

**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

Helen Gwin Peak: summit; elevation 3,608 ft.; located in Chugach National Forest, 3.5 mi. SW of Cooper Landing, 29 mi. ESE of Sterling; the name honors Helen Oleta Griffin Gwin (1914-2007), an early settler and lodge owner/operator in the area; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 11, T4N, R4W, Seward Meridian; 60°27'26"N, 149°54'51"W; USGS map - Seward B-8 1:63,360. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=60.457173&p_longi=-149.914132

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seward B-8 1:63,360

Proponent: Mayme Ohnemus; Cooper Landing, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3,608-foot summit is located in the Chugach National Forest, 3.5 miles southwest of Cooper Landing. The summit is the highest point on a ridge proposed to be named Old Buzzard Ridge (q.v.). The proposed name is intended to honor Helen Oleta Griffin Gwin (1914-2007), who with her husband Patrick, settled in 1946 in the sparsely settled area that would later develop into the community of Cooper Landing. They constructed a log lodge and obtained a roadhouse license. Mrs. Gwin was an original signer for the 1949 establishment of the Cooper Landing Community Club, for which she served as vice president. She was an active member of the Cooper Landing Chamber of Commerce, the Cooper Landing and Kenai Peninsula historical societies, and the Cooper Landing Senior Citizens Corporation. She also served on the club's Cemetery Committee and as treasurer for the Dall Homemakers for many years. She was a member of the Top of the Mountain Club, a founder and volunteer of the Cooper Landing Library, and member of the Issak Walton League. Helen Gwin and her husband are remembered for the holiday dinners they hosted for the entire community.

When asked about the inclusion of the honoree's given name, the proponent noted that nearby Helen Rhode Mountain (BGN 2000) includes it, and because Helen Rhode, Helen Harris, and Helen Gwin were friends and pioneers in the area.

Support for the name was received from Senator Gary Stevens, Representative Paul Seaton, and Representative Mike Chenault. The name is also supported by the Cooper Landing Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau, Inc., the Cooper Landing Community Club, Inc.; the Kenai Peninsula Historical Association; the Cooper Landing Historical Society and Museum; the Cooper Landing Senior Citizen Corporation, Inc.; and the Cooper Landing School. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name.

GNIS includes an entry for Gwins Lodge, which is the lodge operated by Helen and Patrick Gwin.

Change Deadman Creek to Kacaagh Creek: stream; approx. 42 mi. long; heads on BLM State Selected land 6.5 mi. NW of the summit proposed to be named Kacaagh Mountain (q.v.), 6.6 mi. SSE of the mouth of Meadow Creek at 63°07'33"N, 148°23'02"W, flows E then generally SW through State lands to enter the Susitna River 4.4 mi. E of the mouth of Tsusena Creek; the name is Ahtna for "large area" which refers to the area around the stream and related features; Tps32-33N, Rgs5-6E, Seward Meridian and Tps22-21S, Rgs4-3W, Fairbanks Meridian; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; 62°49'47"N, 148°28'19"W; USGS map - Talkeetna Mountains D-3 1:63,360 (mouth); Not: Cetakolyaes Na', Deadman Creek, Kacaagh Na'.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=62.8297222&p_longi=-148.4719444&fid=1401026

Proposal: to change a name to recognize Alaska Native name

Map: Talkeetna Mountains D-3 1:63,360 (mouth)

Proponent: James Kari; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: BLM State Selected land (in part)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Deadman Creek (FID 1401026)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Deadman Creek (USGS 1950, 1951, 1952, 1956; USGS Bulletin 1915; Alaska Power Authority 1982, 1985, 1986; *Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2003; Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2004); Kacaagh Na' (Alaska Power Authority 1986; *Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of a stream currently called Deadman Creek to Kacaagh Creek. It is one of four related proposals that involve the Ahtna name "Kacaagh," three of which would rename features that currently include the word "Deadman."

The word "kacaagh" means "large area" in the Ahtna language and has been applied to four associated features: the stream, a summit, and two lakes. According to the proponent, the Ahtna name "would have educational value to show how the people named geographic features and would help preserve the Ahtna language."

The name Deadman Creek has appeared on USGS maps since 1950 and is used in many State publications. The name Kacaagh Na' appears in a few Ahtna ethnographic and linguistic sources. GNIS lists Cetakolyaes Na' as a variant name, but staff research found this name applied only to a feature denoted as "Outlet to Big Lake" (Deadman Creek does not directly drain Big Lake). The origin of the name "Deadman" is uncertain.

According to GNIS, twenty-one other features in Alaska have names that include the word "Deadman" or "Deadmans" although none are within 100 miles. Three streams named Deadman Creek are all located over 300 miles to the northwest and northeast.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and Copper River Native Association. Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name change.

Change Deadman Mountain to Kacaagh Mountain: summit; elevation 5,518 ft.; on BLM State Selected land, 13.5 mi. NE of Tsusena Butte, 16 mi. NNE of the mouth of Watana Creek; the name is Ahtna for "large area," which refers to the area around the summit and related features; Secs 25,24,30,31,36&26, T21S, R4W, Fairbanks Meridian; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; 63°03'48"N, 148°13'38"W; USGS map - Healy A-3 1:63,360; Not: Deadman Mountain, Kacaagh. http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=63.0633333&p_longi=-148.2272222&fid=1401033

Proposal: to change a name to recognize Alaska Native name

Map: Healy A-3, 1:63,360

Proponent: James Kari; Fairbanks, AK
 Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Deadman Mountain (FID 1401033)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Deadman Mountain (USGS 1950, 1951, 1952, 1956; USGS Bulletin, 1915; BLM 2013; Orth, *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* 1967; *Field & Stream* 1975; Bureau of Mines 1991; Alaska Power Authority 1982, 1986; Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2014), Kacaagh (NPS draft report 1999; Alaska Power Authority 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of the summit currently called Deadman Mountain to Kacaagh Mountain. The name Deadman Mountain has appeared on USGS maps since 1950 and is used in many State publications. It was first published in a USGS Bulletin in 1915. The name Kacaagh appears in a few Ahtna ethnographic and linguistic sources. In the Ahtna language *kacaagh* means “large area”.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and Copper River Native Association. Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name change.

Change **Big Lake** to **Lowland Kacaagh Lake**: lake; approx. 1,000 acres; located 17.5 mi. SW of Butte Lake, 11.2 mi. NW of Tsusena Butte; the name describes the lake’s location and is Ahtna for “large area,” which refers to the area around the lake and related features; Secs 19,18&30, T22S, R3W and Sec 24&25, T22S, R4W, Fairbanks Meridian; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; 62°59’20”N, 148°12’22”W; USGS map – Talkeetna Mountains D-3 1:63,360 (center); Not: Big Lake, Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene’, Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene’, Kacaagh Bene’.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=62.9888689&p_longi=-148.2062264&fid=1398990

Proposal: to change a name to recognize Alaska Native name

Map: Talkeetna Mountains D-3 1:63,360 (center)

Proponent: James Kari; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: State land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Big Lake (FID 1398990)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Big Lake (USGS 1950, 1952, 1956; Alaska Power Authority 1982, 1986; Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2004); Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene’ (Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2004); Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene’ (Alaska Power Authority 1986); Kacaagh Bene’ (*Shem Pete’s Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena’ina* 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of the lake currently called Big Lake to Lowland Kacaagh Lake. It is one of four related proposals that involve the Ahtna name “Kacaagh,” three of which would rename features that currently include “Deadman” in their names. The lake is located south of the summit proposed as Kacaagh Mountain (q.v.) and southeast of the lake proposed as Upland Kacaagh Lake (q.v.).

The current name Big Lake has appeared on USGS maps since 1950 and is used in many State publications. The Ahtna name Kacaagh Bene' can confusingly refer to both Deadman Lake and Big Lake. Modified names of the name are also recorded: Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene' and Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene'. In Ahtna, "Hwdaandi" means "downriver" and "Hwniindi" means "upriver." Some published sources confuse the two names or switch the names between the lakes currently named Deadman Lake and Big Lake.

According to GNIS, another lake with the name Big Lake is located 115 miles to the southwest within Matanuska-Susitna Borough. This lake is near Wasilla and is more widely known. Another is 93 miles to the northeast in Southeast Fairbanks Census Area.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and Copper River Native Association. Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name change.

Old Buzzard Ridge: ridge; elevation 3,608 ft.; located in Chugach National Forest, 3.5 mi. SW of Cooper Landing, 29 mi. ESE of Sterling; the name is a nickname for Patrick Gwin (1906-1986), early settler and roadhouse owner; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 2&11, T4N, R4W, Seward Meridian; 60°27'26"N, 149°54'51"W; USGS map - Seward B-8 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=60.457173&p_longi=-149.914132

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seward B-8 1:63,360

Proponent: Mayme Ohnemus; Cooper Landing, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 1.5-mile-long ridge is located in the Chugach National Forest, 3.5 miles southwest of Cooper Landing. The ridge, with an elevation of 3,608 feet, is proposed to be named Old Buzzard Ridge. The name is a nickname for Patrick Gwin (1906-1986), who along with his wife Helen settled in the area in 1949, where they constructed a log lodge and operated a roadhouse. Mrs. Gwin was known to refer to her husband as "the Old Buzzard when she was exasperated with him." The highest point of the ridge is proposed to be named Helen Gwin Ridge (q.v.).

According to an article in the October 1982 edition of *The Peninsula Clarion*, Patrick Gwin chose to settle in Cooper Landing "because it was the end of the road and it was about the prettiest damn sight he'd ever seen." He was employed by the Bureau of Public Roads for a while. Gwins Lodge opened for business in 1952 as a "beer joint" with the kitchen being added in 1953. The lodge offered accommodation, beer, and food and is still in operation under different ownership.

Support for the name was received from Senator Gary Stevens, Representative Paul Seaton, and Representative Mike Chenault. The name is also supported by the Cooper Landing Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau, Inc.; the Cooper Landing Community Club, Inc.; the Kenai Peninsula Historical Association; the Cooper Landing Historical Society and Museum; the Cooper

Landing Senior Citizen Corporation, Inc.; and the Cooper Landing School. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name.

Change **Deadman Lake** to **Upland Kacaagh Lake**: lake; approx. 400 acres; located on BLM State Selected land along the stream proposed to be named **Kacaagh Creek** (q.v.), 17.5 mi. SW of Butte Lake, 10.5 mi. NW of Tsusena Butte; the name describes the lake's location and is Ahtna for "large area," which refers to the area around the lake and related features; Secs 14&13, T22S, R4W, Fairbanks Meridian; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; 63°00'30"N, 148°15'05"W; USGS map – Healy A-3 1:63,360; Not: **Deadman Lake**, **Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene'**, **Kacaagh Bene'**, **Qughkugh Bena**, **Qukugh Bena**, See **Kochobena**.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=63.0084482&p_longi=-148.2513451&fid=1401031

Proposal: to change a name to recognize Alaska Native name

Map: Healy A-3 1:63,360

Proponent: James Kari; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: BLM State Selected land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: **Deadman Lake** (FID 1401031)

Local Usage: None found

Published: **Deadman Lake** (USGS 1950, 1951, 1952, 1956; Alaska Power Authority 1982, 1985, 1986; Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2004, 2008, 2014; Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina 2003); **Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene'** (Alaska Power Authority 1986); **Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene'** (Alaska Department of Fish and Game 2004); **Kacaagh Bene'** (*Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2003); **Qughkugh Bena** (*Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2003); **Qukugh Bena** (*Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2003); See **Kochobena** (Wrangell 1839; *Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of the lake currently called **Deadman Lake** to **Upland Kacaagh Lake**. It is one of four related proposals that involve the Ahtna name "Kacaagh," three of which would rename features that currently include "Deadman" in their names. The stream proposed to be renamed to **Kacaagh Creek** flows though this lake. It is located south of the summit proposed as **Kacaagh Mountain** (q.v.) and northwest of the lake proposed as **Lowland Kacaagh Lake** (q.v.).

Many names have been applied to this lake. The current name, **Deadman Lake**, has appeared on USGS maps since 1950 and is used in many State publications. In an 1839 map by Wrangell, the lake was labeled as **See Kochobena**, which derived from names in the Dena'ina language spelled as **Qughkugh Bena** or **Qukugh Bena**. This name is similar to the Ahtna name **Kacaagh Bene'**, although this name has been applied to both **Deadman Lake** and **Big Lake**. Modified names of the name are also recorded: **Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene'** and **Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene'**. In Ahtna, "Hwdaandi" means "downriver" and "Hwniindi" means "upriver." Some published sources confuse the two names or switch the names between the lakes currently named **Deadman Lake** and **Big Lake**.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and Copper River Native Association.

Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name change.

ARIZONA

Vickery Ridge: ridge; 1 mi. long; extends NW from just inside Kaibab National Forest to 4 mi. S of Howard Mesa; the name honors Marine Capt. Dennis W. Vickery (1944-1972), who died at this location in an airplane crash during low level flight training; Coconino County, Arizona; Sec. 36, T24N, R2E and Sec. 31, T24N, R3E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 35°25'10"N, 112°07'42"W; USGS map - Howard Mesa 1:24,000 (highest point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.4195417&p_longi=-112.1282272

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Howard Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: David Wilson; Bloomington, IL

Administrative area: Kaibab National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This one-mile-long by 0.4-mile-wide ridge starts just inside the Kaibab National Forest and trends northwest to its highest point four miles south of Howard Mesa. The majority of the ridge is on State-owned land.

The name Vickery Ridge is intended to honor Marine Captain Dennis W. Vickery (1944-1972), a Vietnam veteran who died in a TA-4F Skyhawk airplane crash while on a low level flight training mission from Luke Air Force Base in Phoenix. High crosswinds were causing the training mission, which involved three aircraft, to divert to Williams Air Force Base. The proponent of the name Vickery Ridge was piloting one of the other planes. He reports that Capt. Vickery was unable to initiate ejection before the plane impacted the ground. The co-pilot was able to eject from the plane.

More than 40 years after the incident, the proponent was able to return to Arizona, and after an exhaustive search with the assistance of local Forest Service personnel, was able to locate scraps of metal from the crashed aircraft. As he states, "Of particular importance was a small piece of metal that included stamped information about an aircraft modification made to the aircraft in 1964. It referenced the type aircraft as a TA4F. The search for the aircraft crash site has brought closure to a significant event in my life. I feel compelled to honor the life of Captain Dennis Vickery by associating his name to this parcel of northern Arizona real estate."

CALIFORNIA

Entin Peak: summit; elevation 8,497 ft.; in Tahoe National Forest, 1 mi. WNW of Silver Peak, 0.6 mi. NE of Mountain Meadow Lake; the name honors Andrew "Eski" Entin (1967-2009), a member of the Squaw Valley Ski Patrol who was killed while performing avalanche control on the headwall of the Squaw Valley Ski Area on March 3, 2009; Placer County, California; Sec. 24, T16N, R15E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 39°13'20"N, 120°15'51"W; USGS map - Granite Chief 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.22223&p_longi=-120.2640388

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Granite Chief 1:24,000

Proponent: Chris Gray; Tahoe City, California

Administrative area: Tahoe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Entin Peak (skidazzlecommunity blog)

Case Summary: This 8,497-foot summit is proposed to be named Entin Peak in honor of Andrew “Eski” Entin (1967-2009), a member of the Squaw Valley Ski Patrol who was killed in an avalanche on March 3, 2009, while performing avalanche control on the headwall of the Squaw Valley Ski Area. Mr. Entin had been a member of the ski patrol since 1994.

The proponent reports that the Squaw Valley Ski Patrol, the Lake Tahoe community, and Entin’s family and friends wish to “preserve his memory in a place he enjoyed with a view of so many of the things he loved.” The summit is prominently visible from most of the ski area. After Mr. Entin’s passing, the ski patrol placed a cairn and register on the summit of this peak. They have also collected more than 1,000 signatures on a petition in support of the proposed name. The local ski community has reportedly been referring to the summit as Entin Peak for the last six years.

Smatko Peak: summit; elevation 8,907 ft.; in Sequoia National Forest, 3.5 mi. SE of Lookout Mountain, 3.5 mi. ENE of Sherman Peak; the name honors Dr. Andrew J. Smatko (1917-2005), an early member of the Sierra Peaks Section of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club; Tulare County, California; Sec. 8, T22S, R34E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 36°01’25”N, 118°19’47”W; USGS map - Bonita Meadows 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.0236073&p_longi=-118.3297468

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bonita Meadows 1:24,000

Proponent: Christina Bowman; Long Beach, CA

Administrative area: Sequoia National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 8,907-foot summit, proposed to be named Smatko Peak, is located in Tulare County and Sequoia National Forest. The name is intended to honor Dr. Andrew J. Smatko (1917-2005), a gynecologist and early member of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club. According to the proponent, “Dr. Smatko climbed virtually every named peak in the Sierra Nevada and many, many unnamed peaks.” He was an editor and contributor to *The Mountaineer’s Guide to the High Sierra*, published in 1972. In 2001, he received the Francis P. Farquahar Mountaineering Award, the Sierra Club’s highest mountaineering honor. According to his obituary, Dr. Smatko was “the Dean of Sierra Climbers” and “an Indomitable Explorer and Chronicler of the Sierra Nevada”.

The name Smatko Peak was originally proposed for a summit in the Golden Trout Wilderness, and there is some evidence that that location is already referred to by the hiking community as Smatko Peak, including on the summitpost.org Web site. However, after being advised of the BGN’s Wilderness Policy, the proponent confirmed that she did not wish to ask for an exception to the policy and so another location outside the wilderness was selected.

*** NOTE: the following proposal has been amended to Wenahmon Huyah; see Review List 424

Wiinahmin Hill: ridge; elevation 184 ft.; 314 ft. long.; located S of John McLaren Park, between Santos Street and Pasadena Street; the name means “bird” in the Ramaytush Ohlone language; San Francisco City and County, California; 37°42’33”N, 122°25’09”W; USGS map - San Francisco South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.7090041&p_longi=-122.4191872

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Francisco South 1:24,000

Proponent: Rothanak Prak-Austin; San Francisco, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wiinahmin Hill is proposed for a 184-foot, 314-foot-long ridge located in the Visitacion Valley neighborhood of San Francisco, just north of the boundary between the City and County of San Francisco and San Mateo County. The proposed name means “bird” in the Rammaytush Ohlone language and reportedly is one of only 104 known words in that language. The proponent states that crows nest in the three Monterey cypress trees which grow on the top of the ridge. He claims also that there are no place names within San Francisco using the Rammaytush Ohlone language.

In the Mission Bay area of the city, approximately five miles from the feature in question, the San Francisco Art Commission has installed a series of 104 mini-plaques, each of which includes one of the 104 Rammaytush words. According to the Historical Marker Database, “For more than 1,500 years the native people of Mission Bay lived here and spoke a language called Rammaytush. Of Rammytush (Rah-my-toosh), only 104 words have been discovered – with certainty. These translated words are embedded for you to consider as you walk along King Street, remembering when it bordered a bluff overlooking Mission Bay. A linguistic scholar, archaeologist Richard Levy has collected these words and studied them in their historical context: his research gives an authentic voice to the vanished people of Mission Bay.”

COLORADO

Asgard Peak: summit; elevation 13,902 ft.; in White River National Forest, in the Tenmile Range, 0.6 mi. SW of Fletcher Mountain, 7.7 mi. SW of Breckenridge; named for one of the Nine Worlds in Norse religion; Summit County, Colorado; Sec 32, T7S, R78W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°23’58”N, 106°08’17”W; USGS map - Copper Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.39938&p_longi=-106.13816

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Copper Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Gant; Berks County, PA

Administrative area: White River National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 13,902-foot summit is located within White River National Forest and is one of the unnamed peaks of the Tenmile Range. The proposed name Asgard Peak refers to one of the Nine Worlds of the Norse religion. This world is home to the Æsir tribe of gods and is surrounded by an incomplete wall attributed to Hrimthurs riding a stallion. Odin and his wife, Frigg, are the rulers of Asgard.

The proponent believes the name Asgard Peak is appropriate because each year since 1962 the nearby community of Breckenridge has hosted Ullr Fest, a week-long festival intended “to win the favor of Ullr in an effort to bring snow to the historic ski town” (Wikipedia). According to the Breckenridge Web site, “Ullr loved the cold and delighted in traveling over the country on his skis or skates. He also delighted in the chase and pursued his game through the Northern Forests.”

IDAHO

Cervidae Peak: summit; elevation 4,981 ft.; in Boise National Forest, 4.4 mi. ENE of Lucky Peak, 4.1 mi NNW of Kepros Mountain; named for the taxonomic family of hoofed mammals, many of which are found around the summit; Secs 10 & 9, T3N, R4E, Boise Meridian; Boise County, Idaho; 43°36'50"N, 115°58'26"W; USGS map - Arrowrock Dam 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.613958&p_longi=-115.973995

Proposal: to make official a name in published use

Map: USGS Arrowrock Dam 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan Robbins; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Boise National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Cervidae Peak (Idaho Mountain Recreation, Idaho Outdoors Group)

Published: Cervidae Peak (*Idaho: A Climbing Guide*, 2000; various blogs and Web sites, 2010 to present).

Case Summary: The name Cervidae Peak is proposed to be made official for a 4,981-foot summit east of Boise. The summit lies within Boise National Forest, and according to the proponent, is visited by many hikers each year. “Cervidae” refers to the family of hoofed and generally antlered mammals known as deer, but also includes elk and moose. According to the proponent, the name is fitting because “[t]he peak commonly has large herds of elk and deer.”

The name Cervidae Peak is found online, not only on Web pages listing summit data (e.g. summitpost.org, peakbagger.com, listsofjohn.com) but is also in use by local hiking groups and individual hikers. It appears the name was first published in 2000 in *Idaho: A Climbing Guide*.

According to GNIS, no other features in Idaho contain the word “Cervidae” in their names.

KANSAS

Klinefelter Creek: stream; 3.4 mi. long; heads in Hiawatha Township at 39°52'23"N, 95°28'14"W, flows SSW to enter Norton Creek 3.3 mi. SW of Hiawatha; named for John M. Klinefelter (1916-1994), lifetime local resident and owner of the family farm through which the stream flows, and who donated the land to Highland Community College; Brown County, Kansas; Secs 35,26,23,24&13, T2S, R17E, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°50'01"N, 95°28'34"W ; USGS map – Robinson 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.8336111&p_longi=-95.4761111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.873&p_longi=-95.47045

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Robinson 1:24,000

Proponent: Wendell Ganstrom; Hiawatha, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3.4-mile-long unnamed tributary of Norton Creek in Brown County is proposed to be named Klinefelter Creek. The stream flows along the edge of the Klinefelter Farm, which is now owned by the Highland Community College (HCC). The Klinefelter family owned the 480-acre farm for nearly 130 years until John M. Klinefelter (1916-1994) donated it to the college “to help students at HCC who choose to pursue a career in farming.” He also stipulated in his will that a portion of the property may be devoted to experimental or other farm purposes. The proponent, who serves as the Klinefelter Farm Projects Manager, “With our many activities here at the farm drawing several thousand visitors each year, it would be practical to have a name for this creek as a reference point for other features of the farm.” HCC hosts numerous events and activities, “which benefit not only the HCC students but also the extended community in northeast Kansas.”

Mr. Klinefelter served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and was a member of many local civic organizations, including the Hiawatha Cemetery Society, the Elks Lodge, the Brown County Historical Society, the American Legion, and the Masonic Lodge. He continued the family tradition of raising and breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the farm.

The proposal included letters of support from the Hiawatha Township Commission, the administration of Highland Community College, and from two owners of property through which part of the stream flows.

MASSACHUSETTS

Arthur Brook: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads in Harvard Forest on the SW slope of Prospect Hill in the Town of Petersham at 42°32'32"N, 72°10'35"W, flows generally SE to enter Bigelow Brook 1.9 mi. SW of Phillipston; the name honors Arthur John Sreptis (1950-2009), long-time employee of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and champion of the natural environment; Worcester County, Massachusetts; 42°31'58"N, 72°09'49"W; USGS map -Athol 1:25,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.53279&p_longi=-72.16363

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.54217&p_longi=-72.1764

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Athol 1:25,000

Proponent: Mr. Warren Kimball; Boylston, Massachusetts

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.1-mile-long stream heads on the southwest slope of Prospect Hill in Harvard Forest, a National Science Foundation funded Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) Site. The name Arthur Brook is intended to honor Arthur John Sreptis (1950-2009), a 37-year employee of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and a champion of the natural environment.

A native of Lowell, Massachusetts, Mr. Sreptis began his career with the Commonwealth working for the Division of Water Pollution Control. In 1974 he was one of the primary authors of operational protocols for water quality monitoring in lakes. He participated in the research and development of and the funding for numerous cooperative projects with State and Federal agencies, including the Massachusetts Stream Classification Project. He received a number of recognitions for his “outstanding service by a State employee, mainly due to his work on the Watershed Initiative.” According to the proponent, “Mr. Sreptis excelled at evaluating rivers, streams, and wetlands. The work he completed on the development of the State stream and lake inventories is still in use today as the foundation of the State’s water quality management programs and GIS. Just as important as Art’s devotion to his work for the Commonwealth was his interests as a naturalist and wildlife biologist.”

Mr. Sreptis belonged to many associations and organizations, including the Massachusetts Organization of State Engineers and Scientists, The Wildlife Society, the American Society of Mammalogists, the Association of Field Ornithologists, the Eastern Bird Banding Association, the American Ornithologists Union, the New England Botanical Club, the Society of Wetland Scientists, and the Northeastern Naturalist-Humboldt Field Research Institute.

Letters of support for the name Arthur Brook have been received from the Director of Harvard University/Harvard Forest, Massachusetts State Senator Anne Gobi, the Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, the Executive Director of the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, and two long time colleagues of Mr. Sreptis.

MICHIGAN

Little Smelt Creek: stream; 0.23 mi. long; heads at an unnamed lake in Lake Superior State Forest in Thompson Township, 2.3 mi. SW of Manistique, at 45°56'19"N, 86°17'07"W, flows NE then SE to enter Lake Michigan; named for the stream’s valued smelt populations and historical local smelt fishing; Secs 23&22, T41N, R16W, Michigan Meridian; Schoolcraft County, Michigan; 45°56'19"N, 86°16'54"W; USGS map - Manistique West 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.93861&p_longi=-86.28172

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.9385&p_longi=-86.28538

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Manistique West 1:24,000

Proponent: LeRoy Robbert; Manistique, MI

Administrative area: Lake Superior State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Little Smelt Creek is proposed for a 0.23-mile-long stream that flows into Lake Michigan south of Manistique in Thompson Township in Schoolcraft County.

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources identifies the smelt as *Osmerus mordax*, a small fish native to the northern Atlantic Coast of North America. It was introduced into Lake Michigan in the 1930s and residents of Michigan have caught them for decades. Smelt populations have declined since the 1970s for unknown reasons. According to the proponent, the land through which the stream flows was purchased by Schoolcraft County in 2002 “with the intention of preserving the creek for the sake of remembering its past significance as a valued smelt resource.” The county sold the land to the proponent earlier this year. The proponent wishes to name the stream Little Smelt Creek “in keeping with the tradition that goes with the property.”

According to GNIS, the only features that include the word “Smelt” in their names are located in New England or Alaska.

MINNESOTA

Change Mud Lake to Lake Cuyuna: lake; approx. 60 acres; located partly within the City of Cuyuna, in Rabbit Lake Township and Wolford Township, and partly in Crow Wing State Forest; Secs 36&25, T47N, R29W and Secs 30&31, T47N, R28W, Fourth Principal Extended Meridian; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; 46°31'05"N, 93°56'18"W; USGS map - Cuyuna 1:24,000; Not: Cuyuna Lake, Mud Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.5180737&p_longi=-93.9383139&fid=648304

Proposal: name change to reflect local usage and reduce name duplication

Map: USGS Cuyuna 1:24,000

Proponent: Rabbit, Clunker, Carlson, and Cuyuna (RCCC) Lake Association; Crosby, MN

Administrative area: Crow Wing State Forest [in part]

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (FID 648304)

Local Usage: Cuyuna Lake (local residents); Lake Cuyuna (proponent, RCCC Lake Association)

Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1913, 1915, 1973, 1994, 2010, 2013; Minnesota Conservation Department/Division of Waters, Soils, and Minerals 1968; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 1985, 2013, 2015; Crow Wing County GIS 2015; Farm and Home Publishers, 1980, 1988, 1999, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Mud Lake, located at the western edge of the City of Cuyuna in Crow Wing County, to Lake Cuyuna. The lake lies in both Wolford Township and Rabbit Lake Township and partly within Crow Wing State Forest. The replacement name was proposed by the Rabbit, Clunker, Carlson, and Cuyuna (RCCC) Lake Association, which reports that the name “has been in common use by area residents when referring to Mud Lake.”

The name Mud Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1913, and also appears on maps and in GIS datasets published by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Crow Wing County. The name has also been used since at least 1980 on maps published by Farm and Home Publishers.

The name Lake Cuyuna was also used when the RCCC Lake Association was formed 30 years ago, although the petition to rename the lake states that the name has been in use “for approximately 15 years.” The petition signed by 17 local residents also states that locals call the lake “Lake Cuyuna or Cuyuna Lake.” According to the City of Cuyuna’s Web site, the name Cuyuna comes from a combination of the names of Cuyler Adams and his Saint Bernard, Una. Adams was the first to discover magnetic ore in the area; his wife coined the name.

After holding a public hearing at which no objections were raised, the Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution supporting the change to Lake Cuyuna. The Minnesota State Names Authority recommends approval.

GNIS lists 16 additional lakes in Crow Wing County with the name Mud Lake. Another lake in the county, formerly named Mud Lake, was renamed Hole-in-the-Day Lake in 1961. GNIS also records other 194 features in Minnesota that are named Mud Lake.

In addition to the community and corresponding incorporated city, GNIS lists nine other features in Crow Wing County with “Cuyuna” in their names. These are all administrative features associated with the city, with the exception of Cuyuna Range.

NEVADA

Morrison Peak: summit; elevation 1,315 ft.; on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 0.6 mi. NW of Seho Mountain; the name honors Dr. Roger B. Morrison (1914-2006), a prominent geologist who made significant contributions to the knowledge of the geological history of Nevada; Sec 15, T18N, R30E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Churchill County, Nevada; 39°25'24"N, 118°36'24"W; USGS map – Lahontan Mountains, 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.42337&p_longi=-118.606738

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: Lahontan Mountains, 1:24,000

Proponent: John W. Bell; Reno, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Morrison Peak is proposed for a 1,315-foot summit on Bureau of Land Management land in Churchill County and just west of Seho Mountain. The name is intended to honor Dr. Roger B. Morrison (1914-2006), who according to the proponent, was “an internationally known field geologist” and USGS scientist who studied Pleistocene sediments from the dry Lake Lahontan in the area around the proposed Morrison Peak. He began work with the USGS in the 1930s, and according to the proponent, wrote a number of reports that are the source of many of the area’s geographic names, including that of nearby Seho Mountain. His Ph.D., earned at the University of Nevada-Reno in 1964, was the first ever granted by the university, and his dissertation formed the basis of the subsequent USGS Professional Paper “Lake Lahontan: Geology of the southern Carson Desert.” The feature proposed to be named Morrison Peak overlooks “many of the well-known Lake Lahontan geological features discovered by Morrison.” Morrison’s “scientific contributions...have few parallels in geological studies of the Basin and Range.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rowbartwood Pond: lake; 28 acres; in White Mountain National Forest and Rowbartwood Marsh Wildlife Management Area, and Rumney Township, 1.2 mi. SW of Chandler Hill; named for three previous owners of the land around the lake: Mr. Rowe, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Woodman; Grafton County, New Hampshire; 43°48'47"N, 71°42'38"W; USGS map - Plymouth 1:24,000; Not: Bog Pond, Campton Bog Pond, Robertwood, Rowbartwood Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.8129844&p_longi=-71.7105058&fid=871552

Proposal: change name to recognize long-time local use

Map: USGS Plymouth 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Decker: Concord, NH

Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest; Rowbartwood Marsh Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bog Pond (FID 871552)

Local Usage: Rowbartwood Pond (local residents)

Published: Bog Pond (USGS maps since 1928; USFS 1993; U.S. Department of Energy 2010); Campton Bog Pond (USACE; New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, undated; many fishing Web sites); Robertwood (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, undated), Rowbartwood Lake (*Laws of the State of New Hampshire* 1927; New Hampshire Fish and Game Commissioner's Report 1906); Rowbartwood Pond (New Hampshire Fish and Game Commissioner's Report, 1989; *Mountain Biking in the White Mountains*, 1998;);

Case Summary: This feature was originally a lake named Bog Pond; that name has been applied to the feature on USGS maps since 1931. However, it has more recently been impounded by Campton Bog Pond Dam. The name Campton Bog Pond was applied to the feature by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The lake lies within the Rowbartwood Marsh Wildlife Management Area; it drains into Bog Brook.

According to the proponent, the name Rowbartwood Pond has been used for more than 25 years and refers to three individuals who once owned land around the feature: Mr. Rowe, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Woodman. As early as 1906, the lake was referred to as Rowbartwood Lake in a New Hampshire Fish and Game Commissioner's Report of 1906. No other information concerning these individuals has been located. However, citing the 1906 reference, it is presumed the individuals have all been deceased at least five years.

NEW YORK

Rain Dance Pond: lake; approx. 3 acres; located in the Town of Oppenheim 2.1 mi.NE of the community of Oppenheim, 5.8 mi. E of Dolgeville; the name reflects the way rain "dances" across the surface of the pond during a storm; Fulton County, New York; 43°05'23"N, 74°39'23"W; USGS map – Oppenheim 1:24,000.

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.089703&p_longi=-74.656431](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=43.089703&p_longi=-74.656431)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Oppenheim 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Jonassen; Dolgeville, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Rain Dance Pond (Not Approved 2003)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 3-acre pond is proposed to be named Rain Dance Pond, a name that according to the proponent describes the way rain "dances" across the surface of the pond during a storm. The name was originally proposed to the BGN in 2003, but despite the support of the Town of Oppenheim and Fulton County, and no objection from the New York State

Names Committee, it was not approved citing concerns that the name could be construed to be commercial in nature. At the time, the proponent owned an alpaca farm called Rain Dance Pond, LLC. The BGN also expressed a concern that the words “Rain Dance” could have spiritual significance to the American Indian community.

The proponent asked again in 2008 if the BGN would revisit its decision but the request was denied citing a lack of any new evidence to warrant reopening the case. The proponent has since sold the property, and so he believes the potential commercial implications should no longer be a concern.

OHIO

Orchard Path Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads in Lafayette Township, 4.4 mi. NE of Chippewa Lake at 41°07'26"N, 81°52'03"W, flows NE to enter Champion Creek 2.9 mi. NW of Eds Lake; the stream flows alongside a street that was once a path to an apple orchard; Medina County, Ohio; 41°08'06"N, 81°51'24"W; USGS map – Medina 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1348799&p_longi=-81.8565388

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1239109&p_longi=-81.8675078

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Medina 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Ellen Nolan; Medina, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This one-mile long tributary of Champion Creek in Lafayette Township is proposed to be named Orchard Path Creek. According to the proponent, the stream flows alongside a street that was once a path to an apple orchard; he feels the proposed name “would convey the significance of the land.” The Ohio State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal.

A query of GNIS found 117 features in Ohio with the word “Orchard” in their names. Two of these are orchards (locales) in Medina County, the closest being 5.5 miles north of the source of the stream in question.

OREGON

Lamprey Creek: stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads 1 mi. S of Dimple Hill at 44°35'58"N, 123°18'58"W, flows S to enter Oak Creek 0.8 mi. SW of Witham Hill; named for the native Pacific lamprey that live in the area's streams and are important to the culture of Pacific Northwest indigenous tribes; Benton County, Oregon; Sec. 33,28&20 T11S, R5W, Willamette Meridian; 44°34'19"N, 123°18'40"W; USGS map –Corvallis 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.57181&p_longi=-123.31108

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.5995&p_longi=-123.31623

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Corvallis 1:24,000

Proponent: Xanthippe Augerot; Corvallis, Oregon

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lamprey Creek (*Corvallis Gazette-Times* 2014, 2015)

Case Summary: This 2.3-mile-long stream heads one mile south of Dimple Hill and flows south to enter Oak Creek west of Corvallis. The Mary River Watershed Council is proposing the name Lamprey Creek because the stream provides habitat to Pacific and brook lampreys. The council believes that naming the stream will assist emergency responders and ensure citizen awareness of the stream through the use of signage.

The name Lamprey Creek was selected because lamprey, commonly called “eels,” have a special meaning to the native people that have lived in the area for thousands of years. Lamprey are a dietary staple for the Kalapuyan people. In addition, the name will acknowledge the globally recognized lamprey research conducted at the Oregon State University. The proponent believes that naming this stream for “a special fish that predates the dinosaurs and all other fish in the Pacific Northwest will provide an opportunity for both inspiration and challenge to protect and restore this tributary to improve the chances of more lamprey returning to this special place.”

The proposed name is supported by Oregon State University, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Freshwaters Illustrated, and the Marys Peak Sierra Club.

According to GNIS, Lampa Creek in Coos County, approximately 110 miles south-southwest of the stream in question, has the variant name of Lamprey Creek.

Little Joe Creek: stream; 3 mi. long; heads in Mount Hood National Forest, 1.6 mi. NE of Brightwood at 45°23'50"N, 122°00'07"W, flows W then generally SW to enter the Sandy River; Clackamas County, Oregon; 45°22'42"N, 122°01'57"W; Secs 23,24&13,T2S, R6E and Sec 18,T2S,R7E, Willamette Meridian; USGS map - Brightwood 1:24,000 (Mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3783928&p_longi=-122.0325835

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.397276&p_longi=-122.0018508

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

Map: USGS Brightwood 1:24,000

Proponent: Mitch Williams; Brightwood, OR

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest (in part)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Little Joe Creek (local residents; proponent)

Published: Little Joe Creek (BLM Sandy Ridge Trail System, 2015; Clackamas County Parks, 2015; Bike Portland, 2015; Mount Hood Territory Blog, 2014)

Case Summary: This three-mile-long stream heads just inside Mount Hood National Forest, then flows west, south, and southwest to enter the Sandy River 0.5 miles west of Brightwood. The name appears on a Bureau of Land Management Sandy Ridge Trail System map, as well as a map showing trail locations in the Barlow Wayside Park of Clackamas County. It is also used by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in its fish surveys. Although the name appears to be in widespread local and published usage, no information could be found on the origin of the name.

This proposal has the support of Clackamas County Parks, and property owners along the stream, which includes the Portland General Electric Company.

GNIS lists a stream in Clatsop County named Little Joe Creek, 120 miles to the southwest of the feature in question, as well as Little Joe Reservoir in Malheur County.

Princess Peak: summit; elevation 2,859 ft.; located 0.3 mi. SW of London Peak, 0.8 mi. E of Malone Peak, 1.6 mi. SSW of the community of Wolf Creek; the name refers to the appearance of the summit (“princess”) between two taller peaks (“king” and “queen”); Josephine County, Oregon; Sec. 28, T33S, R6W, Willamette Meridian; 42°40’28”N, 123°24’40”W; USGS map – Glendale 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.6743449&p_longi=-123.4110759

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Glendale 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Schillberg; Wolf Creek, Oregon

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2,859-foot summit proposed to be named Princess Peak is located between London Peak and Malone Peak. The proponent reports that when viewed from the valley below, the three peaks on the skyline resemble a princess between a king and a queen. He claims this has resulted in the nickname “Princess Peak” for the shorter, middle peak.

GNIS lists five features in Oregon using the word “Princess” in their names: two locales, a ridge, a stream, and a trail. None are in Josephine County.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lambert Run: stream; 0.2 mi. long; in Valley Forge National Historical Park in Schuylkill Township, heads at 40°05’39”N, 75°27’47”W, flows NE to enter Valley Creek; the name honors Brian Lambert (1931-2003), the first natural resources manager of Valley Forge National Historical Park; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°05’45”N, 75°27’37”W; USGS map - Valley Forge 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0958333&p_longi=-75.4602777

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0941666&p_longi=-75.4630555

Proposal: to make official a new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Forge 1:24,000

Proponent: Liz Rupp; King of Prussia, PA

Administrative area: Valley Forge National Historical Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Valley Forge National Historical Park personnel

Published: Lambert Run (NPS, *Valley Forge National Historical Park, Chapter 3: Affected Environment*, no date given; NPS, *Knox, Mount Misery, Valley Creek and Horse-Shoe Trails* map, no date given; NPS VAFO base map, 2015)

Case Summary: This 0.2-mile-long tributary of Valley Creek in Valley Forge National Historical Park is proposed to be named officially Lambert Run. The name would honor Brian B. Lambert

(1931-2003), who was the first natural resources manager for the park. According to the proponent, an archeologist and GIS specialist at the park, Mr. Lambert “worked tirelessly to protect the park’s natural and cultural resources.” Valley Creek, the stream into which this run flows, was one of his particular concerns and he became the spokesperson for a coalition devoted to its preservation and restoration.

A proposal to apply the name Lambert Run was submitted in 2004, but it was not accepted because it did not satisfy the requirements of the Commemorative Names Policy. However, since then, the name has appeared on several Valley Forge National Historical Park documents, including trail maps and at least one environmental report.

Tar Run: stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads in Pike Township 1.6 mi. N of Laurel Lake at 41°02’10”N, 78°33’22”W, flows SE then NE into Moshannon State Forest to join Montgomery Creek 4.6 mi. WNW of Clearfield; Clearfield County, Pennsylvania; 41°02’05”N, 78°31’42”W; USGS map – Elliott Park 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.0346264&p_longi=-78.5283423

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.0360906&p_longi=-78.5561625

Proposal: to make official a historic name
 Map: USGS Elliott Park 1:24,000
 Proponent: Thomas Pavlock; Juniper, FL
 Administrative area: Moshannon State Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.9-mile-long stream, proposed to be named Tar Run, is a tributary of Montgomery Creek. It heads in Pike Township and flows into Moshannon State Forest. It was originally proposed to be named Little Montgomery Run but the proponent later withdrew that name in favor of Tar Run. A native of Clearfield County now living in Florida, the proponent is a member of a hunting camp located near the stream; he believes the stream should be named “because other tributaries have official names.” According to the secretary of the Pike Township Board of Supervisors, the stream has been known locally as Tar Run as a result of the production and harvesting of pine tar which occurred in the area in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

GNIS lists nine features in Pennsylvania with the word “Tar” in their names, but none are in Clearfield County. The only stream is Tar Run in Schuylkill County, more than 120 miles to the southeast.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sids Falls: falls; approx. 55 ft. high; in Sumter National Forest on Shoulder Bone Branch 5 mi. SSE of Hog Mountain; the name honors Sidney Holmes Ballenger, Jr. (1918-1991), who documented waterfalls in the area; Oconee County, South Carolina; 34°45’22”N, 83°18’28”W; USGS map - Rainy Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.7561111&p_longi=-83.3077777

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
 Map: USGS Rainy Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Renee Hattenstein; Westminster, SC

Administrative area: Sumter National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: Sids Falls (Not Approved 1995)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sids Falls (North Carolina Waterfalls Web site 2007; Greenville *Examiner* 2010; NC Waterfall Hikes blog 2013; many waterfall, hiking, and photography Web sites); Sid's Falls (*Waterfalls Near Our Home in Keowee Key, SC* 1995)

Case Summary: The name Sids Falls is proposed to be made official for a 55-foot high tiered falls in Sumter National Forest in western Oconee County. The falls lie along Shoulder Bone Branch east of the Chattooga River.

Sidney Holmes Ballenger, Jr. (1918-1991) was born in Walhalla, served in World War II, and taught high school math and science. He spent much of his free time searching for and documenting waterfalls in Oconee County. With two friends, he published the book *Some Shoals, Cascades, and Waterfalls in Oconee County, SC*. This volume is well-regarded and used by the State Wildlife Magazine, as well as Oconee residents and visitors who hike the trails in search of waterfalls. After his death, Ballenger's friends attempted to locate an unnamed falls in the county that might be named in his memory.

A proposal to name the feature Sids Falls was submitted to the BGN in 1993 by the Supervisor of Sumter National Forest. However, despite having the support of the Oconee County Board of Supervisors, the South Carolina State Names Authority, the U.S. Forest Service, the local community, and the Ballenger family, it was not approved, citing Mr. Ballenger's lack of direct association with the feature. Although he documented many falls in the county, it appears he never visited this particular one.

According to one of Mr. Ballenger's friends who helped document many of the local waterfalls, a sign marked "Sid's Falls" was placed at the site following the BGN's decision. The name has since been published in the volume *Waterfalls Near Our Home in Keowee Key, SC*. It also appears in many online sources, including hiking guides and waterfall lists. Citing 20 years of local usage, the proponent is asking that the name now be made official.

TEXAS

Freeport Ridge: ridge; elevation -53 to -79 ft.; 12 mi. long, 5 mi. wide; offshore in the Gulf of Mexico 20 mi. SSW of the City of Freeport and 17 mi. SE of Bay City; named for nearby Freeport, Texas; 28°40'00"N, 95°22'59"W; USGS map – N/A.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.66667&p_longi=-95.38333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Dr. William Bryant, Department of Oceanography, Texas A&M University;
 College Station, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Freeport Ridge is proposed for a small offshore ridge south of the City of Freeport. The ridge was discovered and measured in 1980. It trends northeast to southwest,

has a length of approximately 12 miles, a width of approximately 5 miles, and a depth below sea level of 53 to 79 feet.

This is one of 135 names proposed for undersea features in the Gulf of Mexico by a professor emeritus at Texas A&M University. The proposals were submitted to the BGN's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF). Two of the features, proposed as Freeport Ridge and Padre Island Ridges, are located within the 12 nautical mile territorial sea of the United States, and as such, are also subject to review by the Domestic Names Committee (DNC).

In addition to lying within the 12 nautical mile limit, significant portions of the ridges proposed to be named Padre Island Ridges lie within 9 n.m. and so are also within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas. ACUF has found no concerns with the name or its application. The Texas State Names Committee concurs with ACUF and recommends approval. The proposals also have the support of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

Change Soil Conservation Service Site 7 Reservoir to Lake Will Wilson: reservoir; approx. 45 acres; in Brushy Creek Lake Park in the City of Cedar Park, along South Brushy Creek; the name honors Will Reid Wilson, Sr. (1912-2005), who worked to develop and conserve the reservoir; Williamson County, Texas; 30°30'20"N, 97°46'15"W; USGS map - Leander, 1:24,000; Not: Brushy Creek Lake, Soil Conservation Service Site 7 Reservoir.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=30.5060126&p_longi=-97.7716327&fid=1856934

Proposal: name change to a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Leander 1:24,000

Proponent: William Wilson; Austin, TX

Administrative area: Brushy Creek Lake Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Soil Conservation Service Site 7 Reservoir (FID 1856934)

Local Usage: Brushy Creek Lake (local residents)

Published: Brushy Creek Lake (Cedar Park Department of Parks and Recreation 2015; Austin Explorer website, 2015); Soil Conservation Service Site 7 Reservoir (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dams and Reservoirs List, 1980)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the reservoir currently named Soil Conservation Service Site 7 Reservoir to Lake Will Wilson. The reservoir was constructed in 1963 by damming South Brushy Creek. The current name was added to GNIS from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1981 Dams and Reservoirs List. The reservoir is located within Brushy Creek Lake Park and is managed by the City of Cedar Park; the park's Web site labels it Brushy Creek Lake and that appears to be the name in predominant local use.

The proponent reports that his father, Will Reid Wilson, Sr. (1912-2005), owned the land and donated the easement on which the reservoir was constructed. He helped maintain the reservoir and took action to protect its environmental quality. He also worked to establish parkland surrounding the reservoir. Wilson served in World War II before pursuing a law career. He was a District Attorney for Dallas County, an Associate Justice of the Texas Supreme Court, and the Attorney General of Texas. He later became an Assistant Attorney General in the U.S. Department of Justice. He also owned two ranches, one of which was located at Brushy Creek.

The Upper Brushy Creek Water Control and Improvement District passed a resolution in support of changing the name to Will R. Wilson Lake [sic].

Padre Island Ridges: ridge; elevation -43 ft. to -98 ft.; 17 miles long; offshore in the Gulf of Mexico 15.5 mi. NE of South Padre Island and 24 mi. SE of Port Mansfield; named for nearby Padre Island, Texas; 26°19'59"N, 97°07'00"W; USGS map – N/A.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=26.33333&p_longi=-97.11667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Dr. William Bryant, Department of Oceanography, Texas A&M University;
College Station, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Padre Island Ridges is proposed for a series of small offshore ridges east of the southern section of Padre Island. They were discovered and measured in 1939. This ridges trends north to south, have lengths between nine and 17 miles), and a depth below sea level of 43 to 98 feet.

This is one of 135 names proposed for undersea features in the Gulf of Mexico by a professor emeritus at Texas A&M University. The proposals were submitted to the BGN's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF). Two of the features, proposed as Freeport Ridge and Padre Island Ridges, are located within the 12 nautical mile territorial sea of the United States, and as such, are also subject to review by the Domestic Names Committee (DNC).

In addition to lying within the 12 nautical mile limit, a significant portion of the ridge proposed to be named Freeport Ridge lies within 9 n.m. and so is also within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas. ACUF has found no concerns with the name or its application. The Texas State Names Committee concurs with ACUF and recommends approval. The proposals also have the support of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

UTAH

Utahraptor Ridge: ridge; elevation 5,238 ft.; on State Institutional Trusts Lands of Utah, 4 mi. NE of Klondike Bluffs, 4.9 mi. NW of Mollie Hogans; the name refers to the large number of *Utahraptor* fossils recovered at the ridge; Sec 36, T22S, R20E, Salt Lake Meridian; Grand County, Utah; 38°50'56"N, 109°39'26"W; USGS map – Klondike Bluffs 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.848767&p_longi=-109.65709

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Klondike Bluffs 1:24,000

Proponent: James Kirkland; Salt Lake City, UT

Administrative area: State Institutional Trusts Lands of Utah

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Utahraptor Ridge is proposed for a ridge located northeast of Arches National Park on land administered by the State Institutional Trusts Lands of Utah. The

name refers to the significant find of *Utahraptor* fossils on the ridge in an area that is known in the paleontological literature as “Stikes Quarry.”

In 2014, paleontologists extracted a nine-ton block of sandstone, containing a large amount of *Utahraptor* bones, as well as bones of other dinosaurs. This find, first discovered in 2001, likely represents a lithified quicksand deposit in which the dinosaurs became trapped. At least six individual *Utahraptors* of various ages have been identified within the block and the paleontologists expect to find many more after years of preparation in the lab. They hypothesize that the find represents evidence of group hunting by *Utahraptors* as well as cannibalism of trapped individuals. They also expect that with multiple ages of *Utahraptor* preserved they will discover new information about how this species grew and developed. Reconstructions suggest the dinosaurs were at least two meters tall and seven meters long, but larger specimens may exist. It is considered to have been a ferocious predator.

WISCONSIN

Birch Creek: stream; approx. 5.9 mi. long; heads in the Town of Parkland, 2.4 mi. SE of South Range at 46°35'12"N, 91°56'37"W, flows generally NW to enter Bluff Creek; named for the abundant birch trees along its banks; Secs 1-3, T47N, R13W and Secs 34-33,28&21-20, T48N, R13W, Fourth Principal Extended Meridian; Douglas County, Wisconsin; 46°37'22"N, 92°01'50"W; USGS map - Sunnyside 1:24,000 [mouth].

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.622838&p_longi=-92.030648

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.586676&p_longi=-91.943551

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Sunnyside 1:24,000

Proponent: Lance Olsen; South Range, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Birch Creek is proposed for an approximately six-mile-long stream south of Superior in Douglas County. According to the proponent, who owns land along the stream, the name is appropriate because “the creek is currently unnamed and is an area of abundant birch trees.” In addition, he points out that two nearby stream names also begin with “b”: Bear Creek and Bluff Creek, and so the proposed name “would follow the naming pattern.”

The Parkland Town Board passed a resolution in support of the proposal. After receiving no response from Douglas County, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion, the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council also recommends approval.

GNIS lists many features in Wisconsin with “Birch” in their names; however, only one is a stream. It is located approximately 100 miles to the south-southeast.

Change Mud Lake to Black Bear Lake: lake; approx. 15 acres; in the Town of McKinley, 1.6 mi. SE of Largon Lake; named for the numerous black bear sightings around the lake; Secs 23&14, T36N, R15W, Fourth Principal Extended Meridian; Polk County, Wisconsin; 45°35'46"N, 92°10'37"W; USGS map – McKinley 1:24,000; Not: Grouse Lake, Mud Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.5961458&p_longi=-92.1770829&fid=1569961

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS McKinley 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul and Lori Slater; Stillwater, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (FID 1569961)

Local Usage: Black Bear Lake (Polk County GIS Office)

Published: Black Bear Lake (Polk County GIS 2015); Grouse Lake (Farm and Home Publishers, Rockford Map Publishers 2000; Title Atlas Company 1980, 1988); Mud Lake (USGS 1951, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1965, 1982, 1985, 1986, 2010, 2013; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2010, 2015; Wisconsin Highway Commission 1956)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mud Lake, located in the Town of McKinley in Polk County, to Black Bear Lake. The lake lies entirely on private property and the proposed change was submitted by the owners of the southern two-thirds of the lake. They state that the current name Mud Lake is “not fitting for this beautiful, relatively clear, [and] clean” lake. They propose the name Black Bear Lake because of the “numerous sightings of black bears” near the lake.

The name Mud Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1951, and is also shown on maps and in GIS datasets published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The name Mud Lake was labeled on 1956 highway map of Polk County, but the name Grouse Lake is shown on many maps published by private mapping companies, such as Farm and Home Publishers and Rockford Map Publishers. The name Grouse Lake has been applied on USGS maps since 1953 to a lake one mile to the southwest of the lake in question. The Polk County GIS department has recently begun to use the name Black Bear Lake.

The Polk County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the name change. After receiving no response from the Town of McKinley, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion, the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council recommends approval.

According to GNIS, there are ten lakes in Polk County named Mud Lake, one of which is on the same 1:24,000-scale topographic map as the lake in question. GNIS lists a total of 122 features in the State that have the name Mud Lake. One feature in the State includes “Black Bear” in its name: a school over 200 miles to the southeast. There are a large number of features with “Bear” in their names.

Change Baker Lake to Bosak Lake: lake; approx. 13 acres; in the Town of Clam Falls, 1.5 mi. W of Crooked Lake; the name honors William Bosak, Sr. (1905-1996), who purchased the land around the lake in 1949; Sec 34, T37N, R16W, Fourth Principal Extended Meridian; Polk County, Wisconsin; 45°38’36”N, 92°20’18”W; USGS map - Clam Falls 1:24,000; Not: Baker Lake, Bosaks Lake, Bosak’s Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.6432476&p_longi=-92.3382576&fid=1561105

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local usage

Map: USGS Clam Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Avis Bosak Turner and William Bosak; Frederic, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Baker Lake (FID 1561105)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Baker Lake (USGS 1951, 1955, 1983, 1985, 1986, 2010, 2013; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2010, 2015; Wisconsin Highway Commission 1956; Rockford Map Publishers, Inc. 2010); Bosaks Lake (Title Atlas Company 1980); Bosak's Lake (Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1996)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Baker Lake, located near Frederic in the Town of Clam Falls in Polk County, to Bosak Lake. Although USGS maps have labeled the lake Baker Lake since 1951, the proponents believe it should be changed to honor William Bosak, Sr. (1905-1996), who acquired land surrounding the lake in 1949. The land is now owned by his son (the proponent) and daughter.

The first occurrence of the name Baker Lake on non-federal maps was on a Wisconsin Highway Commission map from 1956. Polk County atlases published by private mapping companies between 1887 and 1930 did not show the lake but did label the landowner as "J. S. Baker."

According to the proponents, the lake was the "pet project" of Bosak, Sr., on which he spent "a considerable amount of money and effort in its improvement," including planting many trees and diverting water to keep the lake level constant. They claim the previous landowner "only dropped trees into the lake which we were forced to pull out and [he] never made any improvements."

In 1985, Bosak, Sr. attempted to have the name of the lake changed from Baker Lake to Bosak Lake. He employed a lawyer who contacted Rockford Map Publishers, Inc. to ask why the name "had been changed to Baker Lake"; it is unclear if earlier maps from this publisher had labeled the lake Bosaks Lake. Rockford did proceed to change its maps to Bosak's Lake in 1996, but reverted back to Baker Lake in 2000.

Bosak, Sr.'s lawyer also contacted the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in 1985. In response, the WGNC wrote that county plat maps had apparently used the name Bosaks Lake [sic] since 1966, but that Federal and State maps continued to label it Baker Lake. The proponent was advised that the WGNC would usually favor the earlier name but that the existence of another Baker Lake in the same town might influence its decision (J.S. Baker owned property on both lakes, which are six miles apart). He was told also that "an alternative lake name which avoided the use of surnames altogether would make the most appealing request. Descriptive names are less vulnerable to change than surnames when property changes hands in the future." Bosak, Sr. did submit an official application to the WGNC, but it appears it was misplaced and never processed (it was mentioned briefly in the WGNC's meeting minutes). No proposal was submitted to the BGN.

With this new proposal, the proponent would like to "fulfil his father's wishes and have the lake name stay 'Bosak Lake' permanently for the work and money he put into it."

The proponent notes that in his earlier proposal, his father also requested that the stream that flows through the lake be renamed from Somers Creek to Bosak Creek. The existing name has been labeled on USGS maps since 1953. The aforementioned 1996 Rockford plat map labeled the stream Bosak Creek but reverted to Somers Creek in 2000. The WGNC apparently never received nor considered a proposal to rename the stream.

The proposed change from Baker Lake to Bosak Lake has the support of the Polk County Board of Supervisors, while the Clam Falls Town Board declined to take any action on the issue. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council recommends approval of the change.

Mukwonago River: stream; 17 mi. long; heads in Troy 2.3 mi. SE of Little Prairie, 1.9 mi. NW of Troy Center at 42°49'32"N, 88°29'47"W, flows generally NE through Lulu Lake into Eagle Township, through Eagle Spring Lake, then E into Mukwonago Township, through Lower Phantom Lake and S of Mukwonago to enter the Fox River; Waukesha County and Walworth County, Wisconsin; Sec 30, T5N, R19E, Secs 25,36,35,26-28,33-31, T5N, R18E, Secs 36&35, T5N, R17E, Secs 2&3,10&9, T4N, R17E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 42°52'07"N, 88°17'58"W; USGS map – Mukwonago 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8684804&p_longi=-88.299495

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.82549&p_longi=-88.49641

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

Map: USGS Mukwonago 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Wisconsin GNC; Madison, Wisconsin

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

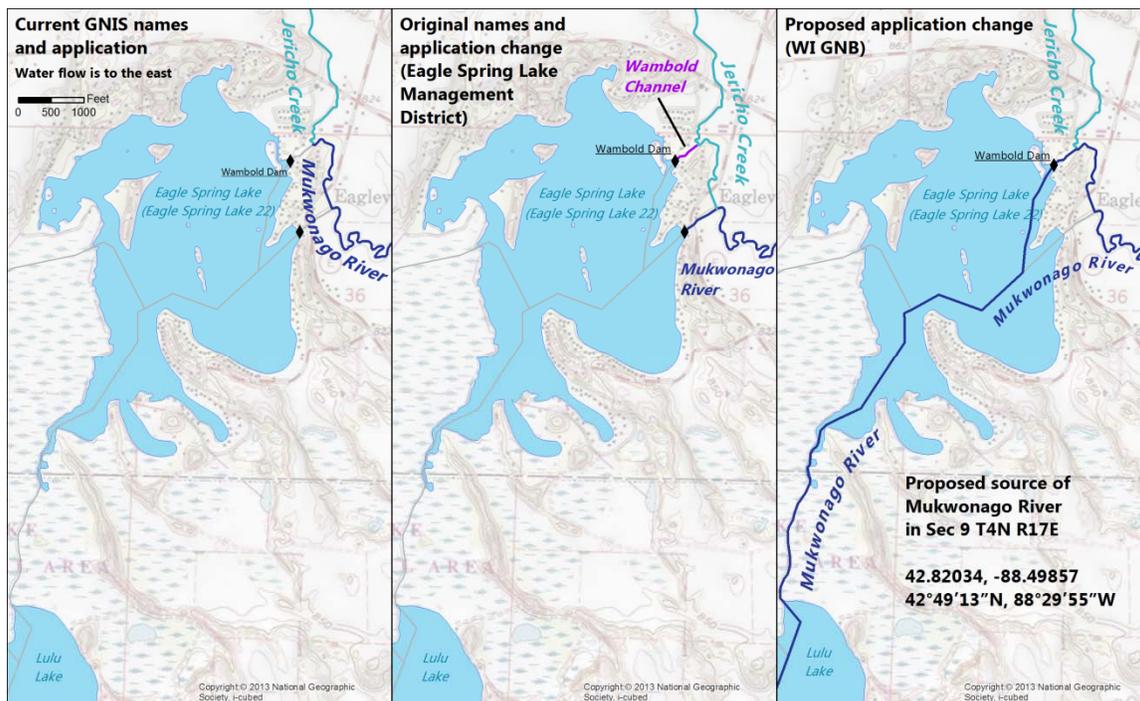
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mukwonago River (FID 1570019)

Local Usage: Mukwonago River (Eagle Spring Lake Management District, local residents)

Published: Mukwonago River (USGS maps since 1906)

Case Summary: This application change is submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council in response to an earlier application change proposed for the Mukwonago River (BGN Review List 417).



Currently, GNIS places the source of the Mukwonago River at the mouth of Jericho Creek, northeast of Wambold Dam and at the mouth of an unnamed stream that flows from Eagle Spring Lake. This proposal would extend the stream upstream through Wambold Dam and Eagle Spring Lake, into Walworth County, through Lulu Lake to a point 2.2 miles west-southwest of Lulu Lake.

The earlier proposal, submitted by the Eagle Spring Lake Management District, places the source of the Mukwonago River at a lake outlet south of Wambold Dam; the proponent claims this is the original flow of the river before Eagle Spring Lake was dammed. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the WGNC were not in favor of this proposal. GIS data provided by the Wisconsin DNR indicates that the Mukwonago River begins at the proposed location. FEMA maps place the source at the upper reaches of Eagle Spring Lake. Waukesha County's GIS data indicate that the river has two branches, one at Wambold Dam and the other at the more southerly outlet of the lake. The Eagle Spring Lake Management District also proposed an application change for Jericho Creek, as well as the new name Wambold Channel for the short section of stream that connects the Mukwonago River to Eagle Spring Lake (see Review List 417).

Change Piel Creek to Peil Creek: stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads in the Town of Baileys Harbor at 45°05'02"N, 87°10'39"W, flows S to enter Kangaroo Lake; named for the many Peil families who have lived in the area since the early twentieth century; Door County, Wisconsin; Secs 11,14,13&24, T30N, R27E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°03'19"N, 87°09'53"W; USGS map – Baileys Harbor West 1:24,000; Not: Piel Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.055271&p_longi=-87.1651066&fid=1571344

Proposal: to change a spelling to reflect correct family name

Map: USGS Baileys Harbor West 1:24,000

Proponent: Philip Graupner; Baileys Harbor WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Piel Creek (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Piel Creek (FID 1571344)

Local Usage: Peil Creek

Published: Piel Creek (USGS 1982, 2010; Door County road map 1982, 2013; Door County Land Trust, 2011; Surface Water Inventory of Door County, 2000; Geoview, 2015; Wisconsin Wetlands); Peil Creek (Door County Land Trust 2014; Door County Community Association, 2015; Kangaroo Lake Association, Inc. 2015; Door County Kayaks 2011; The Nature Conservancy; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources *Northeast Coast Door County Area* 2012; Egg Harbor Visitor Center Hiking Trails; Door County's Misnomers 2015; plat map 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Piel Creek, a 2.4-mile-long tributary of Kangaroo Lake in Door County, to Peil Creek. In 1979, at the request of the Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee, the BGN made official the name Piel Creek after the WGNC determined it was the name in local use. In 2014, a local resident contacted the WGNC to point out that the family name is spelled Peil. Census records from 1900 through 1940, as well as land ownership inventories, list numerous individuals named Peil in Door County. The name Peil Creek appears on at least two Door County Web sites, including that of the Door County Land Trust. It also appears in publications by The Nature Conservancy, Egg Harbor Visitor Center Hiking Trails, and the Kangaroo Lake Association. The governments of the Town of Baileys Harbor and Door County recommend approval of the change, as does the WGNC.

Rieboldt Creek: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads in the Mud Lake State Wildlife Area in the Town of Baileys Harbor at the S end of Mud Lake at 45°06'19"N, 87°05'16"W, flows SE to enter Moonlight Bay; named for August Rieboldt (1849-1912), who owned most of the land through which the stream flows; Door County, Wisconsin; Secs 10&3, T30N, R28E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°05'43"N, 87°04'54"W; USGS map - Baileys Harbor East 1:24,000; Not: Reiboldt Creek, Reiboldt's Creek, Rieboldt's Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.095236&p_longi=-87.0816131

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.10534&p_longi=-87.08779

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Baileys Harbor East 1:24,000

Proponent: Philip Graupner; Baileys Harbor, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Rieboldt Creek (PULSE Door County's resource for the arts, news & entertainment, 2014; real estate listings); Reiboldt Creek (Door County Soil & Water Conservation Department; Door County E911 Addressing Maps; Town of Baileys Harbor map, 2015; Door County Municipal Road Atlas, 2015; Code of Federal Regulations; Door County Kayak Tours, 2015); Rieboldt's Creek (Frykman Studio Gallery, 2009); Reiboldt's Creek (Door County Today Outdoor Report, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Rieboldt Creek for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of Moonlight Bay in Door County. The stream is located within the Mud Lake State Wildlife Area and has been posted as Reiboldt Creek [sic] by the Door County Soil & Water Conservation Department.

The proponent reports that the name is spelled locally as Rieboldt Creek, although the misspelling of Reiboldt has been used on road signs, Door County plat maps, and in historical accounts. He is asking that the name be made official and that it be spelled Rieboldt Creek to recognize the fact that it was named for August Rieboldt (1849-1912), who owned most of the land through which the stream flows. A land plat labeling A. Rieboldt as the owner of the property, along with newspaper accounts referring to the Rieboldt family, were included with the application.

According to *The History of Door County* (Holand, 1917), August Rieboldt was prominent in the industrial development and activity of the Sturgeon Bay area 20 miles southeast of the stream. In 1885, he and a partner established a shipbuilding company (Rieboldt, Wolter & Co.) on the south bank of the Sheboygan River. Mr. Rieboldt was also one of the stockholders of the Wisconsin Dredge & Dock Company and of the Bank of Sturgeon Bay. He was a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Twenty Club, an organization comprised of Sturgeon Bay's most prominent citizens.

This proposal has the support of the Town of Baileys Harbor, Door County, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee.