

**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.

ARIZONA

Peanut Peak: summit; elevation 2,493 ft.; in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, 5.6 mi NNW of Willow Beach, 2.7 mi. ESE of Ringbolt Rapids; named in reference to its “lumpy” appearance; Mohave County, Arizona; Sec. 31, T30N, R22W, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 35°56’53”N, 114°41’04”W; USGS map – Ringbolt Rapids 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.9480718&p_longi=-114.6845504

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ringbolt Rapids 1:24,000

Proponent: Chris & Kenny Meyer; Las Vegas, NV

Administrative area: Lake Mead National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: 3 years (proponent)

Published: Peanut Peak (Kay’s Peak List online 2015; peakbagger.com 2015; Purcell, Courtney, *Rambles & Scrambles* 2015; peakery.com 2015)

Case Summary: This 2,493-foot summit, proposed to be named Peanut Peak, is located in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. According to the proponent, the proposed name was given to the summit by a five-year old who climbed to the top with his father and grandfather and who described the peak as being “lumpy like a peanut.” Since then, the name has been published in a number of online sources, including Kay’s Peak List; peakbagger.com; and peakery.com, as well as in the volume *Rambles & Scrambles* (Purcell, 2015).

The National Park Service does not recommend approval of the name, citing a lack of evidence that the name is in local use, a concern that the area is “considered sacred by the Yuman-speaking tribes” and “out of respect for and understanding of how the tribes view their homeland and the religious significance of the area,” and the fact that “the peak is located in an area that is suitable for wilderness designation.”

CALIFORNIA

Alberhill Canyon: valley; 3.3 mi. long; heads 3 mi. E of Estelle Mountain at 33°46’06”N, 117°22’03”W, trends SW to enter Walker Canyon 0.7 mi. NNE of Alberhill; named in association with the nearby community of Alberhill; Riverside County, California; Secs 15,14,11&2, T5S, R5W, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°43’57”N, 117°23’36”W; USGS map – Alberhill 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.7323666&p_longi=-117.3932705

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.7683033&p_longi=-117.3675458

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Greg Smithson; Lake Elsinore, CA

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 3.3-mile-long valley is proposed to be named Alberhill Canyon in association with the historical mining community of Alberhill, which lies close to the mouth of the valley. The valley is also located partly within the Alberhill Conservation Area. The proponent reports that the community, which has been in existence for more than a century, is soon to be obliterated by development, and so applying the name to the valley would help preserve its history. The stream that flows through this valley is not named although an online search for “Alberhill Canyon” yielded a list on Wikipedia of streams within the Santa Ana River watershed, one of which is “Alberhill Canyon Creek.” This name is not listed in GNIS, nor was the BGN staff able to find any other documentation to support usage of the name.

Dorn Ridge: ridge; 1.6 mi. long; partially in Angeles National Forest, bounded by Dowd Canyon to the S and SE and San Francisquito Canyon to the NW, highest point is 3.2 mi. N of Bouquet Reservoir; the name honors Walter Vernon Dorn (1893-1974), forest ranger, volunteer firefighter, and conservationist; Los Angeles County, California; Secs. 7&8, T6N, R14W, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°37'41"N, 118°23'21"W ; USGS map – Lake Hughes 1:24,000 (highest point).
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.628112&p_longi=-118.38905

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Hughes 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Richard Dorn; Oak View, CA

Administrative area: Angeles National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.6-mile-long ridge, proposed to be named Dorn Ridge, is located partially within Angeles National Forest; it is bounded on the northwest by San Francisquito Canyon and on the south and southeast by Dowd Canyon. The proposed name is intended to honor Walter Vernon Dorn (1893-1974), a resident of the nearby community of Green Valley for much of his life. Mr. Dorn was employed by the U.S. Forest Service during construction of the St. Francis Dam, located eight miles to the southwest of the ridge in question. He later served as a patrolman out of the Green Valley Station, until his retirement in 1966. According to the proponent, who is the grandson of Mr. Dorn, his grandfather “developed springs on this ridge that still provide water today.” Following his retirement, he founded the Green Valley Volunteer Fire Department and converted a Korean War ambulance into a fire engine in order to provide year-round fire protection to the local area because there was no fire station in the valley. He successfully convinced the Los Angeles County Fire Department to build an unstaffed fire station and later to replace the volunteer fire engine.

The proponent notes too that Mr. Dorn worked throughout his life to protect wildlife with annual counts and surveys, planting numerous trees that still stand today, and instilling a respect and love of nature and the area in his children, grandchildren, and local students through hikes, demonstrations, and presentations. He concludes, “This is the ridge he saw every day as he worked protecting the area and when tending his orchard in retirement. It is hoped that his descendants will be able to see this and remember him and his life of service to the area.” The Green Valley Town Council submitted a letter of support for the proposal.

North Fork P'da Haū: stream; 6.7 mi. long; heads 1.6 mi. NE of Eureka Hill at 38°55'09"N, 123°30'27"W, flows generally W to enter the Garcia River (proposed to be changed to P'da Haū); T12N, Rgs16&15W, Mount Diablo Meridian; Mendocino County, California; 38°55'23"N, 123°37'26"W; USGS map – Eureka Hill 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.922963&p_longi=-123.6239034&fid=229677

Proposal: change name to apply a native name

Map: Eureka Hill 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Isaac Rios and Sal Martinez; Point Arena, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: North Fork Garcia River (FID 229677)

Local Usage: None found

Published: N. E. Garcia River (Earthquake Investigation Commission, 1908); North Fork Garcia River (USGS 1943, 1947, 1949, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1981, 1991, 2012, 2015)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals to change the names of the Garcia River and its two tributaries to P'da Haū (q.v.), North Fork P'da Haū, and South Fork P'da Haū (q.v.). The name North Fork Garcia River applies to a 6.7-mile-long tributary of the main stream; it has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1943. A 1908 Earthquake Investigation Commission report labeled it N. E. Garcia River.

P'da Haū: stream; 36 mi. long; heads 3.7 mi. WSW of Ornbaun Valley, 4.1 mi. NW of Gube Mountain at 38°53'48"N, 123°22'01"W, flows generally W and NW passing through the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria and into the Point Arena-Stornetta Unit of the California Coastal National Monument (Bureau of Land Management), before entering the Pacific Ocean 0.5 mi. E of Point Arena; named for a pre-colonial Pomo settlement at the mouth of the river; Tps 13-12N, Rgs 17-13W, Mount Diablo Meridian; Mendocino County, California; 38°57'16"N, 123°44'01"W; USGS map – Point Arena 1:24,000 (mouth); Not Garcia Creek, Gracia River, Mud Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.9543533&p_longi=-123.7336305&fid=224039

Proposal: change name to apply a native name

Map: Point Arena 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Isaac Rios and Sal Martinez; Point Arena, CA

Administrative area: Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria (in part), Point Arena-Stornetta Unit of the California Coastal National Monument (BLM) (in part)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Garcia River (FID 224039)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Garcia Creek (Geological Survey of California, 1874); Garcia River (USGS 1943, 1947, 1949, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1981, 1991, 2012, 2015; *Bancroft's New Map Of Central California*, 1871; General Land Office 1879; Immigration Association of California 1886; U.S. Post Office 1896, 1901; Earthquake Investigation Commission, 1908; California Division of Highways, 1935; Shell Oil Company, 1956); Gracia River (Rand McNally and Company, 1924); Mud Creek (*The Cyclers' Guide and Road Book of California*, 1896)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the Garcia River in Mendocino County to P'da Haū. According to the proponents, who are members of the Community Council of the Manchester-Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians, “p'da haū” is the original Pomo Indian name for the river. The name means “mouth of the river” or “here-at the open mouth.” It derives from that of a village formerly located close to the mouth of the river. The proponents believe “the name change will bring positive awareness to surrounding non-Indian communities and especially empower Native youth with a sense of identity off the reservation,” and also point out the proposal’s importance in “cultural preservation through ethno-geographic landscape unique to the region and the state of California, as well as the preservation of identity through language.” They

report “We [recently] hosted our first grassroots youth camp out by the river where our community took part & participated. With this camp out I was able to educate some of our youth on coho salmon survival & keeping the watershed clean, along with revitalizing our language with the land. And last but not least, we were able to educate them on the cultural significance of ‘p'da haú’ [sic].”

A review of various sources shows that the name has been spelled in various ways, including P’da Haū, Pda Hau, Pda’ Haū, Pda’haū, and p'da haú. The proponents confirm that the proposed name should be P’da Haū.

When asked about the inclusion of a generic term such as River, the proponents indicated it was their preference that it not be added as the word “p’da” means “river.” They were also asked if the proposal should apply to the names of the two tributaries currently named North Fork Garcia River and South Fork Garcia River. They responded that this was appropriate as the smaller streams are part of the larger watershed.

The name of the Garcia River comes from Rafael Garcia, owner of a land grant in the area in the mid-1800s. USGS topographic maps show this name as early as 1943; the name is found on other published maps as early as 1871. An 1874 publication by the Geological Survey of California referred to the stream as Garcia Creek, while *The Cyclers' Guide and Road Book of California*, published in 1896, labeled it Mud Creek.

The proponents have contacted several elected officials representing the area asking for their support for the proposal. The proponents state in their application that the renaming effort has the support of the Tribal Council of the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria and the City Council of Point Arena.

Part of the Garcia River flows through the San Andreas Rift. GNIS lists another stream in Mendocino County named Garcia Creek; it is located over 40 miles inland to the northwest.

South Fork P’da Haū: stream; 5.4 mi. long; heads at the NE end of Fleming Ridge at 38°51’09”N, 123°31’20”W, flows SW and NW to enter the Garcia River (proposed P’da Haū); Tps12&11N, R15W, Mount Diablo Meridian; Mendocino County, California; 38°51’23”N, 123°33’47”W; USGS map - Gualala 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.8562974&p_longi=-123.563067&fid=235007

Proposal: change name to apply a native name

Map: USGS Gualala 1:24,000

Proponent: Isaac Rios and Sal Martinez; Point Arena, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: South Fork Garcia River (FID 235007)

Local Usage: None found

Published: South Fork Garcia River (USGS 1960, 1962, 1964, 1977, 1981, 1998, 2012, 2015)

Case Summary: This is the third of the proposals to change the name of the Garcia River and its tributaries. The name South Fork Garcia River has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1960; the proposed name is South Fork P’da Haū.

COLORADO

Lake Shira: lake; 1.2 acres; located in Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest/Indian Peaks Wilderness, 0.4 mi E of the Continental Divide, 7 mi E of Fraser; the name honors Shira Rose Harrell (1983), stillborn daughter of the proponents; Boulder County, Colorado; Sec. 20, T1S, R74W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°56'39"N, 105°41'10"W; USGS map – East Portal 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.944248&p_longi=-105.6861889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Portal 1:24,000

Proponent: Miller & Debbie Harrell; Aurora, CO

Administrative area: Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest/Indian Peaks Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.2-acre lake is located in the Indian Peaks Wilderness within Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest and among several named lakes. The proponents have proposed the name Lake Shira in an effort to honor their stillborn daughter, Shira Rose Harrell (1983). Although the proponents admit the name is personal to them, they also hope the lake will become a place of solace for other parents who have gone through the process of grieving for a lost child. When asked to address the BGN's Wilderness Policy, they stated that they believe the lake provides "a place of calm and serene stillness, as well as a place to reflect, with outstanding opportunities for solitude" in a wilderness area. They also hope it represents a place for families to know they are not alone in their loss. The name Shira means song and melody of poetic beauty.

HAWAII

The following proposal has been amended from its initial application:

Change ‘Īao Stream (in part) to Wailuku River: stream; approx. 4.8 mi. long; in Wailuku District, heads in ‘Īao Valley State Monument at the confluence of ‘Īao Stream and Kīnihāpai Stream, at 20°52'49"N, 156°32'45"W, flows E through ‘Īao Valley, then NE to enter the Pacific Ocean at Nehe Point; the name translates as "water of destruction" after a nearby 18th century battle between Hawaiian and Mauian armies; Maui County, Hawaii; 20°54'35"N, 156°29'06"W; USGS map - Wailuku 1:24,000; Not: Iao Stream, ‘Īao Stream, ‘Ī-ao Stream, Wailuku Stream, Wai-luku Stream.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.9097937&p_longi=-156.4849448

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.880217&p_longi=-156.54578

Proposal: change name and application to recognize historical and local usage

Map: USGS Wailuku 1:24,000

Proponent: John Duey; Wailuku, HI

Administrative area: ‘Īao Valley State Monument

Previous BGN Action: Iao Stream (1914, 1954); ‘Īao Stream (2012)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: ‘Īao Stream - in part (FID 359480)

Local Usage: ‘Īao Stream (Hawaii DOT signs), Wailuku River (Hui o Nā Wai ‘Ehā nonprofit group)

Published: Iao Stream (USGS 1955, 1975, 1977, 1983, 1997, 2013; Army Map Service 1954, 1966, 1974; USGS Water Supply Paper, 1913; *A Gazetteer of the Territory of Hawaii*, 1935; Hydrographic Office, U.S. Navy 1943; National Intelligence Survey 1956; ulukau.com Hawaiian Place Names; local newspapers and tourist Web sites); ‘Ī-ao Stream (*Place Names of Hawaii* 1974); Kahawai o Iao (Hawaiian language newspapers 1866, 1876, 1893), Kahawai o Wailuku (Hawaiian language newspapers 1838, 1856); Wailuku (“Na Wai Kaulana” song 1948); Wailuku River (*Peck v. Bailey* 1867; *Map of the Wailuku Plantation* 1878; *The Planters’ Monthly* 1882; Hawaiian Legislative Assembly 1890; *Legends of Maui, A Demi-God of Polynesia* 1910; Hydrographic Office, U.S. Navy 1943; National Intelligence Survey 1956; ulukau.com Hawaiian Place Names; Wailuku Sugar Company report ca. 1963; *Edward Bailey of Maui* 2011); Wailuku Stream (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1903; *Map of Part of Wailuku, Maui*, 1904; *Map for the Wailuku Sugar Company*, 1907; Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources report, 1969; *Native Planters in Old Hawaii* 1972); Wai-luku Stream (*Place Names of Hawaii* 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a portion of ‘Īao Stream, located on the Island of Maui, to Wailuku River. The stream flows through ‘Īao Valley to enter the Pacific Ocean northeast of Wailuku. The name of the valley is not affected by the proposal.

The proposal, as originally submitted, was to change the name of the entire stream currently named ‘Īao Stream to Wailuku River. However, after further review, it was amended to limit the name Wailuku River to only the downstream portion, thus retaining the name ‘Īao Stream for the portion upstream of ‘Īao Valley State Monument. This amendment also affects the application of the names of Po‘ohāhoahoa Stream and Nākalaloa Stream.

The proponent reports that the Wailuku River is one of Maui’s “Four Great Waters” or Nā Wai ‘Ehā, large streams that flow from the highlands of western Maui. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, water flow was diverted from these streams into surrounding plantations. In recent years, the nonprofit group Hui o Nā Wai ‘Ehā, which is run by the proponent, has been working to restore water flow through the streams’ original channels. In 2014, this was accomplished for the stream in question, and so the proponent believes it is fitting to also restore the original name of the stream.

According to research done by the proponent, the name Wailuku River was consistently applied to the stream before water was diverted, including in a Hawaii Supreme Court document. He notes that the name Wailuku Stream was used after the diversion, but the name ‘Īao Stream (or Iao Stream) has been “incorrectly applied” ever since.

In 1911, at the request of the U.S. Geological Survey, the BGN made official the name Iao; the description reads, “[stream]; Rises near summit of East [sic] Maui, flows east-ward through deep canyon and valley into sea; receives the flow of several tributaries; water diverted through several ditches for cane and taro irrigation.” It has been determined that this should read “West Maui” and that the summit in question is Pu‘ukukui. In 1953, the BGN affirmed the earlier decision and added the generic term Stream to the name. In 2012, as part of the ongoing effort to restore writing marks to a large number of Hawaiian names, the BGN approved a change to ‘Īao Stream.

The Hawaii Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) conducted an extensive review of the proposal, which included library research, online polls, newspaper announcements, and a public meeting. A Hawaiian language historian found that the name Kahawai o Wailuku was used in 1838 and 1856, and also that Kahawai o Iao appeared in published sources in 1866, 1876, and 1893, which is earlier than claimed by the proponent. The name Wailuku River has been used consistently by the State Historic Preservation Division. One member of the HBGN suggested

that the name ‘Īao Stream may have been applied in an effort to differentiate this stream from another on the island of Hawai‘i that is named Wailuku River. It is over 120 miles from the stream on Maui.

A poll conducted on the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Facebook page received 39 responses in favor of the original proposal (to change ‘Īao Stream to Wailuku River) and five opposed. An online poll through TV station KITV received 63% of votes in favor of the change. Ten email responses in favor of the change and one opposed were received by the HBGN. The HBGN contacted professors from the University of Hawaii and asked the Hawai‘i Tourism Authority about any businesses that might be affected by the name change. No responses were received. The Maui County Council passed a resolution in support of the change to Wailuku River. Based on the responses, the HBGN voted in favor of the change.

The one email received by the HBGN not in favor of the proposal came from the Wailuku Water Company, formerly the Wailuku Sugar Company and Wailuku Agribusiness. The company expressed concern as to possible confusion for residents and visitors who have been using the name Iao Stream for over a century. The BGN also received a letter from “Kahekili Ancestors, King of Maui,” who object to the proposal for several reasons: the existence of the other stream named Wailuku River on the island of Hawai‘i; the feature is not big enough to be called a river; the stream originates in ‘Īao Valley; and the existing name honors their ancestors’ resting place.

In the course of reviewing the original proposal, that is, to change the name of the entire stream to Wailuku River, it was noted that the source of the stream was listed in GNIS at a midpoint between the mouths of two other streams, ie. not at a logical stream confluence. It was also discovered that in 2012 the source coordinates in GNIS had been relocated from a point much further upstream, which appears to conform more closely to the description given in the 1911 decision. After BGN staff corresponded with the proponent and the HBGN, it was determined that the proponent considers the source of the Wailuku River to be at ‘Īao Valley State Monument, and that the name ‘Īao Stream should continue to be applied upstream of that point. As such, it is agreed that the Wailuku River is formed by the confluence of ‘Īao Stream and Kinihāpai Stream. The amended application would also result in Po‘ohāhoahoa Stream and Nākalaloa Stream becoming tributaries of ‘Īao Stream.

The HBGN revisited its previous decision to approve the change from ‘Īao Stream to Wailuku River and recontacted all interested parties to determine if their previous support was impacted by the amendment. Only one response was received; Earthjustice, a nonprofit environmental law organization, submitted a letter in support of the updated proposal, stating that “Wailuku River is the traditional and historic name of the portion of ‘Īao Stream that begins at the ‘Īao Valley State Monument and flows to the ocean.”

According to GNIS, three other geographic features in Hawaii have names that contain the word “Wailuku.” Two are populated places near or along the stream in question: Wailuku and Wailuku Heights are located 1.8 and 3.2 miles southwest, respectively, of the mouth of the stream. Many administrative features in the area also have names that contain “Wailuku.”

LOUISIANA

Skerrett Point: cape; approx. 8 acres; on Round Island 7.8 mi. NNW of Charenton; the name honors B.E.M. “Ben” Skerrett, III (1920-2005), Lafayette businessman, avid sportsman, and member of the 1971 Commission on the Atchafalaya Basin; Iberia Parish, Louisiana; Sec. 23, T12S, R9E, Louisiana Meridian; 29°58’49”N, 91°31’35”W; USGS map – Charenton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=29.9801718&p_longi=-91.526382

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Charenton 1:24,000

Proponent: Alfred W. Speer; Baton Rouge, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Skerrett Point (Louisiana State Legislature, 2015; Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, 2005; Lockwood, C. C., *Atchafalaya*, 2007)

Case Summary: This approximately eight-acre cape located at the southern end of Round Island in Iberia Parish, is proposed to be named Skerrett Point. The name would honor B.E.M. "Ben" Skerrett, III (1920-2005), Lafayette businessman, avid sportsman, and member of the 1971 Commission on the Atchafalaya Basin, who was instrumental in the selection of Buffalo Cove as a project site. The Buffalo Cove project is a joint U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources water management project in the Atchafalaya Basin. The groundbreaking ceremonies for the project took place at Louisiana's Lake Fausse Pointe State Park, which lies eight miles to the northwest of the cape now proposed to be named Skerrett Point. The ground-breaking ceremony took place in 2005 just a few weeks after Skerrett's death.

The name Skerrett Point was approved on June 11, 2015 by the Louisiana State Legislature through House Concurrent Resolution 229. The resolution states that Mr. Skerrett was the recipient of the 42nd Governor's State Conservation Achievement Award for his passion to preserve the Atchafalaya Basin and in particular his efforts to implement the Buffalo Cove Water Management unit.

MAINE

Change B Stream to Captain Ambrose Bear Stream: stream; 16 mi. long; heads in the Town of Hammond 1.3 mi. S of Bull Ridge, 1.6 mi. NW of B Ridge at 46°12'59"N, 68°02'12"W, flows generally SE through the Town of Littleton into the Town of Houlton where it enters the Meduxnekeag River; the name honors Captain Ambrose Bear, a Maliseet Indian chief who fought in the Revolutionary War; Aroostook County, Maine; 46°07'43"N, 67°50'51"W; USGS map – Houlton North 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: B Stream.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.12874&p_longi=-67.84749&fid=561384

Proposal: name change to a new commemorative name

Map: Houlton North 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Aroostook County Commissioners; Caribou, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: B Stream (FID 561384)

Local Usage: None found

Published: B Stream (USGS 1937, 1938, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1975, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1993, 1994; Aroostook County map 2015; Town of Houlton Property Tax map 2015; DeLorme's *Maine Atlas and Gazetteer* 2009)

Case Summary: This 16-mile long stream, which flows past B Ridge and near B Lake in Aroostook County, has appeared on USGS topographic maps as B Stream since 1937. The 127th Maine Legislature recently voted to change the name of B Stream to Captain Ambrose Bear

Stream. The change was forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior by the Aroostook County Administrator, on behalf of the Aroostook County Commissioners. The legislation stated that in addition to notifying the Secretary and “other public agencies, boards, committees, and other groups responsible for changing names of places,” the commissioners of Transportation and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for the State of Maine were instructed to change all signs, documents, and rules.

The new name is intended to honor Captain Ambrose Bear, a Maliseet Indian chief who served in the Revolutionary War. John Bear, a nonvoting member of the Maine House of Representatives representing the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, recently discovered written records confirming that Ambrose Bear served under Colonel Jonathan Eddy, an officer in George Washington’s Continental Army. Captain Bear is credited for his efforts during the Second Battle of Machias of 1777, in which he led 100 canoes with other tribal members. They were reportedly instrumental in repelling an attack of British warships in what is thought to have been one of the first naval battles of the Revolutionary War. Captain Bear is also credited with serving in a raid on British-held Nova Scotia a year earlier.

GNIS lists 114 features in Maine with “Bear” in their names. Of these, 38 are streams, nine of which are in Aroostook County. There is no evidence to suggest that any of these features were named for the Bear family. The proponent has not requested that B Ridge or B Lake be renamed.

MINNESOTA

Minnow Brook: stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads in Kalmar Township at 44°04’21”N, 92°34’20”W, flows generally NE into holding ponds in Cascade Township, then into a canal 1.9 mi. SE of Douglas; named after the many kinds of minnows that are found in the stream; Olmsted County, Minnesota; Sec. 7, T107N, R14W and Secs. 12&13, T107N, R15W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 44°05’11”N, 92°32’50”W; USGS map - Douglas 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.08641&p_longi=-92.54723
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.0723864&p_longi=-92.5723049

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Douglas 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew & JoAnna Pruett; Rochester, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.9-mile-long unnamed stream in Olmsted County is proposed to be named Minnow Brook. The proponents, who live near the stream, report that they have been trapping, identifying, and releasing minnows back into the stream as a teaching opportunity for their two-year-old son. When they learned that the stream was unnamed, the family discussed potential names; the name Minnow Brook stuck with their son.

A petition signed by 24 local residents in support of the name was included with the application. After conducting a public meeting and hearing no objections, the Olmsted County Commissioners voted to recommend approval. The proposal also has the support of the Minnesota State Names Authority.

GNIS lists six lakes and one reservoir in Minnesota with the word “Minnow” in their names. None are in Olmsted County.

MISSISSIPPI

Dana Creek: stream; approx. 4.1 mi. long; heads in De Soto National Forest, 6.4 mi. ENE of Lumberton, 1.8 mi. NW of Pistol Ridge at 31°00'57"N, 89°20'44"W, flows SW to enter Red Creek 6 mi. SE of Lumberton; the name honors Richard L. Dana (1924-2009), local hunter and World War II veteran; Pearl River County and Forrest County, Mississippi; 30°57'50"N, 89°21'43"W; USGS map - Carnes, 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.963861&p_longi=-89.361861

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.015722&p_longi=-89.345556

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Rebecca Fetterolf; Lumberton, MS

Administrative area: De Soto National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Dana Creek is proposed for a 4.1-mile-long stream located east of Lumberton. It flows through De Soto National Forest in Forrest County and Pearl River County. The lower portion of the stream flows through the proponent's property.

The new name would honor Richard Lowery Dana (1924-2009), the father of the proponent. Mr. Dana was born and lived near Biloxi, and in his youth he played in baseball tournaments in Lumberton. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army in Germany. The proponent adds that Mr. Dana frequently visited the property and fished the stream with his son-in-law. He also hunted in Pearl River County near Lumberton. The proponent adds, “The stream’s natural beauty and peacefulness always captured [Mr. Dana’s] admiration.” He is described as an avid outdoorsman and quail hunter “who knew the need to care for our precious natural resources.” The proponent believes that the name is fitting, “in honor of Dad, his devotion and fierce loyalty to Mississippi, his service to country and state, love for his family, and love of our creek.”

Many local residents signed a petition in support of the name. The Pearl River County Board of Supervisors also recommended approval.

MONTANA

Ivys Island: island; approx. 129 acres; located in the Missouri River on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, 2.8 mi. SE of Sprole, 1.6 mi. downstream from the mouth of Deep Creek; the name honors Ivy Marie Leinen (2000-2010), who is presumed to have drowned in the river while visiting the island; Roosevelt County, Montana; Secs 28&21, T27N, R52E, Principal Meridian; 48°04'14"N, 105°01'04"W; USGS map - Sprole 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.070624&p_longi=-105.01771

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Sprole 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Leinen; Poplar, MT

Administrative area: Fort Peck Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 129-acre island, proposed to be named Ivys Island, is located along the Missouri River and within the boundaries of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The name is intended to honor Ivy Marie Leinen (2000-2010), who lived most of her life on the bank of the river and was fascinated with the island and its inhabitants of deer, muskrat, geese, ducks, and wild turkeys. After wandering onto the island in March 2010, she fell through the ice and drowned in the river just north of the island. Her body has never been found. The proponent, the mother of Ivy, states that although her daughter was autistic, she inspired others with her kindnesses and her desire to overcome her challenges. She loved art, music, and the outdoors. She left a powerful impression on her teachers and administrators, and her classmates. Ivy's mother reports that between 2010 and 2011, "there were signs placed on the island in Ivy's name and a small memorial is situated there for her."

A query of GNIS found two dams and a valley in Montana with the word "Ivy" in their names. These features are located in Musselshell County and Valley County.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Change Cochecho River to Cochecho River: stream; 37 mi. long; heads in the Town of New Durham at 43°27'33"N, 71°06'56"W, flows SE through the Town of Farmington, the City of Rochester, and the City of Dover, to enter the Piscataqua River; Strafford County, New Hampshire; 43°10'30"N, 70°49'26"W; USGS map - Dover East 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Cochecho River, Chocetopa River, Cochechae River, Cochechea River, Cuttchechoe River, Dover River, Kechceachy River, Kecheachy River, Quochecho River.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.1750858&p_longi=-70.8239456&fid=866233

Proposal: name change to recognize historical spelling and local usage

Map: USGS Dover East 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: William Tarbell; Dover, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Cochecho River (1911)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cochecho River (FID 866233)

Local Usage: Cochecho River (proponent)

Published: Cochecho River (USGS topographic maps since 1891; *The History of New Hampshire*, 1862; *Landmarks of Ancient Dover, New Hampshire*, 1892), Cochecho River (USBGN work card, 1911; *Early History of Farmington, Strafford County, New Hampshire*; Gazetteer of the state of New Hampshire, 1817), Dover River (*Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire*, 1987), Quochecho River (*The New England Gazetteer* 1997)

Case Summary: This 37-mile long tributary of the Piscataqua River in Strafford County has had various names since the seventeenth century, including Cochecho River, Cochecho River, Chocetopa River, Cochechae River, Cochechea River, Cuttchechoe River, Dover River, Kechceachy River, Kecheachy River, and Quochecho River. Although the name Cochecho River was made official by the BGN in 1911, the proponent believes it should be corrected to Cochecho River. The name is of Abenaki Indian origin and reportedly means either "river of great falls or many falls," "crooked place" [sic], or "the rapid foaming water". In 1911, the BGN was asked by the U.S. Geological Survey to make official the name Cochecho River, citing the recommendations of the postmasters of Dover, Farmington, Rochester, and New Durham. The Dover postmaster noted that Mary

Thompson's 1892 volume *Land Marks of Ancient Dover, N. H.*, included an entry for "Cochecho River and Falls. This river rises among the ponds of New Durham and Middleton, and empties into the Newichawannock at Cochecho Point. The word Cochecho signifies, according to Dr. Quint, 'the rapid foaming water.' It was the Indian name of the falls in Dover city, but the early settlers extended it to the whole stream, and gave it to the settlement that grew up around these falls. It is now generally, but incorrectly, written 'Coheco' - the form adopted by the Coheco Manufacturing Company, said to be owing to the error of a clerk of the N. H. legislature when that company was incorporated." The proponent of the current change adds also, "the name was adopted by colonists in 1623 for their nascent plantation (now Dover, New Hampshire). The name of the river remained spelled 'Cochecho' for 204 years, but in 1827, when a clerk of the New Hampshire Legislature completed the paperwork for the incorporation of the Coheco Manufacturing Company, [he] omitted the 'h' in spelling the name of the great textile mill." He notes also that the stream rises in the Town of New Durham, which was settled as Cochecho Township.

This proposal states, "Today, an increasing number of organizations use [the name Cochecho], including the Cochecho Country Club and Cochecho Arts Festival. Most significantly (and the BGN should be aware of this), all official signs on Dover bridges identify the stream as the Cochecho River." GNIS also includes an entry for a park named Cochecho River Walk and Canoe Launch.

NEW YORK

Crystal Lake: lake; approx. 8.2 acres; located in the Town of Beekman 1.8 mi. SSE of Whaley Lake, 1.4 mi. NE of Pecksville; named in association with Crystal Window and Door Systems, Ltd., a company owned by the property owner; Dutchess County, New York; 41°31'55"N, 73°40'30"W; USGS map - Poughquag 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.5319813&p_longi=-73.6749782

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Poughquag 1:24,000

Proponent: Asha Amin; Flushing, 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 approximately 8.2-acre unnamed lake, proposed to be named Crystal Lake, was formed from a swamp. It is on land owned by Crystal Lakehill, LLC, a professional property/real estate management property co-located with the offices of Crystal Window & Door Systems, Ltd in Flushing, New York. According to the proponent, the owner of the window company migrated to the U.S. with very little money, but "with hard work, initiative and perseverance," he was able to establish and build the business. Twenty-five years later, it has grown into one of the top 40 manufacturers in North America, with many subsidiaries and affiliates. In 2007, the company owner acquired the property on which a portion of the unnamed lake is located.

According to the proponent, the property owner is dedicated to practicing "green" environmental initiatives and to helping minority immigrants. He is quoted as saying, "As an Asian-American immigrant business owner, I believe I have a responsibility to set an example for other minority business owners." By having this lake named, "[he hopes] to make this site a place for increased

support and camaraderie among immigrants so that they may not only become successful in their respective fields, but come to surpass [his] achievements.”

A query of GNIS found 53 features in New York with the word “Crystal” in their names. There are 18 lakes named Crystal Lake, one of which is in Dutchess County, 33 miles to the northwest of the lake in question.

NORTH CAROLINA

Spurr Creek: stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads 0.9 mi. SSW of Dickerson at 36°15'13"N, 78°33'31"W, flows SSW to enter Fishing Creek 1.3 mi. SE of Clay; named for Idamarie T. Spurr (1934-2009), local businesswoman, rancher, and artist; Granville County, North Carolina; 36°13'38"N, 78°34'28"W; USGS map – Wilton 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.22728&p_longi=-78.574405

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.253474&p_longi=-78.558571

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Harvey Spurr; Oxford, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Spurr Creek is proposed for a 2.3-mile-long stream in northeastern Granville County. It is the first of two proposals submitted by the Coon and Fishing Creek Investigation & Restoration Subcommittee, a citizen community action group that works to conserve streams in Granville County.

The proposed name would honor Idamarie T. Spurr (1934-2009), the late wife of the proponent. According to biographical details provided by the proponent, Mrs. Spurr helped manage the family cattle ranch, which is named Spurr Eden. She helped develop the Granville County Livestock Arena, helped found the Granville County Cattlemen’s Association, and was a member of both the North Carolina Cattlemen’s Association and the American Angus Association. In addition to ranching, she worked as a special education reading teacher at a local county school. Later in life, Mrs. Spurr studied art and had her work exhibited in several North Carolina art shows. According to the proponent, the name is fitting because Mrs. Spurr “was known and recognized as a successful wife, parent, artist and rancher and was respected by the community.”

The Granville County Board of Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposed name.

Winding Oak Creek: stream; 4.6 mi. long; heads 0.4 mi. W of Lewis at 36°22'40"N, 78°36'06"W, flows generally SE to enter Coon Creek 0.9 mi. NE of Horner; named in association with nearby Winding Oak Road; Granville County, North Carolina; 36°20'38"N, 78°33'37"W; USGS map – Oxford 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Coon Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.34399&p_longi=-78.56031

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.37769&p_longi=-78.6016

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Harvey Spurr; Oxford, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Coon Creek (North Carolina DOT county highway map 2015)

Case Summary: The new name Winding Oak Creek is proposed for a 4.6 mile-long stream in northeastern Granville County. It is the second of two proposals submitted by the Coon and Fishing Creek Investigation & Restoration Subcommittee, a citizen community action group that works to conserve streams in Granville County. The proposed name refers to Winding Oak Road which crosses the stream near its midpoint. The 2015 North Carolina Department of Transportation map of Granville County labels this stream as Coon Creek, although this is presumed to be in error.

The Granville County Board of Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposed name.

OHIO

New Milford Creek: stream; 2.1 mi. long; located in Rootstown Township, heads 5.3 mi. SW of Michael J Kirwin Reservoir at 41°05'40"N, 81°13'08"W, flows NNE then W to flow under New Milford Road to enter Reed Ditch; named in association with the community of New Milford and New Milford Road; Portage County, Ohio; T2N, R8W, Connecticut Western Reserve and Firelands Private Survey; 41°06'18"N, 81°14'07"W ; USGS map – Atwater 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1048673&p_longi=-81.235274

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.0945132&p_longi=-81.2188045

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Atwater 1:24,000

Proponent: Julia Testa; Ravenna, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.1-mile long unnamed tributary of Reed Ditch is proposed to be named New Milford Creek. The stream heads in Rootstown Township, 0.9 miles southwest of the community of New Milford; it then flows under New Milford Road to enter Reed Ditch.

OREGON

The following sixteen proposals were submitted by the Nez Perce Tribe, in an effort to apply names from their language to geographic features in eastern Oregon. Each of the proposals is to change a name that currently contains the word “Squaw,” which the tribe believes is an offensive word. They are also all counter-proposals to names that were submitted previously by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). The latter names are included on Quarterly Review List 405. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Nez Perce Tribe notes that the original Umatilla names are in a dialect that derives from the Nez Perce language but that the Nez Perce names are already in local use.

When asked about the inclusion of English generic terms, the THPO stated that “the Tribe would prefer Nez Perce generics, but understands the Board’s desire to use English generics. A majority

of the elders were ok with this.” Regarding the spelling of the proposed names, he added, “Proper names are not usually capitalized in the Nez Perce language.”

Change **Squaw Butte** to **Cúy'em Butte**: summit; elevation 2,409 m (7,902 ft.); in the Whitman National Forest, in the Wallowa Mountains, 43 km (27 mi) ESE of La Grande; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means “fish”; Union County, Oregon; Sec 28, T4S, R42E, Willamette Meridian; 45°10'50"N, 117°34'08"W; USGS map – China Cap 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.18066&p_longi=-117.568946&fid=1150223

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Cúuy'em Butte. Both proposals mean “fish.”

Change **East Squaw Creek** to **East waqímatáw Creek**: stream; 2.6 mi. long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads at 45°22'23"N, 116°50'01"W, flows W to join South Fork Squaw Creek (proposed South Waqíma Táwn Creek or South waqímatáw Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Waqíma Táwn Creek or waqímatáw Creek); Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 24, T2S, R47E & Secs 19-21, T2S, R48E, Willamette Meridian; 45°22'04"N, 116°52'42"W; USGS map – Harl Butte 1:24,000; Not: East Fork Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3671015&p_longi=-116.8795969&fid=1141605

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for East Waqíma Táwn Creek.

Change **Squaw Creek** to **haawnpa Creek**: stream; 4.1 mi. long; in land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads at 44°41'38"N, 117°09'09"W, 18 mi SSE of Cornucopia, flows N to enter Brownlee Reservoir; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means “at [the] rapids”; Baker County, Oregon; Sec 36, T9S, R45E & Sec 1, T10S, R45E, Willamette Meridian; 44°44'50"N, 117°08'54"W; USGS map – Daly Creek 1:24,000; Not: Chalk Creek, Chalk Gulch, Squaw Creek (BGN 1964).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.7471053&p_longi=-117.1482328&fid=1127483

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Háawpa Creek. Both names mean “at [the] rapids.”

Change **Squaw Creek** to **ípusus tíme Creek**: stream; 2.5 mi long; in Whitman National Forest and Hells Canyon National Recreation Area/Hells Canyon Wilderness; heads 28 mi SE of Joseph at 45°11'05"N, 116°46'16"W, flows ESE to join the Snake River; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “hand marked near creek”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 28,21,20&19, T4S, R49E & Sec 25, T4S, R48E, Willamette Meridian; 45°10'17"N, 116°43'31"W; USGS map – White Monument 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.1712683&p_longi=-116.7251474&fid=1150259

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Ípusus Tímene Creek. Both proposed names mean “hand marked” or “hand marked near creek.”

Change **Squaw Creek** to **mála'ískit Creek**: stream; 3.0 mi long; in Whitman National Forest; heads 19 mi E of Ukiah at 45°05'44"N, 118°33'35"W, flows NNE to enter Fly Creek; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means “many trails”; Union County and Umatilla County, Oregon;

Secs 15,22,21&28, T5N, R34E, Willamette Meridian; 45°08'01"N, 118°32'12"W; USGS map – Sullivan Gulch 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.1337431&p_longi=-118.5366246&fid=1150258

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Pe'iskit Creek. Both proposed names mean “many trails.”

Change Squaw Creek to Mitaat Hiweelece Creek: stream; 2.5 mi long; in Whitman National Forest/Eagle Cap Wilderness; heads 21 mi NW of Cornucopia at 45°10'57"N, 117°33'13"W, flows S then SW to enter Middle Fork Catherine Creek; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means “three forks creek”; Union County, Oregon; Secs 3&4, T5S, R42E & Secs 34&27, T4S, R42E, Willamette Meridian; 45°09'19"N, 117°34'11"W; USGS map – China Cap 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.1551465&p_longi=-117.569652&fid=1150241

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Mitáat Hiwéelece Creek. Both names mean “three forks creek.”

Change Squaw Spring to Patósway Spring: spring; in Umatilla National Forest, at the head of Phillips Creek, 13 mi. E of Gibbon; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means “alpine fir”; Union County, Oregon; Sec 5, T2N, R38E, Willamette Meridian; 45°40'49"N, 118°05'40"W; USGS map – Andies Prairie 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.6804124&p_longi=-118.0943886&fid=1150300

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Patúšway Spring. Both proposed names mean “alpine fir.”

Change South Fork Squaw Creek to South waqímatáw Creek: stream; 3.1 mi. long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads at 45°19'34"N, 116°51'39"W, flows NNW to join East Fork Squaw Creek (proposed East Waqíma Táwn Creek or East waqímatáw Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Waqíma Táwn Creek or waqímatáw Creek); Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 30&31, T2S, R48E & Sec 6, T3S, R48E, Willamette Meridian; 45°22'02"N, 116°52'46"W; USGS map – Harl Butte 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: South Fork Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.3671015&p_longi=-116.8793191&fid=1150021

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for South Waqíma Táwn Creek.

Change Squaw Canyon to taxsāwkt Canyon: valley; 3.5 mi long; heads 6.5 mi NW of Flora at 45°56'03"N, 117°21'15"W, trends NW to join the Grande Ronde River; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means “echo”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 35&36, T6N, R43E, Sec 31, T6N, R44E & Sec 6, T5N, R44E, Willamette Meridian; 45°57'45"N, 117°24'33"W; USGS map – Troy 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Canyon.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.9623694&p_longi=-117.4090616&fid=1150228

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Leykéetpe Canyon. The Umatilla name means “at distant noise,” while the Nez Perce word means “echo.”

Change **Squaw Gulch** to **tekpé's Gulch**: valley; 2.5 mi. long; partially on Bureau of Land Management land; heads at 44°49'51"N, 117°10'21"W, 2 mi. NNW of Richland, 6.2 mi SW of Pine; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means "draw water"; Baker County, Oregon; Secs 11&2, T9S, R45E & Sec 35, T8S, R45E, Willamette Meridian; 44°47'50"N, 117°10'34"W; USGS map – Richland 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Gulch.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.797222&p_longi=-117.176
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.830833&p_longi=-117.1725

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Tekpé Gulch. Both proposed names mean "draw water."

Change **Squaw Creek** to **tikem Creek**: stream; 5.4 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest; heads 19 mi. N of Minam at 45°55'14"N, 117°44'03"W, flows ; the name is of Umatilla origin and means "water fall"; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 23,14,15,10,9,8&7, T5N, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°53'20"N, 117°38'47"W; USGS map – Elbow Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.888756&p_longi=-117.6463016&fid=1158504

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Tikem Creek. Both proposed names mean "water fall."

Change **Squaw Falls** to **tikem Falls**: falls; in Umatilla National Forest, 20 mi. N of Minam, along Squaw Creek (proposed Tikem Creek); the name is of Nez Perce origin and means "water fall"; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 23, T5N, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°54'08"N, 117°39'41"W; USGS map – Elbow Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Falls.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.9020893&p_longi=-117.6613026&fid=1127492

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Tikem Falls. Both proposed names mean "water fall."

Change **Squaw Creek** to **tukpíwitelikin Creek**: stream; 2.2 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness; heads 26 mi N of Minam at 46°00'35"N, 117°43'34"W, flows SE to enter Butte Creek; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means "animal tracks"; Wallowa County, Oregon and Columbia County, Washington; Secs 7,17&16, T6N, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°59'33"N, 117°41'45"W; USGS map – Elbow Creek 1:24,000; Not: Shasta Creek, Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.9923666&p_longi=-117.6957482&fid=1158505

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Téemux Creek. Both proposed names mean "animal tracks."

Change **Squaw Creek** to **waqímatáw Creek**: stream; 1.5 mi long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads 14 mi E of Joseph at 45°22'04"N, 116°52'42"W, flows WNW to enter Big Sheep Creek; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means "ancient tool making"; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 23-24, T2S, R47E, Willamette Meridian; 45°22'26"N, 116°54'23"W; USGS map – Harl Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3737681&p_longi=-116.9062646&fid=1150243

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Waqíma Táwn Creek. Both names mean “ancient tool making.”

Change **Squaw Creek** to **weelikéecet Creek**: stream; 9.9 mi long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads 2.1 mi S of Minam at 45°28’45”N, 117°37’40”W, flows NW to enter the Minam River; the name is of Nez perce origin and means “running on to”; Union County and Wallowa County, Oregon; Tps1N&1S, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°35’30”N, 117°43’46”W; USGS map – Minam 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.5915333&p_longi=-117.7293673&fid=1150260

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Weelikéecet Creek. Both proposed names mean “running on to.”

Change **Squaw Spring** to **wéle tay Spring**: spring; in Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, 25 mi. N of Elgin, 23 mi W of Troy; the name is of Nez Perce origin and means “flows into the Winaha River”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 9, T5N, R39E; Willamette Meridian; 45°55’45”N, 117°56’16”W; USGS map – Bone Spring 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.9290286&p_longi=-117.9377123&fid=1150301

This is a counter proposal to the CTUIR proposal for Wináha'ay Spring. Both proposed names mean “flows into the Winaha River.”

Three Sisters Creek: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads in the NW part of the City of Lake Oswego, 1.1 mi. SE of Mount Sylvania at 45°25’23”N, 122°42’55”W, flows SW then NE to enter Spring Brook Creek 1.3 mi. W of Diamond Head; named for the three daughters (Mary, Etta, and Delia) of Waters Carman (1811-1878) and his wife Lucretia Allyn Gurney Carman (1824-1902), early settlers of the area; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 8&5, T2S, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 45°24’52”N, 122°42’56”W; USGS map - Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4145779&p_longi=-122.715588

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4230555&p_longi=-122.7152777

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Barbat & Wilma McNulty; Lake Oswego, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Three Sisters Creek (local residents, 50-100 yrs.)

Published: Three Sisters Creek (*Portland Tribune* online 2015; City of Lake Oswego

Planning Commission documents 2007, 2009, 2010)

Case Summary: This 0.8-mile-long tributary of Spring Brook Creek heads in the northwest part of the City of Lake Oswego in Clackamas County. The proposal to make official the name Three Sisters Creek was originally submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) in 1993 but was denied “because field investigation could not substantiate the existence of the feature.”

The proposal was resubmitted to the OGNB in 2014. The stream provided water for the Carman farm, which was established in the mid-1850s. Waters and Lucretia Allyn Gurney Carman had three daughters, Mary (b. 1856), Henrietta (b. 1858), and Helen Adelia (b. 1860). In 1856-57, Waters Carman built a two-story farmhouse that still stands today and is recognized as one of just 43 existing properties designated as significant to Lake Oswego's history. According to an article in *The Portland Tribune*, the Carman farm was one of the first homes in the region to have running water after an 800-foot-long lead pipe was laid to the stream, which even then was known as "Three Sisters Stream." Large portions of the original Carman land claim are now the sites of dozens of housing and commercial developments. The proponent of the name states, "The creek needs a name so people can identify it with the region's history and habitat. Without a name, it could just be a storm drain."

An online search indicated that development plans, prepared by the City of Oswego Planning Commission in 2007 and 2010, referred to efforts to restore "Three Sisters Creek." One of the reports also referred to the stream as "Three Sisters Tributary."

The Carman Ridge Homeowners Association, the City of Lake Oswego, and the Clackamas County Commissioners all recommend approval of the name Three Sisters Creek, as does the OGNB. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon State Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all tribes with an interest in the area. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists nine features in Oregon with the words "Three Sisters" in their names: a building, a canal, a dam, a park, a range, a reserve, and three summits. None are in Clackamas County.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Hawksbill Cove: bay; located on Saint Thomas, in the sub-district of Charlotte Amalie, 0.75 mi. SSE of Brewers Bay, 0.65 mi. WNW of Lindbergh Bay, S of the end of the runway at Cyril E King Airport; named for the hawksbill sea turtles which inhabit the bay; St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands; 18°19'58"N, 64°58'39"W; USGS map – Charlotte Amalie, 1:20,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=18.3327345&p_longi=-64.9775505

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Charlotte Amalie 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Eanes; St. Thomas, VI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Hawksbill Bay (Virgin Islands Sea Turtle Project, <1 year)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Hawksbill Cove is proposed for a bay located between Brewers Bay and Lindbergh Bay on Saint Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The bay was formed in 1990 by a new extension of the runway at Cyril E King Airport. The bay is bounded on the north by the runway and on the east by the peninsula leading to Red Point. The name Hawksbill Bay was originally submitted for the feature, but was amended to Hawksbill Cove after the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) suggested that the feature did not meet its definition of a bay.

The proposed name recognizes the local abundance of critically endangered hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). The construction of the extended runway created an artificial reef, which according to the Virgin Islands Sea Turtle Project, has become “a densely populated juvenile and sub adult hawksbill sea turtle habitat.” The proponent is the founder of the project and runs a turtle tagging and monitoring survey in and around the bay.

Emails of support for the name Hawksbill Bay were received from the Director of the Marine Science Program at the University of the Virgin Islands (UVI); a Research Assistant Professor at the Center for Marine and Environmental Studies at UVI; the recently retired Chief of Resource Management and Science at Virgin Islands National Park and Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument; the Project Coordinator for Coastal Zone Management at the U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources; a former research analyst with UVI’s Center for Marine and Environmental Studies; a local National Park Service employee; and a Department of Planning and Natural Resources employee. After the generic was amended from “Bay” to “Cove,” all parties were notified of the change and asked if it would impact their recommendations. No objections have been received. U.S. Virgin Islands Senator Jean A. Forde submitted a letter in support of Hawksbill Cove.

Both the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) and NOAA, which cooperate on sea turtle conservation efforts, were asked to provide their opinions. Both agencies responded that they have no objection to the proposed name.

According to GNIS, one geographic feature (excluding civil divisions) on Saint Thomas contains the word “hawk” in its name: Hawk Hill, 1.4 miles north-northeast of the bay. Three geographic features on Saint John are named Hawksnest Bay, Hawksnest Point, and Hawksnest Beach. According to the proponent, these names are “presumably named for hawksbill sea turtles’ ... nests.” He also notes that Trunk Bay, Trunk Cay, and Trunk Beach on Saint John are named for leatherback sea turtles (known colloquially as Trunkback Turtle or Trunk Turtle), while Caret Bay and Caret Point (2.75 miles north-northwest) on Saint Thomas are named for a French word for sea turtles.