_longi=-88.0430555

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This six-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. It is one of five islands proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie (q.v.). The volume *DuPage Roots* (Richard Thompson, 1985) reports that Deacon and Mercy Churchill settled along the banks of the river in 1834. A query of GNIS for “Churchill” found the name used 14 times in Illinois geographic features, of which four are in DuPage County: two parks, a school, and a woods.

Blanchard Hill: summit; elevation 770 ft.; in the City of Wheaton, in Adams Park, 0.5 mi. SW of Wheaton College; the name honors Jonathan and Charles Blanchard, who were influential in the development of the City of Wheaton in the 19th century; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 16, T39N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°51’59”N, 88°06’21”W; USGS map – Wheaton 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.866598&p_longi=-88.105921

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wheaton 1:24,000

Proponent: James Powers; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name a 770-foot summit in the City of Wheaton, Blanchard Hill. The name would honor Jonathan Blanchard, who served as president of Knox College and later Wheaton College, and his son Charles Albert Blanchard, who in the early twentieth century was president of Wheaton College. According to the proponent, both men were influential in the development of the City of Wheaton, as well as “cornerstones” in the founding and development of Wheaton College, which had been established by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1853.

Following his tenure at Knox College in Galesville, Jonathan Blanchard arrived at the struggling Illinois Wheaton College in 1859, serving as its president until 1882. A history of the college states, “this able administrator was known widely as a staunch abolitionist and crusader for social reform. When Warren L. Wheaton gave a parcel of land to the Institute [Wheaton College], Blanchard proposed to have the school renamed Wheaton College. It was his desire that the new college commit itself to a combination of intellectual growth and Christian faith.” Jonathan Blanchard followed his career at Wheaton College with several years in the pastorate.

Charles Albert Blanchard succeeded his father as president of the college and served in this position from 1882 to 1925. Charles, a graduate of the class of 1870, continued to uphold his alma mater's "commitment to liberal arts education undergirded with classical studies and a distinctly Christian emphasis. He commended to his students hard work, frugality, and compassion and the virtues of patience, self-denial, and courage." The college history further states that under Charles Blanchard, student enrollment increased, and, in a spurt of growth at the close of the nineteenth century, new facilities were added to the campus, including an observatory, a ladies' dormitory, a modern gymnasium, and an "Industrial Building." One of the buildings on the Wheaton College campus is named Blanchard Hall.

Centennial Lake: reservoir; 4.9 acres; in Centennial Park 1.6 mi. SE of Lake Kadajah; the name is associated with Centennial Park; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 19, T40N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°56'42"N, 88°01'34"W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.944977&p_longi=-88.026238

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Jaclyn Pizzoferrato; Addison, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Centennial Lake to an unnamed 4.9-acre reservoir in Centennial Park in Addison.

DeShane Pond: reservoir; 3.3 acres; located on the College of DuPage campus, 0.9 mi. W of Briar Patch Park; the name honors Roy DeShane (1900-1967), Superintendent of Schools for DuPage County and proponent of establishing the College of DuPage; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 26, T39N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°50'33"N, 88°04'06"W; USGS map – Wheaton 1:24,000; Not: Pond 2.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.842374&p_longi=-88.068412

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wheaton 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Pond 2 (College of DuPage blueprints, 2013)

Case Summary: This 3.3-acre reservoir is proposed to be named DeShane Pond in honor of Roy DeShane (1900-1967). Mr. DeShane was Superintendent of Schools for DuPage County and an early proponent of the establishment of the College of DuPage. He died days before the start of classes in 1967. According to the proponent, "His great contribution to the college has been nearly forgotten, but the heritage of his energy and enthusiasm is clearly discernible in the dramatic expansion and development that occurred in the years after his death." The college blueprints label the feature Pond 2. Roy De Shane Elementary School is located 6.4 miles to the northwest in DuPage County.

Flight 191 Plain: plain; approx. 0.5 acres; located 2.6 mi. NW of Chicago-O’Hare International Airport Main Terminal, 2.3 mi. NE of Elm Grove Village; the name marks the site of the 1979 crash of American Airlines Flight 191; Cook County, Illinois; Sec. 25, T41N, R11E, Third Principal Meridian; 42°00’38”N, 87°55’42”W; USGS map – Arlington Heights 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.010558&p_longi=-87.928219

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Arlington Heights 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 0.5-acre plain is located just outside the boundary of Chicago-O’Hare International Airport, and immediately northwest of runway 32R. The proposed name Flight 191 Plain is intended to commemorate the site where 273 people were killed when American Airlines Flight 191 crashed shortly after takeoff on May 25, 1979. The proponent reports that the area of the crash is off-limits. The only item that notes the site is a faded cloth sheet hanging on the fence surrounding the area that reads “In Remembrance of Flight 191 1979.” A memorial to the crash sits two miles east of the site, but the proponent feels the actual crash site needs a name. Until the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the crash of Flight 191 was the deadliest air disaster in U.S. history.

Garbage Hill: summit; elevation 858 ft.; located in Green Valley County Forest Preserve, 1 mi. SE of Ranchview Park; the name refers to the summit’s existence as a reclaimed landfill; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 34, T38N, R20E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°43’47”N, 88°05’10”W; USGS map – Romeoville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.729724&p_longi=-88.086134

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Romeoville 1:24,000

Proponent: Alex Schlemmel

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Garbage Hill for an 858-foot summit in the Green Valley County Forest Preserve. The proponent claims the name has been used locally for more than ten years and feels it is appropriate because the summit is a reclaimed landfill. The Forest Preserve management has developed the summit into a scenic area, with a picnic table and an access road. GNIS lists no other features in Illinois with the word “Garbage” in their name.

Glacier Island: approx. 0.5 acres; located in the Township of Winfield, in Silver Lake in Blackwell County Forest Preserve; so named because the island was formed by retreat of the Wisconsin Glacier 12,000 to 15,000 years ago; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 26, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°50’06”N, 88°10’28”W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.834922&p_longi=-88.174338

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Aurora Iasillo; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: Blackwell County Forest Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately half-acre island lies in Silver Lake in Blackwell County Forest Preserve. The proposed name Glacier Island was chosen because the island was formed during the retreat of the Wisconsin Glacier 12,000 to 15,000 years ago. A query of GNIS found no features in Illinois using the word “Glacier” in their name.

Gombert Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads on E side of Peter M. Gombert Elementary School, 1 mi. SE of Waubonsie Lake at 41°44’03”N, 88°14’46”W, flows S to enter an unnamed stream; named in association with Peter M. Gombert Elementary School; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 31, T38N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°43’39”N, 88°14’50”W ; USGS map – Normantown 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.727611&p_longi=-88.247252
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.734106&p_longi=-88.246122

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Normantown 1:24,000
 Proponent: Dania Tunwer; Aurora, IL
 Administrative area: None found
 Previous BGN Action: None found
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Gombert Creek to a 0.5-mile-long stream that flows along the east side of Peter M. Gombert Elementary School. According to the school’s website, Peter M. Gombert (1944-1996) “served for 21 years directing the business affairs and construction projects in Indian Prairie School District 204. [He] was an outstanding school administrator.” The proponent reports that the stream is part of the school’s playground area and “the kids enjoy playing in it.”

Grand Reservoir: reservoir; 7.2 acres; located in the Village of Franklin Park, 1.4 mi. NE of Fairview Memorial Cemetery; named in association with nearby Grand Avenue; Cook County, Illinois; Sec. 28, T40N, R12E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°55’35”N, 87°52’51”W; USGS map – Elmhurst 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.926315&p_longi=-87.880802

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Elmhurst 1:24,000
 Proponent: Rebecca Golyzniak; Franklin Park, IL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Grand Reservoir to an unnamed reservoir in the Village of Franklin Park. The proponent reports that the reservoir is used to catch flow from

nearby streams, in order to prevent flooding of surrounding homes and buildings. The name refers to the feature's proximity to Grand Avenue, which is 0.25 miles to the north.

A GNIS query of Illinois found 101 features using the word "grand" in their feature names. Of these, 10 are in Cook County: a building, a church, a crossing, two parks, two populated places, two schools, and a stream.

Islands of the Prairie: approx. 20 acres; in the Village of Glen Ellyn, in Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River; Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve contains one of the largest natural prairies in the area; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R10W, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'09"N, 88°02'34"W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8859690&p_longi=-88.0427599

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This group of five islands, proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie, is located along the East Branch DuPage River and within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. The islands comprise a total land area of nearly 20 acres. The five islands are also proposed to be named Aptakistic Island, Big Churchill Island, Little Churchill Island, Martin Island, and Potawatomie Island. According to the proponent, Churchill Prairie Nature Preserve is one of the few remaining and second largest native prairie areas in DuPage County.

GNIS listed twelve other features in DuPage County with "Prairie" in their names: two locales, nine parks, and a school.

Little Churchill Island: approx. 1.2 acres; in the Village of Glen Ellyn, in Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River; named in association with Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R10W, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'10"N, 88°02'46"W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8861111&p_longi=-88.0461111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This nearly 1.2-acre island lies within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River.

Martin Island: approx. 2.2 acres; in the Village of Glen Ellyn, in Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River; named in honor of Ellen Annette Martin (1847-1916), attorney and first woman to vote in an Illinois election before the passage of the 19th Amendment;

DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R10W, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'10"N, 88°02'23"W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.886113&p_longi=-88.039635

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This nearly 2.2-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River and within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. It is one of the five islands proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie (q.v.). The proposed name, Martin Island, would honor Ellen Annette Martin (1847-1916), an attorney who resided in the nearby community of Lombard in 1891. According to the book *DuPage Roots* (Richard Thompson, 1985), Ellen Martin marched into the village polling place in 1891 and demanded to be allowed to vote, basing her claim on the fact that the village charter enfranchised all citizens, with no mention of gender. She, along with fourteen wives and daughters of prominent Lombard residents, voted that day. In response, the men of Lombard reorganized the charter in line with the state charter and women were unable to vote in the following year's village election. As a result of ensuing litigation, women were permitted to vote in school elections. Ellen Martin died before passage of the 19th Amendment.

Potawatomie Island: approx. 3.2 acres; in the Village of Glen Ellyn, in Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River; named in recognition of the Potawatomie Indians who had a large settlement in the area; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R10W, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'07"N, 88°02'18"W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.885391&p_longi=-88.038351

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3.2-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. It is one of the five islands proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie (q.v.). According to the book *DuPage Roots* (Thompson, 1985), there was a large Potawatomie Indian settlement in the area that would later become the forest preserve.

The word "Potawatomie" is also spelled "Pottawatomie" and occurs as such in GNIS 55 times. However, the Federally recognized spelling of the tribe's name is "Potawatomie." This spelling occurs in GNIS 34 times.

Reda Pond: reservoir; 2.6 acres; located on the College of DuPage campus, 0.4 mi. W of Briar Patch Park; the name honors Dr. Mario Reda (d. 6/19/2007), long-time professor of sociology at College of DuPage; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 27, T39N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°50'28"N, 88°04'44"W; USGS map – Wheaton 1:24,000; Not: Pond 6.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.841152&p_longi=-88.07896

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wheaton 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Lanning; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Pond 6 (College of DuPage blueprints, 2013)

Case Summary: This 2.6-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Reda Pond in honor of Dr. Mario R. Reda (1940-2007), who taught sociology at the College of DuPage for 38 years. Prior to joining the faculty as one of its first professors, Dr. Reda served in the U.S. Army, where he was a military police officer during the Vietnam War. He also ran his family's restaurant in the area, and was active in local politics. The proponent states, "Colleagues said Dr. Reda's trademark was his thirst of knowledge, dedication to teaching and pushing the envelope to engage his students in meaningful dialogue." In addition, "Dr. Reda stressed the importance of political awareness to more than 16,000 students he taught. [H]e was a fierce protector of academic freedom." He also coached the college's men's and women's soccer teams. The college's blueprints label the feature Pond 6. The son of Dr. Reda expressed support for the proposal.

Rosehill Pond: reservoir; 1.6 acres; located in Rosehill Cemetery, 1 mi. E of Mather Park; named in association with nearby Rosehill Cemetery; Cook County, Illinois; Sec. 6, T40N, R14E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°59'11"N, 87°40'54"W; USGS map – Chicago Loop 1:24,000..

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.986514&p_longi=-87.681667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Chicago Loop 1:24,000

Proponent: Bartholomew Webster; Chicago, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed reservoir located in Rosehill Cemetery, Rosehill Pond. The reservoir has been shown on USGS maps since 1929, but has never been named.

Roselle Island: island; 324 sq. ft.; located along an unnamed stream in Meacham Grove County Forest Preserve, 0.2 mi. SW of Maple Lake; named in association with the nearby Village of Roselle; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 15, T40N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°57'41"N, 88°04'36"W; USGS map – Lombard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.961311&p_longi=-88.07668

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lombard 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Meacham Grove County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 324-square-foot island is located in Meacham Grove County Forest Preserve, along an unnamed stream. The proposed name, Roselle Island, would recognize the island's proximity to the Village of Roselle. According to the proponent, this island seems to have formed over the past decade.

Tiger Pond: lake; 0.2 acres; located in the Fullerton Woods area of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, 0.4 mi. SSW of Elmwood Park High School; named for the mascot of Elmwood Park High School; Cook County, Illinois; Sec. 35, T40N, R13E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°55'14"N, 87°50'11"W; USGS map – River Forest 1:24,000; Not: Pond 1.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.920512&p_longi=-87.836378

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS River Forest 1:24,000

Proponent: Brittany Chariton; Arlington Heights, IL

Administrative area: Forest Preserve District of Cook County

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pond 1

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Tiger Pond is proposed as a new name for an unnamed 0.2-acre lake in the Fullerton Woods area of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. The name refers to the mascot of nearby Elmwood Park High School. According to the proponent, the lake is known informally within the Forest Preserve District as Pond 1 but current online maps of the area do not apply a name to the feature.

Triangle Pond: reservoir; 2 acres; located in Meyer Park, 1.1 mi. SW of Ivanhoe Park; descriptive name; Will County, Illinois; Sec. 15, T37N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°41'51"N, 88°04'36"W; USGS map – Romeoville 1:24,000..

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.697411&p_longi=-88.076597

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Romeoville 1:24,000

Proponent: Karolina Nabizada; Naperville, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Triangle Pond to an unnamed 2-acre reservoir. The name refers to the shape of the reservoir, which is labeled on the 1998 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map as a sewage disposal pond. The Village of Bolingbrook has converted the area into a small community park named Meyer Park, but does not show any name for the reservoir on its publications.

Two Swans Pond: reservoir; 6.8 acres; located within the grounds of the Rush Copley Medical Center, 1.1 mi. SW of Waubonsie Lake Park; the name refers to two swans that make this reservoir their home; Kane County, Illinois; Sec. 36, T38N, R8E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°43'47"N, 88°16'18"W; USGS map – Aurora South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.729774&p_longi=-88.271699

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Aurora South 1:24,000
 Proponent: Misty Jones; Aurora, IL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Two Swans Pond to an unnamed 6.8-acre reservoir located within the grounds of the Rush Copley Medical Center. The proposed name reflects the fact that two swans make this reservoir their home.

Waubonsie Hill: summit; elevation 696 ft.; located in Waubonsie Lake Park, 1.8 mi. W of Mastodon Lake; named in association with Waubonsie Lake Park and the stream which flows along the SE base of the hill; Kane County, Illinois; Sec. 36, T38N, R8E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°44'13"N, 88°15'47"W; USGS map – Aurora South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7368953&p_longi=-88.2629765

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Aurora South 1:24,000
 Proponent: Daniel Rodriguez; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: None found
 Previous BGN Action: None found
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name a summit on the northeast bank of Waubonsie Creek in Waubonsie Lake Park, Waubonsie Hill. The proponent reports that the hill is a popular site for sledding. According to the Waubonsie Lake Park Master Plan, it currently has no name.

Wheatoniac Pond: reservoir; 1.5 acres; located in the City of Wheaton, 0.5 mi. SW of Village Green Park; named for the City of Wheaton in which the feature is located; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 22, T39N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°50'51"N, 88°04'59"W; USGS map – Wheaton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.847628&p_longi=-88.083042

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Wheaton 1:24,000
 Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.5-acre, somewhat boot-shaped, reservoir is located in the City of Wheaton. The proposed name, Wheatoniac Pond, refers to the reservoir's location within the city. When the proponent was asked why "iac" was added to the name, he responded that it was a result of a class discussion on how to make the proposed name "a little more interesting."

The following five proposals were submitted by an acquaintance of the previously mentioned geography class instructor, who had learned of the class assignment and suggested that locally used names for a stream, two tributaries, and two waterfalls should be made official for federal use.

Canyon Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads at 41°41'09"N, 88°00'17"W, flows SW to enter Goose Lake; Cook County, Illinois; Secs. 19&20, T37N, R11E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°41'00"N, 88°00'51"W; USGS map – Sag Bridge 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.68339&p_longi=-88.01415

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6857305&p_longi=-88.0046974

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sag Bridge 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Kubal; Naperville, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of five proposals for names to be applied to a stream, two of its tributaries, and two related waterfalls. The two tributaries and two waterfalls are located within the Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve (which was named for Seymore “Bud” Waterfall), while the primary stream is just outside the preserve’s boundaries. It is also the only one of the five features located in Cook County. The proponent reports that the name Canyon Creek is already in local use and that it is descriptive because its upper portions flow through a small steep-sided valley. Online maps of the Forest Preserve do not show a name for the stream, but the name does appear on one untitled preserve map provided by the proponent. The Director of the Office of Public Affairs for the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County has confirmed local usage of the name.

Canyon Creek Cascade: falls; approx. 3 ft. high; located along an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch Canyon Creek (q.v.) in Waterfall Glen Forest Preserve; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 17, T37N, R11E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°41'45"N, 88°00'02"W; USGS map – Romeoville 1:24,000..

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6957328&p_longi=-88.0004499

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Romeoville 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Kubal; Naperville, IL

Administrative area: Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is one of five proposals submitted to apply new names to unnamed hydrographic features in and near in the Waterfall Glen Forest Preserve, and the first of two that would apply to small unnamed waterfalls. Both falls lie along the unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch Canyon Creek. This feature, proposed to be named Canyon Creek Cascade, has a height of approximately three feet and is located approximately 150 feet downstream from the second falls, proposed to be named Canyon Creek Falls. Maps of the Forest Preserve do not depict the falls.

Canyon Creek Falls: falls; approx. 8 ft. high; located along Canyon Creek (q.v.) in Waterfall Glen Forest Preserve 1.6 mi. SW of the Argonne National Laboratory Reservation, 1.1 mi. NE of Goose Lake and about 150 ft. downstream from Canyon Creek Cascade (q.v.); named in association with the stream; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 17, T37N, R11E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°41'43"N, 88°00'01"W; USGS map – Romeoville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6951726&p_longi=-88.0002685

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Romeoville 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Kubal; Naperville, IL

Administrative area: Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Canyon Creek Falls to a naturally occurring, approximately eight-foot high waterfall, located along an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch Canyon Creek (q.v.). The falls do not appear on maps of the Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve.

East Branch Canyon Creek: stream; 1.3 mi. long; heads in Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve, flows SW then S to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named West Branch Canyon Creek (q.v.) to form another stream proposed to be named Canyon Creek (q.v.), 1 mi. NE of Goose Lake; 41°41'58"N, 87°59'42"W; DuPage County, Illinois; Secs 20&17, T37N, R11E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°41'09"N, 88°00'17"W; USGS map – Romeoville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6857305&p_longi=-88.0046974

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6995045&p_longi=-87.9951345

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Romeoville 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Kubal; Naperville, IL

Administrative area: Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name East Branch Canyon Creek is proposed for a 1.3-mile-long stream that flows through Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve to join another unnamed stream (proposed West Branch Canyon Creek) to form a third unnamed stream (proposed Canyon Creek).

West Branch Canyon Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads in Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve, flows S to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named East Branch Canyon Creek (q.v.) to form another stream proposed to be named Canyon Creek (q.v.), 1 mi. NE of Goose Lake; 41°41'39"N, 88°00'20"W; DuPage County, Illinois; Secs 20&17, T37N, R11E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°41'09"N, 88°00'17"W; USGS map – Romeoville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6857305&p_longi=-88.0046974

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6943025&p_longi=-88.0055704

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Romeoville 1:24,000
 Proponent: Joseph Kubal; Naperville, IL
 Administrative area: Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None found
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name West Branch Canyon Creek is proposed for a 0.6-mile-long stream that flows through Waterfall Glen County Forest Preserve to join another unnamed stream (proposed East Branch Canyon Creek) to form a third unnamed stream (proposed Canyon Creek).

INDIANA

Change Spy Run Creek to Spy Run: stream; 8.5 mi. long; heads in Washington Township at 41°09'03"N, 85°11'22"W, flows E then SSE into the City of Fort Wayne to enter Saint Marys River 0.5 mi upstream of the confluence of the Saint Joseph and the Maumee River; the stream was named because it flows through a tract of land pre-empted to William Wells, who served as a spy (scout) for U.S. Army General Anthony Wayne during the 1790s; Allen County, Indiana; 41°05'12"N, 85°08'13"W; USGS map – Fort Wayne West 1:24,000 (mouth of stream; Not: Spy Run Creek.. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.27251&p_longi=-116.1972014

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate redundancy
 Map: USGS Fort Wayne West 1:24,000 (mouth of stream)
 Proponent: David A. Stamm; Fort Wayne, IN
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Spy Run Creek (FID 444027)
 Local Usage: Spy Run (local community)
 Published: Spy Run (USGS 1956; Griswold's *Birds Eye View of the City of Fort Wayne* 1907; *History of Fort Wayne*, Brice, 1868; Washington Township map 1860; plat records and maps 1866, 1873, 1880, 1897, 1919; city directories), Spy Run Creek (USGS 1998, 2013; USGS water gages; Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources/Division of Fish & Wildlife; Indiana Department of Transportation; Northeastern Indiana Regional Coordinating Council 2008; www.indianarailroads.org; Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne; City of Fort Wayne; Fort Wayne Parks; Fort Wayne Trails; Washington Township map 1935; survey plat map 1939; Historic American Buildings Survey, post-1968; www.historicbridges.org; *Fort Wayne Reader* 2009; Google Maps)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Spy Run Creek to Spy Run. The stream is 8.5 miles long and flows through Washington Township and the City of Fort Wayne to enter Saint Marys River. The proponent believes the use of two generic terms in the existing name is unnecessary and does not reflect local or historic usage.

The name Spy Run Creek has never been the subject of a BGN decision; however in 1957, the U.S. Geological Survey attempted to clarify the name in local use. The 1956 USGS Fort Wayne topographic map labeled the stream Spy Run, while the 1957 Huntertown map immediately to the north labeled it Spy Run Creek. The Name Report noted, "The Allen County Chief Deputy Surveyor, the Allen County Recorder, a local farmer, and five other individuals confirmed local usage of Spy Run Creek." Also included in the USGS report is the statement, "Based on Fort Wayne's historical background, this stream acquired the name from having been a 'spy-run.' The 'Run' does not mean

drainage, but rather a body motion.” USGS maps published since the 1960s have labeled the stream Spy Run Creek. That name also appears at the web sites of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources/Division of Fish & Wildlife, the Indiana Department of Transportation, and the City of Fort Wayne, among others. It also is cited in various weather accounts, primarily related to recent flood events in the city. References to Spy Run are predominantly for the subdivision and the road.

The proponent notes, “Wells Street and Spy Run Avenue are located in the section of land known as Wells Pre-emption. Captain William Wells had been granted the land by an act of Congress in 1808. He was said to have been captain of the mounted spies for Anthony Wayne, so the small brook which ran through his land became known as ‘Spy Run.’ Certainly, ‘Old plat records and maps, old city directories, Griswold’s and Brice’s histories of Fort Wayne [1907 and 1868, respectively], and interviews with descendants of old settlers’ were more authoritative than five or six ‘persons on the street,’ whose information was included in the Name Report of 1957. In Fort Wayne, Spy Run Avenue is a major thoroughfare, and there is a Spy Run neighborhood. Both are correctly named after Spy Run, the watercourse. If these were incorrectly named, they would be Spy Run Creek Avenue and Spy Run Creek neighborhood. So, the watercourse named Spy Run has been known by this name since about 1808.”

In researching the name of the stream further, the proponent learned that a representative of the Allen County Surveyor’s Office referred to the stream as Spy Run. He also located Washington Township and survey maps dated 1866, 1873, 1880, 1897, and 1919 that all labeled the stream Spy Run. The first occurrence of Spy Run Creek is on a 1935 township map; the proponent believes the generic “Creek” was added simply to clarify the type of feature and that it was not intended to be part of the name. He points out that three other streams in the area have “Run” as the generic without “Creek.”

LOUISIANA

Crawford Bayou: stream; 2,000 ft. long; heads at the N end of Pine Tree Island at 30°19’13”N, 89°42’21”W, flows SW and SE around the W side of Pine Tree Island; named for Ervin Crawford (1905-1964), a member of a family with longstanding ties to the area; Saint Tammany Parish, Louisiana; Sec. 29, T8S, R15E, Saint Helena Meridian; 30°19’32”N, 89°42’29”W; USGS map – Haaswood 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.3254713&p_longi=-89.7079182

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.32016&p_longi=-89.70570

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in long term local use

Map: USGS Haaswood 1:24,000

Proponent: Denty Crawford; Slidell, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Crawford Bayou (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Crawford Bayou, which the proponent claims has been used by members and friends of the Crawford family for many years. The feature in question is approximately 2,000 feet long and flows around the west side of Pine Tree Island, just west of the West Pearl River and 2.5 miles northeast of the edge of the community of Slidell.

Approximately one mile to the south of the bayou is Crawford Landing, a locale named for the same family.

This proposal would specifically honor Ervin Crawford (d.1964), the father of the proponent. The intended honoree was a lifelong resident of the area who shared his knowledge of the local bayou environment with his son. State Senator A.G. Crowe submitted a letter of support for Crawford Bayou.

In April 2013, the DNC considered an earlier proposal from the same proponent, to change the name of Bullock Lake to Crawford Lake. This lake is located 0.8 miles to the north of the feature now proposed to be named Crawford Bayou. The proposed change to Crawford Lake was rejected, citing a reluctance to change a longstanding name that could be commemorative and in agreement with the negative recommendation of the Louisiana State Names Authority.

MINNESOTA

Artists Point: cape; in Superior National Forest, on the N shore of Lake Superior between Grand Marais Harbor and East Bay; the name refers to the many people who visit the cape to paint or take pictures; Cook County, Minnesota; Secs 21&22, T61N, R1E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 35°23'45"N, 92°22'43"W; USGS map – Good Harbor Bay OE E 1:24,000; Not: The Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.745588&p_longi=-90.332988

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Good Harbor Bay OE E 1:24,000

Proponent: Matt Goodman; Duluth, MN

Administrative area: Superior National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Artists' Point (local residents), The Point (Forest Service personnel)

Published: Artists' Point (Cook County sign; Visit Cook County, 2013; About.com Geology, 2013; North Shore Community Radio, 2013; Placeography, 2013); The Point (Visit Cook County, 2013)

Case Summary: This approximately 24-acre, t-shaped, peninsula is located on the north shore of Lake Superior, in Superior National Forest, between Grand Marais Harbor and East Bay. According to the proponent, the cape is “widely recognized and referred to as Artists' Point [sic], by local government and in the vernacular.” He provided a photograph of a sign at the feature that reads, “Welcome to: Artists' Point. Named for the many people who try to capture the temperamental spirit of Lake Superior on film or canvas, thousands of visitors are drawn to this beautiful place each year. While some are introduced to Lake Superior and this particular piece of shoreline for the first time, others visit often to say hello to a place that has been shaped by immense periods of time. The molten rock flowed from deep beneath the Earths’ [sic] surface up to 1.6 billion years ago. Today this region is considered one of the most geologically stable in the world. The breakwall to the southwest protects the Grand Marais Harbor from the Lake’s volatile outbursts. Many different species of waterfowl and shorebirds can be seen from Artists' Point, including herring gulls, killdeer, common goldeneye, buffleheads, mallards, and Canada geese.”

U.S. Forest Service naturalists give presentations on the “Nature of the Point” during summer months and refer to the point as Artists Point in two of their brochures. However, there is some evidence that local forest rangers prefer to call the cape simply The Point.

MONTANA

Benson Creek: stream; 13 mi. long; heads on the NW side of Benson Peak in the Ruby Range at 45°07'12"N, 112°28'02"W, flows generally NW through Hoffman Gulch, then W to enter Stodden

Slough 3.4 mi. NE of Dillon; named in association with nearby Benson Peak and Benson Ranch; Beaverhead County, Montana; Tps7&8S, Rgs8&7W, Principal Meridian; 45°14'59"N, 112°35'12"W; USGS map – Dillon East 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.2497575&p_longi=-112.5866115

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.1200664&p_longi=-112.4671247

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Dillon East 1:24,000

Proponent: Ron and Marilyn Benson; Dillon, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 13-mile-long stream is proposed to be named Benson Creek in association with Benson Peak (BGN 2008) and nearby Benson Ranch. Benson Peak was named in honor of Arnold G. Benson (1907-1990), a longtime area rancher, teacher, and active member of the community. Benson Ranch has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1961. The Beaverhead County Commissioners recommend approval of the name Benson Creek.

The stream in question flows through Hoffman Gulch, but there is already another stream in Beaverhead County, just 4.6 miles to the east, that is named Hoffman Creek.

Ferris Peak: summit; elevation 10,135 ft.; located in Beaverhead National Forest in the Tobacco Root Mountains, 0.4 mi. SW of Noble Peak, 1 mi. NE of Cloudrest Peak; the name honors Jane Franks Ferris (1824-1873), the first female homesteader to use the Preemption Act of 1841; Madison County, Montana; Sec. 23, T3S, R4W; 45°33'32"N, 112°03'57"W; USGS map – Noble Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.558921&p_longi=-112.065966

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Noble Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Carla Noble; Oceanside, CA

Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 10,135-foot summit is located in Beaverhead National Forest between Noble Peak and Cloudrest Peak. The proposed name, Ferris Peak, is intended to honor Jane Franks Ferris (1824-1873). A native of Toronto, Canada, Mrs. Ferris migrated with her husband and children to Illinois, then Kansas Territory, and finally to Montana, where her husband staked a gold mine claim. Widowed a short time later, Mrs. Ferris and her children moved to Sheridan, Montana, in 1866. According to the proponent, Mrs. Ferris became a seamstress, housekeeper, and caretaker for a local homesteader, who upon his death in 1870 willed his property to her. In order to inherit the property, Mrs. Ferris became the first woman in the Sheridan area to be granted a homestead using the Preemption Act of 1841. She lived on the 160-acre homestead until her death at the age of 48. She was buried on the property and her orphaned children were taken in by neighbors. Her daughter married into the Noble family, for whom nearby Noble Peak is named (the proponent is a descendant

of this family). In 2003, the homestead property, the Ferris-Hermsmeyer-Fenton Ranch, was designated a National Historic Place.

The proposed name, Ferris Peak, is supported by the owners of The Fenton House, a restored historical homestead in Sheridan. It also has the support of the Noble family, as well as that of a licensed outfitter and guide in Montana for 19 years. The Madison County Board of Commissioners are also in favor of proposal.

GNIS lists five other features in Montana with “Ferris” in their names: two canals, a dam, a locale, and a populated place. However, none are in Madison County and none are believed to be named for the same family.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Moulton Pond: lake; approx. 0.6 acres; located in the Town of Gilford, in the Robert Tilton Town Forest, 0.9 mi. SW of Round Pond; named for the Moulton family, long term residents of the area; Belknap County, Hew Hampshire; 43°30’08”N, 71°21’31”W ; USGS map – West Alton 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.502262&p_longi=-71.358519

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Alton 1:24,000

Proponent: Soren Denlinger; Asbury, NJ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 0.6-acre lake, proposed to be named Moulton Pond, is located in the Robert Tilton Town Forest in the Town of Gilford in Belknap County. The lake empties into an unnamed stream which flows into Manning Lake. The proponent submitted the name as an associative name, claiming that the stream that flows from the pond is named Moulton Brook. That name is not listed in GNIS, but efforts are underway to determine if it should be made official (there is at least one online reference to the name Moulton Brook but the locative description is vague. The director of planning for the Town of Gilford claims the stream is unnamed so the name might apply to another nearby stream). There is another stream in the State named Moulton Brook; it is located 27 miles to the northeast of the pond in question, in neighboring Carroll County.

The proponent did not provide any information regarding the history of the name Moulton, but it presumably relates to a family that has been long time prominent residents of New Hampshire. An online search indicates that Colonel John Hale Moulton (1795-1885) was a resident of Belknap County, where he was a merchant, hotelier, mill owner, and operator of a freight boat on Lake Winnepesaukee. In 1815 he enlisted in the New Hampshire Light Infantry, and in 1819 became a selectman of Centre Harbor, a position he retained until 1868.

GNIS lists 29 features in New Hampshire with the word Moulton in their official or variant name, including Moultons Cove in Paugus Bay, 8.5 miles northwest of the pond in question and also in Belknap County. The Town of Moultonborough in neighboring Carroll County was also named for Colonel Moulton, while the Town of New Hampton in Belknap County was formerly named Moultonborough Addition.

NEW YORK

Gilbert Creek: stream; 6.5 mi. long; heads in Gaines Township at 43°16'56"N, 78°11'03"W, flows N then NNE into Carlton Township to enter Marsh Creek 2.4 mi. S of Lake Ontario; the name honors Elizabeth Gilbert, first pioneer settler in Orleans County; Orleans County, New York; 43°20'29"N, 78°07'59"W; USGS map – Kent 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.341261&p_longi=-78.132966

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.282298&p_longi=-78.184209

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kent 1:24,000

Proponent: Al Capurso; Albion, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 6.5-mile-long stream, located in Orleans County, is proposed to be named Gilbert Creek to honor Elizabeth Gilbert. According to the proponent, Mrs. Gilbert “took an Article of Land from the Holland Land Company in 1807” and had the article recorded in her name. Having arrived from Ontario, Canada, she and her family were the first to settle in Orleans County, establishing their family cabin on Ridge Road in the Town of Gaines. After Elizabeth’s husband (name unknown) died around 1808, she helped build other pioneer cabins in the vicinity. There is an historic marker at the site of the cabin; the land is currently owned by the Carlton Gaines Community Church. Elizabeth Gilbert, along with her three children and a niece, left the area in 1812, fleeing the advancing British troops.

GNIS lists 17 features in New York using the name “Gilbert” in their name, but none are in Orleans County.

Change Slip Mountain to MacDonough Mountain: summit; elevation 3,325 ft.; located in Adirondack Park and the Town of Lewis, in the Adirondack Mountains, 2.4 mi. S of Bluff Mountain, 2 mi. SE of Arnold Mountain; named for Commodore Thomas MacDonough (1783-1825), whose naval victory during the Battle of Lake Champlain effectively turned the War of 1812; Essex County, New York; 44°18'18"N, 73°38'38"W; USGS map – Jay Mountain 1:24,000; Not: McDonough Mountain, Mount Mac Donough, Mt. Mc Donough, Mt. Mc. Donough, Slip Mountain
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.3050482&p_longi=-73.644025&fid=965427

Proposal: name change to recognize a historic name and in commemoration

Map: USGS Jay Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Bailey; Plattsburgh, NY

Administrative area: Adirondack Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Slip Mountain (FID 965427)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Slip Mountain (USGS maps since 1953; DeLorme *New York Atlas & Gazetteer* 2007; Essex County online map, 2013); Mount Mac Donough (Colvin, Verplanck, *Adirondack Wilderness of New York*, 1873); McDonough mountain (Smith, H. P., *History of Essex County*, 1885); Mt. Mc Donough (Colvin, Verplanck, *Map No. 1 New York State Land Survey*, 1886, Colvin, Verplanck, S.N.Y. Adirondack Survey Sketch Showing the Region Under Survey Map No. 1, 1879); Mt. Mc. Donough (Butler, Benjamin Clapp, *Section of Map of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.’s Railroad and Connections History in the Mapping*

*1924-1925 Exhibit of Adirondack Museum, 1879; Stoddard, S. R., 1896 map); McDonough Mt. (Richards, William Trost, *The Adirondack Mts*, 1857)*

Case Summary: This 3,325-foot summit, located in the Adirondack Mountains and within Adirondack Park, is a peak in the Jay Range. It has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1953 as Slip Mountain. However, according to the proponent, the former historian for the Plattsburgh City and Essex County, historical maps “give this summit, just northeast of the obviously named Saddleback Mt., the name MacDonough.” His evidence includes William Trost Richards’ 1857 painting entitled “In the Adirondack Mts,” (“McDonough Mt.”) and Verplanck Colvin’s 1874-79 report on the Adirondack Survey (Mount Mac Donough). Colvin reports “the mountain witnessed that gallant officer’s victory upon Lake Champlain.” However, according to the proponent, Colvin “was in error calling this easternmost summit of the Jay mountains [sic] the highest, because in fact he never measured any of the summits of that range as is borne out in his list of elevations in the appendix to his report. (MacDonough [sic] is listed but the elevation entry is blank[sic]).” An Adirondack Survey of 1870 and a New York State Land Survey of 1886 also label it Mt. Mc Donough. *A Map of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.’s Railroads and Connections* (Benjamin Clapp Butler, 1879) shows the name Mt. Mc. Donough, while an 1886 map by S. R. Stoddard labels the summit Mt McDonough. Finally, in *The History of Essex County* (H.P. Smith, 1885), the summit is referred to as McDonough mountain [sic].

Thomas MacDonough, Jr. was an early nineteenth century American Naval officer who achieved fame during the War of 1812 when he commanded the American Naval forces that defeated the British Navy at the Battle of Lake Champlain. This defeat helped lead to an end to that war. MacDonough (who changed the spelling of his name from Mcdonough before joining the Navy in 1800) also served aboard the U.S.S. Constellation during the First Barbary War, and supervised the construction of several gunboats. In 1807-08, he enforced the Embargo Act and the Atlantic blockade. With the repeal of the Embargo Act, MacDonough took a leave of absence for two years, during which time he served as the captain of a merchant ship enroute to India. Despite being stricken with tuberculosis, he also went on to serve as commander of the Constitution.

Although the current name Slip Mountain has appeared on USGS maps for sixty years, the origin of that name has not been determined. The proponent reports that he has consulted several town and county officials as well as long-time residents of the area, but none are familiar with the history of the name. The Essex County Board of Supervisors has “no comment” regarding the proposed name change.

Commodore MacDonough has been honored by the naming of other features: MacDonough County, Illinois; McDonough, the county seat of Henry County, Georgia; Macdonough Hall at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh; and Macdonough Hall at the U.S. Naval Academy, as well as several schools, streets, and monuments. The Comdr. Thomas MacDonough House in Delaware is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mason Brook: stream; 2 mi. long; heads in the Town of LaFayette at 42°55’57”N, 76°04’44”W, flows S along the W side of Mason Hill, then E to enter Butternut Creek; the name honors Robert Vincent Mason, Jr. (1922-1945), a native of LaFayette who lost his life during World War II; Onondaga County, New York; 42°54’33”N, 76°04’15”W; USGS map – Jamesville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.909122&p_longi=-76.07072

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.9325&p_longi=-76.078982

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jamesville 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Bush; Apulia Station, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This two-mile-long stream heads on the west side of Mason Hill, then flows south along the base of the hill, and then turns northeast to enter Butternut Creek. According to the proponent, who serves as president of the LaFayette Optimist Club, “the proposed name will commemorate and honor Rob Mason, Jr. (1922-1945) and serve as a legacy to his family who farmed on this land for generations. The local family “Mason” name ended with Rob Mason as he was the last male in his family.” Robert Vincent Mason, Jr. was raised on the farm until he joined the armed services during World War II. He was killed on Mount Belvedere, Italy, February 20, 1945. The Optimist Club suggests it would be a patriotic gesture to name the unnamed stream Mason Brook. It is presumed that Mason Hill was named for the same family.

The Town of LaFayette has “no issue” with the proposal. The proponent also provided a petition in support of the name signed by landowners whose property abuts the stream.

OHIO

Elliman Run: stream; 3.4 mi. long; in the City of Streetsboro, heads 1.1 mi. S of Sunny Lake at 41°16'41"N, 81°19'13"W, flows SE into Shalersville Township to join the Cuyahoga River; named in association with nearby Elliman Road; Portage County, Ohio; 41°14'35"N, 81°17'41"W; USGS map - Kent 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.2429816&p_longi=-81.2946906

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.2780445&p_longi=-81.3202578

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Kent 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jessica Glowczewski; Kent, OH
 Administrative area: Upper Cuyahoga State Scenic River
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3.4-mile-long unnamed stream heads in the City of Streetsboro and flows into Shalersville Township, where it enters the Cuyahoga River. The stream is crossed by Elliman Road three times. According to the proponent, the origin of the road name is not known. However, a search of the Internet found that Thomas Elliman (d. 1891) owned 157 acres of land in what was then Streetsboro Township. GNIS lists no other features in Ohio with names containing the word “Elliman.”

Wilum Creek: stream; 3 mi. long; heads in Middlefield Township, 0.9 mi. SE of Middlefield at 41°27'04"N, 81°03'42"W, flows NW into Sperry Pond; the name means “welcome” in Pennsylvania Dutch; Geauga County, Ohio; 41°28'28"N, 81°06'17"W; USGS map – Middlefield 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4744382&p_longi=-81.1047685

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4511247&p_longi=-81.0617281

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Middlefield 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jessica Glowczewski; Kent, OH
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3-mile-long stream flows northwest through the Village of Middlefield into Sperry Pond in Geauga County. According to the proponent, Middlefield is the fourth largest Amish settlement in Ohio. She reports that “wilkum” means “welcome” in Pennsylvania Dutch, which is the language most commonly spoken by the residents of the area. GNIS lists no other features in Ohio with names containing the word “wilkum.”

SOUTH DAKOTA

Change Negro Creek to Howes Creek: stream; approx. 15 mi. long; heads at 44°40'08"N, 102°03'20"W, flows generally S to enter Narcelle Creek; named in association with the nearby community of Howes, which was named for William Washington Howes, who ran unsuccessfully for South Dakota governor in 1920 and served as an assistant U.S. postmaster general from 1933 to 1940; Meade County, South Dakota; Tps7&8N, R17E, Black Hills Public Survey; 44°30'37"N, 102°01'14"W ; USGS map – Howes 1:24,000; Not Negro Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.51038&p_longi=-102.02047&fid=1256651

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be offensive
 Map: USGS Howes 1:24,000
 Proponent: State Rep. Dean Wink; Howes, SD
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 1256651)
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1955, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names, is to change the name of Negro Creek in Meade County to Howes Creek. It was initiated as part of the ongoing effort within South Dakota to change the names of geographic features that contain the words “Negro” and “Squaw.” In 2001, the State Legislature suggested the name Frank Rood Creek as a replacement name for Negro Creek, and it was one of approximately two dozen proposals forwarded to the BGN in 2005. In reviewing the proposal, the staff requested information regarding the history of “Frank Rood” but no further details were received. The staff also contacted the government of Meade County, which responded that they had no further information but given that the existing name presumably referred to a black individual they would prefer that the name Black Creek be applied instead (the names were added to BGN Review Lists 390 and 393, respectively). At the time, the South Dakota Names Board was inactive and no further correspondence was received. Neither Frank Rood Creek nor Black Creek were ever submitted to the BGN for its consideration.

In 2009, the State Names Board was re-established, primarily to address the pending offensive names (the BGN had approved several of the proposals on the Legislature’s original list but had denied others and deferred the remainder pending further input from the State).

The State Board chose to use Negro Creek in Meade County as “a test case for a new process aimed at increasing public involvement in changing offensive names of places.” After receiving several suggestions, the State Board narrowed the list to three possible names, one of which is Howes Creek. This name was suggested by a State Representative who owns property through which the stream flows (and who coincidentally was the county commissioner who had suggested the name Black Creek in 2006). The name Howes Creek was chosen because the stream flows past the small unincorporated community of Howes. According to the State’s research, Howes was established as a post office in 1940 and was named for William Washington Howes, who ran unsuccessfully for South Dakota governor in 1920 and served as an assistant U.S. postmaster general from 1933 to 1940. The landowner believes the stream was very likely named for a black family that lived there, and the State Board indicated they would have preferred to honor that family, but no one knows the name. “We just can’t find it... People are still looking, but it does not appear to be an easy find.” Howes Grazing Lake is also located just to the east of the community, although not on the stream in question. The State Board confirmed that the two previous proposals, for Frank Rood Creek nor Black Creek, had been withdrawn.

The State Board published the results of its investigation and in local newspapers and provided the public 45 days to offer any objections to the name Howes Creek. None were received. According to one news story, “The postmaster and owner of the Howes Store said area residents who gather for morning coffee prefer the board’s choice. “They say if they’re going to change it, they just as well change it to Howes and not some of those other long names.””

Although the State Board did not receive any objections, the BGN received one letter of opposition, from a descendant of W.W. Howes, who disputed the State Board’s claim that “Negro” is an offensive term. He suggested “It would be more offensive to the unknown descendants of that family to have the name changed, than it would be for the name not to be changed. As a potential compromise, I proffer the name be changed to Black Creek.” These concerns were forwarded to the State Board, but the State Board voted to endorse the change to Howes Creek.

Manning Creek: stream; 6.5 mi. long; heads in Red Rock Township 4.8 mi. SE of Garretson at 43°39’15”N, 96°27’14”W, flows SW to join Beaver Creek 5 mi. E of Brandon; named for John R. Manning (b.1826), member of the South Dakota House of Representatives from 1889 to 1890; Minnehaha County, South Dakota; Tps101&102 N, R47W and T7N, Rgs7&6W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 43°35’09”N, 96°28’50”W; USGS map – Valley Springs 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.5858758&p_longi=-96.480594
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6540616&p_longi=-96.4537639

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Maxwell Johnson; Brookings, SD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 6.5-mile-long tributary of Beaver Creek heads in Red Rock Township, at the confluence of two unnamed streams along the eastern boundary of South Dakota. The proposed name, Manning Creek, is intended to honor John R. Manning (b. 1826), who homesteaded on property along the stream, and who also served in the South Dakota House of Representatives. Mr. Manning was elected to the first Red Rock Township board in 1881, serving as its chairman in 1881

and again from 1888 to 1897. He was a member of the legislature when South Dakota was endeavoring to organize into a State in 1885, and was elected to the first State legislature in 1889. He also operated the post office in Booge. According to *The History of Minnehaha County* (Bailey, 1899), Mr. Manning was “an honest, upright citizen, a good official and highly esteemed by his neighbors.”

Change Marty to Wiciyena Oyate: populated place (unincorporated); located on the Yankton Reservation, 9 mi. SW of Wagner, 4.9 mi. NW of Greenwood; the name means “Speakers of the Truth Nation”; Charles Mix County, South Dakota; Sec. 5, T95N, R63W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 42°59’33”N, 98°25’30”W; USGS map – Marty 1:24,000; Not: Marty.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.9924954&p_longi=-98.425081&fid=1256340

Proposal: name change to reflect community preference

Map: USGS Marty1:24,000

Proponent: Narcisse Shields; Marty, SD

Administrative area: Yankton Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Marty (FID 1256340)

Local Usage: Marty (local residents), Wiciyena Oyate (33 years tribal residents)

Published: Marty (USGS maps since 1955; US Postal Service 2013; Bureau of Indian Affairs 2013; South Dakota Department of Transportation State Highway Map 2013; Marty community and school web sites 2013; DeLorme *South Dakota Atlas & Gazetteer* 2009; Charles Mix-South Dakota State Historical Society 2013; Akta Lakota Museum & Cultural Center 2013; *Missouri River Erosion Update 1941-1998 Yankton Sioux Reservation Marty, South Dakota* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1998); numerous web sites derived from GNIS)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated community of Marty, located on the Yankton Reservation in Charles Mix County, to Wiciyena Oyate. According to the proponent, who represents the Marty Indian Community Board (MICB), the name means “Speakers of the Truth Nation.”

In describing the process whereby the proposed name was selected, the proponent wrote: “[T]he Marty Indian Community Board (MICB) held a meeting. It was decided by members of the community to proceed with the proposed name change. The MICB then posted in *The Wagner Announcer* (local newspaper in surrounding area), and though out [sic] the town of Marty (post office, local college, advertising boards) for 3 weeks and 1 additional week in Marty, that a meeting was set for suggestions for the name proposal. [At a subsequent two-hour meeting] suggested names [were considered] and voted on. The name that was decided on by vote was Wiciyena Oyate (“Speakers of the Truth Nation”). At a meeting two months later, “Discussions were held on any and all objections, to which all were resolved and decided on by vote of majority of community members present to proceed with the name change.”

The community of Marty has a population of 402 people, of which 95 percent are Native American, according to the 2010 Federal Census. The MICB believes “[the name change] will help our youth and elders alike to reclaim their identity and remember their Native American heritage.” According to the proponent, the proposed name Wiciyena Oyate has been used locally for 33 years, although the local school and many other sites still refer to the community as Marty. The name is derived from that of “the Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, pioneer Catholic bishop of South Dakota” (*South Dakota Geographic Names*, Sneve, 1973). The U.S. Postal Service recognizes the name Marty for the local

community post office (these facilities are not USPS staffed but a form of contract post office). The Census Designated Place in which the community is located is also named Marty.

UTAH

Snow Horse Ridge: ridge; 9,486 ft. (highest point); located in Wasatch-Cache National Forest, in the Wasatch Range, 5 mi. E of Layton; the name reflects the appearance of the shape of a horse as the snow melts each spring; Davis County and Morgan County, Utah; Sec. 21, T4N, R1E, Salt Lake Meridian; 41°03'47"N, 111°50'57"W; USGS map – Peterson 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.0629536&p_longi=-111.8492861

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Peterson 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Baker; Farmington, UT

Administrative area: Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Snow Horse Ridge (*Deseret News* 1993, 1994, 1995, 2007; *The Salt Lake Tribune* 2013; Layton City, 2013)

Case Summary: This ridge, located in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, is approximately 2.2 miles long and runs from east-northeast to west-southwest. The highest point of the ridge has an elevation of 9,486 feet, and is located on the boundary of Davis County and Morgan County.

According to the proponent, the name Snow Horse Ridge has been in local use for 150 years because “the formation of snow that appears as the snow melts each spring on the north side of the ridge... has the rough appearance of the outline of a horse until it, too, melts away.” He further states that early settlers in the area would use the appearance of the “Snow Horse” each spring as an indicator that temperatures were safe from frost and warm enough to plant their crops.

Several newspaper articles mention the “Snow Horse” and “Snow Horse Ridge.” In 1995, *The Deseret News* listed “Snow Horse Ridge” in an article on hiking trails of Davis County and stated “[it is] so named for the horselike figure that appears there each spring as the snow field melts...”

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Davis County Commissioners responded that the name is indeed in local use and that “the appearance of the Snow Horse each spring is a noteworthy event among a good number of our Davis County residents. Having this name officially applied to this ridge would be highly encouraged.”

WASHINGTON

Change Southeast Point to Casperson Point: cape; located at the SE end of Guemes Island, 2 mi. NE of Anacortes; named for Gary Casperson (1946-2006), who purchased the property in 1978 and who was a Port of Anacortes harbor master and Guemes Island ferry captain; Skagit County, Washington; Sec. 8, T35N, R2E, Willamette Meridian; 48°31'44"N, 122°34'23"W; USGS map – Anacortes North 1:24,000; Not: Southeast Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.5289942&p_longi=-122.5729483&fid=1508572

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Anacortes North 1:24,000

Proponent: Howard Pellett; Anacortes, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Southeast Point (FID 1508572)

Local Usage:

Published: Southeast Point (USGS 1973, 1998, 2011; NOAA 1975-present, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Southeast Point, located on Guemes Island in Skagit County, to Casperson Point. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1973 and on NOAA charts since 1975; however, the proponent of the change, as president of the Guemes Island Property Owners Association, is asking that it be changed to Casperson Point. The proposed name would honor Gary Casperson (1946-2006), who purchased the property in 1978 and who was a harbor master for the Port of Anacortes for seven years until he joined the Guemes Island ferry crew in 1992 as captain. The proponent reports that the proposed name came into local use after Mr. Casperson's death.

A petition signed by 633 area residents supporting the change to Casperson Point was included with the application. The Skagit County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments from the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN). The Ferry Operations Division Manager and the Skagit County Public Works Department supports the proposal. However, two of the Caspersons' neighbors and one other individual submitted letters opposing the name change; the individual stated that he believes the name change does not serve the public interest, and that there is no compelling need to change the existing name. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposal. The WCGN contacted the Snohomish Tribe of Indians for a comment; the tribe responded that they were opposed to any efforts to eliminate indigenous names.

Change Erland Point to Erlands Point: cape; located on the W shore of Dyes Inlet, 3 mi. NW of Bremerton; named for Knute and Marie Erland who bought land on the point for a summer camping place beginning in 1912; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec. 4, T24N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 47°36'21"N, 122°41'12"W; USGS map – Bremerton West 1:24,000; Not: Erland Point, Erland's Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.6059277&p_longi=-122.6865335&fid=1512955

Proposal: change a name to be consistent with a community name

Map: USGS Bremerton West 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Blumenthal; Bellevue, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Erland Point (FID 1512955)

Local Usage: Oops Lake (lake visitors)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the cape named currently Erland Point to Erlands Point, to be consistent with that of the community in which it is located. The existing entry in GNIS for the cape notes that the name was compiled from the 1981 Kitsap County highway map. The name of the community (Erlands Point) was found on USGS topographic maps, where it has been published as such since 1953. The 1937 topographic map labeled the community, as well as a geodetic survey point at the cape, Erland, but did not label the cape itself. NOAA charts published from the 1960s to the present appear to label the general area Erland but do not show a name for the cape. The road that runs through the community and to the cape is named Erlands Point Road NW. According to the Tacoma Public Library's database of Washington place names, "Knute and Marie

Erland bought land on the point for a summer camping place beginning in 1912. The Erlands were owners of a tent and awning company in Seattle and summered at the point for many years.” The Census Designated Place is named Erlands Point. An online search indicates that both forms of the name are used; Erland Point Water Company is located in nearby Silverdale, while a local real estate company advertises the Erlands Point Apartments. A 1934 news story referred to an incident at Erland’s Point.

The Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) contacted Kitsap County for comment; the commissioners responded with support for the change. The Kitsap County GIS Office has no objection. The Kitsap County Historical Society and the Suquamish Museum both expressed support for the change. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposal. The WCGN also forwarded the proposal to the Snohomish Tribe of Indians and the Suquamish Tribe. The Snohomish Tribe responded that they did not support the change, citing an objection to changing indigenous names. The Suquamish Tribe expressed support; a member of the tribe stated “My elders have always called this place Erlands Point.”

Golden Point: cape; approx. 8 acres; located in San Juan Island National Historical Park on San Juan Island, on the E side of Eagle Cove; San Juan County, Washington; Sec. 11, T34N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; 48°27’36”N, 123°01’38”W; USGS map – False Bay 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.460088&p_longi=-123.027091

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS False Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Judith Chovan; Friday Harbor, WA

Administrative area: San Juan Island National Historical Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately eight-acre cape is located along the southern coast of San Juan Island, just inside the boundary of San Juan Island National Park, and on the east side of Eagle Cove. The proposed name is descriptive, because according to the proponent, this point of land catches the sunset. GNIS lists 23 other features in Washington with names that include the word “Golden” but none are in San Juan County.

Griggs Creek: stream; 1 mile long; heads 1 mi. SE of Summit Lake at 47°03’26”N, 123°03’31”W, flows N to enter Schneider Creek; named for George Griggs (1892-1961) and Edna Griggs (1900-1977), who homesteaded near the stream in the early 20th century; Thurston County, Washington; T19N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; 47°04’11”N, 123°03’35”W; USGS map – Summit Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.0696541&p_longi=-123.0597711

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.0572007&p_longi=-123.0586338

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Summit Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Tracy M. Griggs Farr; Olympia, WA

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Griggs Creek (family members)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This one-mile-long stream heads in Thurston County one mile southeast of Summit Lake. The proposed name, Griggs Creek, is intended to honor George and Edna Griggs, homesteaders who maintained a residence near the creek.

The proponent, who is the granddaughter of George and Edna Griggs, reports “The Griggs family were early settlers of the Kamilche area, and have been in the community for over 100 years. Beside the creek stood the original home that was used by the Griggs family. It was once a stage coach stop in the 1800s. In the late 1950s, the land was purchased by the state for the construction of Highway 101. All of the family and neighbors in the area at the time referred to the creek as Griggs Creek. Most used it as a form of direction...” She says also that she was asked by her uncle a few days before his death to investigate whether the name could be made official. Water rights applications from the 1950s refer to the feature as “unnamed stream” or “unnamed tributary of Oyster Bay.”

The Thurston County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal, while the Thurston County Historical Commission supports it. Nine public comments in support of the name were received by the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN). The WCGN recommends approval.

Change Hembre Mountain to Kisūmxi Mountain: summit; elevation 1,975 ft.; on the Yakama Indian Reservation, on Toppenish Ridge, 5 mi. S of Toppenish, 10 mi. W of Sunnyside; the name honors Kisūmxi, a member of the Yakama Nation who was present at the Treaty of 1855 and is buried near the summit; Yakima County, Washington; Sec. 3, T9N, R20E, Willamette Meridian; 46°17'56"N, 120°17'47"W; USGS map – Hembre Mountain 1:24,000. Not: Hambre Mountain, Hembre Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2990179&p_longi=-120.296443&fid=1512289

Proposal: change name of feature to a commemorative name

Map: USGS Hembre Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: James Hudson; White Swan, WA

Administrative area: Yakama Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hembre Mountain (FID 1512289)

Local Usage: Hembre Mountain

Published: Hembre Mountain (USGS maps since 1958; USGS Open File Report 80-200, 1980; USGS benchmark station Hembre-1940)

Case Summary: This 1,975-foot summit is located on the Yakama Indian Reservation, on Toppenish Ridge, five miles south of Toppenish in Yakima County. The proponent, a member of the Yakama Nation, believes the existing name, Hembre Mountain, should be changed to Kisūmxi Mountain, in order to honor a member of the Yakama Nation who was present at the Treaty of 1855 and is buried near the summit.

The origin of the current name has not been determined. USGS reports reference “Hembre soils” as present in some areas of the Pacific Northwest, although not specifically including central Washington. A search of historic records did not yield any references to an individual or family in the area with the surname Hembre. The summit was mapped by the USGS in 1910, and again in 1950, but was not labeled until the first larger-scale map was published in 1958. The name has been applied to all USGS maps since then. The topographic map on which the summit is located is also named Hembre Mountain. The name was also applied in 1940 to a National Geodetic Survey control station.

The proponent reports that Kisūmxi “is buried at Satus Point [sic], 2.5 miles east of this area.” GNIS does not list a feature named Satus Point, although the community of Satus is located east of the summit. No other biographical information regarding the intended honoree was provided. The Treaty of 1855 with the then-Yakima Nation does not list the intended honoree as a signatory or witness.

Mill Pond: lake; 3.5 acres; located just W of Round Lake, 1,500 ft. SE of Lacamas Lake, 1 mi. N of the City of Camas; named for a former mill near the site; Clark County, Washington; Sec. 47, T1N, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°36'03"N, 122°24'19"W; USGS map – Camas 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.6009177&p_longi=-122.4051404

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Camas 1:24,000

Proponent: Manoj Kripelani; Camas, WA

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Mill Pond (land deeds and signs placed by Clark County)

Published: Mill Pond (Clark County documents since 1901; City of Camas land survey, 2004; title insurance policy document, undated)

Case Summary: This 3.5-acre lake lies just west of Round Lake and north of the City of Camas. The lake is managed by Clark County. According to *Camas History*, the site once contained a mill, built in 1884, which drew water from nearby Round Lake. Later, a ditch just west of Round Lake was flooded, creating what came to be known as Mill Pond. A small canal was built to connect the pond to larger Round Lake. Clark County has used the name since at least 1901, and it appears in county land deeds. A sign placed at the pond also identifies it as Mill Pond.

The Clark County Commission did not provide an opinion on the proposal, while the Clark County Sheriff supports it. The Washington State Historical Society and the Two Rivers Heritage Museum have no objection. Ten public comments in support of the name were received. The Washington Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval.

Reflection Creek: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads just N of Jamison Corner at 47°56'38"N, 122°00'56"W, flows NW then NE to enter Panther Creek; the name invokes a place of introspection; Snohomish County, Washington; Tps28&29N, R6E, Willamette Meridian; 47°57'40"N, 122°01'11"W; USGS map – Snohomish 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.9611346&p_longi=-122.0196104

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.9440042&p_longi=-122.0156622

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Snohomish 1:24,000

Proponent: Kristy Shurvington; Snohomish, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.5-mile-long stream proposed to be named Reflection Creek flows northeast from Jamison Corner to enter Panther Creek in Snohomish County. The proponent, whose property

borders the stream, states, “When I was a little girl my sister and I would sit on an old log by the creek and watch the ‘reflection’ and talk for hours.” She believes the name could mean something personal, spiritual, or refer to Mother Nature. She notes also that the stream is home to many different species of wildlife and she wants it to have an official name so it appears on maps and publications. Finally, she states that her neighbors along the creek are in support of the name.

The Snohomish County Commissioners, the Washington Department of Natural Resources-West Region, the Washington State Historical Society, and the Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission all responded to the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) that they have no objection to the name. The WCGN recommends approval.

Change Sisters Points to Sisters Point: cape; located on the N shore of Hood Canal, just E of The Great Bend; Mason County, Washington; Sec. 4, T24N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 47°21’31”N, 122°41’12”W; USGS map – Union 1:24,000; Not: Sister’s Point, Sisters Points.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.3587051&p_longi=-123.0412634

Proposal: change a name to recognize historical and present-day usage

Map: USGS Union 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Blumenthal; Bellevue, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sisters Points (FID 1525827)

Local Usage: Sisters Point (Hood Canal Coalition; Mason County Tourism Office; Sisters Point Shellfish Company; Point No Point Treaty Council)

Published: Sisters Point (USGS 1943, 1988; Coast and Geodetic Survey 1867, 1891, 1934, 1957; NOAA 1977, 2004, 2011), Sisters Points (USGS 1985, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the cape named currently Sisters Points to Sisters Point, to recognize the name given to the location by Charles Wilkes in 1841. George Davidson of the Coast and Geodetic Survey also referred to the feature as Sister’s Point [sic] in the 1889 Pacific Coast Pilot.

The 1943 USGS topographic map labeled the feature Sisters Point. In 1952, that name was verified by the State District Forest Warden and the Mason County Engineer. However, in 1980 the USGS field man suggested the name referred to a group of three rocks and stated “This is actually Sisters Points.” Topographic maps published in 1985 and 2013 showed the name Sisters Points. NOAA charts published over the past 170 years have continued to use the proposed form.

Local organizations and companies that use the name Sisters Point include the Hood Canal Coalition, the Mason County Tourism Office, and the Sisters Point Shellfish Company. The Point No Point Treaty Council, comprising representatives of the Port Gamble S’Klallam and the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribes, also uses the name Sisters Point.

The Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) contacted Mason County for comment; the commissioners did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Mason County GIS Office supports the change. The County Historical Museum, the County Search & Rescue Department, the Puget Sound Harbor Safety Committee, and the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society also did not respond. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposed change. The WCGN also forwarded the proposal to the Snohomish Tribe of Indians, which responded that they had no objection to the change.

Tharald Pond: lake; 8 acres; located on Shaw Island, just E of Parks Bay, 1.5 mi. E of Point George; named for pioneer brothers Theodore Tharald (1851-1926) and Thomas Tharald (1854-1923), who homesteaded on Shaw Island; San Juan County, Washington; Sec. 47, T36N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 48°33'46"N, 122°58'14"W; USGS map – Shaw Island 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.562881&p_longi=-122.970497

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Shaw Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Blumenthal; Bellevue, WA

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: none

Published: none found

Case Summary: This eight-acre lake on Shaw Island in San Juan County is proposed to be named Tharald Pond in honor of Theodore and Thomas Tharald, two Norwegian immigrants who homesteaded at the site in the 1880s. The lake was constructed in 1988, and the land was granted a conservation easement in 2002.

In 1993, the Washington Board on Geographic Names approved the name Tharald Pond. However, the proposal was never forwarded to the U.S. BGN. The original proponent is now deceased. In 2012, a local historian discovered the name had never been processed at the Federal level and asked the State Board (now the Washington Committee on Geographic Names) to resubmit it. The WCGN has affirmed its support for the name.

A history of the Tharald brothers reads in part, “Theodore Tharald (1851-1926) was born in Norway and immigrated to the USA in 1870. His brother Thomas (1854-1923) followed him two years later. They probably lived in the Midwest for awhile before moving to Washington Territory. After serving as Puget Sound lighthouse keepers, in 1883 they moved to west Shaw Island and homesteaded 150 acres.” The brothers’ cabin still stands today and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. The lake was constructed in 1988, but is not mentioned in the register documents. According to the San Juan Preservation Trust web site, “With the exception of the Krumdiack Homestead on Waldron Island, the Tharald Homestead is the most intact example of homesteading life in the islands. The house has been continuously occupied and cared for since 1883. The two-story log structure is beautifully crafted from dovetail notched cedar logs. The original configuration is still intact.” Neither the Trust nor the San Juan County land easement records include a name for the lake.

In 1992, the owner of the property proposed the name, stating “Tharold [sic] Pond commemorates Theodore and Tommy Tharold [sic] who homestead[ed] the original farm where they ran sheep and did subsistence farming. The two brothers were pioneers of Shaw Island and their names deserve to be commemorated.” Further research by the State Board in 1993 revealed the correct spelling of the family name was Tharald, and the proponent agreed to amend his proposal.

In 1993, the State Board contacted the San Juan County Commissioners for a recommendation; they responded “[we have] no comments regarding the naming of this pond.” The State Board’s file contains letters of support from the Shaw Island Postmaster, the Lopez Island Historical Society, Lopez Library, the Orcas Island Historical Museum, and the Shaw Island Library and Historical Society. The Friday Harbor Power Squadron and Lopez Island Historical Society had no objection to the proposal.

Wenas Mammoth Mountain: summit; elevation 2,217 ft.; located in the Wenas Valley, 4.5 mi. NW of Selah, 7.5 mi NW of Yakima; the name refers to the feature's proximity to the Wenas Valley and to the remains of a mammoth that were uncovered in the area in 2005; Yakima County, Washington; T14N, Rgs18&17E, Willamette Meridian; 46°42'41"N, 120°36'53"W; USGS map – Selah 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7113888888889&p_longi=-120.614722222222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Selah 1:24,000

Proponent: Bronwyn Mayo; Selah, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Wenas Mammoth Mountain (proponent's website)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Wenas Mammoth Mountain to a mountainous area approximately four miles long and two miles wide, with an elevation of 2,217 feet, in Yakima County. The summit lies southwest of the Wenas Valley and northwest of U.S. Route 12. In 2005, remains of an Ice Age mammoth were found at this location. The proponent and her husband are the owners of the property, as well as president/director and secretary of the Wenas Mammoth Foundation, which according to their website was established "to preserve and promote this important piece of our local and state history." The Wenas Creek Mammoth Project reports, "A mammoth was uncovered that is well above the Ice Age flood outburst, meaning that the mammoth lived and died on this mountain that overlooks the Wenas Valley. The site was signed as the Wenas Creek Mammoth from 2005 - 2010 during the Central Washington University summer field schools. During this time, when the field school was open to visitors, the site averaged 150 visitors per day, around 2000 total visitors per summer. Many news articles were written concerning the site, and it has appeared in video documentaries by Central WA University and the History Channel." The project also involves creating a life-size mammoth silhouette.

The Yakima County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal, while representatives of the Yakima Valley Technical Skills Center and Yakima Valley Community College expressed support for the name. Several archaeologists and anthropologists involved in the field study, along with friends and neighbors of the proponent, submitted letters in support of the name. The Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) also recommends approval.

WISCONSIN

Change Bogler Lake to Bolger Lake: lake; approximately 115 acres; in Minocqua Township 2.4 mi. N of Hazelhurst; named for the Bolger family who have a long history in the area; Oneida County, Wisconsin; Sec. 27, T39N, R6E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°50'31"N, 89°43'10"W; USGS map – Hazelhurst 1:24,000; Not: Bogler Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.8418239&p_longi=-89.7193682&fid=1562008

Proposal: change name to reflect correct family name spelling

Map: USGS Hazelhurst 1:24,000

Proponent: Ann Schachte, WIDNR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bogler Lake (FID 1562008)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bogler Lake (USGS maps since 1938; Oneida County map, 1972; Census 2000 Block Map: Oneida County, 2000; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, *Lakes*, no date found; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Water Quality 1979 Annual Report, 1979; many web sites that get their geographic feature names from GNIS), Bolger Lake (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, *Fisheries Survey of Bolger Lake, Oneida County Wisconsin during 2003*, 2003; Wisconsin Conservation Department, Biology Division, Lake and Stream Improvement Section, [Bolger] Lake Survey Map, 1941; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Water Quality 2011 Annual Report, 2011)

Case Summary: This is one of several names that were approved by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in 1999 but never forwarded to the BGN. This proposal is to change the name of the 115-acre lake currently named Bogler Lake to Bolger Lake. In reviewing State lake listings, the Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department noticed the discrepancy between State and Federal products and asked the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) if it could be corrected.

The name Bogler Lake has appeared on USGS maps since 1938, and was verified by USGS in 1972, citing the Oneida County map. The 1999 proposal to change the spelling to Bolger was submitted to the WGNC by the Bolger family, who still reside in the area. The 1999 WGNC meeting minutes noted that the lake was listed as Bolger Lake in WI DNR lake inventories.

All evidence provided by the State suggests the lake was named for Andrew Jay Bolger (b. 1869), a native of Canada who relocated to Wisconsin in 1885 and acquired a land patent in Minocqua Township in 1896. According to *A History of Lincoln, Oneida, and Vilas Counties, Wisconsin* (Jones et al., 1924), "He then took a homestead of 147 acres on what is now Bolger Lake, two and a half miles from Minocqua." Over the next few years, Bolger acquired additional property on the lake. He was also employed in the lumber industry, as well as serving as director of a regional bank, and as chairman of the town board of Minocqua and the Oneida County board. Several members of the Bolger family were listed in the federal censuses of Oneida County for the period 1900 to 1940. The present-day descendants of Andrew Bolger operate a funeral home and crematorium. The lake is shown but not named on the 2013 Oneida County highway map, but Bolger Lake Road leading to the lake is labeled. The Oneida County government supports the name change and the WGNC has reaffirmed its recommendation that the name be changed to Bolger Lake.

WYOMING

Chris LeDoux Point: summit; elevation 4,862 ft.; located on the N side of North Fork Powder River, E of I-25, 11 mi. SE of Horn Creek Reservoir, 4.7 mi. N of Kaycee; the name honors Chris Lee LeDoux (1948-2005), rodeo star, singer, and songwriter; Johnson County, Wyoming; Sec. 17, T44N, R81W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 43°46'41"N, 106°36'40"W; USGS map – Dry Creek Reservoir 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.7779242&p_longi=-106.6111734

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Dry Creek Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Peggy LeDoux; Kaycee, WY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4,862-foot summit, proposed to be named Chris LeDoux Point, is located on the north side of the North Fork Powder River, 4.7 miles north of the community of Kaycee. The name would honor Chris Lee LeDoux (1948-2005), rodeo star, songwriter, and recording artist. Before becoming the 1976 World Champion Bareback Rodeo rider, Chris was champion in the 1964 Little Britches, 1967 Wyoming High School State, and 1969 Intercollegiate competitions. The summit is located on property owned by the LeDoux family, who are the proponents of the new name. They have asked that the full name be applied to the feature.

In addition to his rodeo achievements, Chris LeDoux established an independent record label in 1971, and also recorded for Liberty Records. According to one biography, “Known for his high-powered, pyrotechnic-filled rodeo rock and roll shows, Chris traveled and entertained with the same focus and dedication he had given to his rodeo career. He released 40 albums selling over six million records.” He received the 2005 Academy of Country Music Pioneer Award, the 2005 Country Music of America Award of Merit, and in 2007 was drafted into the Texas Trail of Fame. He is also listed in the Wyoming Sports Hall of Fame, the Cheyenne Frontier Days Hall of Fame, the ProRodeo Hall of Fame, the National Cowboy Museum Rodeo Hall of Fame, and was posthumously awarded the Cowboy Keeper Award.

According to the proponent, “Chris was respected by his peers and admired by his fans. He was a cowboy, an artist, and a troubadour in the true meaning of the word.” In 2005, following LeDoux’s death from a rare liver disease at the age of 56, Garth Brooks recorded “*Good Ride Cowboy*” as a tribute to him. Mr. Brooks is quoted as saying “I knew if I ever recorded any kind of tribute to Chris, it would have to be up-tempo, happy...a song like him...not some slow, mournful song. He wasn’t like that. Chris was exactly as our heroes are supposed to be. He was a man’s man. A good friend.”

In 2010, the Chris LeDoux Park and “Good Ride Cowboy” Monument were dedicated in nearby Kaycee. In June 2013, the community celebrated the third annual Chris LeDoux Days and Rodeo Tribute.

The Johnson County Board of Commissioners and the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names both recommend approval of the name Chris LeDoux Point.