

**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 maps 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.

ALASKA

Artillery Lake: lake; 2 acres; located within Fort Wainwright/Donnelly Training Area, 6.2 mi. NW of Donnelly Dome, 1.8 mi. SE of Bolio Lake; named for the lake's location in a military facility; South Fairbanks Census Area, Alaska; Sec. 17, T12N, R10E, Fairbanks Meridian; 63°52'14"N, 145°49'01"W; USGS map – Mount Hayes D-4 1:63,360; Not: Meadows Road Number 1 Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=63.8705556&p_longi=-145.8169444&fid=2652009

Proposal: name change to reflect local preference

Map: USGS Mount Hayes D-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Lisa Graham; U.S. Army/Fort Wainwright, AK

Administrative area: Fort Wainwright/Donnelly Training Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Meadows Road Number 1 Lake (FID 2652009)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Meadows Road Number 1 Lake (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Directorate of Public Works at the U.S. Army's Fort Wainwright, to apply new names to three small lakes in the Donnelly Training Area. Although the proponent submitted these as new names, and the Alaska State Names Authority considered them as such, the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) already lists the lake in question as Meadows Road Number 1 Lake. This name was added to GNIS in 2010, having been collected from a list of lakes compiled by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG). These lakes are stocked by the ADFG and are popular fishing sites. The proposed name Artillery Lake recognizes the Army artillery units that utilize the Donnelly Training Area. The proponent is asking that the proposed names be applied so they can be used in brochures and fishing guides for the public.

Although the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is the source for the name Meadows Road Number 1 Lake, they support the proposed name. As part of its research, the Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Names Authority, contacted the City of Delta Junction; Doyon, Limited; the Native Village of Tanacross Village Council; and the Delta Junction Chamber of Commerce for their opinions. The City of Delta Junction responded that it was not opposed to the name, while the Chamber of Commerce asked for additional time to consider other names. One local resident also expressed support for the name. No further communication was received, so the AHC voted to recommend approval of Artillery Lake. No response from any of the other entities was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. GNIS lists no other geographic features in Alaska with the word "Artillery" in their name.

Cavalry Lake: lake; 2.6 acres; located within Fort Wainwright/Donnelly Training Area, 5.8 mi. NW of Donnelly Dome, 2.1 mi. SE of Bolio Lake; the name recognizes the U.S. Army units located at Fort Wainwright; South Fairbanks Census Area, Alaska; Secs 21&20, T12N, R10E, Fairbanks Meridian; 63°51'59"N, 145°48'46"W; USGS map – Mount Hayes D-4 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=63.866392&p_longi=-145.81276

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Mount Hayes D-4 1:63,360
 Proponent: Lisa Graham, U. S. Army/Fort Wainwright, AK
 Administrative area: Fort Wainwright/Donnelly Training Area
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals submitted by the U.S. Army/Fort Wainwright to apply new names to lakes in the Donnelly Training Area. The proposed name Cavalry Lake would recognize the presence of cavalry units at Fort Wainwright, which also utilize the training area. Unlike the proposed Artillery Lake (q.v.), this lake is not currently listed in GNIS and so it is considered unnamed. The proponent is asking that the lake be given a name so it can be used in brochures and fishing guides for the public. The proposed name is supported by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, while the City of Delta Junction is not opposed. Doyon, Limited and the Native Village of Tanacross Village Council did not respond so it is presumed they do not have an opinion. The Delta Junction Chamber of Commerce asked for additional time to consider other names but no further communication was received, so the Alaska Historical Commission voted to recommend approval of Cavalry Lake. GNIS lists no other features in Alaska with the word “Cavalry” in their name.

Gandláay Háanaa: stream; 3.7 mi long; in Tongass National Forest/Craig Ranger District, heads 1 mi SE of Lake Saint Nicholas at 55°24'58"N, 132°52'43"W, flows generally NE to enter the Harris River 18 mi N of Hydaburg, 12 mi. SE of Klawock; the name means “beautiful stream” in Haida, the language of the people who long inhabited Prince of Wales Island; Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Alaska; Secs 17,20,19,30,25&36, T74S, R83E, Copper River Meridian; 55°27'13"N, 132°49'40"W; USGS map – Craig B-3 1:63,360. Not: FUBAR Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=55.453737&p_longi=-132.827871

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=55.4161111&p_longi=-132.8786111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Craig B-3 1:63,360
 Proponent: Brian Holter; Hydaburg, Alaska
 Administrative area: Tongass National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: FUBAR Creek (local residents)
 Published: FUBAR Creek (Alaska Road Department sign 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the name Gandláay Háanaa to an unnamed, 3.5-mile-long tributary of the Harris River on Prince of Wales Island (note: there is an

underscore on the “G” and no English generic term in the name). It was submitted by an environmental planner with the Craig Tribal Association, who reports that the stream has acquired an informal name, FUBAR Creek, an acronym, which is considered “offensive and demeaning” to many local residents. The Alaska Road Department has placed a sign on the bridge that crosses the stream that includes the unofficial name.

Local Native Alaska groups and communities have agreed on the proposed name Gandláay Háanaa. The name is reported to mean “beautiful stream” in the Haida language of the Native people, who according to one account have “ancestral ties to southern Southeast Alaska, British Columbia and the Queen Charlotte Islands— [they] have lived on Prince of Wales for thousands of years, relying heavily on streams like Fubar for salmon, trout, char and other fish.”

The proponent reports, “The formerly unnamed creek earned the Fubar moniker because of logging techniques used primarily in the 1950s and 1960s before passage of modern forestry regulations designed to protect fish habitat. Fubar Creek historically provided high-quality spawning grounds for [salmon and trout]. But when loggers cut the Fubar Creek watershed to supply old-growth timber to a now-defunct pulp mill in nearby Ketchikan, Fubar became filled with sediment and most of its fish died. In a practice now outlawed, loggers had cut timber right down to the stream bank, which rendered the soils extremely unstable. Landslides flushed soil and debris into the water, destroying fish habitat, causing the creek to overflow its natural channels and in some places run too fast, and creating blockages that prevented migratory fish from reaching their spawning grounds. In short, Fubar saw its fish runs greatly diminished.” He continues, “In 2004, a collaborative project to fix some of the problems got underway. Under a public-private partnership between the Forest Service, The Nature Conservancy and other conservation groups, restoration crews removed blockages, replaced culverts, re-routed the creek back to its original channels, graded portions of the streambed, and introduced logjams to create pool habitat for spawning fish. Fubar, a main tributary of the Harris River—a major salmon and trout-producing river—began to see salmon return almost immediately. Within two weeks salmon began to show up in their historic spawning grounds and repopulate the stream, according to a Forest Service timeline of the project. The decision to give Fubar a Haida name resulted from discussions among the Forest Service and local tribal councils, including Hydaburg Cooperative Association, Craig Tribal Association, Organized Village of Kasaan, and Klawock Cooperative Association. Everyone agreed that the name Fubar was culturally offensive and inappropriate and since the stream ran through the Haida’s traditional lands, it should have a Haida name.”

In addition to the aforementioned groups, the proposed name has the support of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. The U.S. Forest Service and the Under Secretary of the Department of Agriculture participated with several Native Alaska groups in a document signing ceremony, as “a reflection of our mutual commitment to establish a culturally appropriate and honorable name for this beautiful stream.” The City of Hydaburg, the City of Craig, the City of Kasaan, the City of Klawock, the Klawock Heenya Corporation, and Sealaska Corporation also submitted letters in support of the proposal. Shaan-Seet, Incorporated has no objection.

Mount Chosin Few: summit; elevation 8,084 ft.; located in the Chugach National Forest, in the Chugach Mountains, 6 mi SE of Cordova Peak, 28 mi NE of Cordova; named in recognition of the Battle of Chosin Reservoir (Chosin Reservoir Campaign) which took place on the Korean Peninsula between 27 November and 13 December 1950. The troops who fought in the battle were nicknamed “The Chosin Few”; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 18, T12S, R2E, Copper River Meridian; 60°49’47”N, 145°08’01”W; USGS map – Cordova (D-4) SE 1:25,000. Not: De Long Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=60.82972222222222&p_longi=-145.13361111111111

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cordova (D-4) SE 1:25,000

Proponent: Richard Lilly & John Beasley; Wasilla, Alaska

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: De Long Peak (2012, bivouac.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Mount Chosin Few to an unnamed summit in the Chugach National Forest and the Chugach Mountains. The name is intended to recognize the Battle of Chosin Reservoir on the Korean Peninsula. According to the proponent, the brutal 17-day Battle of Chosin Reservoir (also known as the Chosin Reservoir Campaign or the Changjin Lake Campaign) took place in the mountains of North Korea between November 27 and December 13, 1950. Described as a decisive battle of the war, it marked the United Nations withdrawal of troops from North Korea. The battle was fought over some of the roughest terrain, during some of the harshest winter weather conditions of the war. Temperatures dropped to -30 degrees Fahrenheit and colder. Thirty thousand UN troops, nicknamed “The Chosin Few,” were surrounded by 67,000 Chinese troops. In the battle, there were 10,435 UN troop casualties, including 4,385 U.S. Marines and 3,163 U.S. Army soldiers. Over 45,000 Chinese soldiers were killed. Many more on both sides were wounded or suffered from frostbite. The proponent further states, “Seventeen U.S. soldiers received the Medal of Honor for actions during the battle. It has been termed by historians as the most savage battle in modern warfare, and President Reagan in his first inaugural address cited it as one of the epics of military history.” According to one of the proponents, the “environment [surrounding the unnamed summit in Alaska] is very similar to [that of] the Chosin Reservoir”.

The mayors of the City of Palmer, the City of Fairbanks, and the City of Cordova support the proposal, as do Governor Sean Parnell, Congressman Don Young, U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski, and State Senator Linda Menard. The proposal also included letters of support from the national presidents of The Chosin Few, Inc. and the Marine Corps League, as well as a petition with over 300 signatures.

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) does not support the proposal, noting that the name is not in historical or local usage, and according to their research, the summit is known already as De Long Peak. The latter name is not listed in GNIS, although there is another

summit with the name in the State, over 500 miles from the summit in question. The MCA notes their opposition to the proposal “does not indicate a lack of respect for the efforts and sacrifices made by those who fought in the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir. Rather, the MCA would prefer that Alaska not become the dumping ground for names commemorating persons or events that had little or nothing to do with the geographic features to be named.” The MCA also stated that they do not necessarily endorse the name De Long Peak, but included reference citations to indicate the peak is known by a name other than that which is proposed.

The Chugach Alaska Corporation did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Names Authority, notes that the peak is not known to have a Native name and is not in an area traditionally used by Native people. The AHC recommends approval of the name Mount Chosin Few.

Stryker Lake: lake; 5.2 acres; located within Fort Wainwright/Donnelly Training Area 6 mi. NW of Donnelly Dome, 1.9 mi. SE of Bolio Lake; name refers to U.S. Army armored vehicles used by military units at Fort Wainwright; South Fairbanks Census Area, Alaska; Secs 16&17, T12N, R10E, Fairbanks Meridian; 63°52'12"N, 145°48'49"W; USGS map – Mount Hayes D-4 1:63,360; Not: Meadows Road Number 2 Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=63.87&p_longi=-145.8136111&fid=2652010

Proposal: name change to reflect local preference

Map: USGS Mount Hayes D-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Lisa Graham; U. S. Army/Fort Wainwright, AK

Administrative area: Fort Wainwright/Donnelly Training Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Meadows Road Number 2 Lake (FID 2652010)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Meadows Road Number 2 Lake (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

Case Summary: This is the third of three proposals submitted by the U.S. Army/Fort Wainwright. This 5.2-acre lake, proposed to be named Stryker Lake, is already listed in GNIS as Meadows Road Number 2 Lake. The latter name was collected from a listing of lakes compiled by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG). The proponent is asking that the name of the lake be changed so that it can be used in brochures and fishing guides for the public. The proposed name refers to an armored vehicle currently in use by the Army, including in the training area. Although the current name came from the ADFG, they support the proposed name, as does the Alaska Historical Commission. The City of Delta Junction is not opposed. Doyon, Limited and the Native Village of Tanacross Village Council did not respond so it is presumed they do not have an opinion. The Delta Junction Chamber of Commerce asked for additional time to consider other names but no further communication was received. GNIS lists no other features in Alaska with the word “Stryker” in their name.

Ti'oo Hanshyah Mountain: summit; elevation 2,803 ft.; in Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, 33 mi. NE of the community of Chalkyitsik, 77

mi. NE of the community of Fort Yukon; the name means “grass tussocks” in the Lower Tanana Gwich’in language; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Tps22&23N, Rgs23&24E, Fairbanks Meridian; 66°46’30”N, 142°32’43”W; USGS map – Black River D-4 1:63,360; Not: Negrohead Mountain, T’oo Hanshyah Mountain, T’oo Khanshyah Mountain.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=66.7751088&p_longi=-142.5451877&fid=1406907

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to recognize local use

Map: USGS Black River D-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Tonya Brown and Jayne Naze; Fairbanks, Alaska

Administrative area: Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negrohead Mountain (FID 1406907)

Local Usage: T’oo Hanshyah Mountain

Published: Negrohead Mountain (USGS maps since 1956), T’oo Hanshyah Mountain (*Gwich’in Athabaskan Placenames of the Upper Yukon-Porcupine Region*, 1983)

Case Summary: This 2,803-foot summit is located in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, and straddles the boundary between the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Area and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The proponent reports that an early name for the feature included the pejorative form of Negro, although no evidence to support that has been found. In the mid-1950s the name appeared on USGS topographic maps as Negrohead Mountain. This proposal is to change the name to T’oo Hanshyah Mountain to recognize the longstanding, locally used, indigenous name. The word “T’oo Khanshyah” is of Lower Tanana Gwich’in origin and is reported to mean “grass tussocks.”

The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, solicited comments from the Chalkytsik Tribal Village Council, the Chalkytsik Native Corporation, the City of Fort Yukon, the Canyon Village Traditional Council, the Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments, the Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation, the Alaska Native Language Center, the African American Historical Society of Alaska, and the Black Coalition, Incorporated. No response was received from these organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Doyon, Ltd. responded that they had no objection. The Gwitchyaa Zhee Gwich’in Tribal Government (formally Native Village of Fort Yukon) endorses the name, as does the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, although the refuge manager suggested it would be useful if the parenthetical (Tussocks) were added to the name. The State Names Authority recommends approval of this name change.

ARKANSAS

Pine Branch: populated place (unincorporated); located between the N shore of Bull Shoals Lake and the Arkansas-Missouri boundary, E of Big Creek, W of Little North Fork White River, 10 mi. NW of Bull Shoals Dam, includes Jones Point Wildlife Management Area; named in association with the stream named Pine Branch; Marion County, Arkansas; T28N,

Rgs15&16W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 36°28'30"N, 92°41'49"W; USGS map – Cotter North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.475066&p_longi=-92.6969075

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cotter NW 1:24,000

Proponent: Judge Pete Giles; Yellville, AR

Administrative area: Jones Point Wildlife Management Area (USACE)

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 Pine Branch to an unincorporated community in northern Marion County. The name would be applied to an approximately 6,000-acre area surrounded by the north shore of Bull Shoals Lake, Big Creek to the west, Little North Fork White River to the east, and the Arkansas-Missouri boundary to the north. Because it is surrounded by water and the state boundary, the area has no direct road access to Arkansas. The proposal was prompted by concerns raised by local residents, who for years have received mail and delivery service from Theodosia, Missouri, approximately five and a half miles north of the state line. According to the residents, this causes confusion, not only with mail delivery but with taxation and State and county services. To address the problem, the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) and officials in Marion County and the State of Arkansas have determined that the solution is to assign the area a unique name and ZIP Code (even though mail delivery will continue to be provided by the Missouri distribution center). In order to establish a new mailing address, the BGN needs to approve a new community name.

The Jones Point Wildlife Management Area, located at the southeast tip of the area in question, is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as is Bull Shoals Lake. The address of the WMA is currently listed as Yellville, which is the county seat, some 14 miles to the south.

After considering several options and soliciting input from the affected residents and the USPS, the Marion County Judge has proposed the name Pine Branch. The name was taken from that of a stream at the eastern edge of the area in question. The USPS has verified that the name would be a viable solution for addressing purposes. The County Judge also serves as the administrative official for E9-1-1 operations in Marion County, and as such he has confirmed that the name would present no challenges for emergency preparedness.

CALIFORNIA

Jacumba Hot Springs: populated place (unincorporated); located 50 mi E of San Diego, just S of the Jacumba Mountains; named for the historic hot springs; San Diego County, California; 32°37'03"N, 116°11'23"W; USGS map – Jacumba OE S 1:24,000; Not: Jacumba, J-Town, J-Town USA, Jacom, La Rancheria llamada en su idioma Jacom.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.6175626&p_longi=-116.189739&fid=243981

Proposal: change name to reflect historic usage

Map: USGS Jacumba OE S 1:24,000

Proponent: David Landman; Jacumba, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jacumba (FID 243981)

Local Usage: Jacumba

Published: Jacumba (USGS maps since 1937; various San Diego County websites; Jacumba Arts Council; Jacumba-Boulevard Revitalization Alliance; Jacumba.org); J-Town (Jacumba.org), J-Town USA (Jacumba.org), Jacumba Hot Springs (USGS Quake Map; Railroad in the Sky, *Desert Magazine*, 1971; San Diego County map, undated), Jacom, La Rancheria llamada en su idioma Jacom (Gudde, *California Place Names*, 1949),

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated community of Jacumba in southeastern San Diego County to Jacumba Hot Springs to reflect historic usage. The proponent states, “At one time Jacumba was the source of the largest mineral baths in the United States. Over the years, and when Interstate 8 was built, Jacumba became just another wide spot in the road. Jacumba still has a large source of mineral water which has been compared with the best mineral water in the US. The name change from Jacumba to Jacumba Hot Springs is to solely bring back that heritage. It is also my understanding that at one time Jacumba Hot Springs was the official name of the town and it got shortened for convenience sake and is still listed as a variant [sic] name. Some of the San Diego County maps still show Jacumba Hot Springs as the official name of the community.” As further evidence, the proponent provided a copy of a portion of an undated San Diego County map that labels the name Jacumba Hot Springs on the western side of the community and simply Jacumba on the other. The Wikipedia page for Jacumba notes, “The Kumeyaay peoples occupied Jacumba and surrounding areas prior to European incursion. They were probably attracted by the warm Jacumba hot spring (temperature 104 °F), one of many mineral hot springs which occur up and down the Peninsular Ranges of California.”

In early 2012, the Jacumba Revitalization Committee sold the remaining derelict properties in the community to the proponent, who intends to refurbish and reopen the Jacumba Hot Springs Hotel and Spa. The proponent is quoted in media reports as saying, “We care about the town. We care about the people. But yes, it is an investment as well.”

Erwin Gudde’s *California Place Names* includes the following entry: “Jacumba: Mountains, Valley, Hot Springs, town [San Diego]. *La Rancheria llamada en su idioma Jacom* (the village called Jacom in their language) is mentioned May 13, 1795 (PSP, XIII, 222). The name is repeatedly found in documents, with various spellings.” USGS maps first labeled Jacumba in 1937 on the 1:500,000 scale map of California published in 1937. Subsequent USGS maps all label the populated place with the single-word form, although the 1944 1:62,500-scale map labels it Jacumba with HOT SPRINGS in upper case and slightly smaller type just below the community name.

Variant forms listed in the GNIS entry include Jacumba Hot Springs, Jacom, J-Town, J-Town USA, and La Rancheria Ilamada en su idioma Jacom. GNIS lists 11 features with “Jacumba” in their name, all found in close proximity to the populated place. These include two buildings, an airport, a Census Designated Place, a park, a school, a valley, a summit, and a BLM-managed reserve named Jacumba Wilderness.

COLORADO

Island Rock: summit; elevation 8,007 ft.; located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 5.7 mi. SE of Manassa, 8.2 mi. NE of Antonito; the name originates from the nearby Spanish settlement of La Isla which translates to “the island”; Conejos County, Colorado; Sec. 10, T33N, R10E, Sixth Principal Meridian; 37°06’42”N, 105°51’56”W; USGS map – Kiowa Hill 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.1116454&p_longi=-105.8656845

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kiowa Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael C. Rael; Antonito, Colorado

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None

Case Summary: This 11-acre monadnock is located on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and rises to an elevation of 8,007 feet. It lies south of the western end of the Piñon Hills in Conejos County. The proponent reports that he selected the name Island Rock in an effort to recognize the small historical Spanish settlement of La Isla, which is located approximately three miles west of the feature (the community today comprises no more than a few buildings). “La Isla” translates to “the island.” The proponent adds, “The area in and around this settlement is one which has very good views of the rock formation, and I can only speculate that early Spanish settlers noticed the solitary rock formation and thought it looked like an island amid its barren surroundings. Perhaps they chose to name their settlement after the appearance of the rock.”

GNIS lists one feature, a valley in Summit County, named Rock Island Gulch, but no features named Island Rock.

Kuss Peak: summit; elevation 13,546 ft.; located 0.7 mi. S of Mosquito Peak, 0.6 mi NNE of Mosquito Pass; the name honors Adolph Kuss (1909-2002), a Leadville miner and Lake County Commissioner; Lake County and Park County, Colorado; T9S, R79W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°17’24”N, 106°10’53”W; USGS map – Climax 1:24,000..

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.2900473&p_longi=-106.1814393

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Climax 1:24,000
 Proponent: Howard Tritz; Leadville, CO
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 13,546 ft. summit is located along the boundary between Lake County and Park County. The proposed name Kuss Peak is intended to honor Adolph Kuss (1909-2002), an active member of the Leadville community. According to the proponent, who is the Lake County Assessor, Mr. Kuss served as a Lake County commissioner for 12 years and helped plan the courthouse. He also served on the Leadville City Council, and on the St. Vincent's Hospital Board, helping to plan the new hospital. Mr. Kuss was actively involved in the construction of the Mount Massive Golf Course, and also organized a group to build rope tows on several of the area's hills. After World War II he convinced the U.S. Army to relinquish its holdings at Cooper Hill to Lake County. He was the first manager at Cooper Hill (Ski Cooper). He spent much of his life hiking with friends and family in the specific area where the peak proposed to be named Kuss Peak is located. The proponent further states that Mr. Kuss "was a modest, honest and well respected member of the community." The Leadville City Council and the Lake County Commissioners support the proposal.

Mount Malm: summit; elevation 7,856 ft.; located 2.2 mi NE of Gem Mountain, 17 mi. SW of Cañon City; named in honor of Enn Malm (1943-1988), who over the years acquired property that includes the summit, where he hiked and cared deeply for its environment; Fremont County, Colorado; Sec 23, T20S, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 38°17'55"N, 105°30'49"W; USGS map – Hillside 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2985618&p_longi=-105.5136153

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Hillside 1:24,000
 Proponent: Scott Malm; Rogers, Arkansas
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action:
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Mount Malm for an unnamed summit in Fremont County. The name is intended to honor Enn Malm (1943-1988), who while in college in the early 1960s purchased a parcel of land that included a portion of the summit. Over the next 15 years, he acquired two additional parcels that together encompassed the entire summit. The son of Estonian immigrants, Mr. Malm served in the U.S. Army in the mid-1960s, and was a prominent corporate executive in Arizona and business owner in nearby Cañon City and in Arkansas. The proponent reports that Mr. Malm loved to hike the summit and cared deeply for its environment, maintaining the land by

carefully clearing downed trees, staking property lines, assuring no fence lines marring the beauty of the summit, and surveying the land for his planned retirement home. Although he never lived on the property, he often visited it during the three years he lived in Cañon City. After moving to Arkansas, he visited and hiked the Colorado summit many times over the years. Following his death, his ashes were scattered on the summit. His daughter currently owns the property.

FLORIDA

Coacoochee Island: island; 45 mi long; barrier island located along the Atlantic Coast, extends S from the Canaveral Barge Canal to Sebastian Inlet; Brevard County, Florida; the name commemorates Coacoochee (c. 1812-1857), a Seminole Chief and military commander also known as “Wildcat”; 28°07’51”N, 80°35’00”W; USGS map - Tropic 1:24,000 (central point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.1307333&p_longi=-80.5833435

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Bobby C. Billie; Council for the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal People, Lake Placid, Florida

Administrative area: Patrick Air Force Base

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: none

Published: none

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Coacoochee Island to an unnamed 45-mile-long barrier island located along the Atlantic coast of Brevard County. The name was proposed as a counter-proposal to the existing proposals for Ais Island (Review List 408) and Ponce de Leon Island (Review List 409).

The proponent, who is the Clan Leader of the Council for the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal People (not Federally recognized), opposes the Ponce de Leon Island proposal, stating, “The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal People strongly objects and is in opposition to any effort towards the renaming of the Brevard barrier island “Ponce de Leon Island””. He adds, “We have not forgotten what Ponce de Leon and his army did. We strongly object to any project honoring Spanish war criminal Ponce de Leon. He and his army committed terrorist criminal actions against Nations of Innocent Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples of their own Lands.” Without addressing the Ais Island proposal, the proponent suggests, “If you want to rename the Brevard Barrier Island - name it Coacoochee (Wildcat) Island. Coacoochee is Indigenous Nation, but sometimes the white people call him “Wildcat.”

Coacoochee (c.1807-1857) was a prominent figure in the Seminole Wars. A native of Florida, he is believed to have been the son of Miccosukee chief Emathla and that he was born in a Seminole village along the Saint Johns River. By the age of nineteen, he was

already established as a leader in his band of Seminoles, where his military tactics and leadership were effective. In 1837, he met with American forces in a ceremonial peace headdress in an effort to negotiate peace. However, he was imprisoned at Fort Marion and later became an adversary of U.S. Army commanders Zachary Taylor and William Tecumseh Sherman. After the surrender of the Seminoles, he was removed to Indian Territory. Although Coacoochee had a claim for succession to principal chief, his cousin was selected instead. As a result, he led a band of maroons into Mexico, where he joined a settlement of Kickapoo warriors and directed military actions against the Apache and Comanche tribes, before his death from smallpox in 1857. The proponent adds, “There is no one that we know of that is opposing the Island being named Coacoochee.”

According to GNIS, there is one feature with “Coacoochee” in its name; Camp Coacoochee, a locale, is located 100 miles north-northwest of the barrier island, in Clay County.

Euchee Creek: stream; 2.8 mi. long; heads at 30°41’08”N, 86°04’03”W, flows SSE then S to enter Panther Creek 0.3 mi. NW of Eucheeanna; Secs 21,16,17&8, T2N, R18E, Tallahassee Meridian; Walton County, Florida; 30°39’04”N, 111°03’13”W; USGS map – De Funiak Springs East 1:24,000; Not Indian Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.6510245&p_longi=-86.0535498&fid=284496

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS De Funiak Springs East 1:24,000

Proponent: Rep. Brad Drake; De Funiak Springs, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Indian Creek (FID 284496)

Local Usage: Euchee Creek (area residents)

Published: Euchee Creek (*History of Walton County* (Steadley-Campbell, 1994)), Indian Creek (USGS 1935, 1973/88, 2009; Walton County GIS file; Walton County highway map 1976; *DeLorme Florida Atlas & Gazetteer*)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Indian Creek to Euchee Creek, to recognize longstanding local usage. It was submitted by Representative Brad Drake (Florida) in response to a previous request to change the application of the name Indian Creek (Review List 403). That proposal is to relocate the latter name from its current location east of Florida Highway 280 to a different stream on the west side of the highway. Although USGS maps have applied the name Indian Creek to its current location since 1935, the chair of the Walton County Board of Commissioners reports that this is incorrect. The BGN considered the proposal to amend the application of Indian Creek at its July 2010 meeting but deferred a decision pending a need for additional supporting evidence. The BGN also noted that if the change was approved, the current Indian Creek would be left unnamed. Furthermore, the BGN cited the opposition of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, which indicated it did not see a compelling reason to the change the application of the name Indian Creek.

After learning of the deferral, Rep. Drake met with the BGN staff and revealed that local residents have long known Indian Creek to be a tributary of Bruce Creek, whereas Euchee Creek is the name used by locals to refer to what is presently labeled Indian Creek. As evidence, he noted that the latter stream flows close to the small community of Eucheeanna. He provided a copy of a thesis on the History of Walton County (Steadley-Campbell, 1994), which states, “Walton County is in that region of Florida that was peopled by Indians of the later tribes, the Yuchis. Euchee Creek and Eucheeanna, the town, commemorate this tribe.” The Euchee Valley Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is located just to the east of the stream proposed to be named Euchee Creek.

San Pablo Island: island; 37 mi. long; a barrier island located along the Atlantic Coast, extends from Saint Johns River to Saint Augustine Inlet and E of the Intracoastal Waterway; the name originates from a historical Spanish mission; Duval County and Saint Johns County, Florida; 30°09’30”N, 81°23’08”W; USGS map – Palm Valley 1:24,000 (central point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.158236&p_longi=-81.385556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Palm Valley 1:24,000(central point)

Proponent: Neil McGuinness; Atlantic Beach, Florida

Administrative area: Naval Station Mayport (DOD)

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: San Pablo Island

Published: San Pablo Island (numerous tourist publications since 2009; Atlantic Beach official publications)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name San Pablo Island to an unnamed 37-mile-long barrier island located along the Atlantic coast of Duval County and Saint Johns County. The proponent reports that the name was selected in 2009 as part of a marketing plan to highlight the prominence of the island. Numerous tourist brochures, publications, and “data aggregators” have used the name in reference to the barrier island since 2009. The communities at the northern end of the island are also known and marketed collectively as “The Beaches.”

According to the proponent, author of *The Beaches: A History and Tour*, the island was created in 1912 when a cut was made in Palm Valley to connect two rivers. He notes a historical precedent exists for the name San Pablo, stating, “There was a Spanish mission there called San Pablo as far back as 1587, though its location is still a puzzle. In the 1790s, there was a plantation by that name, from Fleet Landing in Atlantic Beach to Fourth Avenue South in Jacksonville Beach. There was briefly a town called Pablo at A1A and the Wonderwood Expressway. Jacksonville Beach used to be Pablo Beach...” An unincorporated community named San Pablo is located on the west side of the Intracoastal Waterway, which forms the western edge of the unnamed barrier island. Pablo Creek also forms the northern section of the waterway.

The City of Atlantic Beach Commission passed a resolution in support of the proposal for San Pablo Island in July 2009. The former mayor of Atlantic Beach stated in the *Mayport Mirror*, “I think it is a wonderful thing for the area... Most people don’t realize this is really an island.” He continues, “For marketing purposes ‘islands sell’ and ‘the word island has a nice ring to it.’” The initial intent of the proposal (in 2009) was for the island to encompass the municipalities of Atlantic Beach, Neptune Beach, and Jacksonville Beach. After a Duval County Commissioner recommended the name be extended to include the entire island, the issue was tabled pending reconsideration. The revised proposal now includes the entire island, which encompasses parts of Duval County and Saint Johns County, and includes the aforementioned communities, as well as Ponte Vedra Beach and Vilano Beach to the south. The island also includes a portion of the City of Jacksonville and Naval Station Mayport.

The City of Atlantic Beach resolution reads in part, “WHEREAS Resorts and communities located on barrier islands up and down the East and West coasts use that island identity as a marketing tool and geographic location identifier and WHEREAS The use of San Pablo Island is a fitting use of a Brand for the Beach Cities resorts hotels restaurants condominiums and the businesses and residents in our communities therefore NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Atlantic Beach supports the introduction of the descriptive term San Pablo Island for all entities located on our barrier island and encourages all businesses and citizens to add that tag line in correspondence.”

GNIS lists five features in Florida with “San Pablo” in their names. Three are in Duval County, and include two populated places and a school. The other two features include a church and a school in Monroe County.

ILLINOIS

Argillo Creek: stream; 2.2 mi long; heads in the City of Silvis at 41°29’03”N, 90°24’33”W, flows E through the Village of Carbon Cliff, then SE into Hampton Township, to enter Rock River 0.5 mi. N of the Illinois State Route 84 bridge; named for the Argillo Works, a brick manufacturing facility that operated in the vicinity of the stream from 1865 to the 1930s; Rock Island County, Illinois; Secs 3-5, T17N, R1E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 41°29’24”N, 90°22’20”W; USGS map – Coal Valley 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.490058&p_longi=-90.372143

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4922222&p_longi=-90.4091666

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Coal Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Dawn Tubbs; Village of Carbon Cliff, Illinois

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 2.2-mile-long stream, proposed to be named Argillo Creek, flows east then southeast from its source just inside the City of Silvis, then through the Village of Carbon Cliff, then into Hampton Township, where it enters the Rock River. The proponent, who is the Director of Community and Administrative Services for the Village of Carbon Cliff, reports that the name was chosen in reference to Argillo Works, which manufactured brick tiles in the watershed of this stream. The surrounding cliffs were an excellent source of clay, and the Argillo Works, located approximately one mile north of the unnamed stream, were established in 1865 to produce fire brick and farm-drain tile. The Village of Carbon Cliff became a coal-mining center by the mid-nineteenth century, and the cliffs were also a source of coal until the supply was nearly exhausted around the beginning of the twentieth century and the mines were closed. The Argillo Works plant was destroyed by fire in the 1930s and the company went out of business. According to the proponent, the word *argillo* is Greek for red brick. The President of the Village of Carbon Cliffs and the Village Board of Trustees recommend approval of the name Argillo Creek.

KANSAS

Badger Ridge: slope; approximately 0.1 mi long and 60 ft. high; located W of State Route 69, 0.6 mi E of Maple Hill Cemetery; named for the large number of badgers found on the lower west side of the slope; Wyandotte County, Kansas; Sec. 32, T11S, R26E, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°03'25"N, 94°39'16"W; USGS map – Shawnee 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.05694444444444&p_longi=-94.65444444444445

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Shawnee 1:24,000

Proponent: Andreas Grogan; Lawrence, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a resident of Lawrence to apply new names to two unnamed features. The 0.1-mile-long slope proposed to be named Badger Ridge trends generally north-south, is approximately 60 feet high, and extends for a length of about 790 feet. The proponent states, “The well-defined steep timber ridge has been and currently is home to a badger population as evidenced by the number of earthen mounds at the entrance to their burrows and occasional observations.” These burrows undercut the shallow limestone rock.

A query of GNIS found 14 features in Kansas containing the word “Badger” as part of their feature names: a cemetery, a locale, an oilfield, a populated place, and ten streams. None of these features are located in Wyandotte County.

Cottonwood Creek: stream; 1.6 mi long; heads 0.8 mi NE of Maple Hill Cemetery at 39°03'59"N, 094°39'17"W, flows S to enter Turkey Creek; the name reflects the presence of

cottonwood trees along the stream; Wyandotte County, Kansas; Secs 33,32&29, T11S, R25E, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°03'59"N, 094°39'17"W; USGS map – Shawnee 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.0485481&p_longi=-94.6491952

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.0666508&p_longi=-94.6546028

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Shawnee 1:24,000

Proponent: Andreas Grogan; Lawrence, Kansas

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cottonwood Creek (Falls at Cottonwood Creek, 2012)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals submitted to name features in Wyandotte County. The stream in question is described by the proponent as “a small, year-round stream that transitions from a glorified ditch to a well-defined natural stream bed...” She further states that there are cottonwood trees at the edge of the stream bed approximately two-thirds of the way upstream from the mouth.

A query of GNIS for features in Kansas with names containing the word “Cottonwood” found 52: one airport, four buildings, two cemeteries, two churches, two civils, six locales, two parks, eight populated places, one post office, nine schools, and fifteen streams. None of the features are in Wyandotte County.

MASSACHUSETTS

Phoenix Cove: bay; approx. 15 acres; in the Town of Orange, at the NW end of Lake Mattawa; the name honors Phoenix MacLeod (2002-2007), whose spirit was felt at the site; Franklin County, Massachusetts; 42°34'08"N, 72°19'37"W; USGS map - Orange 1:25,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.568898&p_longi=-72.32685

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Orange 1:25,000

Proponent: Ralph E. MacLeod; Braintree, Massachusetts

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 commemorative name Phoenix Cove to an unnamed bay located at the northwest end of Lake Mattawa in the Town of Orange in Franklin County. The proponent is asking that the bay be named in honor of his grandson, Phoenix MacLeod, who died in April 2007 at the age of four and a half of cerebral palsy. He reports that several members of the MacLeod family met at this bay a few weeks after the

death of Phoenix for “a much needed fishing trip.” While there, an American eagle flew not more than 40 feet overhead, leading Phoenix’s father (who, according to the proponent, “follows and participates in American Indian culture”) to cry out “Phoenix” in the belief that this was a sign from his son. The proponent believes “that Phoenix was with us and was telling us all that he is OK and is with the great spirits of our ancestors.”

MICHIGAN

Klippel Creek: stream; 3.7 mi long; heads in Michigamme State Forest in Ely Township at the outlet of Brocky Lake at 46°34’24”N, 87°51’28”W, flows generally SW into Escanaba River State Forest and Champion Township to enter the Middle Branch Escanaba River 1.8 mi NE of Champion; named for a family that homesteaded in the area; Marquette County, Michigan; T48N, Rgs29&28W, Michigan Meridian; 46°31’53”N, 87°56’12”W ; USGS map – Champion 1:24,000. Not: Kipple Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.5318794&p_longi=-87.9362454&fid=1620440

Proposal: change a name to reflect correct spelling of historical family name

Map: USGS Champion 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Fosmo; Manitowoc, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Escanaba River State Forest and Michigamme State Forest

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kipple Creek (FID 1620440)

Local Usage: Kipple Creek

Published: Kipple Creek (USGS maps since 1955; Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Gwinn Management Unit, 2011; Marquette County Road 595 Stream Crossings, 2011), Kipples Creek (Marquette County highway map 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Kipple Creek, a 3.7-mile long stream in Marquette County, to Klippel Creek, to reflect the correct spelling of the name of the family that homesteaded in the area. The stream has been labeled Kipple Creek on USGS topographic maps since 1955, and appeared as Kipples Creek on the 1967 Marquette County highway map. The proponent reports that early plat and natural resources maps spelled the name Klippel Creek. However, he claims the stream was named for his great-grandparents Herman and Bertha Klippel, who in 1896 homesteaded on property adjacent to the stream. A 1907 survey plat for their son confirms the spelling Klippel. The 1920 and 1930 Federal Censuses of Marquette County also list several family members named Klippel, while a World War I draft registration card and a 1916 City directory of Marquette spelled the name Klipple.

MINNESOTA

McDonald Lake: lake; 575 acres; in Edna Township, 2.4 mi NE of Dent, 6.5 mi SE of Vergus; Otter Tail County, Minnesota; Secs 20,29&30, T136N, R40W, Fifth Principal

Meridian; 46°34'07"N, 95°45'36"W; USGS map – Star Lake 1:24,000; Not: Big McDonald Lake –in part, Big McDonald #2 – in part.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.5708643&p_longi=-95.758704&fid=640105

Proposal: name change to reflect local usage and avoid confusion

Map: USGS Star Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Diane Alm; Dent, Minnesota

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Big McDonald Lake (BGN 1975)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Big McDonald Lake - in part (FID 640105)

Local Usage: McDonald Lake

Published: Big McDonald Lake (USGS 1953, 1973, 1986), McDonald Lake (USGS 1915; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources/Division of Water, Outlet Topography 1976), McDonald Lake (USGS 1958; Minnesota Department of Transportation General Highway Map 1989, 2007-2008; *DeLorme Minnesota Atlas & Gazetteer* 2010; Lakes of Otter Tail County, Minnesota 2012; Otter Tail County, National Wetlands Inventory Map 2003; Otter Tail County, Watershed Base Map 2003; Otter Tail County, Shoreland Management District and Classifications 2006)

Case Summary: This 575-acre irregularly-shaped lake is one of a series of lakes which at one time formed one large contiguous body of water. Because the geography has changed over time, this lake has become separated and so the proposal is to apply the name McDonald Lake to distinguish it from the larger Big McDonald Lake. The latter name would then apply only to the middle lake, lying between West McDonald Lake, the unnamed lake proposed to be named McDonald Lake, and Little McDonald Lake to the northeast. As the proposal states, “The basin is part of “Big McDonald” and since the lake was lowered many years ago, the sub basin in question was separated from the main body of water and is now referred to by residents as a separate lake.” An 1864 Edna Township plat map confirmed that these multiple lakes were once a single lake, although no name was applied to that map. Around 1907 a ditch was dug from the lake southward to Round Lake, causing the water level to drop. Over the years, wave action has built up several sandbars and a falling water level divided the single lake into multiple lakes.

The name Big McDonald Lake was made official by the BGN in 1975. It resulted from a proposal by a USGS cartographer to recognize that a portion of the larger McDonald Lake had become separated and so the names Big McDonald Lake and West McDonald Lake were proposed. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources concurred with the suggestion and the latter two names were approved. The 1975 case file recognized that the lake to the east (the currently proposed McDonald Lake) was also starting to separate yet there was no evidence that local people were yet calling it East McDonald Lake. As the proposal states, “Although it would seem natural to call the eastern most basin “East McDonald” this name never caught on and when suggested to the original petitioner, it was found that some residents were against the name change if the outcome was ‘East McDonald.’”

After holding a public hearing, the Otter Tail County Commissioners passed a resolution recommending approval of McDonald Lake. The Minnesota Geographic Names Authority

supports the change as well. If this proposal is approved, the extent of the name Big McDonald Lake will be amended.

MISSOURI

Bobcat Fork: stream; 2.7 mi. long; in Summit Township, heads at 38°16'59"N, 94°14'21"W, flows SW then NW to enter Willow Branch 3.8 mi. ESE of Butler Memorial Airport; the name refers to the reappearance of bobcats in the area; Bates County, Missouri; Secs 17,16&9, T40N, R30W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°16'36"N, 94°16'15"W; USGS map – Butler 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2766670&p_longi=-94.270830

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2830660&p_longi=-94.2393000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Butler 1:24,000

Proponent: Melissa Phillips; Butler, Missouri

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three names submitted by a representative of the Poplar Heights Farm Nature Conservancy to apply new names to three unnamed tributaries of Willow Branch in Bates County. This 2.7-mile-long stream proposed to be named Bobcat Fork rises in Summit Township and flows southwest then northwest to enter Willow Branch. According to the proponent, bobcats, one of the most common wild cats in North America, were once plentiful in this part of Missouri; however, hunting and trapping for their highly prized fur severely reduced their numbers to the point of near extinction in the Bates County. A change in Missouri trapping laws and the evolution from row crop to mostly pasture farms has resulted in an increase in bobcat numbers. They are especially prevalent near the Poplar Heights Farm Nature Preserve.

The proponent asked of local landowners in the area and found they favored the name Bobcat Fork. The proposed name also has the support of the Bates County Commissioners as well as the management of Poplar Heights Farm. GNIS lists no other features in Missouri containing the word “Bobcat” in their name.

Glass Branch: stream; 1.6 mi. long; in Summit Township, heads at 38°15'40"N, 94°15'30"W, flows NW to enter Willow Branch 3.9 mi. SE of Butler Memorial Airport; name honors Major George Washington Glass (ca.1796–1875), an early settler in the county; Bates County, Missouri; Secs 18,17&20, T40N, R30W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°16'24"N, 94°16'43"W; USGS map – Butler 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2733330&p_longi=-94.2786110

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2611110&p_longi=-94.2583330

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Butler 1:24,000

Proponent: Melissa Phillips; Butler, Missouri

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals submitted by the Poplar Heights Farm Nature Conservancy. This 1.6-mile-long stream proposed to be named Glass Branch rises in Summit Township and flows northwest to enter Willow Branch. A native of North Carolina, George Washington Glass (c.1796-1875) served in the 7th Regiment, Pearson's North Carolina Militia in the War of 1812. In 1844, Major Glass relocated to Missouri, where he patented 80 acres in Summit Township. He and his family were the earliest settlers in this part of Bates County. By 1860, he had amassed considerable wealth with real property of \$6,400. In addition to farming, he was a merchant in the city of Butler. In 1863, General Ewing's Order #11 required all persons living in Bates County to immediately leave the county. George Glass moved his family first to Henry County and then to St. Clair County, where he died in 1875. However, by 1880 there were 17 members of the Glass family still remaining in Bates County. The stream proposed to be named Glass Branch flows through the original Glass farm. Glass Cemetery is on a hill above the stream. This proposal is supported by the management of Poplar Heights Farm as well as the Bates County Commissioners.

Seelinger Branch: stream; 1.6 mi. long; in Summit Township, heads at 38°17'23"N, 94°14'52"W, flows SW to enter Willow Branch 3.9 mi. E of Butler Memorial Airport; the name honors Adam Seelinger (1830-1908), John Seelinger (d.1933), and William Seelinger (d.1944), early settlers in Bates County; Bates County, Missouri; Secs 8&9, T40N, R30W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°16'43"N, 94°16'03"W; USGS map – Butler 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2786110&p_longi=-94.2675000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2897220&p_longi=-94.2477780

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Butler 1:24,000

Proponent: Melissa Phillips; Butler, Missouri

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, also submitted by The Poplar Heights Farm Nature Conservancy, is to apply the new name Seelinger Branch to an unnamed 1.6-mile-long tributary of Willow Branch in Summit Township in Bates County. The stream flows through the Poplar Heights Farm. The original farm was owned by Adam Seelinger (1830-1908), who settled in Bates County shortly after the Civil War with his wife and sons. He purchased the 640-acre property that is now Poplar Heights Farm, which later passed to his sons John and William. John Seelinger was particularly influential in Summit Township, serving on township and church boards, while William donated land for Summit School. All three honorees were influential and innovative farmers in the area. The proponent believes that the proposed name, Seelinger Branch, would honor these progressive farmers and their contributions to the development of Bates County. The proposal is supported by the Bates County Commissioners as well as the management Poplar Heights Farm. In January 2012, the BGN approved the new name Daisys Creek for Daisy Seelinger Bartlett (1883-1969), who was John's daughter and who grew up along the stream.

A query of GNIS revealed one other feature in Missouri with a name containing the word "Seelinger"; Seelinger School is located in Bates County, a short distance from Willow Branch.

MONTANA

Nursery Creek: stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads in the Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area (Bureau of Land Management), 4.5 mi. S of Jefferson City at 46°19'26"N, 112°01'52"W, flows generally S to enter Muskrat Creek in Deer Lodge National Forest; Jefferson County, Montana; Sec 6, T6N, R3W and Secs 31&30, T7N, R3W, 46°18'18"N, 112°01'52"W; USGS map – Wickes 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.3049288&p_longi=-112.0311065

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.3233418&p_longi=-112.0240688

Proposal: application change to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Wickes 1:24,000

Proponent: Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Administrative area: Deer Lodge National Forest and Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area (Bureau of Land Management)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Nursery Creek (FID 788339)

Local Usage: Nursery Creek

Published: Nursery Creek – in part (USGS 1950/67, 1995; Jefferson County highway map 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal is to amend the application of the name Nursery Creek for a small stream in Jefferson County. The stream heads within the Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area (administered by the Bureau of Land Management), while the lower 800 feet fall within Deer Lodge National Forest. Nursery Creek is a tributary of Muskrat Creek and there is no issue with the location of its mouth. However, a short distance upstream, the stream splits

into two branches, with the name applied currently to the more westerly one. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality believes this is incorrect and is proposing that the name should be moved to the easterly branch, which is more prominent and contains more water (this is confirmed by imagery and by the depiction of the stream in the National Hydrography Dataset). The USGS 1:62,500-scale topographic map published in 1950 and revised in 1967 only shows and labels the western branch, whereas the 1:24,000-scale map, revised in 1995, shows both branches and depicts the eastern one as perennial and the western one as intermittent. The 1973 Jefferson County highway map also only shows and labels the western branch. A local road named Nursery Creek Road is located just to the southwest of the area in question, closer to the currently labeled stream.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Spring Pond: reservoir; 0.6 acres; located in the Town of Mont Vernon, in Carleton Park, 5 mi N of Milford; the name refers to a spring that was enlarged to build the reservoir; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°53'47"N, 71°40'19"W; USGS map – New Boston 1:24,000; Not: Carleton Pond, Jew Pond.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8964739&p_longi=-71.672017&fid=867776

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

Map: USGS New Boston 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Masters; Mont Vernon, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jew Pond (FID: 867776)

Local Usage: Carleton Pond (some local residents), Jew Pond (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services; Mont Vernon Conservation Commission; Mont Vernon Historical Society)

Published: Carleton Pond (David Brooks, *Algae-ridden Jew Pond in Mont Vernon has a history*, *The Nashua Telegraph*, July 10, 2010), Jew Pond (USGS 1966)

Case Summary: The name of Jew Pond in the Town of Mont Vernon in Hillsborough County is proposed to be changed to Spring Pond. This proposal is an amendment from the original proposal for Frog Pond (Review List 407). The feature in question is a 0.6-acre man-made body of water that is used as a fire pond for the local fire department, as well as for recreational fishing. The Mont Vernon Conservation Commission manages the pond and surrounding property.

According to the proponent, “A cyanobacteria bloom in a small pond in our town required that our town, in conjunction with health officials from the State of New Hampshire, temporarily close access to the pond. As word of the pond closure spread and was publicized in our town newsletter and area newspapers, many in our community were surprised to learn that the official name of the pond is Jew Pond.” He adds, “I have spoken to several townspeople who find the Jew Pond name derogatory and offensive. Many found the name embarrassing to our town.” The president of the Mont Vernon Historical Society notes the

reservoir dates to World War I, when the pond was made by the owners of nearby Grand Hotel. The hotel operators were Jewish, Pomeroy said, “and so the town just called it Jew Pond.” The hotel burned down many years ago.

According to an article in *The Nashua Telegraph*, “A sign at the pond talks about Carleton Park, the name of the town-owned, 5-acre parcel that includes the pond; as a result, the water body is often referred to as Carleton Pond. The parcel was donated to the town in 1971 by the family of the late George Carleton, who owned hundreds of acres in Mont Vernon. The donation was touted on the cover of the 1971 town report, which said, “The area commonly known as Jew Pond ... will now be known as the George O. Carleton Park.”

After an article appeared in *The Nashua Telegraph*, the BGN received a letter from a member of the Carleton family objecting to the choice of Frog Pond as a replacement name. He asked the BGN “to confirm the commonly used name, namely Carleton Pond.” He claims the pond and surrounding land were donated to the Town by his grandfather George O. Carleton and that “to give it any other name (especially “frog pond”) is an insult to his memory and highly inappropriate.” The proponent of Frog Pond was asked to comment on the Carleton family’s concerns, to which he responded, “I believe that due respect has already been bestowed to the Carleton’s [sic] in the form of naming features of the town and another name should be considered. Also, having a Carleton Pond within Carleton Park appears to be somewhat redundant.”

In March 2012, the Town of Mont Vernon voted to support efforts to change to the name of Jew Pond. One month later, the Town Selectmen informed the BGN that several names had been considered but that the name Carleton Pond was selected.

After learning of the Town’s choice, the proponent of Frog Pond notified the BGN that he wished to amend his proposal to Spring Pond. He stated he was “thrilled and gratified” to know that the Town had voted to change the name from Jew Pond, however, he believes Carleton Pond is not the best choice. His research suggests the pond was known as Spring Pond “for decades until the hotel was purchased by two Jewish lawyers from Boston, and renamed Jew Pond apparently by a local resident.” He notes that two Carleton descendants who live in the Town have indicated they would not be opposed to Spring Pond.

According to GNIS, there are two features in New Hampshire with “Spring Pond” in their names, Cold Spring Pond, a reservoir, and Cold Spring Pond Dam, located 25 miles northwest of Mont Vernon.

NEW YORK

Marlboro Mountains: range; elevation 1,127 ft.; 23 mi. long; located in the Town of Ulster, the Town of Plattekill, the Town of Esopes, the Town of Lloyd, and the Town of Marlborough, extends from 3.2 mi. WSW of Marlboro to 1.6 mi. S of Kingston; Ulster

County, New York; 41°40'43"N, 74°00'44"W (high point); USGS map – Clintondale 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6787355&p_longi=-74.0120834

Proposal: to make official a name in local and published use

Map: USGS Clintondale 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Ciarletta; Hawthorne, New Jersey

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Marlboro Mountains

Published: Marlboro Mountains (New York State Geological Association, *Guide Book New York State Geological Association 39th Annual Meeting*, 1967; Geological Journal, *The Quassaic Group, a Medial to Late Ordovician arenite sequence in the Marlboro Mountains Outlier, mid-Hudson Valley, New York, U.S.A.*, 2006; Middle States Geographer, *Habitat Mapping and Remote Sensing for Rare, Endangered, and Sensitive Species in the Hudson Valley, NY*, 2008; Scenic Hudson, Shaupeneak Ridge, web page, 2012; Weschestertowns.com, Marlboro Ulster County, NY Things to Do, 2012; Behan Planning Associates, LLC., *The Marlboro Hamlet Area Transportation Plan, Final Report*, 2008; Hudson River Valley.com, 2012; Ulster County Living.com, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Marlboro Mountains for a 23-mile-long range that extends from southeast of Marlboro to just south of Kingston in Ulster County. The proponent notes that the range includes the named summits of Marlboro Mountain, Illinois Mountain, Shaupeneak Mountain, and Hussey Hill. The name Marlboro Mountain applies to a six-mile section of the longer range; its high point (primary point in GNIS) coincides with the high point of the range.

According to the proponent, “The Scenic Hudson Land Trust, a conservation organization in the Hudson Valley, has purchased land in what it refers to as the ‘Marlboro Mountains.’” The New York Department of State refers to Marlboro Mountains as “a series of ridges stretching in a north-south direction, a northern extension of the Marlborough chain of the Appalachians.” A number of government and commercial websites already refer to the feature by the proposed name. In 1967, the New York State Geological Association published a guidebook to its annual meeting, in which was included a sketch map showing Marlboro Mountains; the map appears to limit the extent to a smaller section than what is proposed, although it is at a scale too small to be definitive.

A search of GNIS found other features in Ulster County with “Marlboro” in their names; these include an airport, a building, a census area, a church, a civil feature, a populated place, a post office, four schools, the aforementioned Marlboro Mountain.

Willard Mountain: summit; elevation 1,740 ft.; located in the Town of Warrensburg, in The Three Sisters, 3.3 mi SW of the community of Warrensburg, 2.9 mi NW of Phoebe Mountain; Warren County, New York; 43°28'01"N, 73°49'35"W; USGS map –

Warrensburg 1:24,000. Not: Bennet Mountain, Bennett Mountain, Bennetts Mountain, James' Peak, Jimmies Peak, Jimmys Peak, Jimmy's Peak, Willard's Mountain, Willards Mt. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.4669444&p_longi=-73.8263889&fid=2635495

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historical usage

Map: USGS Warrensburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Evelyn Wood; Town of Thurman, New York

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Jimmys Peak (BGN 2010)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jimmys Peak (FID 2635495)

Local Usage: Jimmys Peak, Willard Mountain

Published: Bennett Mountain (*James' Peak Mountain Club*, 1921); Jimmies Peak (*Adirondack Journal*, 1989); Jimmys Peak (various websites); Willard Mountain (*James' Peak Mountain Club*, 1906); Willard's Mountain (*James' Peak Mountain Club*, 1906)

Case Summary: This proposal is to revise the 2010 BGN decision for Jimmys Peak in the belief the feature was misidentified and to make official the name Willard Mountain which the proponent believes is the correct name for the summit. After the name Jimmys Peak was approved, the Town Supervisor for the neighboring Town of Thurman contacted the BGN, stating, on behalf of a member of the Cameron family, "The name Jimmys Peak was put into place without the knowledge of James Cameron's direct descendants or the town whose history is impacted by the name. There is opposition to the name Jimmys Peak by the family [and] members of the community in the Town of Thurman. The summit in question was part of the Town of Thurman when James Cameron was alive, and is important to the Town's history. The Town of Warrensburg was later [1813] formed from part of the Town of Thurman however the name has no significance to the Town of Warrensburg while retaining most significance to the history of the Town of Thurman." [Thurman is on the opposite side of the Hudson River from Warrensburg.] The proponent continues, "An annual trek is made from Thurman to the real Jimmy's Peak and has been going on since 1906. The summit named Jimmys Peak in 2010 is actually known locally as Willard Mountain. The current name of Jimmys Peak creates historical confusion and also interferes with and confuses hikers seeking to join the Jimmy's Peak Mountain Club. The family is seeking to change the name of the current Jimmys Peak to Willard Mountain because that is what the summit has been known as since the 1900s. A book kept by the Jimmy's Peak Mountain Club since 1906 shows that the summit is clearly not Jimmys Peak and is referred to as Bennet Mountain." Additionally, she notes, "One historical Topographical map does show the name Bennet Mountain, but historical notations show that it was locally called Willard Mountain, and no other maps show it as Bennet." The map to which the proponent refers appears to be the 1903 USGS Luzerne 15-minute quadrangle, although the notation "Bennet Mt" is handwritten.

Additional evidence provided by the proponent shows the handwritten notes of the Roster of the James' Peak Mountain Club [sic], which state in part, "The U.S. Geological Survey map on page 147 [of the Roster] shows what is here called "Bald Mt" in about the center. It is really "Jimmies Peak", and was probably called Bald Mountain by the surveyors because the

redoubtable Jimmie after who our Club, and the Mountain was named, was himself bald.... The mountain north of Jimmies Peak is called Bennetts Mountain in this record, at page [no entry is made], but Bennett himself calls it Willard's Mt." The Cameron family provided two photographs from the early twentieth century that are labeled "Willard" or "Willard's Mountain."

In researching the earlier proposal for Jimmys Peak, the Town of Warrensburg, the Warren County Supervisors, and the New York Committee on Geographic Names either recommended approval or had no objection. The proponent also indicated she had the support of one member of the Cameron family. The Warrensburg Town Historian did not submit a formal recommendation on the proposal but when consulted by the Town Clerk noted that the spelling should be "Jimmys" and not "Jimmies" as had been proposed initially.

The proponent of Willard Mountain has indicated that a proposal to reapply the name Jimmys Peak (or Jimmies Peak) to what is believed to be the correct summit (presumably present-day Bald Mountain) may be forthcoming.

According to GNIS, another summit named Willard Mountain is located 40 miles southeast, in Washington County.

OKLAHOMA

Bartosh Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads in South Seminole Township, 1.7 mi. W of Prague at 35°29'08"N, 96°42'55"W, flows generally N to enter Sand Creek just upstream from Prague Lake; named for Ernest Bartosh (1910-1999), rancher and banker; Lincoln County, Oklahoma; Secs 18,19&30, T12N, R6E, Indian Meridian; 35°30'46"N, 96°42'42"W; USGS map – Arlington 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.5127777&p_longi=-96.7116666

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.4855789&p_longi=-96.7152075

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Arlington 1:24,000

Proponent: Maria King; Kansas City, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This one-mile-long intermittent stream is proposed to be named Bartosh Creek in honor of Ernest Bartosh (1910–1999). Mr. Bartosh was employed by the First National Bank of Prague for more than 50 years, during which time he served as its liaison to the area's Czech residents, helping them conduct business with the bank. In 1985, he was inducted into the Oklahoma Bankers 50 Year Club. He was also employed as a part-time bookkeeper for the Oklahoma Railway, and was an early member of the Prague Band.

In 1947, Mr. Bartosh purchased 80 acres along the unnamed stream. Eight years later, he acquired additional land just south of the stream, in neighboring Pottawatomie County that had been owned by his parents. He loved his farms and was “devoted to checking on his cattle daily.”

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Oklahoma known to include the word “Bartosh” in their name.

OREGON

Buffalo Rock: pillar; elevation 3,428 ft.; in Willamette National Forest, 0.8 mi SW of Battle Peak, 5.5 mi S of Sardine Butte; Lane County, Oregon; Sec 25, T19S, R4E, Willamette Meridian; 43°53’40”N, 122°17’11”W; USGS map – Sardine Butte 1:24,000; Not: Buffalo Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.8945675&p_longi=-122.2864313&fid=1138882

Proposal: change name to reflect a more appropriate generic term

Map: USGS Sardine Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: U.S. Forest Service/Middle Fork Ranger District

Administrative area: Willamette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Buffalo Peak (FID 1138882)

Local Usage: Buffalo Rock (70 years – proponent)

Published: Buffalo Rock (USFS Willamette National Forest Visitor’s Map, 1969, 1976, 1984, 1990; USFS Ranger District maps, 1964, 1967, 1975; Willamette National Forest Dispatch Place Name Guide, 1991; *Eugene Register Guard* article 2011), Buffalo Peak (USGS maps since 1923; USFS Willamette National Forest Visitor’s Maps, 1996, 2010; Oakridge Ranger District Map, 1989; Middle Fork Ranger District Map, undated)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Buffalo Peak in Willamette National Forest, to Buffalo Rock, to establish a more appropriate generic term. The feature in question is a roughly rectangular-shaped 18-acre intrusive basaltic rock outcropping, which according to the proponent, acquired its name because, “From certain vantage points its shape and texture is reminiscent of a reclining buffalo, as the upper edge is rounded and has irregularities suggesting an American bison’s head, shoulder hump, mane, and haunch.” The proposed name, Buffalo Rock, is listed in GNIS as a variant of the official name, Buffalo Peak, having been compiled from a 1990 Forest Service visitors’ map. The proposed name is also found on USFS maps dating from 1964 to 1990 and in a local forest dispatch guide. Buffalo Peak has appeared on USGS maps since 1923, as well as USFS maps published after 1990.

The proponent states, “Apparently it has been long-time convention in this locality to name large volcanic outcrops “Rocks,” regardless of their orientation on the landscape. He adds, “Within a 20 mile radius of the Oakridge/Westfir, Oregon community you can find (in

addition to Buffalo Rock) Deception Rock, Krueger Rock [sic], Baby Rock, Montieth Rock, Young's Rock [sic], Steeple Rock, Dome Rock, Little Dome Rock, Lighthouse Rock, and Verdun Rock. The latter four Rocks are high points on long, high ridges; all the others occur generally on mid slopes. In general, it seems nonsensical to call an outcrop feature a "peak" when there is higher terrain immediately above the feature".

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) recommends approval of the name change. Although the OGNB tried on two occasions to get recommendations from Lane County and the Lane County Historical Society, no responses were received. The OGNB also forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Indian Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all tribes with an interest in Oregon. Only the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde responded, noting they have "no issues with the proposed name change."

Donaldson Rock: summit; elevation 7,269 ft.; in Umatilla National Forest, 13 mi. SW of Granite and 14 mi. NW of Bates; named for George W. Donaldson (1901-1992), a lifetime Grant County resident; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 25, T9S, R34E & Sec 30, T9S, R34E, Willamette Meridian; 44°45'26"N, 118°40'37"W; USGS map – Desolation Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Rock.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.7570993&p_longi=-118.676899&fid=1150294

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

Map: USGS Desolation Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Jean Kline; Prairie City, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Rock (FID 1150294)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Rock (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Rock to Donaldson Rock. The 7,269-foot high summit is located in Umatilla National Forest 13 miles southwest of Granite and 14 miles northwest of Bates in Grant County. The proposal was submitted in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to change the name to Ha'áyatom Píswe Rock. The latter name means "woman's rock." The proponent of Donaldson Rock believes a name that honors a longtime area resident would be more appropriate. The name is intended to honor George W. Donaldson (1901-1992), "who spent his life as an avid outdoorsman. He logged with horses and loaded logs on the narrow gauge railroad. During the Depression, he worked with the Civilian Conservation Corps crews. Later he worked for the U.S. Forest Service working with mining and surveying crews." George and his brother established the Donaldson Mine and later built a cabin on the mining claim. The Grant County Council supports the proposal for Donaldson Rock. However, the Oregon Geographic Names recommends approval of Ha'áyatom Píswe Rock.

The proposal included a request that the name of Squaw Rock Trail, which leads to the base of Squaw Rock and on to Donaldson Mine, be changed to Donaldson Rock Trail; as this is an administrative feature, the U.S. Forest Service has been asked to consider the request.

**** The following proposal has been withdrawn by the proponent in favor of Goose Creek; see **Review List 412***

Munro Creek: stream; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads at the confluence of Buckhorn Creek and Indian Creek at 44°35'47"N, 119°42'50"W, flows E then ESE to enter the John Day River; named for Alexander Thomas "Tommy" Munro (1887-1971), his wife Nellie Munro (1890-1975), and their son Rob Roy Munro (1925-2005), who owned property at the mouth of the stream; Grant County and Wheeler County, Oregon; Sec 30, T11S, R26E and Secs 25-22, T11S, R25E, Willamette Meridian; 44°35'21"N, 119°38'35"W; USGS map – Picture Gorge West 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.5890322&p_longi=-119.6430423&fid=1127482

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

Map: USGS Picture Gorge West 1:24,000

Proponent: Joanne Flower; Kimberly, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1127482)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1990, 1992; NPS 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board, on behalf of a resident of Kimberly, to change the name of Squaw Creek to Munro Creek. It was submitted in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to change the name of the stream to Ákakpa Creek (Review List 405). The stream heads in Wheeler County, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, then flows generally east and east-southeast before entering the John Day River in Grant County. Although the stream lies outside the boundaries of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, it is shown and labeled as Squaw Creek on the National Park Service brochure. The proposed replacement name is intended to honor Alexander Thomas "Tommy" Munro (1887-1971), his wife Nellie Munro (1890-1975), and their son Rob Roy Munro (1925-2005), who owned property at the mouth of the stream. The proponent of Munro Creek now owns the property and believes a name that is more easily pronounced should be applied. She reports that the Munros were an integral part of the community, helping to build the Dayville Community Center and serving in the church and the Masons. The Grant County Council supports the proposal for Munro Creek. However, after considering both proposals, the OGNB voted to recommend approval of Ákakpa Creek.

Ka Kwi-Tuhu-u Creek: stream; 7.9 mi long; in Malheur National Forest; heads 16 mi SE of Seneca at 44°04'48"N, 118°38'52"W, flows SW to enter Wolf Creek; the name is of Paiute origin and means "cougar"; Harney County and Grant County, Oregon; T17S, R33½E &

Tps17&18S, Rgs33½&33E, Willamette Meridian; 44°00'24"N, 118°42'01"W; USGS map – Magpie Table 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.0065433&p_longi=-118.7002142&fid=1150231

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Magpie Table 1:24,000

Proponent: Burns-Paiute Tribe; Burns, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150231)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Ka Kwi-Tuhu-u Creek. This 7.9-mile-long tributary of Wolf Creek is located in Malheur National Forest, 16 miles southeast of Seneca and 42 miles northwest of Riverside; it heads in Grant County and flows generally south-southwest into Harney County. The Burns Paiute Tribe submitted the name Ka Kwi-Tuhu-u Creek, which means “Cougar Creek,” in response to a previous proposal from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), to change the name to Skáwi Creek. The Burns Paiute believe a name in their language is more appropriate because the stream lies within their ancestral territory. The CTUIR agreed to withdraw its proposal in favor of the Paiute name, provided the Umatilla name is recorded as a variant. The Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of Ka Kwi-Tuhu-u Creek, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board, which asks that the Umatilla name be recorded as a variant.

Se-ng abi Huudi Creek: stream; 7.7 mi. long; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; heads in Mahogany Reservoir, 7.5 mi W of Beulah at 43°59'27"N, 118°23'1737"W, flows SE into Cottonwood Creek; the name is of Paiute origin and refers to “cottonwoods”; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 25, T19S, R34E & Sec 30, T18S, R34E, Willamette Meridian; 43°54'20"N, 118°18'17"W; USGS map – Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.9054358&p_longi=-118.3054798&fid=1150250

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Burns Paiute Tribe; Burns, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150250)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Harney County to Se-ng abi Huudi Creek. The 7.7-mile long stream heads in Mahogany Reservoir and flows southeast to join Cottonwood Creek. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) submitted a previous proposal to change the name to Hey'úuxcpel'uu Creek, meaning "Paiute people" (Review List 405). However, the Burns Paiute Tribe believes a name in their language would be more appropriate, because the stream lies within their ancestral territory. The word "Se-ng abi Huudi" refers to "cottonwoods." The CTUIR agreed to withdraw its proposal in favor of the Paiute name, provided the Umatilla name is recorded as a variant. The Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of Se-ng abi Huudi Creek, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board, which asks that the Umatilla name be recorded as a variant.

Se-ng abi Huudi Creek Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; 18 mi W of Beulah, 17 mi NW of Juntura; the name is of Paiute origin and means "cottonwoods"; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 26, T18S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 43°58'39"N, 118°22'02"W; USGS map – Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.977607&p_longi=-118.367300

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Burns Paiute Tribe; Burns, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Spring (FID 1150267)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Spring (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek Spring in Harney County to Se-ng abi Huudi Creek Spring. This spring is located in Malheur National Forest 18 miles northwest of Beulah and along Squaw Creek (proposed Se-ng abi Huudi Creek (q.v.)). The proposed replacement name refers to the cottonwoods that grow in the area. It was submitted by the Burns Paiute Tribe in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) to apply the name Hey'úuxcpel'uu Creek Spring. The CTUIR agreed to withdraw its proposal in favor of the Paiute name, provided the Umatilla name is recorded as a variant. The Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of Se-ng abi Huudi Creek Spring, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board, which asks that the Umatilla name be recorded as a variant.

Se-ng abi Huudi Reservoir: reservoir; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; 8.6 mi. W of Beulah; the name is of Paiute origin and means "cottonwoods"; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 17, T19S, R36E, Willamette Meridian; 43°54'46"N, 118°19'32"W; USGS map – Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Reservoir.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.9128890&p_longi=-118.3256720

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Burns Paiute Tribe; Burns, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Reservoir (FID 1150265)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Reservoir (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek Reservoir in Harney County to Se-ng abi Huudi Reservoir. The reservoir is located in Malheur National Forest 8.6 miles west of Beulah. The proposed replacement name means “cottonwood.” The proposal was submitted by the Burns Paiute Tribe in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to change the name of the reservoir to Hey’uuxcpel’uu Reservoir. The CTUIR agreed to withdraw its proposal in favor of the Paiute name, provided the Umatilla name is recorded as a variant. The Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of Se-ng abi Huudi Reservoir, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board, which asks that the Umatilla name be recorded as a variant.

Tuhu-u Spring: spring; in Malheur National Forest, 17 mi. SE of Seneca, 43 mi NW of Riverside; the name is of Paiute origin and means “cougar”; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 4, T18S, R33½E, Willamette Meridian; 44°02’46”N, 118°38’59”W; USGS map –Magpie Table 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.0459888&p_longi=-118.6496587&fid=1150297

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Magpie Table 1:24,000

Proponent: Burns Paiute Tribe; Burns, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1150297)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Harney County to Tuhu-u Spring. The spring is located in Malheur National Forest, 17 miles southeast of Seneca and 43 miles northwest of Riverside. The proposed replacement name is of Paiute origin and means “cougar.” The proposal was submitted by the Burns Paiute Tribe in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) to change the name to Skáwi Spring (Review List 405). The CTUIR

agreed to withdraw its proposal in favor of the Paiute name, provided the Umatilla name is recorded as a variant. The Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of Tuhu-u Spring, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board, which asks that the Umatilla name be recorded as a variant.

TENNESSEE

Deer Creek: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads 3 mi NW of Pinson at 35°29'39"N, 88°46'08"W, flows generally SE to enter Bear Creek; named for the presence of deer around the stream; Madison County, Tennessee; 35°28'56"N, 88°45'13"W; USGS map – Medon 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.4822693&p_longi=-88.7537384

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.49425&p_longi=-88.76902

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Medon 1:24,000

Proponent: Antonio Ianni; Pinson, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Deer Creek to 1.5-mile-long unnamed stream in Madison County. The proponent states, “We choose this name because since we bought this farm we see deer every day. They are always standing in or drinking the great and all natural water this creek provides.” He describes the stream as “a year round natural creek that is about 12 feet wide and it is a little over a mile and a half long. It runs through the middle of our property. It has a steady supply of minnow and crawfish.”

According to GNIS, there are three streams with “Deer” in their name that have points in Madison County; South Fork Forked Deer River, Middle Fork Forked Deer River, and North Fork Forked Deer River all flow through Madison County; South Fork Forked Deer River flows within three miles of the mouth of the proposed stream.

TEXAS

Corpus Christi Beach: populated place (unincorporated); located in the northern city limits of the City of Corpus Christi; name changed from North Beach to Corpus Christi Beach by the City of Corpus Christi in 1959 to encourage tourism; Nueces County, Texas;

27°49'16"N, 97°23'25"W; USGS map – Corpus Christi 1:24,000. Not: North Beach, Rincon.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=27.8211373&p_longi=-97.3902699&fid=1342688

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Corpus Christi 1:24,000

Proponent: Joann Gilbertson; Corpus Christi, Texas

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: North Beach (FID 1342688)

Local Usage: Corpus Christi Beach (Chamber of Commerce, local businesses, tourism sites) North Beach

Published: Corpus Christi Beach (City of Corpus Christi Resolution, 1959; *North Beach News*, 2007); North Beach (USGS maps since 1951; NOAA charts since 1991; City of Corpus Christi Resolution, 1959; *North Beach News*, 2007); Rincon (Handbook of Texas Online, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated community of North Beach to Corpus Christi Beach, in order to reflect a change passed in a 1959 resolution by the City of Corpus Christi. The community is located in the City of Corpus Christi in Nueces County. According to the resolution, the name North Beach was changed to Corpus Christi Beach since, “The residents thereof are now desirous of changing the name of such area. The portion of the City of Corpus Christi, Texas, lying north of the ship channel of the Port of Corpus Christi and encompassing all of Brooklyn Addition and the Beach Hotel Addition be and the same is hereby officially known as ‘Corpus Christi Beach’”.

The Texas State Historical Association refers to the area as Rincon, a name that derives from nearby Rincon Point, and states that by 1900, “Rincon [was] now sometimes referred to as North Beach.” The feature was first labeled on USGS maps as North Beach in 1951. NOAA charts showed but did not label the feature until 1991, after which it was labeled North Beach.

The proponent, a real estate developer and member of the Corpus Christi Beach Association, contacted the BGN regarding the continued use by the Federal government of the name North Beach in reference to the populated place. She is asking that the BGN change the name to reflect local usage and preference, and to recognize the name established by the city in 1959. A highway sign points to “Corpus Christi Beach,” although it is not clear whether the name refers to the community or the beach itself, which is already officially named Corpus Christi Beach.

In 2007, the President of the Corpus Christi Beach Association recommended to the City Manager that the name of Corpus Christi Beach be changed “back to its original name North Beach.” After several years of marketing studies, the City dropped the idea, reportedly due to the high cost of highway signage and other updates.

In addition to the beach, GNIS lists one other feature with “Corpus Christi Beach” in its name; Corpus Christi Beachwalk, located within the community in question, was recently added to the database.

UTAH

Four Crown Princes: pillar; located in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument/Devils Garden Outstanding Natural Area, 16 mi. SE of Escalante; the name refers to the Four Crown Princes from the Book of Abramelin; Garfield County, Utah; Sec. 13, T37S, R4E, Salt Lake Meridian; 37°35'02"N, 111°24'50"W; USGS map – Seep Flat 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.5838888888889&p_longi=-111.4138888888889

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seep Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Brian Schaller; Mount Laurel, New Jersey

Administrative area: Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument/Devils Garden Outstanding Natural Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: The Four Wise Men (Carol Rawlings on-line photo, 2012; Utah Things to Do, 2012; Flickr photos, 2012), Marching Trolls (Natural Born Hikers photo, 2012), Devils Garden Three Hoodoos (Panoramia.com)

Case Summary: This group of four sandstone pillars (“hoodoos”) is located approximately 3.5 miles east of the Straight Cliffs in the valley named Devils Garden in the Devils Garden Outstanding Natural Area of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. One of the most visited and photographed features in Devils Garden, the four hoodoos stand apart from most of the other rock formations in the area. The pillars stand atop sandstone domes and are created by uneven weathering of a harder rock formation sitting atop softer rock. Hoodoos have a variable thickness and are often described as having a totem-pole shaped body. The hoodoos proposed to be named Four Crown Princes are approximately one third as big around as they are tall, with one of the four standing a few yards away from the other three. Their caprock tops make them appear to wear crowns and the bottoms of the pillars look similar to feet. According to the proponent, they “appear to be walking along the domes in an elevated position as if surveying their ‘Garden’ beneath.”

The proposed name is in reference to *The Book of Abramelin* and the “Four Crown Princes of Hell (also known as Kings or Dukes)...Lucifer, Satan, Leviathan, Belial”. The proponent believes that naming the pillars the Four Crown Princes is appropriate when they are overlooking a place called the Devils Garden, are somewhat anthropomorphic, and are standing in a commanding position. “Naming these four hoodoos would allow better recognition by visitors, more consistent captioning of photos and improve online name search matching.” Further research suggests that the hoodoos may already be known locally by other names, including The Four Wise Men, Marching Trolls, and Devils Garden Three Hoodoos (the fourth is often hidden in photographs).

The Pfeifferhorn: summit; elevation 11,329 ft.; located on the boundary of the Uinta National Forest/Lone Peak Wilderness and the Wasatch National Forest/Lone Peak Wilderness, 1.3 mi. SW of Thunder Mountain, 5.5 mi SW of Alta; the name honors Charles “Chick” Pfeiffer (d. 1939), who owned a shoe shop in Salt Lake City, was one of the

founding members of the Wasatch Mountain Club, and served as its president in 1938; Utah County and Salt Lake County, Utah; Sec. 27, T3S, R2E, Salt Lake Meridian; 40°32'01"N, 111°42'22"W; USGS map –Dromedary Peak 1:24,000. Not: Little Matterhorn Peak, Pfeifferhorn.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.5335613&p_longi=-111.7060385&fid=1435876

Proposal: name change to reflect local usage

Map: USGS Dromedary Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan White, U.S. Forest Service; Odgen, Utah

Administrative area: Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest/ Lone Peak Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Matterhorn Peak (FID 1435876)

Local Usage: The Pfeifferhorn

Published: Little Matterhorn Peak (USGS maps since 1998; *DeLorme Atlas & Gazetteer*, 2010; numerous web sites); The Pfeifferhorn (Wasatch-Cache National Forest visitor map; Wasatch Touring Map, 2001; *Backpacker Magazine*, 2011; summitpost.org, 2012; ABC News, 2011; numerous other web sites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Matterhorn Peak to The Pfeifferhorn to recognize the name in widespread local and regional use. The summit in question has an elevation of 11,329 feet and straddles the boundary between Utah County and Salt Lake County, and on the boundary of the Uinta National Forest and the Wasatch National Forest; the entire area is also within the Lone Peak Wilderness and administered as the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Although the name Little Matterhorn Peak has been known for many decades and has been published on Federal maps since 1998, the proponent, who serves as the geographic names coordinator for U.S. Forest Service Region 4, reports that the name in local use has long been The Pfeifferhorn.

The proposed name honors Charles “Chick” Pfeiffer, who owned a shoe shop in Salt Lake City, and who was one of the founding members of the Wasatch Mountain Club; he also served as its president in 1938. Mr. Pfeiffer led hikes and ski trips to the peak and surrounding area in the 1930s. The Wasatch Mountain Club began referring to the peak as The Pfeifferhorn following Mr. Pfeiffer’s death. According to the proponent, the name change would eliminate confusion for search and rescue personnel who are already familiar with the name The Pfeifferhorn rather than Little Matterhorn Peak. The change would also eliminate confusion for everyday recreationists and Forest Service personnel, as The Pfeifferhorn is the name that appears in climbing, hiking, and skiing websites, guides, and magazines. The Wasatch-Cache National Forest visitor map already labels the summit Little Matterhorn Peak (Pfeifferhorn). Pfeifferhorn is listed as a variant name in the GNIS entry.

There is a street in the neighboring community of Alpine named Pfeifferhorn Drive, and Epic Brewing Company in Salt Lake City produces a beer named Pfeifferhorn Lager, both named in reference to the summit.

VERMONT

Ball Mountain Lake: reservoir; 94 acres; located in the Town of Jamaica, S of Shatterack Mountain, N of Ball Mountain, and bordering the Green Mountain National Forest; Windham County, Vermont; 43°07'29"N, 72°47'16"W; USGS map – Jamaica 1:24,000. Not: Ball Mountain Reservoir.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.126435&p_longi=-72.7824068&fid=1460355

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local and published usage

Map: USGS Jamaica 1:24,000

Proponent: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Ball Mountain Lake (BGN 1971), Ball Mountain Reservoir (BGN 1973)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ball Mountain Reservoir (FID 1460355)

Local Usage: Ball Mountain Lake (USACE), Ball Mountain Reservoir (State and local agencies)

Published: Ball Mountain Lake (USACE Ball Mountain Lake website and signage, 2012; USACE Connecticut River Basin Ball Mountain Dam and Lake Reservoir Map, 1970; USACE Winhall Brook Camping Area Emergency #911 map, 2012; USACE 1992; Vermont Department of Transportation Official Vermont Road Map and Guide to Vermont Attractions; National Weather Service, 2012; “Committee Reports 105th Congress (1997-1998) Senate Report 105-044,” 1998; EPA “Stormwater Best Management Practices Performance Analysis,” March 2010; [Senate](#) Bill Report 2009; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service National Weather and Climate Center; USGS Open-File Report 2005-1369; numerous websites), Ball Mountain Reservoir (USGS maps since 1987; USGS water publications; Vermont Windham Regional Plan, 2006; Vermont Department of Water Resources, Vermont Lakes and Ponds, 1971; USACE Water Resources Development in Vermont, 1969; DeLorme Vermont Atlas & Gazetteer, 2007; numerous websites)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), to change the name of Ball Mountain Reservoir to Ball Mountain Lake, to reflect widespread local and published usage. In 1971, the BGN approved the name Ball Mountain Lake, at the request of USACE, but in 1973 the name was changed to Ball Mountain Reservoir. The latter decision was made upon the recommendation of the Vermont Geographic Names Board and with the support of USACE. USGS topographic maps published since 1987 label the feature Ball Mountain Reservoir.

The 94-acre reservoir was created by the construction of Ball Mountain Dam in 1961. The dam is located two miles north of the community of Jamaica at a point where the West River flows through a narrow steep-sided valley on the north flank of Ball Mountain. The north shore of the reservoir forms the boundary of the Green Mountain National Forest. According to USACE, despite the 1973 decision for Ball Mountain Reservoir, local usage has continued to be for Ball Mountain Lake. Numerous local, State, and Federal websites and publications confirm this. NOAA, EPA, the Library of Congress, and USGS have all used Ball Mountain Lake in referring to the reservoir. Meanwhile, other publications from USGS and the State of Vermont refer to the feature as Ball Mountain Reservoir.

Symes Pond: lake; 48 acres; in the Town of Ryegate, 3.8 mi SE of Harvey Lake, 1.8 mi ENE of Blue Mountain in Roy Mountain State Wildlife Management Area; Caledonia County, Vermont; 44°14'39"N, 72°06'07"W; USGS map – Woodsville 1:24,000; Not: Lower Symes Pond.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.2442848&p_longi=-72.1020376&fid=1458305

Proposal: change name to reflect local usage

Map: USGS Woodsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Wayne Berry; Ryegate, Vermont

Administrative area: Roy Mountain State Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lower Symes Pond (FID 1458305)

Local Usage: Symes Pond

Published: Lower Symes Pond (USGS since 1935; *DeLorme Vermont Atlas & Gazetteer*, 2007); Symes Pond (Plan of the Town of Ryegate, 1810; Ryegate map, 1875)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Lower Symes Pond to Symes Pond, to recognize the name historic and current local use. At one time, the lake just upstream from this pond was named Upper Symes Pond, but the name was changed to the more historically accurate name of McLam Pond; the latter name started to appear on USGS topographic maps in 1983. With the change in name of Upper Symes Pond to McLam Pond, local residents saw no need to differentiate between an upper and lower pond and petitioned that the previous name Symes Pond be restored. The government of the Town of Ryegate and the Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, both support the proposed change.

VIRGINIA

Cormorant Island: island; 2.9 acres; in the George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve, along the W shore of the Potomac River; named for the presence of double-crested cormorants; Fairfax County, Virginia; 38°46'16"N, 77°02'43"W; USGS map – Alexandria 1:24,000. Not: Coconut Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.77111111111111&p_longi=-77.04527777777778

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Alexandria 1:24,000

Proponent: The Friends of Dyke Marsh

Administrative area: George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Coconut Island (USGS scientists)

Published: Coconut Island (USGS Open File Report 2011)

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted by the Friends of Dyke Marsh as counter-proposals to four names submitted previously by a USGS research scientist. The island in question is one of four small marshy islands located along the Potomac River and within the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve, which is administered by the National Park Service. The names Angel Island, Bird Island, Coconut Island, and Dyke Island are listed on Review List 409 but the Friends of Dyke Marsh believes their names are more appropriate. The president of the organization, who submitted the four names, states, “We believe that the islands’ names should reflect the flora and fauna that are typically present as observed by those who frequent the area and know the preserve most intimately.” She notes, “... we are most likely the people locally most familiar with the Dyke Marsh environment, in addition to National Park Service officials. We fully agree with your view that “local acceptance of a name is important”.

The island proposed to be named Cormorant Island (or Coconut Island) is permanently vegetated and 2.9 acres in size. The proponent states, “The northeastern-most island in the marsh contains several tall trees used as roosts for dozens of double-crested cormorants every summer.”

The original proponent has been advised of the counter-proposals but does wish to withdraw his request, citing existing usage of the names he has proposed. The NPS and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have already indicated they have no objection to the original proposals.

According to GNIS, there are no geographic features with “Cormorant” in their names in Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia.

Kingbird Island: island; 0.6 acres; in the George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve, along the W shore of the Potomac River, 2,000 ft. N of Hog Island; named for its hosting of kingbird pairs; Fairfax County, Virginia; 38°45’36”N, 77°02’53”W; USGS map – Alexandria 1:24,000. Not: Angel Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.76&p_longi=-77.04805555555556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Alexandria 1:24,000

Proponent: The Friends of Dyke Marsh

Administrative area: George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Angel Island (USGS scientists)

Published: Angel Island (USGS Open File Report, 2011)

Case Summary: This is the second counter-proposal, submitted by The Friends of Dyke Marsh in response to a name submitted by a USGS research scientist for one of the four small islands located along the Potomac River and within the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve. The permanently-vegetated island, proposed to be named Kingbird Island, is 0.6 acres in size. The previous proposal is to name the island Angel Island. The Friends of Dyke Marsh

recommends instead the name Kingbird Island, noting, “This island, close to shore at the gas pipeline crossing, has been observed to host breeding kingbird pairs over several years.”

According to GNIS, there are no features with “Kingbird” in their name in Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia.

Marsh Wren Island: island; 10 acres; in the George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve, along the W shore of the Potomac River; named for the marsh wren population found on the island; Fairfax County, Virginia; 38°46’16”N, 77°02’43”W; USGS map – Alexandria 1:24,000. Not: Dyke Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.77222222222222&p_longi=-77.04666666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Alexandria 1:24,000

Proponent: The Friends of Dyke Marsh

Administrative area: George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Dyke Island (USGS scientists)

Published: Dyke Island (USGS Open File Report 2011)

Case Summary: This is another counter-proposal submitted by The Friends of Dyke Marsh. This permanently vegetated island, proposed to be named Marsh Wren Island, is 10 acres in size. The name proposed by the USGS research scientist is Dyke Island. This proponent recommends the name Marsh Wren Island instead, stating, “This large triangular island at the north end of the marsh is one of the very few remaining habitats in the marsh where the marsh wren is observed to nest. The presence there of the marsh wren is a major indicator of the health of the marsh. The marsh wren population in Dyke Marsh has declined significantly. Dyke Marsh supports the only known nesting population of marsh wrens in the upper Potomac River tidal zone, a species once found all along the marshes of the Potomac River.”

According to GNIS, there are no features with “Marsh Wren” in their name. There are three islands in Virginia with “Marsh” in their names: Marsh Island, Thurf Marsh Islands, and West Marsh Tump, all located over 100 miles to the east. The District of Columbia has no feature with “Marsh” or “Wren” its name. Maryland has no features with “Marsh Wren” or “Wren” in their name. There are four islands with “Marsh” in their name: Marsh Island, South Marsh Island, Long Marsh Island, and Lumber Marsh Island. The closest is located 10 miles downstream on the Potomac River.

Osprey Island: island; 0.1 acre; in the George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve, along the W shore of the Potomac River; named for a prominent osprey nest found on the island; Fairfax County, Virginia; 38°45’43”N, 77°02’44”W; USGS map – Alexandria 1:24,000. Not: Bird Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.76194444444444&p_longi=-77.04555555555556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Alexandria 1:24,000

Proponent: The Friends of Dyke Marsh

Administrative area: George Washington Memorial Parkway/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Bird Island (USGS scientists)

Published: Bird Island (USGS Open File Report 2011)

Case Summary: This is another of the counter-proposals submitted by The Friends of Dyke Marsh in response to a previous request to make official names for four islands located within the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve. This permanently-vegetated island, proposed to be named Osprey Island, is 0.1 acres in size. The name Osprey Island was chosen because “This island, near the mouth of the largest gut in the marsh, contains several tall trees in one of which is a long-standing and highly visible osprey nest that has produced new clutches of osprey young in most years.”

According to GNIS, there are no features with “Osprey” in their name in Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON

Burlap Pass: gap; elevation 3,215 ft.; in Olympic National Forest between East Fork Humptulips River and West Fork Humptulips River, 5.3 mi. SW of Discovery Peak; the name honors David L. “Burlap” Rabey (1938-2002), a lifelong resident of Grays Harbor County who camped, hunted, and fished in the Humptulips River drainage area; Grays Harbor County, Washington; Sec 25, T23N, R8W, Willamette Meridian; 47°27’22”N, 123°38’59”W; USGS map - Colonel Bob 1:24,000; Not Windy Pass.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.4561111&p_longi=-123.649849

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Colonel Bob 1:24,000

Proponent: Don Bennett; Lilliwaup, Washington

Administrative area: Olympic National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Windy Pass (informal)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed gap, located near the junction of two U.S. Forest Service roads, is proposed to be named Burlap Pass to honor David L. “Burlap” Rabey (1938-2002). Mr. Rabey was the manager of the Pat Rabey Trucking Company, a company known for its log-trucking efficiency. In his free time, he was an avid elk hunter, and for more than 30

years the organizer and “central figure” of an elk camp located in the Olympics. According to the proponent, Mr. Rabey’s nickname was given to him “when he was a teenager growing up in Hoquiam, Wa, Burlap meaning associated with the word haywire as being out of order or control.” Mr. Rabey was a friend to virtually all citizens in the Humptulips area, according to a letter of support that was submitted with the proposal. His ashes were scattered on the hillside overlooking the gap. A petition with 38 signatures supporting the proposal for Burlap Pass was included with the proposal. The proponent notes also that the gap is sometimes known informally as “Windy Pass.”

Friday Lake: lake; 80 acres; in Snoqualmie National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness, 400 ft. E of Lake Lepul, directly N of Hinman Glacier; named because it was “discovered” on a Friday; King County, Washington; Secs 8&9, T24N, R13E, Willamette Meridian; 47°34’55”N, 121°14’02”W; USGS map – Mount Daniels 1:24,000. Not: Hinman Lake, Lake Hinman.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.58194444444444&p_longi=-121.2338888888889

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Daniels 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Steinke; Renton, Washington

Administrative area: Snoqualmie National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: Hinman Lake (since 1981)

Published: Hinman Lake (North Cascade Glacier Climate Project factsheet, 2010; *Hydrological Processes*, 2011); Lake Hinman (North Cascade Glacier Climate Project factsheet, 2010; *Hydrological Processes*, 2011)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Friday Lake to an unnamed 80-acre lake in Snoqualmie National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness, 400 feet east of Lake Lepul, and directly north of the retreating Hinman Glacier. According to the National Hydrography Dataset, the lake drains northward into an unnamed tributary of East Fork Foss River and also drains southwest into La Bohn Lakes.

According to the proponent, “The Hinman Glacier has receded (probably due to recent climate changes) and exposed a large lake that did not exist before. The Mt Daniel (Washington) Topo (of 2011) still erroneously shows the area covered by glacier. [The] Lake is remote in a wilderness region difficult to get in to, and not widely visited. Not aware of any current name for the lake. Lake is not shown on any topos.” He reports that he chose the name Friday Lake because, “Lake was located by me on Friday, May 11.” He describes the lake as having a depth estimated to exceed 80 feet.

The feature is in a wilderness area, and the proponent was asked to provide a justification for an exception to the Wilderness Policy; he responded, “I would suggest that since the lake has come into existence within the last 40 years, that it is not without a name out of an historical negligence, but because it did not exist before the Hinman Glacier retreated. I’m not sure that the stated policy applies, since it is not a new name for an existing feature, but a name for a

new (and arguably noteworthy) feature. I doubt that this is unprecedented. Occasionally a slide will block a valley, backing up a river and creating a natural reservoir behind it. Presumably this type of feature, were it of significance, would be given a name. However from a pragmatic (and safety) stand point, where you used to be able walk across the valley on ice and snow you will now have to swim or detour. Even in seasons where there is ice on the lake, it would be useful to know that there is a lake underfoot (named or not) and the potential risk of breaking through and drowning. Currents in a lake can cause thinning in surface ice. From a search and rescue standpoint, a new, prominent, named feature provides a reference point for directing rescue operations in the area. From an educational standpoint, a new, large lake, that has come into existence in recent historical times because a glacier has retreated, would provide a tangible example of recent climatic changes.” He adds, “There are likely going to be a small number of new features showing up and old features disappearing. I think it would be fascinating, and educational, to catalog the places where this type of geologic and climatological dynamism is evident so that people so inclined might witness the changes first hand.”

There is some evidence online that the lake may already be known informally as Hinman Lake or Lake Hinman. Two published sources, the North Cascade Glacier Climate Project (Nichols College, 2010) and a report in a 2011 edition of *Hydrological Processes* (2011) use both names interchangeably.

Four streams in GNIS with names that include the word “Friday” are located in Washington, the nearest being Friday Creek, located 20 miles south of the lake.

WEST VIRGINIA

Angel Fork: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, along the banks of the Angel Fork, 0.8 mi. upstream of its confluence with Browns Creek, 1.8 mi. W of Upper Falls; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°20’25”N, 81°52’46”W; USGS map – Garretts Bend 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.34035&p_longi=-81.87956

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Garretts Bend 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Angel Fork

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of fourteen proposals submitted to make official locally-used names for geographic features in Kanawha County. The proponent reports that the small unincorporated community has been known as Angel Fork for 75 years, and that the name refers to a family that settled in the region (the 1930 Federal Census of Kanawha County lists several individuals with the surname Angel, including some in the nearby community of Saint Albans). The community lies along the banks of Angel Fork, a tributary

of Browns Creek. Angel Fork Road runs through the community. The proponent cites the Kanawha County public records deed book as a source for the proposed name. No other evidence has been found to support local usage of the name, although Henry Gannett's *Gazetteer of Virginia and West Virginia* (1904) lists Angel as a post village in Kanawha County. It is not known if it refers to the community in question or to the community of Brouland, which is 9.1 miles to the southeast, and which lists Angel as a variant name.

Big Bend: bend; in Jefferson Township, along the Coal River downstream from Upper Falls (waterfalls), just W of the community of Ferrell; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°21'10"N, 81°50'10"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.35275&p_longi=-81.83615

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Big Bend is proposed to be made official for a large bend in the Coal River. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for more than 200 years, and that the adjacent Big Bend Golf Course and a subdivision both take their names from this feature. No reference to a subdivision by this name has been found, although a populated place named River Bend appears on the 1978 Kanawha County highway map on the downstream arm of the bend of the river.

Browns Creek: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, 3.6 mi. NW of Ferrell, 3.5 mi. SW of the confluence of the Coal River and the Kanawha River; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°21'58"N, 81°53'41"W; USGS map – Garretts Bend 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.36623&p_longi=-81.89476

Proposal: name to reflect local usage

Map: USGS Garretts Bend 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Browns Creek

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Browns Creek for a small unincorporated community located along the banks of Browns Creek in Kanawha County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for more than 200 years and that the community is one of the oldest in the area. The name appeared on the 1923 Kanawha County map, while Browns Creek Road and Browns Creek Church of God are both in the community.

Coal River: populated place (unincorporated); located along the W bank of the Coal River, 1.7 mi. S of Upper Falls, 6.7 mi. SW of Dunbar; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°19'11"N, 81°50'54"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.31983&p_longi=-81.84838

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Thomas Branch (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Coal River is proposed to be made official for a small unincorporated community located along the west bank of the Coal River in Kanawha County. According to the proponent, “People settled along the Coal River beginning in the 1700s, but the few who survived Indian attacks didn’t stay. This changed around 1800, when settlers established a permanent presence along the river.” He goes on to state, “Those from the Upper Falls to the Lincoln County line refer to their place of residence as Coal River.” He claims the name has been used locally for over 200 years and that the submission of this proposal is at the request of local residents. Research suggests the name of the stream was originally spelled “Cole,” in honor of Lewis Cole, an eighteenth century soldier from the area, but as early as the late 1700s it evolved to “Coal” in recognition of the large deposits of bituminous coal found along its course.

A query of GNIS for West Virginia found ten features using the term “Coal River” as part of their names, of which six are in Kanawha County: the aforementioned stream and two of its tributaries; two bridges and a building.

Chestnut Point: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, 1.2 mi. NW of Upper Falls (populated place) along the SW bank of Coal River, just upstream of the confluence of Browns Creek with the Coal River; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°21'39"N, 81°50'54"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.36076&p_longi=-81.84821

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Chestnut Point

Published: None

Case Summary: According to the proponent, the name Chestnut Point has been in local use for this small unincorporated community for 33 years. It lies along the southwestern banks

of Coal River just above its confluence with the Coal River. As evidence of the name, the proponent referred to an action in 1990 by the Public Service Commission of West Virginia against the Chestnut Point Property Owners Association, Inc.

Dry Ridge: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, located on Dry Ridge (ridge) 2.3 mi. E of Upper Falls, 3.9 mi. N of Alum Creek; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°20'48"N, 81°48'27"W ; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.34667&p_longi=-81.8075

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Dry Ridge

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Dry Ridge for a small unincorporated community that lies atop the ridge named Dry Ridge in Kanawha County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for 100 years. As evidence, he cites the Kanawha County public records deed book. No other online evidence to support usage of the name has been uncovered. There is one mention of Dry Ridge at a genealogical web site, but it is unclear if it refers to the ridge or the populated place.

There are five ridges, two of which are in Kanawha County named Dry Ridge. Dry Ridge School (historical) was located atop the other Dry Ridge (ridge).

Falls Creek: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, along the banks of Falls Creek 1.6 mi. SE of Upper Falls, 4.4 mi. NW of Alum Creek; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°19'48"N, 81°51'54"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.33009&p_longi=-81.86504

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Falls Creek

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Falls Creek is proposed to be made official for a small and sparsely populated community located along the banks of Falls Creek. The proponent reports that the name has been used locally for 200 years. There is one genealogical site that mentions a birth at Falls Creek in Kanawha County. Falls Creek Road runs through this area. The USGS Charleston 1:125,000-scale map published in 1899 shows and labels a Falls

Creek School that is no longer in existence. There are no other populated places in West Virginia known to be named Falls Creek.

Gore: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, between the E bank of the Coal River and the bluffs 1.1 mi. S of Upper Falls; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°19'40"N, 81°50'35"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.32771&p_longi=-81.84292

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Gore

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Gore for a small unincorporated community that is located between the east bank of Coal River and the bluffs about 1.1 miles south of Upper Falls. According to the proponent, the name has been in local use for 60 years. The only online evidence for the name is found at the proponent's website (Upper Falls Community Association). There are no other features in Kanawha County named Gore, although it does appear to have been a common surname in the area. There is one other populated place, in Harrison County, named Gore, along with twelve other features in the State that contain the name, including two cemeteries, a civil division, a hospital, five schools (four are historical), a spring, and two streams.

Indian Head: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, along the S bank of the Coal River, just downstream of its confluence with Browns Creek; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°21'46"N, 81°51'48"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.36286&p_longi=-81.86321

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Indian Head

Published: Indian Head (Zillow, 2012), Indian Head Development (*The West Virginia Record*, 2006), Indian Head subdivision (Topix blog, 2011)

Case Summary: The name Indian Head is proposed to be made official for an unincorporated community that lies along the southern banks of the Coal River just downstream from its confluence with Browns Creek. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately 35 years. He notes that the name is listed in the Kanawha County public records map book dated 1977. Three of the main roads that are located in the community are named Sitting Bull Drive, Geronimo Drive, and Indian Trail.

Real estate listings on the Zillow web site also refer to the community of Indian Head. There are no other features in West Virginia named Indian Head.

Smith Creek: populated place (unincorporated); in Jefferson Township, along the banks of Smith Creek 1.4 mi. E of Upper Falls; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°20'18"N, 81°48'59"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.33829&p_longi=-81.81628

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Smith Creek

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Smith Creek for a small unincorporated community located along the banks of Smith Creek. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for 200 years. He adds that the community was “connected to the main body of the Upper Falls [Census Designated Place] by the first public-works bridge in the CDP, in the 1850s. Today, Smith Creek is along the daily commute of close to half of the residents of the CDP, who work in the Charleston Metropolitan Area.” He further cites the Kanawha County public records deed book as evidence of local usage. Genealogical web sites mention births in Smith Creek in Kanawha County. *West Virginia Place Names: Their Origin and Meaning* (Kenny, 1945) states that the stream was “named in memory of Joseph Smith, the first settler upon its banks...”

Thomas Branch: populated place (unincorporated); located 1 mi. SE of Upper Falls, 5.6 mi. SW of Dunbar; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°19'56"N, 81°50'04"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000; Not: Thomas Hollow Branch.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.33212&p_longi=-81.8345

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Thomas Branch (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is make official the name Thomas Branch for a small unincorporated community in Kanawha County. The proponent reports that the community took its name from that of the stream along which it is located (even though the stream is currently named Martin Creek, he claims it should be Thomas Branch, and so the following proposal addresses that issue). He states the name Thomas Branch has been in use for at least twenty years and that it is found in the Kanawha County Public Records Map Book.

The origin of the name “Thomas” is not known. The proponent has asked that the following statement be included in the case brief: “Thomas Branch is the most economically-challenged neighborhood in the Upper Falls Census Designated Place. After the WVDOT [West Virginia Department of Transportation] erected the highway sign reading Thomas Hollow [sic], the neighborhood began to be derisively called ‘Thomas Squalor.’ Residents requested that we propose the name Thomas Branch that is found on the map cited in our applications for both the populated place and stream features.” The road that follows the course of the stream is named “Thomas Hollow Road.” The valley does not have an official name.

Thomas Branch: stream; 1.4 mi long; heads 1 mi. NE of the confluence of Island Creek and the Coal River at 38°19’27”N, 081°50’12”W, flows N then E to enter Smith Creek; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°20’20”N, 81°49’33”W; USGS map –Alum Creek 1:24,000; Not: Martin Branch, Martin Creek, Thomas Hollow Branch.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.3389833&p_longi=-81.8259619&fid=1542811

Proposal: name change to reflect current local usage

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Martin Creek (FID 1542811)

Local Usage: Thomas Branch (proponent)

Published: Martin Creek (USGS maps since 1909; West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, 2008; MyBirdsMaps web page, 2012; FishermanResource web page, 2012); Martin Branch (General Highway Map, Kanawha County, since at least 1978); Martin’s Branch (rootsweb.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Martin Creek, a 1.4 mile-long tributary of Smith Creek, to Thomas Branch. According to the proponent, the community of Thomas Branch (q.v.) derives its name from that of the stream along which it is located. He further states that the stream has been known as Thomas Branch for 60 years and that the name is found in the Kanawha County Public Records Map Book. Although the name Martin Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1909, the origin of the name has not been determined. The stream is labeled Martin Branch on the 1978 county highway map.

There is already a stream named Thomas Branch, which flows into the Coal River 11 miles away in neighboring Boone County, and another 26 miles away in Lincoln County. There is also a stream named Toms Branch in Kanawha County.

Tornado: populated place (unincorporated); located at the confluence of Falls Creek with the Coal River; reported to have been named in reference to the “vociferous” reaction to changing the post office name in the 1880s; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°20’34”N, 081°50’39”W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000. Not Andrews Heights, Big Bend, Upper

Falls, Upper Falls Coal River, Upper Falls of Coal, Upper Falls of Coal River, Upper Falls of Coals, Upper Falls of the Coal River, Upper Falls on Coal River.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.3428719&p_longi=-81.8442959&fid=1555859

Proposal: name change to reflect the name reported to be in longstanding local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Tobia; Tornado, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Upper Falls (FID 1555859)

Local Usage: Tornado, Upper Falls

Published: Tornado (USGS, 1899; Kanawha County Parks & Recreation, 2012), Upper Falls (USGS maps since 1931; *Coal Steamboats, Timber and Trains*, 1996; Coal River Railway Company timetable, 1905; Coal River & Western Railway Company timetable, 1903); Upper Falls of Coal (1860 Census)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated community of Upper Falls in Kanawha County to Tornado. The community, with a population (2010) of 3,700, lies along the Coal River, adjacent to the falls that are named Upper Falls and a short distance west of Charleston. The proposal was submitted in response to recent efforts by the Upper Falls Community Association to reaffirm and promote the name Upper Falls, which has appeared on USGS maps since 1899, but which according to the proponent of Tornado is not the name in predominant local use. Until recently, GNIS included two entries for the community, one for Tornado and one for Upper Falls. The latter name was compiled from a USGS map, presumably the 1958 edition, which in addition to showing Upper Falls for the community labeled Tornado P.O. in parentheses. An annotated map, included with the 1958 field notes, shows the community name as Upper Falls, with the post office labeled Tornado. Sometime following the completion of GNIS Phase I compilation, a second entry, for Tornado (populated place) was added to GNIS. A representative of the Upper Falls Community Association noted the apparent duplication and requested that the entry for Tornado be removed (the name was already recorded in GNIS as a variant of Upper Falls). The same individual also submitted several related names to be added to GNIS, including Upper Falls Channel, Upper Falls Crossing, Upper Falls Point, and Upper Falls Sawmill (historical). These names were verified on authoritative sources and added to GNIS as unrecorded names. An additional fourteen names, submitted by the same proponent but not found on published sources, are included on this Review List.

During the course of researching these names and in subsequent communication with the individual from the Upper Falls Community Association, it became apparent that there is local disagreement regarding the name of the community. The U.S. Postal Service has confirmed that the name of the post office has long been and continues to be Tornado Post Office, although the official mailing address is Upper Falls, WV. The post office operated from 1851 to 1880 as Upper Falls of Coal. It was discontinued in 1880 but re-established a year later as Tornado. There are conflicting stories as to the origin of the name, ranging from a particularly notable weather event to reports that residents “objected vociferously” to the

closing of the post office; after garnering enough support to force its reopening, the post office was named Tornado because of the “whirlwind of protest.”

The community has had many names over the years, primarily variations of Upper Falls, including Upper Falls of Coal River and Upper Falls on Coal River. It has also been referred to as Andrews Heights or Big Bend, although these names also appear to refer to neighborhoods within the larger community. Augustus Mitchell’s *County Map of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia* (1881) labeled the community Upper Falls of Coal, while the Rand McNally *New Map of West Virginia* (undated but presumably late 19th or early 20th century) labeled it Tornado. Henry Gannett’s *Gazetteer of West Virginia* (1904) included no entry for Upper Falls but does list “Tornado: a post village in Kanawha County.” USGS maps published in 1931, 1933, 1958 and 1971 all show the community as Upper Falls and the post office as Tornado. A 1996 map of the Coal River rail system labeled the railroad stop as Upper Falls. According to the Census Bureau, sometime in the last decade the Tornado Census Designated Place (CDP) was renamed to Upper Falls CDP. The 1978 and 2011 general highway maps of Kanawha County further confuse the issue by applying the label Tornado (P.O.) to the approximate center of the community in question while placing the name Upper Falls a mile further to the east and on the opposite side of the Coal River. Google Maps agrees with GNIS and labels the community Upper Falls.

The proponent of the change from Upper Falls to Tornado believes the Upper Falls Community Association does not wish to recognize the longstanding name because of its negative implications, specifically that businesses will be reluctant to relocate to a place named Tornado. He contends, however, that the name is distinctive and should be perpetuated. A petition supporting the proposed change from Upper Falls to Tornado was included with the proposal.

Upper Falls Bottom: basin; approximately 213 acres; in Jefferson Township, bounded on the E by the Coal River, includes the populated place of Upper Falls; Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°20’32”N, 81°50’57”W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.3422222&p_longi=-81.8491666

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Upper Falls Bottom

Published: None

Case Summary: This is another of the fourteen proposals submitted to make official names reported to be in local use for geographic features in Kanawha County. According to the proponent, the name Upper Falls Bottom has been used for 200 years to refer to the low-lying basin that lies at the confluence of Falls Creek with the Coal River. Although he states

that all agencies of the Kanawha County government use the name, no online sites could be located to confirm this claim.

Upper Falls Sandbar: bar; 0.3 acres; in Jefferson Township, along the Coal River at the base of Upper Falls (falls); Kanawha County, West Virginia; 38°20'35"N, 81°50'29"W; USGS map – Alum Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.34293&p_longi=-81.84146

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Alum Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Thompson; Upper Falls, West Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Upper Falls Sandbar

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Upper Falls Sandbar is proposed to be made official for a roughly triangular shaped 285-foot long non-vegetated sandbar in the Coal River. It is located just downstream from the mouth of Falls Creek and at the base of the approximately six-foot tall Upper Falls. According to the proponent, the naturally occurring sandbar is the “most prominent geographic feature in the area” and the name has been in local use for more than 200 years.