

**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

Globemaster Peak: summit; elevation 8,983 feet; located approximately 55 mi. E of Anchorage, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; the name honors the victims of a recently-recovered C-124 Globemaster plane which crashed on the summit in 1952; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 16, T13N, R7E, Seward Meridian; 61°12'53"N, 148°12'09"W; USGS map – Anchorage A-4 NE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.214735&p_longi=-148.202486

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: Anchorage A-4 NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Tonja Anderson-Dell, Tampa, FL

Administrative area: Alaska BLM

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Globemaster Peak to an unnamed 8,983-foot summit near Anchorage. The summit is located on a ridge extending south and west from Mount Gannett.

On November 22, 1952, a C-124 Globemaster transport aircraft bound for Elmendorf Air Force Base from Washington State crashed into the southeast slopes of Mount Gannett. All 52 airmen on board were killed, including the proponent's grandfather. An avalanche carried the wreckage downslope and buried it under snow and ice. Although a search party was dispatched and a portion of the aircraft's tail was spotted, recovery efforts in 1952 and again in 1953 were halted due to harsh weather, terrain, and the unpredictable movements of the Colony Glacier. In 2012, Alaska National Guard members spotted debris which an Air Force team soon recovered. Based on analysis, the recovered debris was consistent with the 1952 incident. The Air Force News reported that "vintage artifacts recovered from the glacier - including a celestial navigation chart, Morse code card, and survival equipment such as rations, cooking pot and M1950 stove, fishing and desalination kits - as well as personal items such as a boot heel, uniform button, and a hockey puck [were uncovered]." The proponent would like the peak to be named "in remembrance" of the service men who died in the crash; she states that she speaks for "other family members [she has] formed a bond with over the years."

ARIZONA

Bear Down Mountain: summit; elevation 2,363 ft.; located partially in Saguaro National Park 1.2 mi. E of Safford Peak, approximately 13 mi. NW of the University of Arizona campus; the name refers to the official motto of the University of Arizona; Pima County, Arizona; Secs 32&33, T12N, R12E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 32°20'46"N, 111°07'53"W; USGS map – Avra 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.346012&p_longi=-111.1314033

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Avra 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Van Derlaske; Marana, AZ

Administrative area: Saguaro National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This round summit has an elevation of 2,363 ft. and a local relief of approximately 125 feet. Its western half is located within Saguaro National Park, while the other half is on privately-owned land. The Geologic Map of Arizona indicates that the summit is composed of volcanic rocks and its shape indicates that it is a volcanic cone.

The summit is located approximately 13 miles northwest of the University of Arizona campus. The proponent reports that he is submitting the name Bear Down Mountain to honor the alumni of the university. “Bear Down” is the motto of the university and the inspiration for the unofficial fight song of the Arizona Wildcats. There is a gymnasium on the campus named Bear Down Gym.

CALIFORNIA

Change Brawley Peaks to Braly Peaks – see NEVADA

Butt Rock: pillar; located in San Bernardino National Forest 0.8 mi. NW of Rattlesnake Mountain, 1.9 mi. NE of Luna Mountain; the name is descriptive; San Bernardino County, California; Sec 9, T3N, R2W, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°21’35”N, 117°05’58”W; USGS map – Butler Peak 1:24,000; Not Gnome Dome.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.359805&p_longi=-117.099348

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Butler Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jason Schmidt; Apple Valley, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Butt Rock (rock climbing community)

Published: Butt Rock (Mountain Project: Climbing San Bernardino Mountains, 2013; Rock Climbing Routes in Luna Boulders, San Bernardino County, 2013; Inland San Diego County, California. Spring 2008, 2013); Gnome Dome (Mountain Project: Climbing San Bernardino Mountains, 2013)

Case Summary: The proponent, a captain with the Rattlesnake Mountain Volunteer Fire Rescue Department, is proposing to make official the name Butt Rock for an approximately 106-foot-tall pillar in the San Bernardino National Forest. He reports that the feature is a locally known landmark due to its distinctive shape (the name is descriptive), especially within the rock climbing community. He also claims the name has been used for 300 years, and that it is “Native american origin after its looks [sic] like a giant Butt they used it as a land mark.” The proposal included links to various rock climbing web sites, as well as mountainproject.org and a Flickr page, all of which refer to the feature as Butt Rock. A Facebook page includes a number of photographs of the “butt rock fire.”

GNIS lists five other geographic features in California with the word “Butt” in their name: a dam, a reservoir, a stream, a summit, and a tunnel. None are in San Bernardino County.

Mount Ryan: summit; elevation 9,446 ft.; in Eldorado National Forest/Desolation Wilderness, in the Sierra Nevada, 3.4 mi. NE of Wrights Lake, 3.1 mi. SW of Dicks Lake; the name honors Ryan Gabriel Shreve (1979-2003), firefighter and paramedic; El Dorado County, California; Sec. 14, T12N, R10E; 38°53’05”N, 120°11’13”W; USGS map – Rockbound Valley 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8846085&p_longi=-120.1870746

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rockbound Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Shreve; South Lake Tahoe, CA
 Administrative area: Eldorado National Forest/Desolation Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 9,446-foot summit lies in the Desolation Wilderness area of the Eldorado National Forest and within the Sierra Nevada. The summit is proposed to be named Mount Ryan in honor of Ryan Gabriel Shreve (1979-2003), a firefighter and paramedic in El Dorado County. Mr. Shreve died from Second Impact Syndrome (SIS), following a wakeboarding accident. According to his father, who is proposing this new name, Ryan's death has resulted in an increased awareness of SIS throughout the emergency medical community. Brochures informing head trauma victims of signs of SIS were developed following Ryan's death and are now distributed by physicians, hospitals, and EMT personnel.

The proponent reports that when on a Boy Scout 50-mile hike in 1992, Ryan asked his father about the name for this summit, but his father did not know of one. He believes that naming the summit would provide a safety factor because a formal name is "far more accurate and informative than a number that people cannot remember." He notes also that many other peaks in the wilderness are named. In addition, he feels naming the summit Mount Ryan would help educate the public about SIS. For these reasons, he feels an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted.

The proponent reports also that a register at the summit asks climbers to comment on the proposed name. The majority of respondents expressed support with only a few questioning why the peak needs a name. The El Dorado County Board of Supervisors provided a letter of support for the proposed name.

Tejon Ranch: populated place (unincorporated); located along E side of Interstate 5, at Exit 210, just E of Fort Tejon State Historic Park, 2.5 mi. NW of Lebec; the name refers to that of a 19th century Mexican land grant; Kern County, California; 34°52'26"N, 118°53'17"W; USGS map – Frazier Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.873982&p_longi=-118.888019

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Frazier Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Barry Zoeller; Tejon Ranch, CA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Tejon Ranch (Tejon Ranch Company)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Tejon Ranch for a small unincorporated community located along Interstate 5 in south-central Kern County. The name was submitted by the Vice President of Corporate Communications and Marketing for the Tejon Ranch Company, who notes that the name has been used locally for several years to refer to the site of the company's headquarters. Located across I-5 from the historic Fort Tejon and Fort Tejon State Historic Park, the community is home to employees of Tejon Ranch Company as well as Fort Tejon Elementary School.

According to Wikipedia, "The Tejon Ranch Company is one of the largest private landowners in California. It was incorporated in 1936 to organize the ownership of a large tract of land originally

comprising four Mexican land grants, and began ranching in the 1840s. It now controls over 270,000 acres [and is involved in] real estate, livestock, farming, and resource management.” Fifteen miles to the northeast of the community in question is the hub of the Tejon Ranch, which is already listed in GNIS as a locale.

In addition to the historical fort, the State park, and the school, GNIS lists 16 other features in Kern County with names that include the word “Tejon.” These include Tejon Canyon, Tejon Creek, and Tejon Hills, as well as two reservoirs and associated dams. A short distance to the south, Tejon Pass lies along the Los Angeles County line. Tejon Ranch Commerce Center, located approximately eight miles north along the interstate, is a distribution center for several large corporations. Also nearby are the Tejon Ranch Fire Department, Tejon Oil Field, Tejon Ag Airport, and the Tejon Equestrian Center.

The proponent originally requested that the existing GNIS entry for Tejon Ranch be reclassified as a populated place, but after further investigation it was determined that the name still refers to the locale and that the proposed name refers to the community as a separate entity. He notes also that the U.S. Postal Service has indicated it would agree to establish the name Tejon Ranch as an acceptable alternative mailing address for ZIP Code 93243 provided the BGN recognized it as a community name.

The proponent also asked that the BGN consider proposals to make official the names Tejon Mountain Village and Centennial for two new planned communities being developed by the Tejon Ranch Company in the hills above Castac Lake, but citing a lack of evidence that construction has begun, he was asked to defer any further action until the communities have a permanent population.

GEORGIA

A T Smith Creek: stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads 426 ft. NW of Rock Springs Church at 34°24’19”N, 83°32’46”W, flows NW to join the Hudson River 1.5 mi. SSW of Wynn Lake, 3.5 mi. SW of Hollingsworth; the name honors Alton T. Smith (1907-2003), professional artist of Banks County scenes and landmarks; Banks County, Georgia; 34°24’50”N, 83°33’38”W; USGS map – Baldwin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.41387&p_longi=-83.56055

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.4052364&p_longi=-83.5460951

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Baldwin 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Murphy; Cumming GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This spring-fed, 1.2-mile-long, unnamed stream is proposed to be named A T Smith Creek in honor of Alton T. Smith (1907-2003). According to the proponent, Mr. Smith, who was always known as “A.T.,” lived on property adjacent to the stream for more than 50 years. He was a prominent citizen of the county and an artist who depicted landmarks and rural scenes in Banks County. A graduate of the Chicago Art Institute, Smith was a commercial artist for such companies as Coca-Cola and Lockheed Corporation. During World War II, he worked for the Tennessee Eastman Corporation on its Clinton Engineer Works Project, assisting in the production of the first

atomic bomb. After retiring from commercial painting, he became known for his paintings of north Georgia landmarks, and his paintings hang in banks, libraries, and colleges throughout north Georgia. His artwork is on permanent display at the Banks County Courthouse. He was a member of the Banks County Chamber of Commerce and the Banks County Historical Society.

There are 242 features in Georgia with the word “Smith” in their names, of which twelve are streams. None of the streams are in Banks County. The proponent has requested that the honoree’s initials be included in the proposed name to differentiate him from other individuals named Smith.

IDAHO

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

Change Henry's Fork Caldera to Thocmetony Caldera: crater; approximately 117,000 acres; in Targhee National Forest 33 mi. W of Shoshone Lake, 25 mi. S of Henry's Lake; the name honors Paiute Indian woman Thocmetony (ca.1844-1891), political activist, educator, and author; Fremont County, Idaho; Tps10-13N, Rgs42-44E, Boise Meridian; 44°18'41"N, 111°23'25"W; USGS map – Last Chance 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Henry's Fork Caldera, Henry's Fork Caldera; Island Park Caldera.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.3068505&p_longi=-111.3893004&fid=2760336

Proposal: to change a name to honor an American Indian woman and to eliminate confusion

Map: USGS Last Chance 1:24,000

Proponent: Neal Wickham; Culver City, CA

Administrative area: Targhee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Henry's Fork Caldera (FID 2760336)

Local Usage: Henry's Fork Caldera, Henry's Fork Caldera

Published: Henry's Fork Caldera (USGS Professional Paper 729g, 2000; *Regional Geology of Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming*, Link, Kuntz & Platt, 1992; *Roaming the Rocky Mountains and Environs: Geological Field Trips*, Reynolds, 2008; *Caldera Volcanism: Analysis, Modelling and Response*, Gottsmann & Marti, 2011; Idaho Historical Markers 2013; Henry's Fork Foundation 2008; Wikipedia)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a basin (volcanic caldera) in Fremont County. The feature in question has a diameter of approximately 20 miles and is located within Targhee National Forest. The existing name of the basin is Henry's Fork Caldera, although according to the proponent, there is confusion because other names have been applied informally to the feature.

During one of the many volcanic episodes in the Yellowstone area, Island Park Caldera was created after an eruption of lava. Later, a smaller caldera was created within Island Park Caldera; the author who discovered it referred to as Henry's Fork Caldera. Henry's Fork is the name of the stream that flows across the flow of the basin. State Highway 20 also runs through the basin; an Idaho Historical Marker describing Henry's Fork Caldera sits just off the highway.

The proponent disputes the fact that the feature is already named Henry's Fork Caldera (this name was not recorded in GNIS until this proposal was submitted), but he concedes that the name has appeared in various scientific publications. Nonetheless, he believes much of the confusion would be eliminated by applying a new official name. He is proposing the name Thocmetony Caldera in honor of a Paiute Indian woman who lived from approximately 1844 to 1891 and who was a political activist, educator, and publisher. Thocmetony, whose name means “Shell Flower,” was also known

by the English name Sarah Winnemucca. According to a biography published on the website of the *Nevada Women's History Project*, Thocmetony was a member of the Northern Paiute tribe, and her birth coincided with the beginning of an era of significant change for her people. Throughout her life, she promoted communication between her people and the white settlers, defending Paiute rights and working toward creating understanding between the cultures.

At the age of 13, Sarah and her sister became members of Major Ormsby's household at Mormon Station, now Genoa, Nevada. By the time she was 16 she had acquired five languages, three Native American dialects, as well as English and Spanish.

Over the next few years, white settlers continued to encroach on Paiute territory, eventually forcing all Indians onto reservations. At the age of 27, Sarah, as she was now known, began working as an interpreter for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Fort McDermitt on the Oregon border. In 1872, Sarah was with her people on the Malheur Reservation when their treatment by BIA agents began to deteriorate. Sarah offered her services to the Army as an interpreter and scout. In January 1880, she pleaded her cause in Washington before the Secretary of the Interior and President Rutherford B. Hayes, where she received assurances of improvements for her people. However, the promises were later broken, causing her people to distrust her. Nonetheless, she continued to dedicate the remainder of her life to advocating for her people. She gave more than 400 speeches to gain support for the Paiutes. Sarah also published several works including "*Life Among the Piutes: Their Wrongs and Claims*" (1883).

Sarah was also dedicated to teaching Paiute children and she opened Peabody's Institute near Lovelock, Nevada. After her husband died of tuberculosis, the school was closed. Sarah then moved to Montana, where she spent her last days with her sister. According to the proponent, Sarah would spend her summers at Henrys Lake, and she is buried in nearby Targhee Cemetery. The cemetery lies approximately 15 miles north of the north rim of the caldera.

In 2005, the State of Nevada donated a statue of Sarah Winnemucca by sculptor Benjamin Victor to the National Statuary Hall Collection in the United States Capitol. Sarah Winnemucca Elementary School in Washoe County, Nevada, is also named in her honor. A new book on her life was recently published, and Nevada Public Television also produced a documentary on Sarah Winnemucca. The proponent believes "She is fitting to be memorialized by the large caldera. Thocmetony is significant to Idaho's history, where she advocated for improved Indian policy in Idaho and improved race relations and was involved in the Bannock War of 1878 that mostly took place in Idaho." Further, "Her direct and long term association to the feature is that Thocmetony lived in the area and spent several summers gathering berries and plants with her sister Elma apparently because of the peace and beauty offered there."

ILLINOIS

The following twelve names were proposed by a professor and students in a geography class at the College of DuPage. (An additional 23 proposals from other students are listed on Review List 414.) A class assignment asked the students to review the Federal geographic naming policies and procedures, and to identify unnamed geographic features in the area for which they could propose new names. The professor indicated that his goals are to "contribute to the area's cultural and historical geographies," "name places we are documenting," and "honor worthy individuals when appropriate."

Alsace Islands: island; approximately 2.5 acres; located in Timber Lake in Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve in Winfield Township; the name refers to the area's many settlers from the Alsace

region of Germany; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 1, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'31"N, 88°09'11"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8919444&p_longi=-88.1530555

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000
 Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Alsace Islands is proposed as a collective name for three islands located in Timber Lake in Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve in Winfield Township. The name is intended to recognize the large number of settlers in the area who came from the Alsace region of Germany, primarily in the 1870s. The proponent has also proposed names for each of the three islands: Enders Island, Jude Island, and Erastus Island.

Carya Island: island; 0.1 acres; located in Winfield Township, in Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve along the West Branch DuPage River, 1.1 mi. SE of High Lake; named for the *carya* genus (hickory tree) found in the Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°52'36"N, 88°09'29"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8767183&p_longi=-88.1579997

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000
 Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The small island proposed to be named Carya Island is located in the West Branch DuPage River and within the Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve. According to the *Chicago Wilderness Magazine* (Winter 2009), the preserve contains an oak-hickory savanna. *Carya* (ancient Greek, meaning nut) is the genus to which the hickory tree belongs.

Cortez Basin: bay; 4.8 acres; located along the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, 1 mi. E of the Cook County Courthouse and 0.7 mi. WSW of the turning basin at the head of the South Branch Chicago River; the name honors Carlos Cortez (1923-2005), artist, poet, and one of the founders of the Mexican Fine Arts Museum of Chicago; Cook County, Illinois; Sec. 30, T39N, R14E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°50'30"N, 87°40'38"W; USGS map - Englewood 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8416666&p_longi=-87.6772222

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Englewood 1:24,000
 Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4.8-acre bay is the remnant of the confluence of the historical Ogden Ditch and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Development has eradicated the Ogden Ditch/South Branch Chicago River, leaving behind only a small bay on the north side of the present-day canal.

The name Cortez Basin is proposed in honor of Carlos Cortez (1923-2005), who according to the proponent did significant work in the Pilsen neighborhood just to the north of the canal. Mr. Cortez was an influential artist and poet and helped found the Mexican Fine Arts Museum in Chicago. He painted numerous murals throughout the City of Chicago.

Enders Island: island; 0.2 acres; located in Timber Lake in Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve, in Winfield Township, 0.9 mi. ENE of Spring Lake; the name honors Nicholas Enders, one of the first settlers in Winfield Township, who helped construct St. John the Baptist Church in Winfield; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 1, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'33"N, 88°09'10"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8924275&p_longi=-88.1528764

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The island proposed to be named Enders Island is one of the three islands located within Timber Lake; the three islands are proposed to be named collectively Alsace Islands (q.v.). The proposed name Enders Island would honor Nicholas Enders, one of the first settlers to come to the Winfield area from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France. Enders was also one of the builders of the first St. John the Baptist Church in Winfield. According to the proponent, one of the original land subdivisions in Winfield was Enders' Subdivision. In addition, a nearby street is named Enders Lane.

Erastus Island: island; 0.1 acres; located in Timber Lake in Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve in Winfield Township; the name honors Erastus Gary (1806-1888), one of the first settlers of Winfield Township, who helped bring in the railroad and helped establish Wheaton College; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 1, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'31"N, 88°09'15"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8919068&p_longi=-88.1540379

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The island proposed to be named Erastus Island is one of the three islands located in Timber Lake which are proposed to be named collectively Alsace Islands (q.v.). The proposed name would honor Erastus Gary (1806-1888), one of the first settlers of Winfield Township. He arrived in

the township in 1831 and soon after operated a gristmill. He was also known for overseeing the poor, as well as serving as justice of the peace in the earliest days of the township, and as highway commissioner. In *The Men Who Created and Shaped DuPage County* (DuPage Heritage), he is reported to have played an important part in bringing the railroad through the Wheaton area and helped establish Wheaton College. Erastus Gary made his home on the land that is now Blackwell Forest Preserve which is four miles south of the island and which was also the location of the gristmill which was known for many years as Gary's Mill. Gary's Mill was the original name of Winfield. Erastus Gary's son Elbert Henry Gary is the namesake of Gary, Indiana.

Gaede Pond: reservoir; 3.1 acres; in Wayne Township, 0.2 mi. E of Benjamin Middle School, 0.4 mi. S of Fair Oaks Park; the name honors William Gaede (1889-1966), a student and helper at Benjamin Middle School; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 36, T40N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°54'49"N, 88°10'07"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.91354&p_longi=-88.168674

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3.1-acre reservoir lies just east of Benjamin Middle School and is proposed to be named for William Gaede (1889-1966). William is remembered as one of the early attendees of Benjamin School in 1901; according to the school's history, he was trusted with unhitching and caring for the teacher's horse after she arrived each morning.

Golden Eagle Island: island; 0.1 acres; located in Winfield Township, in Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve, in the West Branch DuPage River, 0.9 mi. SE of Spring Lake; the name refers to the shape of a golden eagle; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°52'56"N, 88°09'29"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8822215&p_longi=-88.1581586

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The island proposed to be named Golden Eagle Island is located along the West Branch DuPage River in the Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve. According to the proponent, the shape of the island resembles a golden eagle. One of his students also suggested the name would be appropriate because indigenous people of the area "often viewed birds of prey with some degree of reverence."

GNIS lists two other places in Illinois with the words "golden eagle" in their names: a populated place and a locale; neither are in DuPage County.

Jude Island: island; 0.1 acres; located in Timber Lake in Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve in Winfield Township; the name honors Jude Gary (d.1881), one of the first settlers and gristmill operators in Winfield Township; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 1, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°53'30"N, 88°09'11"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8917069&p_longi=-88.153029

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The island proposed to be named Jude Island is one of three islands located in Timber Lake which are proposed to be named collectively Alsace Islands (q.v.). The proposed name would honor Jude Gary, brother to Erastus Gary for whom Erastus Island (q.v.) is proposed to be named. The Gary brothers were among the settlers of what would become Winfield Township; together they operated a gristmill in the 1830s.

Locomotive Island: island; 1.1 acres; in Wayne Township, 0.4 mi. S of Fair Oaks Park, in an unnamed lake proposed to be named Gaede Pond (q.v.); the name refers to the large number of locomotives that plied the railroads in West Chicago; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 36, T40N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°54'50"N, 88°10'09"W; USGS map – West Chicago 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.913814&p_longi=-88.169199

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Chicago 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.1-acre island proposed to be name Locomotive Island is located within an unnamed reservoir that is proposed to be named Gaede Pond (q.v.). According to the proponent, “West Chicago is the first Illinois community created by the debut of the railroads. Early records show that a few settlers owned property in the area of present day West Chicago as early as the late 1830s. In 1849 a town began to form when the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (predecessor of the Chicago & North Western, now the Union Pacific) arrived from Chicago. That same year the St. Charles Branch Railroad connected St. Charles with the Galena & Chicago Union (G&CU) here, followed by the Aurora Branch line in 1850. These connections formed the first railroad junction in Illinois and gave West Chicago its first name, Junction”.

A query of GNIS in Illinois found no features using the word “Locomotive” in a feature name.

Naper Island: island; approximately 0.1 acres; located in Winfield Township in Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve, in the West Branch DuPage River, 1.1 mi. SE of High Lake; the name honors Joseph Naper (1798-1862), shipbuilder, businessman, and founding father of Naperville; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 12, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°52'26"N, 88°09'38"W; USGS map – Naperville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8739374&p_longi=-88.1605004

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Naperville 1:24,000
 Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Naper Island is proposed for a small island located in the West Branch DuPage River and within the Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve. The name is intended to honor Joseph Naper (1798-1862). Born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, and raised in Ohio, Naper followed in his father's footsteps as a shipbuilder. The family's ships prowled the Great Lakes throughout the middle of the nineteenth century. On one of his trips to the Chicago area, Naper picked out a homestead, founded Naperville and embarked on a life's work that included building a trading post, lumber mill, businesses, homes and also digging a quarry. He helped fund the first one-room schoolhouse and a second tuition-based school known as Naper Academy. He was a member of the Naperville Lyceum, an early debate group. Naper became the first village president after Naperville was incorporated as a village in 1857 and served in various other elected offices, including the Illinois State Legislature, being elected three times - 1836, 1838, and 1852. During his first two terms in the legislature, he served with Abraham Lincoln. Naper also served in the military, helping to organize the defense of Naperville during the Black Hawk War and joining the U.S. Army to fight in the Mexican War, when he was almost 50 years old.

GNIS lists 32 features in Illinois with names that included the word "Naper": one airport, ten buildings, one cemetery, five churches, two civil divisions, seven locales, one populated place, a post office, three schools, and a tower. Thirty of these features are located in DuPage County.

Schustek Pond: reservoir; 6 acres; located in the Village of Willowbrook, 0.4 mi. NE of Oak Grove County Forest Preserve, 1.9 mi. SE of Ruth Lake; the name honors Bruno Schustek (1899-1930), aviator, World War I pilot, and flight instructor; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 25, T38N, R11E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°45'36"N, 87°54'59"W; USGS map – Hinsdale 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.76&p_longi=-87.9166666

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Hinsdale 1:24,000
 Proponent: Joe Kubal & Maria Traska; Glen Ellyn, IL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This is one of several proposals submitted by a professor and students in a geography class at The College of DuPage (23 previous proposals are included on Review List 414). One of the class assignments asked the students to review the Federal geographic naming policies and procedures, and to identify unnamed geographic features in the area for which they could propose new names. This six-acre reservoir, located in the Village of Willowbrook, is proposed to be named Schustek Pond in honor of Bruno Schustek (1899-1930), a German World War I pilot, and later flight instructor and glider pilot at Hinsdale Airport (historical), which was located approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the reservoir. Mr. Schustek plunged to his death in 1930 while rescuing a skydiver who

was trapped beneath her plane. The skydiver survived, but Schustek died as he attempted to climb back into his plane. He is buried in an unmarked grave in Elm Lawn Cemetery in Elmhurst.

Wildairs Isle: island; 1.9 acres; located in the Township of Milton 0.5 mi. W of Sunset Knoll Park; the name is associated with the historical “Wildairs” estate located 1.1 miles to the west-northwest; DuPage County, Illinois; Sec. 13, T39N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°52’09”N, 88°02’23”W; USGS map – Wheaton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8692292&p_longi=-88.0395971

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wheaton 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman; Glen Ellyn, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The 1.9-acre island proposed to be named Wildairs Island is located in a retention pond immediately west of I-355. The name was chosen in recognition of the name of an early 20th century subdivision named Wildairs that was located nearby. The subdivision was built on the site of the 160-acre farm owned by Thomas E. Hill, one of the founding fathers of Glen Ellyn.

INDIANA

Boulevard Bay: reservoir; 1.3 acres; located in the Meadows Knoll subdivision, 1.9 mi. NNE of Noblesville; named in association with Meadows Boulevard; Hamilton County, Indiana; Sec. 29, T19N, R5E, Second Principal Meridian; 40°04’12”N, 85°59’05”W ; USGS map – Riverwood 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.07&p_longi=-85.9847222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Riverwood 1:24,000

Proponent: Derek McGrew; Noblesville, IN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted to apply new names to four small water features in the Meadows Knoll subdivision. The proponent is the president of the Meadows Property Owners Association. The name Boulevard Bay is proposed for a 1.3-acre body of water located along Meadows Boulevard.

Canal Way Pond: reservoir; 0.4 acres; located in the Meadows subdivision 1.8 mi. NNE of Noblesville; named in association with a nearby street; Hamilton County, Indiana; Sec. 29, T19N, R5E, Second Principal Meridian; 40°03’58”N, 85°59’10”W ; USGS map – Riverwood 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0661111&p_longi=-85.9861111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Riverwood 1:24,000

Proponent: Derek McGrew; Noblesville, IN

Administrative area: None

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

Case Summary: This 0.4-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Canal Way Pond because it is located adjacent to a road named Canal Way.

Triangle Lagoon: reservoir; 0.7 acres; located in the Meadows subdivision 1.9 mi. NNE of Noblesville; the name refers to the shape of reservoir; Hamilton County, Indiana; Sec. 29, T19N, R5E, Second Principal Meridian; 40°04'10"N, 85°59'09"W; USGS map – Riverwood 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0694444&p_longi=-85.9858333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Riverwood 1:24,000
 Proponent: Derek McGrew; Noblesville, Indiana
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.7-acre reservoir, located in the Meadows subdivision, is proposed to be named Triangle Lagoon to reflect its shape.

MARYLAND

Skunk Cabbage Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads 2.9 mi. SE of Clarksville at 39°11'38"N, 76°53'22"W, flows SW through Robinson Nature Center to enter the Middle Patuxent River 3.1 mi. N of Scaggsville; the name refers to common flora found in the area; Howard County, Maryland; 39°11'25"N, 76°53'49"W; USGS map – Clarksville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.19021&p_longi=-76.89693

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.1939&p_longi=-76.8895

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use
 Map: USGS Clarksville 1:24,000
 Proponent: Kevin Costin; Robinson Nature Center, Columbia, MD
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Skunk Cabbage Creek (Robinson Nature Center)
 Published: Skunk Cabbage Creek (Robinson Nature Center Trail Map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Skunk Cabbage Creek for a 0.5-mile-long stream that flows through the Robinson Nature Center and into the Middle Patuxent River in Howard County. According to the proponent, who serves as the community facility leader for the nature center, the name has been in local use for approximately one year. The stream flows alongside the nature center building, where the staff teaches visitors about water ecology. The skunk cabbage is a common species of flora found in Howard County. A recently published nature center trail brochure includes a map that labels the stream Skunk Cabbage Creek. The Howard County Council supports the proposal.

MICHIGAN

Change **Miner Lake** to **Looking Glass Lake**: lake; 20 acres; located in Allegan State Game Area and Manlius Township, 2.2 mi. NE of Fennville, 4.5 mi. SW of Sink Lake; Allegan County, Michigan; Sec 27, T3N, R15W, Michigan Meridian; 42°36'40"N, 86°03'55"W; USGS map – Fennville 1:24,000; Not: Dry Lake, Miner Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.6110222&p_longi=-86.0651601&fid=632450

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Fennville 1:24,000

Proponent: Curtis DeJonge; Holland, MI

Administrative area: Allegan State Game Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Miner Lake (FID 632450)

Local Usage: Miner Lake (property owner)

Published: Dry Lake (Manlius Township 1873), Miner Lake (USGS maps since 1928; Michigan DeLorme Atlas & Gazetteer, 2009; Allegan County map 2013; *Manlius Township, Richmond, Allegan County, Michigan 1913 Atlas*, Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1913; *Manlius Township, richmond[sic], Fennville, Kalamazoo River, Allegan County, Michigan 1873 Atlas*, C. O. Titus 1873)

Case Summary: This 20-acre lake, the name of which is proposed to be changed from Miner Lake to Looking Glass Lake, is one of two lakes in Allegan County currently named Miner Lake. The other lake is located 14 miles to the east-southeast, is much larger, and is surrounded by resorts. The proponent claims that the name duplication causes much confusion. An online query for the name Miner Lake resulted in several thousand hits but it is unclear to which of the two lakes the results refer. Federal Census records for Allegan County show numerous individuals with the surname Miner, as do General Land Office property records dating back to the 1830s. An 1873 map of Manlius Township labeled the lake in question Dry Lake, and also showed that W.A. Miner owned property approximately 1.5 miles to the northwest. Several families named Miner still live in Allegan County.

Two Sisters Creek: stream; 1.1 mi. long, in Escanaba River State Forest in Chocolay Township, heads at 46°26'41"N, 87°47'23"W, flows N to enter Dorow Creek 0.8 mi. S of the W end of Kawbawgam Lake; the name refers to the stream's similarity to an adjacent stream; Marquette County, Michigan; 46°27'29"N, 87°14'24"W; Sec. 19, T47N, R23W, Sec 24, T47N, R24W, and Sec 30, T47N, R23W, Michigan Meridian; USGS map – Skandia 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.457994&p_longi=-87.240125

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.444842&p_longi=-87.239691

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Skandia 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Tapolcai; Marquette, MI

Administrative area: Escanaba River State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Two Sisters Creek to an unnamed stream in Marquette County. The proponent suggests this name based on similarities of both source and shape between the unnamed stream and nearby Dorow Creek into which it flows. He also states that GPS devices and mapping services misplace addresses along a road which crosses the stream and that “a recognizable landmark” would facilitate directions and emergency response.

The proponent cites local support from State Representative John Kivela, as well as the Chocolay Township Planning and Zoning Development, and the local community, providing signatures of approximately 20 local residents in support of the proposed name.

According to GNIS, there are no nearby features with names that include the phrase “Two Sisters.” Twin Sister Falls is a variant name of a falls in a neighboring county and Twin Sister Island is located well to the east on Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

MINNESOTA

Eagle Point: cape; approximately 2.5 acres; located in Kabetogama State Forest, on the S shore of Pelican Lake, 2.1 mi. SE of Big Island, 1.3 mi. SW of Haslam Point; named in reference to the bald eagles that nest there; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; Sec. 9, T64N, R20W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 48°02'45"N, 92°54'11"W; USGS map – Orr SW 1:24,000; Not: Johnson's Point, Johnsons Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.0457923&p_longi=-92.903173

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Orr SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Max and Mary Smith; Orr, MN

Administrative area: Kabetogama State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Johnson's Point (local residents)

Published: Johnson's Point (lake and resort maps)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Eagle Point to an unnamed cape in Kabetogama State Forest along the southern shore of Pelican Lake in Saint Louis County. It was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of two residents of nearby Orr. According to the proponents, the cape is known unofficially as Johnson's Point and that name does appear on local lake and resort maps. However, they feel that making official the name Eagle Point instead “would be a benefit to the private residents on both sides of the point and to commercial properties in the vicinity.... The name ‘Johnson's Point’ is not an asset to the surrounding neighborhood. The name ‘Eagle Pointe’ [sic] is more enticing to visitors considering a trip to Pelican Lake. Also, having the point and the lake itself both named after well-known birds is an advantage.” They note that the cape has been home to bald eagle nests for many years.

The proposal did not include any information regarding the origin of the name Johnsons Point; however, the Federal Census records of Saint Louis County list a number of families with that name. The General Land Office records also show that in 1957 a couple named Johnson acquired property on the opposite shore of Pelican Lake, approximately two miles from the cape in question.

The Commissioners of Saint Louis County conducted a public hearing to consider the proposal, and after hearing no objection, recommended approval of the application. The Minnesota State Names Authority also supports the proposal.

A query of GNIS indicates 139 features in Minnesota with the word “Eagle” in their name. Of these, ten are in Saint Louis County, including a building, a cape, a civil entity, an island, five lakes, and a populated place. The cape, named Eagle Nest Point, is located 50 miles east-southeast of the feature in question. There are 120 features in the State with “Johnson” in their names, including nine in Saint Louis County. None of these are capes, nor are any of them in the vicinity of Pelican Lake. If the proposal for Eagle Point is approval, the name Johnson’s Point will be recorded in the new GNIS entry as a variant name.

Island Lake Creek: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads in Island Lake in Savanna State Forest in Haugen Township at 46°43’39”N, 93°11’04”W, flows SE then S and W to enter Musselshell Creek (q.v.); named for the lake from which the stream flows; Aitkin County, Minnesota; Secs. 18&19, T49N, R22W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 46°43’08”N, 93°11’13”W; USGS map – Tamarack 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7188869&p_longi=-93.1870651

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7276245&p_longi=-93.184576

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tamarack 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis Miller; Tamarack, MN

Administrative area: Savanna State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Island Lake Creek to an unnamed 0.8-mile-long stream. The stream flows from Island Lake into another stream that is proposed to be named Musselshell Creek (q.v.).

The Commissioners of Aitkin County conducted a public hearing and after hearing no objection recommended approval of the proposed name. The Minnesota State Names Authority also is in support of the proposal.

GNIS lists 108 features in Minnesota with names that include the words “Island” and “Lake.” Three are streams named Island Lake Creek; none of these are in Aitkin County.

Change application of **Musselshell Creek**: stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads in Savanna State Forest in Haugen Township, 0.6 E of Round Lake at 35°25’47”N, 92°22’56”W, flows N then NNW then W and SW to enter Horseshoe Lake; Aitkin County, Minnesota; Sec. 24, T49N, R23W and Secs. 19&30, T49N, R22W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 46°43’02”N, 93°12’12”W; USGS map – Tamarack 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7170921&p_longi=-93.2032871

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7019444&p_longi=-93.1772222

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

Map: USGS Tamarack 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis Miller; Tamarack, MN

Administrative area: Savanna State Forest

Previous BGN Action: Musselshell Creek (BGN 2005)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Musselshell Creek (FID 2059141)

Local Usage: Musselshell Creek (local residents)

Published: Musselshell Creek (USGS maps since 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Musselshell Creek. The name was approved by the BGN in 2005 as a new name, but the original proposal limited the name to a shorter stream, specifically to a 1.4-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream, which in turn flowed into Horseshoe Lake. This new proposal, submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of the same proponent, would extend the name Musselshell Creek all the way to Horseshoe Lake, a length of 2.3 miles.

A second proposal, initiated by the same proponent, would apply the new name Island Lake Creek (q.v.) to a previously unnamed tributary that enters the extended Musselshell Creek.

The Commissioners of Aitkin County conducted a public hearing on the proposed application change and after hearing no objection recommended approval of proposal. The Minnesota State Names Authority also is in support of the proposal.

MONTANA

Kills At Night Creek: stream; 17 mi. long; in Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (Bureau of Land Management); heads 0.5 mi. S of Eagle Child Mountain at 47°55'18"N, 108°41'05"W, flows generally W then SW to enter Cow Creek; the name honors Theresa Elizabeth (Chandler) White Weasel Walker "Kills At Night" Lamebull (1896-2007), who at the time of her death was the oldest living member of the Gros Ventre Tribe; Blaine County and Phillips County, Montana; 47°51'17"N, 108°57'11"W; USGS map – Cow Island 1:24,000 (mouth of stream); Not - Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.8547095&p_longi=-108.9529436&fid=777127

Proposal: to change a name believed to be offensive and to apply a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Cow Island 1:24,000 (mouth of stream)

Proponent: Fort Belknap Community Council

Administrative area: Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (Bureau of Land Management)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 777127)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1954, 1971, 2011)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 17-mile-long tributary of Cow Creek in Blaine County and Phillips County, to Kills At Night Creek. The downstream portion of the stream flows through the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, which is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954; the reason for the name has not been determined. The proposed replacement name was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee on behalf of the Fort Belknap Community Council, which believes the existing name is offensive. The new name is intended to honor Theresa Elizabeth (Chandler) White Weasel Walker "Kills At Night" Lamebull (1896-2007), who at the time of her death was the oldest living member of the Gros Ventre Tribe. One online biography states, "Lamebull was a fluent speaker of the Gros Ventre language, spoken by only a handful of other people. She taught the language at Fort Belknap College, and helped develop a dictionary when she was 109." The Hays Education Resource Center on the Fort Belknap Reservation was named the Kills At Night

Center in her honor. She was survived by five children, 32 grandchildren, 78 great-grandchildren, and 62 great-great-grandchildren. This proposal was originally submitted in 2008 but could not be accepted by the BGN at the time because of the required five-year waiting period for commemorative names.

NEVADA

Change **Brawley Peaks** to **Braly Peaks**: summit; 9,537 ft.; located in Toiyabe National Forest (Nevada) and on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (California); named for James Madison Braly, an influential prospector and miner in the area during the early 1860s; Mineral County, Nevada and Mono County California; 38°15'06"N, 118°55'16"W; Secs 36&25, T5N, R27 E and Secs 30&31, T5N, R28E, Nevada Meridian, and Secs 32&31, T5N, R28E, Sec 36, T5N, R27E, Sec 1, T4N, R27E and Sec 6, T4N, R28E, California Meridian; USGS maps – Aurora 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Brawley Peaks, Brawley Peak, Mount Braley, Mount Brawley, West Brawley Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.2516667&p_longi=-118.9211111&fid=219790

Proposal: to change a name to reflect the correct name of the honoree

Map: USGS Aurora 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Sue Silver; Hawthorne, Nevada

Administrative area: Toiyabe National Forest and Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Brawley Peaks (FID 219790)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Brawley Peaks (USGS 1909, 1959 and subsequent printings); Brawley Peaks East, Brawley Peaks West (Google Maps/Google Earth); Mount Brady (Topographical Map of Central California, 1873), Mount Braly (General Land Office 1867); Mount Braly (Map of Esmeralda and Mono, J. E. Clayton, Britton & Co., ca.1861; Map of public surveys in Nevada Territory, 1862; *Sacramento Daily Union*, 8/29/1867 and subsequent articles); Mount Brawley (BLM Grazing Status Map 1959; Salem Westside Recreation Map 1996; *San Francisco Bulletin*, 11/12/1862; Field Notes – State Boundary Survey, VonSchmidt, 1874; various 20th century county highway maps of Nevada and California)

Case Summary: This group of summits, currently named Brawley Peaks, is located approximately 12.5 miles northeast of Mono Lake on the Nevada-California boundary. The feature also lies in Toiyabe National Forest on the Nevada side and on BLM land on the California side. Although the name Brawley Peaks has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1909, the proponent, who serves as the assistant director of the Mineral County Museum, states that the correct spelling of the honoree's last name is Braly; as evidence, she cites biographical sources, news articles, and early maps of the area.

James Madison Braly (1826-1911) arrived in the Sierra Nevada area in the late 1850s and began prospecting and mining. In 1860, he found profitable gold and silver lodes near Aurora with James M. Cory and P. R. Hicks. These precious metal sources caused a boom in mining on the scale of that at the Comstock Lode. Braly was elected to the position of recorder in the mining town of Aurora. Two primary sources state that the nearby mountain was named for him. *The Esmeralda Herald*, in an 1880 premature obituary, stated: "J. M. Braly, after whom the mountain near this place was named..." James Miller Guinn, in his 1905 *History of the state of California and biographical record of the San Joaquin Valley, California*, writes of the still-living Braly who had moved to Fresno: "His friends named the mountain south of the town, Mount Braly, in His honor, and as such it is on all the

maps.” All primary biographical sources and genealogical sources record his last name as Braly, and his gravestone in San Jose is inscribed “James Madison Braly.”

As early as 1863, the spelling of his last name was already variable. Mining companies named for either him or for the nearby mountain are variously spelled “Braly” and “Braley,” even between different issues of the *Sacramento Daily Union*. However, there are no published references to his name spelled as “Brawley” other than maps of the summit. Confusion over the spelling of the name of the summit began as early as 1862 when the *San Francisco Bulletin* referred to “Mount Brawley.” Other local newspapers such as the *Sacramento Daily Union* and the *Reno Evening Gazette* consistently referred to the peak as “Mount Braly.” Published names on maps have varied among “Braly”, “Braley”, “Brally”, “Brady”, and “Brawley,” with the latter becoming standard in the early 20th century. Initially, the name referred to a single summit on the Nevada-California boundary; the 1909 USGS topographic map applied the name Brawley Peaks to a range of three peaks: two in Nevada and a slightly lower one in California. Google Maps labels the two Nevada peaks as Brawley Peaks East and Brawley Peaks West, but GNIS does not list names for the individual features.

Change Corey Creek to Cory Creek: stream; about 10 mi long; heads on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management at 38°29’11”N, 118°38’53”W, flows E into a dry basin where it disappears about 3 miles SW of Hawthorne just inside the Hawthorne Army Depot; named for James Manning Cory (1830-1897), an influential prospector and miner in the area during the early 1860s; Mineral County, Nevada; Sec 12, T7N, R28W, Secs 7,8,9,4,3,10,11&12, T7N, R29E and Secs 7,8,&9, T7N, R30E, Mount Diablo Meridian; USGS map - Lucky Boy 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Corey Creek, Big Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.4863113&p_longi=-118.6481896&fid=859345

Proposal: to change a name to reflect the correct name of the honoree

Map: USGS Lucky Boy 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Sue Silver; Hawthorne, Nevada

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management, Hawthorne Ammunition Depot (U.S. Army)

Previous BGN Action: Corey Creek (BGN 1960)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Corey Creek (FID 859345)

Local Usage: Cory Creek

Published: Big Squaw Creek (General Land Office Map, 1880; USFS Toiyabe National Forest Map, 1947; Nevada Department of Transportation, 1957); Cory Creek (USGS 1911, 1951); Corey Creek (USGS, 1957)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals to change the names of features in Mineral County that spelled “Corey” to “Cory.” This stream, currently named Corey Creek, is located approximately ten miles southwest of Hawthorne and 70 miles southeast of Carson City. It heads on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and flows into a dry basin and just inside the boundary of the Hawthorne Army Depot. Although the name Corey Creek appeared on USGS maps published in 1957 and was affirmed by a BGN decision in 1960, the proponent states that the correct spelling of the honoree’s last name is Cory; she cites biographical sources, news articles, and early maps of the area. The second proposal is to change the name of Corey Peak, located two miles south of the head of the stream, to Cory Peak.

James Manning Cory (1830-1897) helped establish the Esmeralda Mining District near the historical mining town of Aurora. In 1860, he found profitable gold and silver lodes with James M. Braly and P. R. Hicks. These precious metal sources caused a boom in mining on the scale of that at the Comstock Lode. Cory was a founding member of at least two mining companies in Aurora. After a

few years, he moved to the Fresno area of California.

In *A memorial and biographical history of the counties of Fresno, Tulare and Kern, California* (1895), Myron Angel includes a brief biography of James M. Cory. Mr. Cory's headstone in San Jose is inscribed "James M. Cory." Despite his connection to the area, no sources have been found that link Mr. Cory to the stream named for him. Cory Creek lies to the north of a mountain range that separates it from the location of the Aurora and Esmeralda mines with which he was associated. However, there is no evidence of any other individual named Cory or Corey who has been associated with the mining district. A mining town founded in 1883 along Cory Creek near the base of Corey Peak was named Coryville; this feature is listed as a historical populated place in GNIS.

Although the valley through which the stream flows is not named in GNIS, the road that runs alongside the stream is named Cory Canyon Road.

As early as 1860, the spelling of Cory's last name was already variable. The initial reports of mining discoveries near Hawthorne report his name as either "Cory" or "Corey." The majority of online genealogical sources spell the name "Cory." The BGN's 1960 decision originated from an inquiry from the USGS mapping office, which noted a discrepancy among various Federal sources. The case file stated that the summit was "named for J.M. Corey, one of the founders of Aurora in the 1860s. The spelling Cory is evidently in error." The 1960 case file cited the Nevada State Highway Engineer and *A History of Nevada* (Sam P. Davis, 1913) as sources for the "Corey" spelling.

Change **Corey Peak** to **Cory Peak**: summit; 10,502 ft.; located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, in the Wassuk Range, 12 mi. S of Walker Lake; named for James Manning Cory (1830-1897), an influential prospector and miner in the area during the early 1860s; Mineral County, Nevada; 38°26'54"N, 118°46'56"W; Secs 19,30,29&20, T7N, 29E, Mount Diablo Meridian; USGS map - Corey Peak 1:24,000; Not: Corey Peaks, Corys Peak, Mount Corey, Mount Hull.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.4482555&p_longi=-118.7823602&fid=859346

Proposal: to change a name to reflect the correct name of the honoree

Map: USGS Corey Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Sue Silver; Hawthorne, Nevada

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: Corey Peak (BGN 1960)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Corey Peak (FID 859346)

Local Usage: Cory Peak (local and Reno newspapers), TV Hill (FCC license)

Published: Cary's Peak (General Land Office 1863-1869; C. D. Gibbes, 1873), Corey Peak (USGS 1957; Nevada Department of Transportation Mineral County map, 1957; *Nevada Writers Guide*, 1940), Cory's Peak (General Land Office 1866, 1879; C. D. Gibbes, 1869); Cory Peak (USGS 1909; USFS Toiyabe National Forest map, 1946, 1951; Nevada State highway map, 1959; Nevada Department of Transportation Mineral County map, 1937; *Nevada State Journal*, 1924), Cory Pk. (General Land Office, 1894), Mount Cory (Map of Esmeralda and Mono, J. E. Clayton, Britton & Co., ca.1861; *Sacramento Daily Union*, 1881), Mt. Corra Mountains (Glover and Berdan, under contract to the General Land Office, 1880)

Case Summary: This summit, currently named Corey Peak, is located approximately ten miles southwest of Hawthorne and 73 miles southeast of Carson City, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Although the name Corey Peak was labeled on USGS maps published in 1957 and was affirmed by a BGN decision in 1960, the proponent states that the correct spelling of the honoree's last name is Cory; she cites biographical sources, news articles, and early maps of the area.

McLane Peak: summit; elevation 6,474 ft.; located on Bureau of Land Management land in the Nightingale Mountains, 52 mi. NE of Reno overlooking Winnemucca Lake; the name honors Alvin McLane (1934-2006), Nevada outdoorsman and expert on State archeology and mountain ranges; Pershing County, Nevada; Sec 2, T26N, R24E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 40° 09' 13"N, 119° 15' 34"W; USGS map – Tohakum Peak SE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1537194&p_longi=-119.2593556

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: Tohakum Peak SE 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Hursh & Charlotte Stock; Reno, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name McLane Peak to an unnamed summit in the Nightingale Mountains overlooking the dry basin of Winnemucca Lake. According to the proponents, both employees of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Alvin McLane (1934-2006) was “an expert on Nevada caves, peaks, and mountain ranges” and an author of 13 publications on Nevada archeology. In 1978, he wrote *Silent Cordilleras: The Mountain Ranges of Nevada*, which identified 314 separate mountain ranges, the most of any State outside Alaska. McLane was a regular contributor and presenter on the Statewide outdoors television show *Wild Nevada*.

During the more than 50 years McLane lived in Nevada, he explored the backcountry of the Great Basin, mapping caves and ancient petroglyph sites. In 1996, he retired as an archaeologist at the Reno-based Desert Research Institute. In 2006 the Nevada Rock Art Foundation recognized his archeological expertise with a Lifetime Achievement Award. The Governor of Nevada, the Bureau of Land Management, and Senator Harry Reid all praised his efforts documenting and protecting over 120 petroglyph sites in Nevada’s northwestern Dry Lake region.

Regarding McLane’s association with the unnamed summit, the volume *The Void, the Grid & the Sign: Traversing the Great Basin*, William L. Fox described a visit with McLane to the shores of dry Lake Winnemucca to search for petroglyphs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Roberts Pond: lake; approx. 0.6 acres; located in the Town of Gilford, in the Robert Tilton Town Forest, 0.9 mi. SW of Round Pond; named for Robert Tilton (1917-2003), attorney, Belknap County Superior Court Clerk, World War II veteran, city councilor, and state legislator, who donated land to the town; Belknap County, Hew Hampshire; 43°30'08"N, 71°21'31"W; USGS map – West Alton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.502262&p_longi=-71.358519

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Alton 1:24,000

Proponent: John Ayer; Gilford, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Roberts Pond to an approximately 0.6-acre lake in the Robert Tilton Town Forest in the Town of Gilford in Belknap County. The name was submitted by the Gilford Conservation Commission in response to a previous proposal, to name the body of water Moulton Pond (BGN Review List 414). According to the original proponent, the latter name would be associative, as he claims the stream that flows from the pond is already named Moulton Brook. That name is not listed in GNIS, but efforts are underway to determine if it should be made official (there is at least one online reference to the name Moulton Brook but the locative description is vague. The director of planning for the Town of Gilford claims the stream is unnamed so the name might apply to another nearby stream. There is another stream in New Hampshire named Moulton Brook; it is located 27 miles to the northeast of the pond in question, in neighboring Carroll County). It is presumed that the name Moulton refers to a family that were long-time prominent residents of New Hampshire. Colonel John Hale Moulton (1795-1885) was a resident of Belknap County, where he was a merchant, hotelier, mill owner, and operator of a freight boat on Lake Winnepesaukee.

The Town of Gilford was asked to comment on the proposal for Moulton Pond, but determined that the name Roberts Pond would be more appropriate, as the lake lies within Robert Tilton Town Forest. The Gilford Conservation Commission reports that in the 1980s, Robert Tilton (1917-2003) donated land to the town for the establishment of the forest. A lifetime resident of the area, Mr. Tilton was an attorney, World War II veteran, city councilor in Laconia, Belknap County Superior Court Clerk for 30 years, state legislator, and City Solicitor and Probation Officer for the Laconia Municipal Court.

The New Hampshire State Names Authority has no objection to the name Roberts Pond.

Tuckerman Alpine Meadow Spring: spring; in White Mountain National Forest/Pinkham Notch Scenic Area, at the head of Tuckerman Ravine, 0.5 mi. S of Mount Washington, 0.8 mi. NW of Boott Spur; named in association with Tuckerman Ravine; Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°15'46"N, 71°18'10"W; USGS map – Mount Washington 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.26278&p_longi=-71.302769

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Washington 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Egan; New Brunswick, NJ

Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest/Pinkham Notch Scenic Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This small alpine spring, located in the Pinkham Notch Scenic Area of the White Mountain National Forest, is proposed to be named Tuckerman Alpine Meadow Spring. The spring lies at the head of Tuckerman Ravine, a short distance off the Tuckerman Ravine Trail.

NEW MEXICO

Carls Meadow: flat; 1.8 acres; located in Santa Fe National Forest, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 1.5 mi. S of Aspen Peak; the name honors Carlton White Kithil (1978-2000), native of Santa Fe, outdoorsman, nature lover, and musician; Santa Fe County, New Mexico; 35°46'50"N, 105°48'15"W; USGS map – Aspen Basin 1:24,000; Not Carl's Meadow.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.7806047&p_longi=-105.8040343

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Aspen Basin 1:24,000
 Proponent: Topher McDougal; San Diego, CA
 Administrative area: Santa Fe National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Carl's Meadow (posted sign; local hikers)

Published: Carl's Meadow (The Santa Fe Hiking Meetup Group, 2013; All Trails, 2013; YouTube Santa Fe Walkabouts: Carl's Meadow hike, 2013)

Case Summary: This 1.8-acre meadow is located in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains within the Santa Fe National Forest. According to the proponent, it is accessible via a Forest Service trail from Aspen Vista Picnic Area to the Santa Fe Ski Basin.

The proponent reports that the name Carls Meadow came into local use following the death of Carlton White Kithil (1978-2000), a native of Santa Fe who was an avid outdoorsman, nature lover, and musician. The proponent further states that Mr. Kithil was "a friend and inspiration to many and an all-around wonderful person." He spent a lot of time in the meadow, even building snow shelters in winter to be able to stay overnight. Before his death from cancer in 2000, he returned to the meadow as often as he could. He wrote a poem describing the beauty of the meadow, which the proponent included with the application.

The name is now used by Sierra Club trail guides, day trip programs, and the Santa Fe Hiking Meetup Group. It also is mentioned in an online video. A wooden sign posted on an aspen tree identifying the meadow as Carl's Meadow.

NEW YORK

Split Rock Cascade: stream; 0.2 mi. long; heads in the Town of Putnam Valley 2.7 mi. NE of Stillwater Pond, flows SE into the Town of Kent to enter Sagamore Lake 1.3 mi. NW of Lake Tibet; named for two large upright-standing rocks, clearly split from each other; 41°28'25"N, 73°47'16"W; Putnam County, New York; 44°42'34"N, 121°14'01"W; USGS map – Oscawana Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4713244&p_longi=-73.7862697

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4735421&p_longi=-73.7878756

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Oscawana Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Raymond E. Phillips; Kent Lakes, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This nearly 0.2-mile-long stream heads in a swamp in the Town of Putnam Valley and flows southeast into the Town of Kent and then into Sagamore Lake. The stream falls approximately 80 feet in that distance. The proponent is proposing the name Split Rock Cascade "for the most prominent feature in the stream: two upright-standing rocks, clearly split from each other, where the rushing water crashes against them at a turn in the stream."

The proponent further states that the stream is a part of the protected water source for New York City. He reports that New York City Department of Environmental Protection maps label it “west branch headwaters unit” (no maps have been located to confirm this). However, a photograph on Google Earth for the general area is titled “DEP West Branch Headwaters Unit.”

A query of GNIS for New York found 15 features using the words “Split Rock” in their name: a building, two capes, one falls, two lakes, two locales, a populated place, a ridge, two schools, a stream, and two summits. None are in Putnam County. The word “Cascade” is used 30 times but never as a generic, and not for any feature in Putnam County.

OHIO

Ossing Run: stream; 2.2 mi long; in Cardington Township, heads at 40°31'23"N, 82°57'05"W, flows generally S to enter Shaw Creek; the name honors Mexican-American War veteran Frederick Ossing (d.1896); Morrow County, Ohio; 40°29'57"N, 82°56'40"W; USGS map – Ashley 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.4992919&p_longi=-82.9444028

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.522967&p_longi=-82.951401

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ashley 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Schleppi; Denver, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Ossing Run to an unnamed 2.2-mile-long tributary of Shaw Creek in Cardington Township in Morrow County. The name is intended to honor Mexican-American War veteran Frederick Ossing (d.1896). A native of Germany, Ossing emigrated to the United States in the mid-1800s. As a reward for honorable service during the war, the United States government granted property along the stream to Ossing. He established a productive farm, eventually acquiring 320 acres. The land remained in the Ossing family until 1984.

OREGON

Hansen Creek: stream; 4 mi. long; in the City of Medford, heads at 42°15'57"N, 122°52'33"W, flows NE then N to enter Crooked Creek 900 ft. upstream of its confluence with Bear Creek; Jackson County, Oregon; Tps37&38S, Rgs1&2W, Willamette Meridian; 42°19'05"N, 122°51'34"W; USGS map – Medford East 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.31792&p_longi=-122.85941

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.2658333&p_longi=-122.8758333

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

Map: USGS Medford East 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Massie; Medford, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Hansen Creek (City of Medford)

Published: Hansen Creek (*Medford Riparian Inventory and Assessment: Bear Creek Tributaries*, City of Medford, 2002)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by the GIS Manager for the City of Medford to the Oregon Geographic Names Board, to make official names used by the city. The proponent reports that the city and Jackson County are in the process of refining their GIS inventories and have determined that the two names are not listed in GNIS. The stream proposed to be named officially Hansen Creek runs through the KOGAP Lumber Company's former property; the company president and a 35-year employee both confirmed that they have always known the stream to be called Hansen Creek. The stream is partly ditched and disappears into a culvert, before flowing under a shopping center and into Crooked Creek.

The City of Medford asked local landowners if there were any objections to the proposal; no response was received. The OGNB recommends approval of the name.

Change **Negro Brown Canyon** to **John Brown Canyon**: valley; 5 mi. long; located within Agency Plains, heads 3.4 mi. NW of Madras Station at 44°41'17"N, 121°10'45"W, trends NNW then W into the valley of the Deschutes River; the name honors John A. Brown (ca. 1830-1903), purportedly the first African-American to homestead in central Oregon; Jefferson County, Oregon; Secs 7,8,17,16&21, T10S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; 44°42'34"N, 121°14'01"W; USGS map – Madras West 1:24,000; Not: Negro Brown Canyon.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.7095636&p_longi=-121.2336596&fid=1153164

Proposal: name change to eliminate an offensive name

Map: USGS Madras West 1:24,000

Proponent: Jarold Ramsey; Madras, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Brown Canyon (FID 1153164)

Local Usage: None found

Published: John A Brown Canyon (Crook County Historical Society monument 2007),

Negro Brown Canyon (Oregon Water Resources Department drainage basin map 1973)

Case Summary: This five-mile-long valley is located within an area known as Agency Plains in north-central Jefferson County. Although the existing name Negro Brown Canyon does not appear on USGS topographic maps, it is listed in the Geographic Names Information System having been compiled from an Oregon Water Resources Department drainage basin map published in 1973. The stream that flows through the valley and into the Deschutes River is named Campbell Creek; this name is not impacted by this proposal. The proponent, who serves as president of the Jefferson County Historical Society, believes the current name is offensive and should be changed so that it properly commemorates the individual for whom it was named (he also notes that older maps and verbal accounts referred to the valley with the pejorative form of "Negro"). John A. Brown (ca.1830-1903) was an African-American who came from Polk County in 1878 to homestead 160 acres along Campbell Creek. Mr. Brown is remembered as a hardworking and industrious man, who was able to read and write and who voted every year during the time he was proving his claim. The proponent believes Brown was likely the first homesteader in this locale, as well as the first African-American in central Oregon. He used water from the stream, grew fruit trees and vegetables, and raised stock, all of which he sold in Prineville 32 miles to the southeast. A Crook County Historical Society monument, erected in 2007, lists John A. Brown Canyon [sic] as one of the local features named for John Brown. It notes that Brown Creek and Brown Mountain are also named for him. A Jefferson County Historical Society brochure includes the text: "When John A. Brown left Dallas in Polk County to cross the Cascades to the tiny, isolated village of Prineville in Wasco County, he could not

have known what an impression he would leave on the vast area of Central Oregon known as the Ochoco Country.”

The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval of the proposed change from Negro Brown Canyon to John Brown Canyon, as does the Jefferson County Historical Society, the Crook County Historical Society, and the Campbell family who acquired some of the original 160 acres (and for whom the stream is named). The present-day property owners also support the change.

North Fork Larson Creek: stream; 3.9 mi. long; heads 1.9 mi. SE of Roxy Ann Peak at 42°20'32"N, 122°46'15"W, flows generally SW to enter Larson Creek in the City of Medford, 1.2 mi. ENE of Barneburg Hill; Jackson County, Oregon; T37S, R1W, Willamette Meridian; 42°18'43"N, 122°48'54"W; USGS map – Medford East 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.3119444&p_longi=-122.815

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.3422222&p_longi=-122.7708333

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

Map: USGS Medford East 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Massie; Medford, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: North Fork Larson Creek (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, University of Oregon, City of Medford)

Published: North Fork Larson Creek (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 2010; Oregon Division of State Lands 2002; *Southeast Neighborhood Plan Medford, Oregon*, University of Oregon 2005; City of Medford Riparian Corridor Ordinance 2013; *Mail Tribune* 2013; Medford Riparian Inventory, University of Oregon 2009; City of Medford Streams 2009; *Medford Local Wetland Inventory*; City of Medford, 2002; *Medford Local Wetlands Inventory and Locally Significant Wetland Determinations*)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) by the GIS Manager for the City of Medford, to make official the name North Fork Larson Creek. The stream is a 3.9-mile-long tributary of Larson Creek. The proposed name has been published already in a number of local and state documents, including the City of Medford Riparian Corridor Ordinance (2013), the city's *Southeast Neighborhood Plan* (University of Oregon, 2005), and a local wetlands inventory. The Oregon Division of State Lands and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife have also used the name, in publications dated 2002 and 2005, respectively. The OGNB contacted the Jackson County Commissioners for an opinion but no response was received. The OGNB recommends approval of the name.

PENNSYLVANIA

Brubaker Run: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads in the Township of Concord at 39°50'50"N, 75°32'58"W, flows SW to enter Beaver Creek 1 mi. W of Johnsons Corner; the name honors Merlin Brubaker (1901-1987) on whose former property the stream originates, and who donated land to the Woodlawn Trustees for long-term environmental stewardship; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°50'53"N, 75°33'25"W; USGS map – Wilmington North 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.84799&p_longi=-75.55705

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.84720&p_longi=-75.54940

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wilmington North 1:24,000

Proponent: Kenneth Hemphill; Glen Mills, PA

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Brubaker Run to a 0.5-mile-long unnamed stream in Delaware County. The proponent states that the stream originates on property which had been owned by Merlin Brubaker (1901-1987), a former DuPont chemist. Brubaker held several patents for polymer techniques.

Brubaker purchased the property in the 1930s, and as he was passionate about conservation, sold the land to The Woodlawn Trustees in the 1980s for long-term environmental stewardship. The Woodland Trustees are currently negotiating the sale and development of 328 acres including the former Brubaker property. In a 2013 environmental assessment recommending against development, the stream was found to be of “exceptional quality,” which is “a very rare state for a stream” in the area. The proponent wishes to name the stream in Brubaker’s honor “because of his concern for protecting the land.”

According to GNIS, there are seven streams in Pennsylvania named Brubaker Run. Four of these are in Lancaster County (approximately 45 miles to the west) and three in Cambria County (approximately 170 miles to the west).

Garrison Creek: stream; 0.7 mi. long; in Lemon Township, heads 1.6 mi. NE of Valentine Hill at 41°37’02”N, 75°56’18”W, flows S then E into Meade Brook; the name honors William Garrison (1816-1989), Samuel Lyman Garrison (1849-1915), and Archie Bagley Garrison (1886-1981), long-time farmers of the land on which the stream flows; Wyoming County, Pennsylvania; 41°36’34”N, 75°55’59”W; USGS map – Tunkhannock 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6093584&p_longi=-75.9332401

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6172309&p_longi=-75.9383516

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tunkhannock 1:24,000

Proponent: James Williams; Clayton, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed 0.7-mile-long stream is located in Lemon Township in Wyoming County. It heads 1.6 miles northeast of Valentine Hill, then flows south and east to enter Meade Brook. The name is intended to honor William Garrison (1816-1989), one of the early settlers and farmers in Lemon Township. Garrison is shown as a property owner on F.W. Beers’ 1869 map of the township. Samuel Lyman Garrison (1849-1915) and Archie Bagley Garrison (1886-1981) were descendants of William Garrison. The Garrison family has remained in the area for 144 years. From the first parcel of land owned by William Garrison, the family significantly increased the acreage and continues to own and farm it. The stream passes through some of the current acreage owned by descendants of William Garrison.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Annie Anderson Creek: stream; 6.5 mi. long; heads in Red Rock Township 4.8 mi. SE of Garretson at the confluence of two unnamed streams at 43°39'15"N, 96°27'14"W, flows SW to join Beaver Creek 5 mi. E of Brandon; the name honors Annie A. Anderson (1877-1953), a pioneer woman and farmer who raised five children near the stream; Minnehaha County, South Dakota; Tps101&102 N, R47W and T7N, Rgs7&6W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 43°35'09"N, 96°28'50"W; USGS map – Valley Springs 1:24,000; Not: Lone Creek.

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

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

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Lois L. Hansen; Brandon, SD

Administrative area: Middlefield

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Annie Anderson Creek to an unnamed stream in Minnehaha County, was submitted as a counterproposal to a previous proposal for Manning Creek (Review List 414). The 6.5-mile-long stream heads in Red Rock Township at the confluence of two unnamed streams. It then flows southwest to enter Beaver Creek five miles east of the community of Brandon. The proposed name would honor pioneer woman Annie A. Anderson (1877-1953), who raised her children on a farm after her husband died in 1913.

In 1914, Mrs. Anderson and two of her five children traveled by horse and buggy from the farm to Valley Springs to do the family shopping. On the return trip, while crossing the stream, a four-foot wall of water hit the bridge, causing the horse and buggy to topple. Mrs. Anderson grabbed for both of the children, but was able to hold on to only one. Her five-year-old son was swept away and drowned. Over the subsequent years, other tragedies took all four of her remaining children. However, according to the proponent, Mrs. Anderson maintained her faith throughout her life and was a faithful Sunday school teacher.

GNIS lists 31 other features in South Dakota with the word “Anderson” in their names. Of these, three are in Minnehaha County: a community, a Census Designated Place, and an elementary school.

Change **Squaw-Humper Table** to **Tahc’a Okute Aglehan**; summit; elevation 3,077 ft.; located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and Buffalo National Grassland; Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County, Custer County, and Fall River County, South Dakota; Tps41&40N, R48W, Sixth Principal Meridian and T6S, R9E, Black Hills Meridian; 43°32'21"N, 102°59'34"W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Squaw-Humper Table.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.5088455&p_longi=-102.9738235&fid=1262500

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

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

Proponent: Wilmer Mesteth, Oglala Sioux Tribe

Administrative area: Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and Buffalo National Grassland

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw-Humper Table (FID 1262500)

Local Usage: None found

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

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted by the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, to change the names of four geographic features that contain the words “Squaw Humper.” The Tribe believes the existing names are offensive.

The name Tahc’a Okute Aglehan is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw-Humper Table, a 3,077-foot summit centered on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County and extending west into Custer County and Fall River County. The western portion of the feature lies within the Buffalo Gap National Grassland, which is administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The volume *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973) notes that the summit and its associated features “bear a name which is a translation of the Sioux name of [a nearby] creek. “Squaw-humper” is the derisive term used by the Indians to denote a white man who cohabited with squaws. There were two or three such men along [Squaw-Humper Creek]; hence the name.” However, a letter submitted to the USGS Geographic Names Office in 1974 provided evidence that appears to contradict this story. The writer, a realtor from Rapid City, reported that while working in the area, he was told by a young Indian woman that the Sioux word for “moccasin” was “Hompa,” and therefore the names in the area should in fact be Moccasin Creek, Moccasin Table, and so forth. As further evidence of his claim and to avoid the negative connotations of the word “Humper,” the writer noted that the South Dakota Department of Highways had shortened the names on its official county highway maps to simply Little Squaw Creek and Squaw Creek. No proposals have been received to change the names to “Moccasin.”

In 2001, the South Dakota State Legislature passed a bill changing the name to Two Bulls Table (Review List 390). However, the name never gained local usage, nor could the Legislature confirm that the Oglala Sioux Tribe had been consulted on the matter. The name Two Bulls Table was subsequently withdrawn in favor of the new proposal for Tahc’a Okute Aglehan.

The latter name was submitted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Oglala Sioux Tribe, who reports that the streams and areas around this summit “were noted by Lakota people for their high value as deer hunting grounds”; as such, he recommends using the Lakota for “deer hunting ground.” An associated summit, Little Squaw-Humper Table, is proposed to be renamed Tahc’a Okute Aglehan C’ikala (q.v.).

The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name “in the Lakota language, to honor and respect the Lakota people who have long resided in the area in question.”

Change Little Squaw-Humper Table to Tahc’a Okute Aglehan C’ikala: summit; elevation 3,087 ft; 4 mi. long; located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, between Pass Creek and Little Squaw-Humper Creek (proposed Tahc’a Okute Wakpa C’ikala); Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County, South Dakota; Secs 28,29,30,20,19,32&33, T42N, R47W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 43°35’03”N, 102°55’53”W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw-Humper Table.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.5690737&p_longi=-102.9191923&fid=1261979

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Red Shirt SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Wilmer Mesteth, Oglala Sioux Tribe

Administrative area: Pine Ridge Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw-Humper Table (FID 1261979)

Local Usage: None found

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

Case Summary: The name Tahc'a Okute Aglehan C'ikala is proposed as a replacement name for Little Squaw-Humper Table, a 3,087-foot, four-mile-long summit in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the northwestern corner of Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County. The new name was chosen because the feature is located just to the south of the larger summit that is named Squaw-Humper Table and proposed to be changed to Tahc'a Okute Aglehan.

The South Dakota State Legislature submitted and later withdrew a proposal to change the feature's name to Little Red Shirt Table (Review List 390).

The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the new name "in the Lakota language, to honor and respect the Lakota people who have long resided in the area in question."

Change Squaw-Humper Creek to Tahc'a Okute Wakpa: stream; 15 mi. long; in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; heads at 43°26'20"N, 102°57'00"W, flows N to enter the Cheyenne River; Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County, South Dakota; Tps42-40N, R48W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 43°36'43"N, 102°58'51"W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Big Squaw-Humper Creek, Squaw Creek, Squaw-Humper Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.6119325&p_longi=-102.980746&fid=1262499

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

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

Proponent: Wilmer Mesteth, Oglala Sioux Tribe

Administrative area: Pine Ridge Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw-Humper Creek (FID 1262499)

Local Usage: None found

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

Case Summary: The name Tahc'a Okute Wakpa is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw-Humper Creek, a 15-mile-long stream that flows through the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in northwestern Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County. The name reflects the stream's location in a productive Lakota deer hunting ground ("Tahc'a Okute" in Lakota). The associated stream, Little Squaw-Humper Creek, is proposed to be renamed Tahc'a Okute Wakpa C'ikala (q.v.).

The South Dakota State Legislature submitted and later withdrew a proposal to change the name of the stream to Two Bulls Creek.

The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the new name "in the Lakota language, to honor and respect the Lakota people who have long resided in the area in question."

Change Little Squaw-Humper Creek to Tahc'a Okute Wakpa C'ikala: stream; 9 mi. long; heads in Badlands National Park at 43°31'19"N, 102°53'20"W, flows NNW through the Pine Ridge Indian

Reservation to enter the Cheyenne River 2 mi. W of Red Shirt Table; Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County, South Dakota; Secs 18,19,30,29,32&33, T42N, R47W, and Secs 4,9,10,15&14, T41N, R47W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 43°36'49"N, 102°57'20"W; USGS map – Red Shirt SW 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Creek, Little Squaw-Humper Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.6138771&p_longi=-102.955745&fid=1261978

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Red Shirt SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Wilmer Mesteth, Oglala Sioux Tribe

Administrative area: Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and Badlands National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw-Humper Creek (FID 1261978)

Local Usage: None found

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

Case Summary: The name Tahc'a Okute Wakpa C'ikala is proposed as a replacement name for Little Squaw-Humper Creek, a nine-mile-long stream that heads just inside the Badlands National Park before flowing north-northwest across the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County. The South Dakota State Legislature submitted and later withdrew a proposal to change the name of the stream to Little Red Shirt Creek.

The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the new name “in the Lakota language, to honor and respect the Lakota people who have long resided in the area in question.”

TEXAS

North Fork Sycamore Creek: stream; 2 mi. long; heads 1.2 mi SW of Lost Creek Country Club at 30°15'29"N, 97°51'43"W, flows ESE to join Sycamore Creek 1.1 mi. W of its confluence with Barton Creek; Travis County, Texas; 30°14'53"N, 97°50'03"W; USGS map – Oak Hill 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2480555&p_longi=-97.8341666

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2581252&p_longi=-97.8618127

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Oak Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Lynne Fahlquist; Austin, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of two names proposed for unnamed tributaries of Sycamore Creek in Travis County. This two-mile-long intermittent stream flows east-southeast into Sycamore Creek.

GNIS lists 62 features in Texas with the word “Sycamore” in their name or variant name. The aforementioned Sycamore Creek is the only one in Travis County.

Red Roy Ridge: ridge; elevation 1,481 ft., 0.7 mi. long; located 2.2 mi. NW of Wildhorse Mountain, 4.4 mi. SW of Miller Lake; the name honors Clarence “Red” Roy (1910-1964), rancher and respected community member; San Saba County, Texas; 31°19’19”N, 98°44’39”W; USGS map – Big Valley South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.322045&p_longi=-98.744266

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Big Valley South 1:24,000

Proponent: Ernest Laird; Deguin, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 0.7-mile-long 1,481 foot ridge, which trends in a northeast to southwest direction, is proposed to be named Red Roy Ridge. The name is intended to honor the proponent’s father-in-law Clarence “Red” Roy (1910-1964), a rancher and respected member of the community. In the 1950s, Mr. Roy served as a member of the San Saba County School Board of Trustees, as well as chairman of the Agricultural Conservation & Stabilization County Committee. The proponent reports that the children of Red Roy have no objections to the proposal.

South Fork Sycamore Creek: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads 2.1 mi SW of Lost Creek Country Club at 30°14’43”N, 97°50’48”W, flows E to join Sycamore Creek 1 mi. SW of its confluence with Barton Creek; Travis County, Texas; 30°14’43”N, 97°49’53”W; USGS map – Oak Hill 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2452368&p_longi=-97.8313888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2452789&p_longi=-97.8466468

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Oak Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Lynne Fahlquist; Austin, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name South Fork Sycamore Creek is proposed to be applied to the second of the two unnamed tributaries of Sycamore Creek in Travis County. This 0.9-mile-long stream flows east to enter Sycamore Creek.

UTAH

Myrrh Knolls: summit; elevation 9,732 ft.; located in Dixie National Forest, 4.2 mi. NW of Aspen Minor Lake, 3.6 mi. NE of Navajo Lake; the name honors El Myrrh Cox (1924-1965), a longtime businessman in St. George, who died when his search plane crashed during a rescue mission; Iron County, Utah; Sec. 27, T37S, R8W, Salt Lake Meridian; 37°33’40”N, 112°44’07”W; USGS map – Henrie Knolls 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.5611969&p_longi=-112.7352747

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Henrie Knolls 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Cox; West Valley, UT
 Administrative area: Dixie National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 9,732-foot summit in Dixie National Forest in Iron County is proposed to be named Myrrh Knolls. The name would honor El Myrrh Cox (1924-1965), a lifetime resident and dentist in St. George, who was killed when the plane he was piloting crashed while returning from a search for another crashed plane. Dr. Cox served as a U.S. Navy pilot during World War II and was a volunteer for the St. George Civil Air Patrol. He also served as president of the Southern Utah Dental Association and was active in community affairs. Dr. Cox's plane crashed near the summit that is proposed to be named in his honor.

VIRGINIA

*** Note: The following proposal has been withdrawn / see Miller Falls, Review List 418 ***

Rattlesnake Falls: falls; approx. 25 feet tall; in Shenandoah National Park, on the NW slope of Mount Marshall, 2.4 mi. SSE of Browntown; named for rattlesnakes found in the area; Warren County, Virginia; 38°46'53"N 78°12'31"W; USGS map – Chester Gap 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.781366&p_longi=-78.208533

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: Chester Gap 1:24,000
 Proponent: Travis McKinney; Front Royal, VA
 Administrative area: Shenandoah National Park
 Previous BGN Action: none
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Rattlesnake Falls to an unnamed falls on the west side of Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park. The proponent reports that he “nearly stepped on a rattlesnake” near the falls upon his first visit to the site and that the falls is “a perfect habitat” for rattlesnakes.

According to GNIS, there are three features that contain the word “Rattlesnake” in their names in nearby counties. Rattlesnake Mountain and Rattlesnake Trail are 10.5 miles to the northeast. Rattlesnake Point lies 5 miles to the southwest and is a prominent cliff along Skyline Drive. There is a nearby overlook called Rattlesnake Point Overlook.

WASHINGTON

Ev Henry Point: cape; located in Sucia Island State Park, on the SE side of Sucia Island, 20 mi. W of Bellingham, 18 mi. N of Lopez Island; the name honors Everett “Ev” Henry (1905-1985), yachtsman and the first commodore of the Rainier Yacht Club, who was instrumental in purchasing much of Sucia Island and donating it to the Washington State Parks Department; San Juan County, Washington; Secs 25&26, T38N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 48°44'49"N, 122°53'47"W; USGS map – Eastsound 1:24,000; Not Ev Henry Finger Point, Point Ev Henry.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.746973&p_longi=-122.896364

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Eastsound 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Pace; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Ev Henry Point (State Parks Department)

Published: Ev Henry Point (*Complete information for Sucia Island*, Washington State Parks, 2013; *Cruising America – Halcyon Days*, Geocities, 2013; *Cruising the San Juan Islands*, Sucia Island, 2013; *Echo Bay in Sucia Is./Matia Island*, Lopez Island Yacht Club, 2013; *Salt weathering of a sandstone cliff*; *San Juan Islands Cruising Guide*, San Juan Yachting, 2013; numerous web sites), Ev Henry Finger Point (Washington Trails Association, 2013; Academic Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, 2013; *Sucia Island State Park*, YachtPals, 2013), Point Ev Henry (*57 Years of Service to the Boaters of Washington*, Recreational Boating Association of Washington, 2013; *Sucia Island...Solo*, Dick Steinkamp, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the commemorative name Ev Henry Point, was submitted by Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) on behalf of the Rainier Yacht Club. The cape is located at the southeast end of an approximately 40-acre peninsula, which trends from northwest to southeast at the southern edge of Sucia Island. There is a monument on the cape stamped “Point Ev Henry Dedicated May 1973.” This proponent reports that the name honors Everett (Ev) Henry (1905-1983), a yachtsman and the first Commodore of the Rainier Yacht Club. Upon learning that Sucia Island was to be developed by private interests, Commodore Henry formed the Puget Sound Interclub Council. The council was able to collect enough funds to purchase and donate land to the Washington State Parks Department, which then established Sucia Island State Park. The Parks Department was later able to purchase the remaining privately owned land on the island, and today the state park comprises the entire island.

The name Ev Henry Finger Point is also found to be in use by the Washington Trails Association. Sucia Island has been described as loosely resembling a hand with the fingers pointing to the southeast.

The proposal to make official the name Ev Henry Point is supported by the Washington State Parks Department, the Parks Design and Land Use Planner, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Trails Coordinator, the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, and two area residents. The U.S. Coast Guard District Office has no objection. As part of its research, the WCGN contacted the San Juan County Board of Commissioners, the San Juan County Emergency Management Office, and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.