

**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

Change Middle Fork Chandalar River to Ch'idriinjik River: stream; approx. 360 mi. long; heads in the Brooks Range in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 6 mi. SE of Cloud at 68°20'47"N, 148°16'45"W, flows generally S into the Chandalar River (proposed to be changed to Teedriinjik River (q.v.)), 2 mi. SSW of Mary Lake; the name is from the Gwich'in language and means "heart river"; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and North Slope Borough, Alaska; Tps27-32N, Rgs3&4,2&1W, Tps32&33N, R1E, Tps33-37N, R1W, Fairbanks Meridian and Tps16-13S, Rgs19-17E, Umiat Meridian; 67°10'21"N, 148°18'00"W; USGS map - Chandalar A-3 1:63,360 (mouth); Not: Middle Fork Chandalar River.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=67.1725&p_longi=-148.3&fid=1406290

Proposal: change name to recognize long-standing native name

Map: USGS Chandalar A-3 1:63,360 (mouth)

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, AK

Administrative area: Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Middle Fork Chandalar River (FID 1406290)

Local Usage: Ch'idriinjik River (local Gwich'in residents, over 1,000 years)

Published: Ch'idriinjik (*Venetie Nan Gwich'it Teedanahot'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Venetie, Alaska*, 1981); Middle Fork Chandalar River (USGS 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990; General Land Office 1909; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the Middle Fork Chandalar River to Ch'idriinjik River. In the Gwich'in language, "Ch'idriinjik" means "heart river" and is associated with a nearby mountain known as Ch'idrii. The stream has been labeled as Middle Fork Chandalar River on USGS topographic maps between 1952 and 1990 as well as on a General Land Office map from 1909.

The proponent, who serves as Second Chief of the Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government, requests this name change to reflect long standing historical usage (over 1,000 years) by the Gwich'in people. The renaming of this stream and other features with Gwich'in names "will help revitalize Gwich'in culture and language." Alaska's Lieutenant Governor Mead Treadwell has encouraged proposals with Gwich'in names in an effort to keep the endangered language alive. The many forks of the Chandalar River all have specific Gwich'in names. In addition, the proponent states that renaming this stream will lessen confusion during search and rescue operations.

The Tanana Chiefs Conference Full Board of Directors, which represents 37 federally recognized tribal governments, passed a resolution supporting the change to Ch'idriinjik River. The resolution states, "The Gwich'in homeland includes the numerous rivers which are referred to on USGS maps by English names, and we would like our local, regional, and Native American usage of our name for the rivers in our area to be consistent and recognized with official maps, as the majority of people who utilize the rivers, and inhabit this area, refer to the rivers by their traditional Gwich'in names." The resolution referred to ten changes from English to Gwich'in names, as well as one spelling correction; of these, four have been proposed at this time.

***** Note: The following proposal has been amended and re-posted on Review List 423**

Change Birch Creek to K'iidootinjik River: stream; approx. 860 mi. long; heads 26 mi. WSW of Circle Hot Springs, 13 mi. ESE of Twelvemile Summit at 65°26'19"N, 145°31'36"W, flows S,

then E, then N, then generally NW through Steese National Conservation Area (Bureau of Land Management) and Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge before entering Lower Birch Creek Slough (an anabranch of the Yukon River) 7.4 mi. ESE of White Eye, 8.6 mi. NW of Canvasback Lake; the name is of Gwich'in origin and means "Birch that is Cached Up High River"; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Tps19-11N, Rgs5-17E, Tps11-5N, Rgs16-5, and Tps5-7N, Rgs10-11E, Fairbanks Meridian; 66°26'46"N, 146°38'18"W; USGS map – Fort Yukon B-4 1:63,360 (mouth); Not: Birch Creek - in part, Deenduu – in part, Lower Mouth Birch Creek - in part, Noctocargut - in part, Tohwun-nukakat - in part.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=66.4452777&p_longi=-146.64

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=65.4386111&p_longi=-145.5266667

Proposal: to change a name and application to recognize longstanding Alaska Native name

Map: USGS Fort Yukon B-4 1:63,360 (mouth)

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, AK

Administrative area: Steese National Conservation Area (BLM), other BLM land, Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River (BLM administered), Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Birch Creek – in part (FID 1399058); Lower Mouth Birch Creek – in part (FID 1405768)

Local Usage: K'iidoontinjik River (Gwich'in residents)

Published: Birch Creek - in part (USGS maps 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990; USGS publications: Bulletin 1906, Water Resources Report 2000; BLM 2007; USFWS undated; General Land Office, 1898, 1909; U.S. War Department, 1902; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1890; *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Deenduu (*Neets'aii Gwiindaii: Living in the Chandalar Country*, 1992); K'iidoontin gwinjik - in part (*Venetie Nan Gwik'it Teedanahot'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Venetie, Alaska*, 1981; *Liteet'aii Nan Gwik'it Teedanahot'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Birch Creek, Alaska*, 1982); Lower Mouth Birch Creek - in part (USGS maps 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990); Noctocargut (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Tohwun-nukakat (*Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Tohwún-nukákat (*Alaska and its Resources*, 1870)

Case Summary: This proposal is to rename both Birch Creek and Lower Mouth Birch Creek to K'iidoontinjik River. It also would amend the mouth coordinates of the stream currently named Birch Creek so that they apply to what is currently the mouth of Lower Mouth Birch Creek. The existing names and applications appeared on USGS maps and publications between 1906 and 1990, as well as on recent Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maps. In addition, General Land Office, U.S. War Department, and U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey maps labeled the main part of the stream as Birch Creek between 1890 and 1909. The proponent reports that in the Gwich'in language, "K'iidoontinjik" translates as "Birch that is Cached Up High River" or "Birch Cache River." The Tanana Chiefs Conference Full Board of Directors passed a resolution endorsing the proposed name change.

GNIS does not list any other features in Alaska with the word "K'iidoontinjik" in their names. There are, however, 11 other streams in the State named Birch Creek.

Change Chandalar River to Teedriinjik River: stream; approx. 660 mi. long; heads in the Brooks Range on Bureau of Land Management land 6.4 mi. NE of Atigun Pass, 22 mi. WSW of the source of Your Creek at 68°10'59"N, 149°16'07"W, flows generally S and then SE along the boundary of and into Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge to enter the Yukon River 0.4 mi. downstream of Venetie Landing; the name is the traditional Gwich'in name for the feature and

means “Luminous River,” “Shimmering River,” or “Light Amid the Waters River”; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and North Slope Borough, Alaska; Tps21-27N, Rgs8-1E and Tps26-37N, Rgs1-8W, Fairbanks Meridian and Tps16-14S, Rgs12&13E, Umiat Meridian; 66°36’29”N, 146°00’25”W; USGS map – Fort Yukon C-5 1:63,360 (mouth); Not: Achenchik River - in part, Chand da larg River - in part, Chand’lar River - in part, Chand-da-large River - in part, Chandalar River - in part, Chandelar River - in part, Chandlar River - in part, Chandler River - in part, Gens de Large - in part, North Fork - in part, North Fork Chandalar River - in part, T’eedriinjik -in part, Tadrandike River - in part, Tatreenjik - in part).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=66.6080555&p_longi=-146.0069444

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=68.1830556&p_longi=-149.2686111

Proposal: change name and application to recognize long-standing native name and local usage
Map: USGS Fort Yukon C-5 1:63,360

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, AK

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

Previous BGN Action: Chandalar River – in part (BGN 1944)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Chandalar River – in part (FID 1400141); North Fork Chandalar River – in part (FID 1407162)

Local Usage: Teedriinjik River (Gwich’in residents)

Published: Achenchik River (USACE report, 1871; *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Chand da larg River (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Chand’lar River (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Chand-da-large River (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Chandalar River (USGS maps 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990; USGS publications: Bulletin, 1913, 1926, Circular, 1952; USFWS, 2010; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1890; Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game 1975, 2012); Chandelar River (USGS Professional Paper, 1924; *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906); *Mining Reporter*, 1907; *A Winter Circuit of Our Arctic Coast*, 1920; *Rand McNally Guide to Alaska and Yukon*, 1922; Chandlar River (USGS publications: Annual Report, 1900, Professional Paper, 1904; U.S. War Department, 1902; General Land Office, 1909; *Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906); Chandler River (USGS Professional Paper, 1963; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Gens de Large (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); North Fork Chandalar River (USGS maps 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990); T’eedriinjik (Alaska Native Language Center website, 2013); T’eedriinjik (*Northern Athabaskan Survival*, 2002); Tadrandike River (General Land Office, 1898; *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Tatreenjik (*Voyages on the Yukon and Its Tributaries*, 1917)

Case Summary: This proposal is to rename both Chandalar River and North Fork Chandalar River to Teedriinjik River. It also would change the source coordinate of the stream currently named Chandalar River to that of the currently named North Fork Chandalar River. The proponent reports that in the Gwich’in language, “Teedriinjik” translates as “Luminous River,” “Shimmering River,” or “Light Amid the Waters River,” and that it has been used by the Gwich’in people for more than 1,000 years.

The main stream and what is currently labeled as one of its tributaries have been labeled as Chandalar River and North Fork Chandalar River on USGS maps since 1952. Other names and spellings have appeared in various Federal publications over the last 125 years, including Achenchik River, Chandlar River, Chandler River, and Chandelar River. The many forks of the Chandalar River all have specific Gwich’in names. Some of these include Gens de Large (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967), Tadrandike River (General Land Office 1898), and Tatreenjik (*Voyages on the Yukon and Its Tributaries*, 1917).

The Tanana Chiefs Conference Full Board of Directors passed a resolution endorsing the proposed name and application change.

***** Note: The following proposal has been amended and re-posted on Review List 423**

Change Beaver Creek to Tseenjik River: stream; approx. 715 mi. long; heads in the White Mountains National Recreation Area (Bureau of Land Management) 3.6 mi. NNW of Table Top Mountain, 12 mi. SE of Cache Mountain at 65°24'56"N, 146°59'04"W, flows W, NE, then W through Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge to enter Beaver Slough, a side channel of the Yukon River, 9.5 mi. SSW of Beaver, 9.6 mi. E of Timber Point; name is the Gwich'in name for the feature which means "the Beaver River"; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Tps16&17,15-9, Rgs1-8E, Tps9-6N, R1W and Tps6-7, Rgs1-4E, Fairbanks Meridian; 66°14'19"N, 147°31'58"W; USGS map – Beaver A-2 1:63,360 (mouth), Not: Beaver Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=66.2386111&p_longi=-147.5327778&fid=1398795

Proposal: change name to recognize long-standing native name

Map: Beaver A-2 1:63,360 (mouth)

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, AK

Administrative area: White Mountains National Recreation Area (BLM), Beaver Creek Wild and Scenic River (BLM), Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Beaver Creek (FID 1398795)

Local Usage: Tseenjik River (local Gwich'in residents, over 1000 years)

Published: Beaver Creek (USGS maps 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990; USGS Water-Resources Report 2000; BLM 2007, 2008, 2009; USFWS undated; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1890; General Land Office 1898, 1909; U.S. War Department 1902; *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska* 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* 1967); Tseenjik (*Liteet'ait Nan Gwich'it Teedanahot'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Birch Creek, Alaska*, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Beaver Creek to Tseenjik River. In Gwich'in, Tseenjik means "beaver creek" or "beaver river." The stream has been labeled as Beaver Creek on USGS maps between 1952 and 1990, on recent Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maps, and on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, General Land Office, and U.S. War Department maps between 1890 and 1909. The proponent requests this name change to reflect long standing historical usage (over 1,000 years) by the Gwich'in people. The stream was listed as Tseenjik in a volume of Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names published in 1982. Many streams in Alaska are named Beaver Creek, and so the proposed change would make the name of this stream unique.

The Tanana Chiefs Conference Full Board of Directors passed a resolution in support of the change to Tseenjik River.

ARIZONA

***** Note: the following "Maiden" names have been withdrawn in favor of seven proposed names from the Yavapai-Apache Nation. These proposals are included on Review List 419 ****

The following seven proposals would replace the word "Squaw" with the word "Maiden" in the names of six streams and one summit. The proponent believes there are "vulgar connotations of the

word ‘squaw,’” and as such, “it is not a word that should be in the lexicon of place names in America in this day and age.”

Change East Branch Squaw Creek to East Branch Maiden Creek: stream; approx. 3 mi. long; in Tonto National Forest, heads on the S slope of Hutch Mesa, 0.7 mi. N of Picnic Tank at 34°10’21”N, 111°53’48”W, flows SW to enter Middle Fork Squaw Creek (proposed Middle Fork Maiden Creek) 0.9 mi. SE of Brooklyn Peak; Yavapai County, Arizona; Secs 3&2,T9N,R4E and Secs 35,26&25,T9½N,R4E and Secs 2&3,T9N,R4E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 34°08’47”N, 111°56’03”W; USGS map – Brooklyn Peak 1:24,000; Not: East Branch Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.1464221&p_longi=-111.9340411&fid=28735

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Brooklyn Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Shelly Bruno; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Branch Squaw Creek (FID 28735)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Branch Squaw Creek (USGS 1967, 1981, 2011, 2014; USFS 1975, 1991, 2004; Yavapai County GIS, 2014)

Case Summary: The stream currently named East Branch Maiden Creek is approximately three miles long and flows across Tonto National Forest land before entering the stream proposed to be renamed to Middle Fork Maiden Creek (q.v.).

Change Little Squaw Creek to Little Maiden Creek: stream; approx. 12.5 mi. long; heads in Tonto National Forest in the New River Mountains 13. mi. NW of Benchmark Mountain at 34°04’08”N, 112°00’17”W, flows WSW through State Trust Lands and Bureau of Land Management lands to enter the Agua Fria River 3.5 mi. SSW of Black Canyon City; Maricopa County and Yavapai County, Arizona; Tps8&9N, Rgs2&3E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 34°01’15”N, 112°09’42”W; USGS map - Black Canyon City 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.0208672&p_longi=-112.1615486&fid=31134

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Black Canyon City 1:24,000

Proponent: Shelly Bruno; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Creek (FID 31134)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Creek (USGS 1903, 1969, 1981, 2004, 2011; USFS 1975, 1991; Army Map Service 1954, 1960; Arizona Geological Survey publications 2007, 2008; General Highway Map, Yavapai County highway map 1966; Yavapai County GIS, 2014)

Case Summary: The stream named currently Little Squaw Creek is approximately 12.5 miles long and flows across National Forest and Bureau of Land Management land before entering the Agua Fria River.

Change Squaw Creek to Maiden Creek: stream; approx. 18.5 mi. long; in Tonto National Forest, heads on the S slope of Six Bar Ridge 1.8 mi. east of Goat Camp Spring at 34°06’45”N, 111°53’26”W, flows generally W to enter the Agua Fria River 2.5 mi. NE of Black Canyon City;

Yavapai County, Arizona; T9N, Rgs3&4E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 34°05'10"N, 112°06'44"W; USGS map – Squaw Creek Mesa 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.0861443&p_longi=-112.1121024&fid=34767

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Squaw Creek Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Shelly Bruno; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 34767)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS: 1887, 1892, 1903, 1929, 1933, 1950, 1954, 1959, 1960, 1967, 1969, 1981, 2004, 2011; USFS 1975, 1991, 2000; Arizona Geological Survey publications; Yavapai County highway map 1966; Yavapai County GIS 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, an approximately 18.5-mile-long tributary of the Agua Fria River, to Maiden Creek. The stream flows through the Tonto National Forest. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1887. The origin of the name has not been determined.

Change Squaw Creek Mesa to Maiden Creek Mesa: summit; 3,527 ft., approx. 3 mi. long; located in Tonto National Forest, Arizona State Trust lands, and Bureau of Land Management lands, between Squaw Creek (proposed Maiden Creek) and Little Squaw Creek (proposed Little Maiden Creek), 4.8 mi. E of Black Canyon City; Yavapai County, Arizona; Secs 4-8,T8N,R3E, Secs 1&12,T8N,R2E and Secs 31-33,T9N,R3E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 34°04'11"N, 112°03'35"W; USGS map – Squaw Creek Mesa 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Mesa.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.069756&p_longi=-112.0596004&fid=34768

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Squaw Creek Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Shelly Bruno; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest, Arizona State Trust lands, BLM Public Domain Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Mesa (FID 34768)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Mesa (USGS 1903, 1969, 1981, 2004, 2011; USFS 1975, 1991; Army Map Service 1954, 1960; Arizona Geological Survey publications 2007, 2008; Yavapai County highway map, 1966; Yavapai County GIS, 2014)

Case Summary: This 3,527-foot high, approximately three-mile-long summit, currently named Squaw Creek Mesa, is located on Tonto National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, and Arizona State Trust lands between Squaw Creek (proposed Maiden Creek) and Little Squaw Creek (proposed Little Maiden Creek). The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1903.

Change Middle Fork Squaw Creek to Middle Fork Maiden Creek: stream; approx. 5.7 mi. long; in Tonto National Forest, heads 0.9 mi. NE of Rosalie Spring, 2.2 mi. NNE of Brooklyn Peak at 34°11'06"N, 111°56'01"W, flows S then SW to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Maiden Creek) 1 mi. NE of Red Mountain; Yavapai County, Arizona; Secs 17,16,9,10&3, T9N, R4E and Secs

34&27, T9½N, R4E, Gila and Salt Meridian; 34°07'26"N, 111°57'37"W; USGS map – Cooks Mesa 1:24,000; Not: Middle Fork Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.1239224&p_longi=-111.9601528&fid=31811

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Cooks Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Shelly Bruno; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (FID 31811)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1929, 1933, 1967, 1969, 2004, 2011; USFS 1975, 1991, 2004; Yavapai County highway map, 1966; Yavapai County GIS, 2014)

Case Summary: The stream currently named Middle Fork Squaw Creek is approximately 5.7 miles long and flows across Tonto National Forest lands before entering the stream proposed to be renamed to Maiden Creek.

Change North Fork Squaw Creek to North Fork Maiden Creek: stream; approx. 5.2 mi. long; in Tonto National Forest, heads 1.1 mi. NNW of Brooklyn Peak, 0.7 mi. SW of Rosalie Spring at 34°10'13"N, 111°57'14"W, flows generally SW to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Maiden Creek) 1.9 mi. WNW of Red Mountain; Yavapai County, Arizona; Secs 13,12&1, T9N, R3E, Sec 6, T9N, R4E and Secs 31-33, T9½N, R4E, Gila and Salt Meridian; 34°07'31"N, 112°00'05"W; USGS map – Joes Hill 1:24,000; Not: North Fork Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.1253109&p_longi=-112.0012651&fid=32370

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Joes Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Shelly Bruno; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: North Fork Squaw Creek (FID 32370)

Local Usage: None found

Published: North Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1918, 1929, 1933, 1967, 1969, 2004, 2011; USFS 1975, 1991, 2004; Yavapai County highway map, 1966; Yavapai County GIS, 2014)

Case Summary: The stream currently named North Fork Squaw Creek is approximately 5.2 miles long and flows across Tonto National Forest lands before entering the stream proposed to be renamed to Maiden Creek.

Change South Fork Squaw Creek to South Fork Maiden Creek: stream; approx. 4 mi. long; in Tonto National Forest, heads 1.3 mi. NE of Benchmark Mountain, 1.2 mi. ESE of Top of the Mountain Tank at 34°04'13"N, 111°58'26"W, flows generally NNE to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Maiden Creek) 0.8 mi. NE of Red Mountain; Yavapai County, Arizona; Secs 17,20,29&32, T9N, R4E, Gila and Salt Meridian; 34°07'11"N, 111°57'34"W; USGS map – Cooks Mesa 1:24,000; Not: South Fork, South Fork Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.1197558&p_longi=-111.9593195&fid=34668

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Cooks Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Shelly Bruno; Chandler, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 34668)

Local Usage: None found

Published: South Fork Creek (USGS 1960), South Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1929, 1933, 1969, 1981, 2004, 2011; USFS 1975, 2004; Army Map Service 1954, 1958, 1960; Yavapai County highway map, 1966; Yavapai County GIS, 2014)

Case Summary: The stream named currently South Fork Squaw Creek is approximately four miles long and flows across Tonto National Forest land before entering the stream proposed to be renamed to Maiden Creek.

Change Pothole Canyon to North Fork Canyon: valley; 2.3 mi. long; in Coronado National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness, heads 3.5 mi. ENE of Jones Peak, 2.6 mi. WSW of Pothole Peak at 31°48'07"N, 109°11'15"W, trends SE to join Horseshoe Canyon; Cochise County, Arizona; Secs 15,10,9&4, T19S, R31E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 31°46'42"N, 109°09'48"W; USGS map – Portal Peak 1:24,000; Not Pothole Canyon.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.7783688&p_longi=-109.1632573

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.8020676&p_longi=-109.1874088

Proposal: application change to reflect local use

Map: USGS Portal Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Pete Martinez, USFS

Administrative area: Coronado National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pothole Canyon (FID 9692)

Local Usage: North Fork Canyon (60 + years)

Published: Pothole Canyon (USGS maps since 1958), North Fork Canyon (USFS 2007; Chiricahua Mountains Hiking Trails, 2014)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals to reverse the applications of two names for two valleys. The names North Fork Canyon and Pothole Canyon have been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1958; however, the U.S. Forest Service Regional Geographic Names Coordinator believes the labels should be reversed, to reflect longstanding local usage. The more westerly of the two valleys should be North Fork Canyon while the name Pothole Canyon should refer to the eastern one. The eastern one heads closer to Pothole Peak. Both valleys lie within the Coronado National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness. According to a local resident, "Pothole Canyon is the rough canyon to the East and North Fork [sic] with the water system (which I installed in the 1980's) is the canyon to the West."

Change North Fork Canyon to Pothole Canyon: valley; 3.5 mi. long; heads in Coronado National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness, 0.8 mi. N of Pothole Peak at 31°49'09"N, 109°08'48"W, trends S to join Horseshoe Canyon; Cochise County, Arizona; Secs 14,11,10,3&2, T19S, R31E and Sec 35, T18S, R31E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 31°46'53"N, 109°08'51"W; USGS map – Portal Peak 1:24,000; Not: North Fork Canyon.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.7813459&p_longi=-109.1475757

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.819113&p_longi=-109.1466835

Proposal: application change to reflect local use

Map: USGS Portal Peak 1:24,000
 Proponent: Pete Martinez, USFS
 Administrative area: Coronado National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: North Fork Canyon (FID 8719)

Local Usage: Pothole Canyon (60+ years)

Published: North Fork Canyon (USGS since 1958), North Fork Canyon – in part (USGS 1917, 1919), Pothole Canyon (USGS 1958; USFS 1994, 2007; Northern Chiricahua Mountains, 1995; Chiricahua Mountains Hiking Trails, 2014)

Case Summary: This 3.5-mile-long valley heads in the Chiricahua Wilderness in Coronado National Forest; although it has been named North Fork Canyon on USGS maps since 1917, the proposal is to switch the name with that of Pothole Canyon.

Two USGS 1:125,000-scale topographic maps published in 1917 and 1919 labeled the source of the valley on the western of the two branches, but all later maps indicate that the eastern branch is the correct branch to carry the name.

Change Pot Hole Tank to Pothole Tank: reservoir; in Coronado National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness, 7.5 mi. SSW of Portal; Cochise County, Arizona; Sec 3, T19S, R31E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 31°48'12"N, 109°09'32"W; USGS map – Portal Peak 1:24,000; Not: Pot Hole, Pot Hole Tank.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=31.8034283&p_longi=-109.1589493&fid=22180

Proposal: spelling change to reflect local use

Map: USGS Portal Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Pete Martinez, USFS

Administrative area: Coronado National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pot Hole Tank (FID 22180)

Local Usage: Pothole Tank (USFS personnel)

Published: Pot Hole (USFS 1986), Pot Hole Tank (USFS 1975)

Case Summary: The name of this small reservoir is proposed to be changed from Pot Hole Tank to Pothole Tank to recognize local use and to be consistent with the name of nearby Pothole Peak and Pothole Canyon. The reservoir is located in the valley currently named North Fork Canyon but which is proposed to be renamed to Pothole Canyon. The reservoir does not appear on any USGS maps nor is it visible on current imagery, but it has been labeled on USFS maps as both Pot Hole Tank (1975) and Pot Hole (1986).

CALIFORNIA

Godhead Mountain: summit; elevation 2,906 ft.; in Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness (Bureau of Land Management), 0.9 mi. NE of Corn Spring, 7.1 mi. SE of Desert Center; Riverside County, California; Sec. 21, T6S, R6E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°38'14"N, 115°19'01"W; USGS map – Corn Spring 1:24,000.

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.6371095&p_longi=-115.3168919](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=33.6371095&p_longi=-115.3168919)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Corn Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Albanese; Sun Valley, CA

Administrative area: Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness (Bureau of Land Management)

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

Case Summary: This 2,906-foot unnamed summit, proposed to be named Godhead Mountain, is highest point between Corn Spring Campground and Interstate 10. It lies within the Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness, which is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent reports, "There is a rock formation at the top of the ridge just northwest of the campground that in the afternoon appears as a large head and face staring seriously toward the campground and oasis. One can only wonder how the native people who lived here and left petroglyphs on the rocks east of the campground regarded this face." When asked to consider the Wilderness Policy, he responded that he believes the summit needs an official name for safety purposes as it is next to Corn Spring Campground and "a likely quest for hikers." He added, "Naming the mountain would encourage more people to hike it, since there is no trail and it is rather foreboding looking from the bottom."

A query of GNIS found no features in California with the word "Godhead" in their names.

COLORADO

Dragons Tongue: cliff; approx. 615 ft. high; located in Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park /Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness, on the E side of Devils Lookout above Echo Canyon; named for the fiery reflection of light on the cliff when the sun hits the cliff walls; Montrose County, Colorado; Sec. 30, T50N, R7W, New Mexico Principal Meridian; 38°34'26"N, 107°42'09"W; USGS map – Grizzly Ridge East 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.5738888&p_longi=-107.7025

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Grizzly Ridge East 1:24,000
 Proponent: Vince Farnsworth; Montrose, CO
 Administrative area: Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park /Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: Dragons Tongue (recent park personnel and visitors)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 615-foot tall cliff is proposed to be named Dragons Tongue. A natural lighting phenomenon occurs when sunlight, striking at just the right angle, illuminates a long narrow vertical gap in the cliff. According to the proponent, when the observer is in the appropriate location at the right time, one surface of the cliff glows brightly with the warm reflected sunlight and creates the impression of a "towering pillar of light emanating from the rock". This appearance is also noticed at night under moonlight. The effect is likely due to pegmatite infused into the rock. Other such pegmatite infusions occur within the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and have been referred to as dragons. One, located 1.3 miles to the west, is named Dragon Point.

The proponent, a landscape photographer, noticed the effect in April 2012 and has photographed it several times. Viewing this cliff at the appropriate time has become a popular attraction. According to the proponent, this phenomenon is used to teach visitors to the park about geology of the park as well as how the sun changes position throughout the year causing different intensities of

reflection off the cliff. When asked why the name warrants an exception to the wilderness policy, he stated that the phenomenon may be seen from pre-existing trails which will cause no additional pressure on the environment. However, the National Park Service does not support the proposal.

GNIS lists four other features in Colorado with the word “Dragon” in their names: a cliff, a mine, a pillar, and a trail. Only the cliff, Dragon Point, is in Montrose County.

Rotary Peak: summit; elevation 12,467 ft.; in Arapaho National Forest, along the Continental Divide, in the Continental Mountains, 1.1 mi. S of Loveland Ski Area; the name honors the achievements of Rotary International; Clear Creek County and Summit County, Colorado; Sec. 33, T4S, R76W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°39’53”N, 105°53’48”W; USGS map – Loveland Pass 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.6647658&p_longi=-105.8966867

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: Loveland Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Clark; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 12,467-foot summit is proposed to be named Rotary Peak to honor Rotary International, a global service organization. The peak is located along the Continental Divide in the Continental Mountains and within Arapaho National Forest. The highest point of the peak is located in Clear Creek County, but the summit’s base is also in Summit County.

The proponent believes that if the summit is named for Rotary International, members and supporters of the organization from across the U.S. and around the world “will especially enjoy visiting this beautiful location.” Furthermore, “This service organization was founded in 1905 and has over 12 million members. Naming this peak Rotary Peak would recognize not just locally, but globally the continuing work of the organization for the benefit of mankind.”

The proposed name is supported by the Summit County Board of Commissioners, the Summit County Chamber of Commerce, the Clear Creek County Tourism Bureau, the Clear Creek County Board of Commissioners; the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, the City of Littleton, the Evergreen Area Chamber of Commerce, Colorado State Representative Millie Hamner, the Dillon Town Council, the Town of Frisco, the Silverthorne Town Council, the Rotary Club of Clear Creek 2000, the Arapahoe Basin Ski Area, and Rotary District 5450.

Warner Peak: summit; elevation 12,223 ft.; located in San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, at the N end of Sheep Mountain, 1.5 mi. SE of Mount KIA/MIA; the name honors Mark T. Warner (1889-1975), pastor, World War II chaplain, and the man responsible for the establishment of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park; Saguache County, Colorado; Secs 3,4,9&10, T47N, R7E, New Mexico Principal Meridian; 38°20’54”N, 106°11’32”W; USGS map – Bonanza 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.3484382&p_longi=-106.1923359

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bonanza 1:24,000

Proponent: Lowell Forbes; Arvada, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest / Rio Grande National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sheep Mountain Northeast (Google Maps)

Case Summary: This 12,223-foot unnamed summit is located along the boundary between the San Isabel National Forest and the Rio Grande National Forest, and at the north end of Sheep Mountain. The proposed name Warner Peak is intended to honor Mark T. Warner (1889-1975), who served as a pastor for 56 years in Montrose (approximately 90 miles west of the unnamed summit). During World War II, he was an Army Chaplain in the South Pacific and saw action at Guadalcanal. Rev. Warner spearheaded the successful effort to have the Black Canyon of the Gunnison designated a National Monument (later National Park) in 1933 by President Hoover. He was also instrumental in the construction of a road along the south rim of the park.

In addition to his service as a pastor, Rev. Warner was a member of the Montrose Lions Club. In various missionary activities, he promoted the welfare of Native Americans in Colorado and was a member of the committee that helped establish Ouray Memorial Park in Montrose, which honors the memory of Chief Ouray and his wife Chipeta. He was a conservationist and served on local committees which provided input into the management of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park. He wrote prolifically about the history of the region, including a book titled *Through the Black Canyon* which chronicled the history of the canyon and the creation of the park.

Letters of support for the proposed name Warner Peak have been received from the Western Colorado Congress (an alliance for community action); the President and CEO of History Colorado; the First Presbyterian Church of Montrose; the Montrose Lions Club; the Director of Public Relations of Muskingum University; the Director of Alumni Relations and the Annual Fund, Antioch College; a professor at Western State Colorado University; the Executive Director of the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America; the Montrose County Board of County Commissioners; a representative of Bentley Historical Library, The University of Michigan; the Mayor of Montrose; and one individual. The government of Gunnison County noted that they would support the name contingent upon Saguache County's backing.

A query of GNIS found eight features in Colorado containing the name "Warner": two cliffs, a dam, two mines, a park, a reservoir, and a summit. Warner Point is located in the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park. None of the features are in Saguache County.

FLORIDA

Rose Key: island; approx. 6.3 acres; located at the NE end of Key Largo, N of Palo Alto Key, E of Linderman Key, S of Broad Key; the name honors long-time county resident Rosa "Rose" Zumpano (1940-1994), and also "reflects a fanciful interpretation of the island's shape"; Monroe County, Florida; Sec 32, T58S, R41E, Tallahassee Meridian; 25°20'50"N, 80°15'48"W; USGS map – Card Sound 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=25.3472222&p_longi=-80.2633333

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Card Sound 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph I. Zumpano; Coral Gables, Florida

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Rose Island (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 6.3-acre island is one of several small islands located at the northeastern end of Key Largo. It is owned by the proponent, who wishes to make official the name Rose Key in honor of his mother, Rosa “Rose” Zumpano (1940-1994). He reports that Mrs. Zumpano raised her children in Miami-Dade County and in Tavernier (on the southwest end of Key Largo), while her husband worked as a neurosurgeon throughout the Florida Keys. He wishes to honor “Rose’s love for the Florida Keys and [her] respect and love of the environment.” He also states that the shape of the island and the adjacent channel is reminiscent of a rose bud and stem.

According to the proponent, friends and family have been referring to the island as “Rose Key” for approximately one year. He has also placed a sign on the island calling it “Rose Key.” In the proposal, he states that the new name would alleviate confusion among emergency responders and boaters who might confuse the island with nearby Linderman Key, the name of which is sometimes used collectively to refer to both the larger and smaller unnamed island.

Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce Carlos Gutierrez submitted a letter in support of the proposed name.

According to GNIS, there are no nearby features that contain the word “Rose” in their names.

IDAHO

Curtis Lake: lake; 11 acres; located on a private inholding within land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 12 mi. NW of Marley, 11 mi. SSW of Magic Reservoir; the name is associated with the BLM Curtis Lake Grazing Allotment which includes the lake; Lincoln County, Idaho; Sec. 34, T3S, R17E, Boise Meridian; 43°07’08”N, 114°25’56”W; USGS map – Mammoth Cave 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.119018&p_longi=-114.432172

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

Map: USGS Mammoth Cave 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O’Brien

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None Found

Local Usage: Curtis Lake (proponent – 56 years)

Published: Curtis’ Lake (Twin Falls *Times-News*, 1958)

Case Summary: This 11-acre playa lake, proposed to be named officially Curtis Lake, is located on a private inholding surrounded by land managed by the Bureau of Land Management Shoshone Field Office. According to the proponent, it is unknown where the name “Curtis” comes from, but the BLM grazing allotment that surrounds the lake is known today as the “Curtis Lake Allotment.” The proponent notes, “Lightning started a fire near the lake in 1958” and a related newspaper article was the first mention of the name that he was able to find. The lake is located within the range of Ben Darrah (1868-1950), who owned the land on which the lake sits in the 1920s to early 1940s. He adds, “Mr. Darrah had an Alfred Curtis who was employed by him in his range sheep operation in the 1930s. There was [also] a sheepman by the name of A.A. Curtis that ran sheep along the Snake River in the mid-1890s and frequented Shoshone. George H. Curtis was superintendent of schools in Shoshone during the 1920s. I can’t, however, identify any link between these individuals and the naming of the lake. Curtis Lake was located in what was traditionally sheep range... This led me to the assumption that the lake honors someone in the range sheep industry.”

He notes also that he spoken with a member of the Fort Hall Shoshone-Bannock Tribe and a Shoshone language instructor at Idaho State University, “but we were unable to come up with any remembered American Indian names for the area. Although [the name is] in common local usage among those that are acquainted with the area, those individuals weren’t able to tell me how those names originated. [This proposal is] based on years of my own research of local newspapers and government documents.” General Land Office records for Lincoln County show two land patents under the name of Curtis several miles south of the lake in question.

Fireball Flat: flat; approx. 230 acres; located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 11 mi. N of Shoshone, 18 mi. NE of Gooding; the name honors William Franklin Firebaugh (1887-1966), a dryland farmer in the late 1920s; Lincoln County, Idaho; Secs 9,10&5, T4S, R17E, Boise Meridian; 43°05’32”N, 114°25’52”W; USGS map – Mammoth Cave 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0922222&p_longi=-114.4311111

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

Map: USGS Mammoth Cave 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O’Brien

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Fireball Flat (proponent – 85 years)

Published: Fireball Flats (Twin Falls *Times-News*, 2001)

Case Summary: This approximately 230-acre, relatively level area within the Black Butte Hills in Lincoln County, is proposed to be named officially Fireball Flat. The feature is located within land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The name is a corruption of the surname of William Franklin Firebaugh (1887-1966), who according to the proponent, owned approximately two sections of land on which he attempted to dryland farm winter wheat in the late 1920s. A native of New Mexico, Mr. Firebaugh relocated to south-central Idaho around 1911. In the fall of 1913 he and his wife homesteaded approximately three miles north of the flat in question. They proved their claim and received the patent in 1923. William Firebaugh farmed and ranched in the area most of his life; he also was the proprietor of pool halls in local towns. In 1920, when the General Land Office surveyed the area, the windmill on Firebaugh’s homestead was labeled “Fireball Windmill” on the plat map.

In 1977, the BLM drilled and deepened a well that was located adjacent to the flat but which had been abandoned since the 1930s. The project report referred to the well as the Fireball Flat Well. A BLM marker engraved with the project name is located nearby. A 2001 Twin Falls newspaper article referred to the well which by then was being monitored by the U.S. Geological Survey at the request of the Lincoln County Planning and Zoning Board; the article noted that the flat was named Fireball Flats [sic].

ILLINOIS

Purity-Barnes Bend: bend; in West DuPage Woods Forest Preserve along the West Branch DuPage River 1.4 mi. SSW of Spring Lake; named in association with two nearby roads; DuPage County, Illinois; Secs 11&14, T39N, R9E, Third Principal Meridian; 41°52’17”N, 88°10’41”W, USGS map – Naperville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8713988&p_longi=-88.17799

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: Naperville 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Yearman, Lombard, IL

Administrative area: West DuPage Woods Forest Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None Found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed bend in the West Branch DuPage River is proposed to be named Purity-Barnes Bend because it is located between Barnes Avenue and Purity Drive.

INDIANA

Sugar Shack Slue: stream; 1.7 mi. long; heads in Washington Township, 3 mi. S of Lynn at 40°00'20"N, 84°56'41"W, flows WNW then WSW into Green Township to enter Greens Fork; named for a maple sugar shack that has existed in the woods along the stream and which has been in operation since the early twentieth century; Wayne County and Randolph County, Indiana; Secs 21,16&15, T18N, R14E, Second Principal Meridian; 40°00'15"N, 84°58'00"W; USGS map – Lynn 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.00427&p_longi=-84.966727

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0054787&p_longi=-84.9446555

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: Lynn 1:24,000
 Proponent: Brett Stewart; Richmond, IN
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: Sugar Shack Slue (proponent for one year)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.7-mile-long unnamed stream is proposed to be named Sugar Shack Slue. The stream heads in Washington Township in Randolph County, then flows to the west-northwest and west-southwest into Green Township in Wayne County, where it flows into Greens Fork. From its source, a short section of the stream flows underground. The proposed name refers to an old cabin (“sugar shack”) located in the woods through which the stream flows. Maple trees are tapped for their sap to make maple sugar, and the shack, which was built in the early twentieth century, continues to be used today. A ninety-year-old neighbor of the proponent’s recalls her father and grandfather using the cabin to process the sap that they collected. The generic term “Slue” is an Old English/German word for a ditch. When asked about the proposed name, the proponent responded, “My intention was to choose a name that was creative, phonetically pleasing as well as descriptively accurate. It seemed a more dignified and creative choice than ‘ditch,’ which is probably the most accurate alternative description for the geographic feature under discussion.” Regarding the use of “Slue” rather than “Slough,” which is typically used in Indiana, he added, “‘Slough’ looks like it should be pronounced ‘sluff’ rather than the correct ‘slew’ when one is talking about bodies of water.” When he was informed that the term “Slue” occurs only in North Carolina (as well as in Louisiana), he responded that the term was appropriate because the early Quaker settlers of Indiana had originated in North Carolina (*Quaker Migrants To Carolina And The Midwest; Eastern Philanthropists*; Barbour and Frost, 1988).

The proponent, whose father owns land along the stream, solicited and received support for the name from all the other property owners. Only one expressed a concern that applying an official name might result in additional environmental regulations being imposed, but he did not object to

the choice of name. The county surveyors for both Wayne County and Randolph County are listed on the application as authorities for the name.

GNIS lists 98 other features throughout Indiana with the word “Sugar” in their names. Of these, one is in Randolph County; a stream named Sugar Creek is located 12 miles north of the feature in question. There are no features that include the word “Shack.”

MARYLAND

Cookerlys Creek: stream; approx. 2.9 mi. long; heads 0.24 mi. SE of New Midway at 39°33’57”N, 77°17’12”W, flows SW and then generally NW to enter the Monocacy River 1.5 mi. NW of New Midway; the name refers to an 18th century tavern located adjacent to the stream; Frederick County, Maryland; 39°34’56”N, 77°18’42”W; USGS map –Woodsboro 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5822222&p_longi=-77.3116666

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5658333&p_longi=-77.2866666

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: Woodsboro 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Lynch, Frederick, MD

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 Cookerlys Creek is proposed for a 2.9-mile long stream in northeastern Frederick County. The stream flows within one-tenth of a mile of a house which was the site of Cookerly’s Tavern until at least 1809. A State historical marker near the house reads “George Washington on his way to Philadelphia Friday July 1, 1791 stopped in this building known as Cookerlys Tavern.” The proponent adds, “Taverns at that time were not only a place to get food and drink, but also a place to spend the night. They were important social places for locals, as well as provide a place for travelers. This building has historic significance.”

***** Note: The following name has been withdrawn and the proposal amended to Oneega Creek; see Review List 419.**

Corbits Charge Creek: stream; approx. 2.2 mi. long; heads 2.4 mi. ESE of Uniontown at 39°34’54”N, 77°04’21”W, flows generally S to enter Little Pipe Creek 0.1 mi. SE of Jasontown; the name refers to a cavalry skirmish led by Union Captain Charles Corbit (1836?-1887) prior to the battle at Gettysburg; Carroll County, Maryland; 39°33’58”N, 77°04’11”W; USGS map - New Windsor 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5661111&p_longi=-77.0697222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5816666&p_longi=-77.0725

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS New Windsor 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Lynch, Frederick, MD

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 commemorative name Corbits Charge Creek is proposed for a 2.2-mile long stream located approximately four miles west of Westminster in Carroll County. On June 29, 1863, Captain Charles Corbit (1836?-1887) led a company of the First Delaware Cavalry that confronted J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry in a short skirmish prior to the Gettysburg campaign. Some historians believe that this delay in Stuart's advance was a major factor in Robert E. Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, during the battle that is often considered the turning point in the American Civil War. Each year since 2003, the town of Westminster has celebrated and commemorated Corbit's Charge with a festival in late June.

Old Bridges Creek: stream; approx. 0.8 mi. long; heads 2.6 mi. E of Lewistown, 15 mi. N of Urbana at 39°32'18"N, 77°22'00"W, flows SE to enter the Monocacy River 2.4 mi. WSW of Woodsboro; the name refers to two nearby old bridges, one of which is still standing; Frederick County, Maryland; 39°31'44"N, 77°21'32"W; USGS map –Woodsboro 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5288888&p_longi=-77.3588888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5383333&p_longi=-77.3666666

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: Woodsboro 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jack Lynch, Frederick, MD
 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 Old Bridges Creek is proposed for a 0.8-mile long stream in north-central Frederick County. This stream flows into the Monocacy River approximately 260 feet downstream of the site of a bridge that was washed away in 1972 during Hurricane Agnes. While walking along the stream, the proponent discovered another "fine little stone bridge with a metal culvert" hidden in the woods. He recommends the new name based on the association with the two bridge sites.

Plankstone Creek: stream; approx. 2.2 mi. long; heads 1.2 mi. SW of Bartonsville, 3.8 mi. NNE of Urbana at 39°22'49"N, 77°20'41"W, flows NW into Pinecliff Park to enter the Monocacy River; the name refers to a style of stone quarried nearby; Frederick County, Maryland; 39°23'22"N, 77°22'42"W; USGS map –Frederick 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.3894444&p_longi=-77.3783333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.3802777&p_longi=-77.3447222

Proposal: to make official a name in recent published use
 Map: USGS Frederick 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jack Lynch, Frederick, MD
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Plankstone Branch (land deed 1946; name of adjacent planned development by MS Gladhill Farm, LLC); Plankstone Creek (land deed 2005)

Case Summary: The name Plankstone Creek is proposed to be made official for a 2.2-mile long stream near Frederick. According to the proponent, a small plankstone quarry is located south of the stream. He also referred in his application to two land deeds: one from 2005 referring to the stream as “Plankstone Creek” and one from 1946 referring to it as “Plankstone Branch.” A housing development named “Plankstone Branch” is currently planned near the mouth of the stream.

***** Note: The following name has been withdrawn and the proposal amended to Bridgeport Brigade Creek; see Review List 419.**

Terra Rubra Creek: stream; approx. 1 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. SSW of Longville, 2.8 mi. NW of Taneytown at 39°41’12”N, 77°12’47”W, flows generally NW to enter the Monocacy River 1.8 mi. SW of Harney; named for the house in which Francis Scott Key was born; Carroll County, Maryland; 39°41’38”N, 77°13’35”W; USGS map –Taneytown 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.6938888&p_longi=-77.2263888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.6866666&p_longi=-77.2130555

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: Taneytown 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Lynch, Frederick, MD

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 associative name Terra Rubra Creek is proposed for a one-mile-long stream in northwestern Carroll County. “Terra Rubra” is the name of Francis Scott Key’s birthplace, which is located about 4.5 miles south-southwest of the unnamed stream in question. The proponent recommends this name because Key’s birthplace “has great historical value,” “is very important to Taneytown,” and “should be better recognized for its contribution.”

Unity Branch: stream; approx. 1.5 mi. long; heads 0.3 mi. NE of Bark Hill at 39°35’17”N, 77°08’46”W, flows SW to enter Little Pipe Creek 1.1 mi. E of Union Bridge; the name refers to a Quaker property established in 1757 at the site of the stream; Carroll County, Maryland; 39°34’08”N, 77°09’20”W; USGS map - Union Bridge 1:24,000; Not Muddy Run.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5688888&p_longi=-77.1555555

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5880555&p_longi=-77.1461111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: Union Bridge 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Lynch; Frederick, MD

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 Unity Branch is proposed for an unnamed 1.5-mile-long stream in west-central Carroll County. The proponent reports that in 1757 William Farquhar, an early Quaker settler in the area, donated a 25-acre parcel of land known as “The Unity” for the construction of Quaker meeting houses, schools, and burial grounds. This parcel of land includes the source of the stream now proposed to be named Unity Branch.

A 1757 Frederick County land deed records the transfer of a 25-acre property called “the Unity Situate” from William Farquhar to Solomon Miller and Nathan Hains. The parcel boundary description states that it begins near the head of “Muddy Run,” which flows into Little Pipe Creek; this “Muddy Run” appears to be the same feature considered in this proposal.

GNIS lists a populated place named Unity 25 miles south-southeast of the stream in question.

MICHIGAN

Change Squaw Creek to Nokmes Creek: stream; 4.5 mi. long; heads in New Buffalo Township 1.5 mi. S of New Buffalo City Hall at 41°46’17”N, 86°44’58”W, flows NE to enter an unnamed swamp 0.1 mi. W of South Branch Galien River; the word “nokmes” means grandmother in the Potawatomi language; Berrien County, Michigan; Secs. 1,12,14,11,15&6, T8S, R21W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 41°48’11”N, 86°41’36”W; USGS map – New Buffalo East 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.8030976&p_longi=-86.6933582&fid=638665

Proposal: change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS New Buffalo East 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Shagen; Dowagiac, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 638665)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (many online sources and news articles)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS maps since 1930; New Buffalo Township Master Plan, 2009; *Indian Names in Michigan*, Vogel, Virgil J., 1986; *17-Archaeological Investigations at the New Buffalo Weigh Stations, Berrien County, Michigan*, Cremin, William M., 1986; Road Map of Berrien County, 2011; several real estate web sites)

Case Summary: This 4.5-mile-long stream, located in New Buffalo Township in Berrien County, has been labeled Squaw Creek on USGS topographic maps since 1930. The proponent is the Assistant General Counsel for the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians; he submitted the proposed change on behalf of the Band, which believes the existing name is “highly offensive, obscene and blasphemous to Native Americans, including Citizens of the Band.” He reports that “Nokmes” means “grandmother” in the Potawatomi language. Under Potawatomi tradition and custom, grandmothers are the keepers of the water. Approximately one-half mile of the stream flows through Pokagon Band property. The New Buffalo Township Board and the Berrien County Commissioners support the change to Nokmes Creek.

MINNESOTA

Canfield Bay: bay; approx. 0.6 mi. by 0.4 mi.; in a private inholding within Superior National Forest, in Breitung Township, on the S side of Pine Island and opening onto Vermilion Lake, 5.3 mi. NNW of Tower; St. Louis County, Minnesota; Secs 6&5, T62N, R15W, Fourth Principal

Meridian; 47°52'51"N, 92°17'31"W; USGS map – Sioux Pine Island 1:24,000; Not: Canfield Portage Bay.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.880748&p_longi=-92.2918207&fid=660952

Proposal: to change a name to reflect reported local usage

Map: USGS Sioux Pine Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Jon Tofte; Duluth, MN

Administrative area: Superior National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Canfield Portage Bay (FID 660952)

Local Usage: Canfield Bay (proponent, some local residents, real estate listings)

Published: Canfield Bay (online real estate sites, 2014); Canfield Portage Bay (USGS 1956, 1958, 1974, 1986; USFS 1976, 1984, 1994; St. Louis County highway map 2013)

Case Summary: This bay in Vermilion Lake on the south side of Pine Island is currently named Canfield Portage Bay after a portage trail that crosses a small isthmus on the island. Although the bay is within the boundaries of Superior National Forest, the trail is on private property, and the proponent believes that the reference to a “portage” in the name of the bay might “encourage illegal use [of the trail] by the public.” The bay and trail have been named Canfield Portage Bay and Canfield Portage, respectively, on USGS topographic maps since 1956. The proponent claims, “Most commercial maps and all USFS published maps [sic] identify the bay as ‘Canfield Bay.’” These claims have not been confirmed. A number of online real estate listings refer to locations at “Canfield Bay, Tower, Minnesota.” The proponent also requests that the GNIS listing for the trail be deleted, and that the label and symbology be removed from federal maps. He included with his application a copy of a 2011 email from the Superior National Forest supervisor, who wrote that future Forest Service maps would remove “Portage” from the name of the bay as well as the trail symbology. The supervisor indicated that State maps already reflected the changes, although this has not been confirmed. The Forest’s Recreation and Wilderness Program Manager has since clarified that it is the agency’s policy “to use the official names and sites listed by the BGN” and that future maps will continue to label the bay Canfield Portage Bay and that the portage “will be displayed as a dashed line.” The proponent was advised of the process whereby names are officially changed.

Fujita Island: island; 2.8 acres; in Voyageurs National Park, in Rainy Lake 1.2 mi. WNW of Big Island, 2.2 mi. SE of Finlander Island; the name honors Junnosuke (“Jun”) Fujita (1888-1963), photographer, painter, silent film actor, acclaimed poet, and one of the first Japanese-Americans to settle in the Midwest; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; Sec 14, T70N, R20W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 48°32'59"N, 92°52'14"W, USGS map – Kempton Bay 1:24,000; Not Jap Island, Penguin Island, Sackett Island, Wendt Island.

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.5497116&p_longi=-92.8706414](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=48.5497116&p_longi=-92.8706414)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kempton Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Graham Lee; Cambridge, WI

Administrative area: Voyageurs National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Jap Island, Penguin Island, Sackett Island, Wendt Island

Published: Wendt Island (NPS National Register of Historic Places, 1996; *Minnesota Treasures: Stories Behind the State's Historic Places*, 2004)

Case Summary: This 2.8-acre island located in Rainy Lake in Voyageurs National Park is proposed to be named Fujita Island. The name would honor Junnosuke (“Jun”) Fujita (1888-1963), one of the earliest Japanese-Americans to achieve prominence in the Midwest. He was a pioneering news photographer, acclaimed poet, painter, silent film actor, and a gifted natural photographer. Mr. Fujita spent a long career in Chicago, but built and often visited a cabin on the island that is now proposed to be named for him.

Mr. Fujita, one of the “forgotten founders of American Journalism,” was born in Hiroshima in 1888. As a teenager, he emigrated to Canada where he graduated high school. Beginning around 1914, he appeared in several silent films shot at Chicago’s Essena Studios. Soon after, he was hired as the only photojournalist at *The Chicago Evening Post*, where he captured historic photographs of such tragic events as the capsizing of the steamship Eastland on the Chicago River, the bloody race riots of the 1920s, and the St. Valentine’s Day gangster massacre. According to the proponent, Fujita’s news photographs “were widely displayed in exhibitions and evoked sociological as well as political repercussions...”

In 1933, he left news photography to establish his own photo studio. Much of his commercial work was in advertising, but Fujita also began to focus on nature photography inspired by his extensive travel to mountain and seashore areas.” According to the proponent, he also photographed a series dedicated to Depression-era construction across the United States.

The proponent states that as a “poet and critic, Fujita was a frequent contributor to *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*. In 1923, he published *Tanka: Poems in Exile*, which stands today as a significant and pioneering work in the Japanese poetry, similar to haiku, known as tanka.

Because of his ancestry, Fujita had a difficult time obtaining American citizenship, which only occurred in 1954, following private sponsorship of a special bill in Congress. He also was not permitted to purchase property, and so in 1928 his long-time secretary, companion, and later wife bought the island in question. Local residents recall never seeing her but do remember that Fujita was a frequent visitor. This led them to refer to the island as “Jap Island.” Fujita built the simple wooden cabin, using it as a retreat and a source of inspiration for his artistic work until 1941. During World War II, he and his wife took refuge in a small town in Indiana, successfully avoiding being sent to an internment camp. The cabin, which still stands today “exhibits a deliberate construction in deference to the natural landscape — naturally, and thoughtfully integrated in to the wilderness setting — qualities influenced by Japanese tradition...” It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

The proponent further states that Voyageurs National Park management plans “to continue to preserve the cabin and the island in the state [that] Fujita intended. They plan to honor Fujita, by returning [his] cabin to the condition in which he last left it [by] removing a small addition that was added after Fujita sold the cabin.”

In addition to being known informally as “Jap Island,” the island has also been known as “Wendt Island,” “Sackett Island,” and “Penguin Island.” The proponent states that these have been informal names, primarily based on who was living on the island at the time.

Schulstad Lake: lake; approx. 80 acres; in Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge/Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District, in Woodside Township, 1.9 mi. NE of Halverson Lake, 4.9 mi. SE of Maple Bay; the name honors local resident and long-time property owner Ruth Brathovde Schulstad (1895-1980); Polk County, Minnesota; Sec 33, T148N, R43W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 47°35’26”N, 96°08’41”W; USGS map – Halverson Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.5905555555556&p_longi=-96.1447222222222

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Halverson Lake 1:24,000
 Proponent: George Schulstad; Fertile, MN
 Administrative area: Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge/Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This currently unnamed 80-acre lake in Polk County is proposed to be named Schulstad Lake in honor of Ruth Brathovde Schulstad (1895- 1980), who lived at the lake for most of her life. Petition materials provided with the proposal indicate that the Brathovde family owned property on the south-east side of the lake in 1916. Federal Census records for the early twentieth century list Ruth Schulstad and her family in Polk County.

After a period of public notice and a public hearing, the proposed name was approved by the Polk County Board of Commissioners. The Minnesota State Name Authority also recommends approval of the name. According to GNIS, no other features in Minnesota contain “Schulstad” in their names.

MISSOURI

Bobwhite Cove: bay; 0.75 mi. long, 0.15 mi. wide; located in Mark Twain National Forest, in Table Rock Lake, 3.3 mi. SW of Indian Point, 0.8 mi. S of Whiterock Bluff; named for the Northern Bobwhite quail which is native to Missouri; Stone County, Missouri; Sec 23, T22N, R23W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 36°35’58”N, 93°23’39”W; USGS map – Lampe 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.5993543&p_longi=-93.3942426

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Lampe 1:24,000
 Proponent: Catherine White; Brooklyn, NY
 Administrative area: Table Rock Lake (USACE) / Mark Twain National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.75-mile-long, 0.15-mile-wide cove is located in Table Rock Lake within Mark Twain National Forest. The proposed name Bobwhite Cove refers to the Northern Bobwhite Quail, a native Missouri gamebird, which according to the proponent, has a significant meaning to local residents and specifically to her family. The proponent’s grandfather, who died in the mid-1970s, was an active and successful bird hunter. He was a member of several Missouri hunting and conservation organizations, who often hunted the bobwhite quail.

The original proposal was to name the feature Quail Cove, but after learning that another small bay, 9.5 miles to the west, may also be known locally by the same name, that proposal was withdrawn (the other bay has no official name but Quail Cove Resort and Quail Cove Road are located alongside).

The Stone County Commission, when asked about the original proposal for Quail Cove, responded “[We have] no function in making determinations or recommendations concerning geographic names, and no system for doing so.”

GNIS lists one other feature in Missouri named Camp Bob White, a locale in Johnson County.

Change Sewer Branch – in part to North Branch Pearl River: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads in the City of Sedalia at 38°42’46”N, 93°12’42”W; flows NW to join Sewer Branch (proposed to be renamed to Pearl River); Pettis County, Missouri; Secs 33-34, T46, R21W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°43’14”N, 93°14’07”W; USGS map – Sedalia East 1:24,000; not Sewer Branch - in part.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.7204672&p_longi=-93.2353608

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.7127943&p_longi=-93.2115941

Proposal: to change a name and application

Map: USGS Sedalia East 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne Gardner; Sedalia, Missouri

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sewer Branch - in part (FID 726222)

Local Usage: North Branch Pearl River (City of Sedalia about 1 year)

Published: Sewer Branch - in part (USGS maps since 1906)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by the City Attorney for the City of Sedalia. It was submitted in association with the following proposal, to change the name of Sewer Branch to Pearl River and to modify the application of the latter name. This proposal would make official the name North Branch Pearl River for a portion of the stream that is currently named Sewer Branch.

Although the stream in question has been labeled and considered part of Sewer Branch on USGS topographic maps since 1906, the latter name was applied only to the lower portion of the stream. USGS field work conducted in 1973 confirmed the name but did not indicate the source of the stream. The current source of Sewer Branch was established in accordance with the BGN’s “longest, straightest tributary” criteria.

The governments of the City of Sedalia and Pettis County recommend approval of the name and application changes.

Change Sewer Branch to Pearl River: stream; 6.2 mi. long; heads in the City of Sedalia at 38°42’31”N, 93°13’36”W, flows N through Cedar Township to join Muddy Creek 1.4 mi. N of Georgetown; named because of the large number of mussel shells found in its bed; Pettis County, Missouri; Tps46&45N, R21W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°46’48”N, 93°14’15”W; USGS map – Beaman 1:24,000; Not: Little Cedar Creek, Sewer Branch, Stink Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.7799195&p_longi=-93.2376179

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.7084998&p_longi=-93.2266816

Proposal: to change a name and application

Map: USGS Beaman 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne Gardner; Sedalia, Missouri

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sewer Branch (FID 726222)

Local Usage: Pearl River (local residents, City of Sedalia for approximately 1 year)

Published: Sewer Branch (USGS maps since 1906)

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by the City of Sedalia, in this case to change the name of Sewer Branch to Pearl River. The proponent believes a change is needed to establish “a much more pleasant sounding name” and to restore the stream’s historical name and application. Prior to 1860, the stream was known as Pearl River (*History of Pettis County, Missouri, Including an Authentic History of Sedalia, Other Towns and Townships*; Demuth, 1882). According to *A History of Sedalia, Missouri* (McVey, 1985), the Pearl River began at a spring north of 5th Street. It was so named because of the large number of mussel shells found in its bed. By 1875, the stream had become an open sewer, with many local residents referring to it as “Stink Creek.” Over the years, and as efforts continued to force the stream into an underground drain, it became known as Sewer Branch.

Today the stream flows through downtown Sedalia via the storm water system that runs under 3rd street. Just north of Hubbard Park, the stream leaves its underground pipeline and re-enters the natural streambed. The Environmental Science Service Learning Project is attempting to restore the stream to its original state and clean it of toxic wastes and pollutants.

Until recently, GNIS included a second and presumably duplicate entry for Pearl River. Although the coordinates in that entry were listed as unknown, the name was recorded in Robert Ramsay’s Missouri Place Names file (compiled 1920s-1940s); the description read “A small run or rivulet running through Sedalia between Second and Third Streets. Named for the mussel shells found in sandy places along the small stream.”

Citing the historical descriptions, the proponent is also requesting that the application of the name be modified. Rather than flowing from the east into Sedalia, she is asking that the source be relocated to the south, closer to the center of the city. If the change in application is approved, the upstream portion would become unnamed; the related proposal would apply the name North Branch Pearl River to this portion.

The governments of the City of Sedalia and Pettis County both recommend approval of the name and application changes. In November 2012, *The Sedalia Democrat* polled its readers on the name change to Pearl River. 93.6 % of respondents favored the change from Sewer Branch to Pearl River.

MONTANA

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

Liebig Creek: stream; 2.6 mi long; in Flathead National Forest, heads 3.9 mi. SW of Ashley Mountain at 48°14'41"N, 114°46'35"W, flows N to enter Squaw Meadows Creek; the name honors Frank L. Liebig (1872-1950), the first Forest Service District Ranger on the Tally Lake Ranger District; Flathead County, Montana; Secs 15,22&27, T29N, R25W, Principal Meridian; 48°16'39"N, 114°46'30"W; USGS map – Sylvia Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.277523&p_longi=-114.774873

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.244786&p_longi=-114.776524

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Sylvania Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Ema Braunberger; Kalispel, MT

Administrative area: Flathead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.6-mile long unnamed stream proposed to be named Liebig Creek is located in the Tally Lake Ranger District of the Flathead National Forest. The stream flows into Squaw Meadows Creek, the name of which has been proposed to be changed to Kakqukpayli'it Aknuxu'nuk. The latter name was proposed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes in 2010, but is awaiting further action pending the need for further research.

The proposed name Liebig Creek is intended to honor Frank L. Liebig (1872-1950), an early forest ranger who served as the first Forest Service district ranger on the Tally Lake Ranger District. Mr. Liebig moved to the Flathead area around 1901 after working as a foreman on a cattle ranch in eastern Montana. He was educated in forestry in Germany, but left Europe to escape military service. According to *Man in Glacier: Chapter Three: Explorers and Exploiters* (Glacier National Park Historical Collections, 1976), "He was given the area from Belton to the Canadian border and from the North Fork eastward to the Blackfeet Reservation (the entire area now designated as Glacier National Park). He was told to look for fires, to keep the main trails open, to prevent the stealing of timber, to keep squatters and game violators out, and to turn in his daily reports at the end of each month in order to get paid. Then his supervisor gave him a double-bitted axe, a one-man crosscut saw, and a box of ammunition and told him to 'Go to it and good luck.' In addition... he watched sawmill operations in the Swiftcurrent [Creek] and St. Mary valleys, rescued an ungrateful lady from a crevasse in Sperry Glacier, and during numerous escapades came close to being burned, drowned, and frozen." After the park was created in 1910, Liebig then worked for the Flathead National Forest, until his retirement in 1935. Liebig was also well-known for his skill as a taxidermist, with many of his specimens now in the Glacier National Park Collection.

GNIS lists one other feature in Montana with "Liebig" in its name; a summit, also in Flathead County and also in Flathead National Forest, 48 miles east of the stream in question, is named Mount Liebig. This name has appeared on USGS maps since 1960 but the origin of the name has not been determined.

NEVADA

Mount Scorpion: summit; elevation 4,090 ft.; in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 2 mi. S of Nevada State College, 6.2 mi. WSW of Boulder City; Clark County, Nevada; Sec 9, T23S, R63E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 35°57'31"N, 114°56'36"W; USGS map – Boulder City NW 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.958681&p_longi=-114.9432133

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Boulder City NW 1:24,000

Proponent: Amey Esparza; Henderson, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Mount Scorpion (local residents)

Published: Mount Scorpion (*Las Vegas Journal Review* 2014)

Case Summary: This 4,090-foot unnamed summit is proposed to be named Mount Scorpion. It is the northeasternmost of four prominent summits on Black Hill. According to the proponents, who are the Vice President of Community Engagement and the Executive Assistant of Nevada State College, students and faculty of the college began hiking to the peak in 2008. This challenging activity has developed into a tradition, “which has become incorporated into the student-led traditions and spirit of Nevada State College.” The students began referring to the peak as Mount Scorpion, in reference to the school’s mascot. The proponents state, “Climbing to the peak symbolizes our upward progress and mobility as we climb toward success as individuals, as an institution and as a community.” The President of Nevada State College has submitted a letter of support for the name, noting that the name has no commercial implications and that there are no trademark or copyright issues related to the use of the name.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

***** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn; a new proposal for Washburn Point has been submitted for a different feature 18 miles to the north. Meanwhile, a new proposal, to name this 2,759’ summit Spirit Peak, has been received. Both proposals are listed on Review List 418.**

Washburn Peak: summit; elevation 2,759 ft.; in White Mountain National Forest, in the Town of Bartlett, 0.8 mi. SE of North Moat Mountain, 0.8 mi. NW of Middle Moat Mountain; the name honors Henry Bradford Washburn (1910-2007), American explorer, mountaineer, photographer, and cartographer; Carroll County, New Hampshire; 44°02’00”N, 71°12’16”W; USGS map – North Conway West 1:24,000 (highest point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.0334243&p_longi=-71.2045608

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS North Conway West 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Stephen Perry; Gorham, ME

Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2,759-foot summit is located in White Mountain National Forest in the Town of Bartlett in Carroll County. The proposed name Washburn Peak is intended to honor Henry Bradford Washburn (1910-2007), the noted explorer, mountaineer, pilot, author, photographer, and cartographer.

Bradford Washburn climbed his first peak, Mount Washington, at the age of 11 and began photographing his ascents soon after. By age 16 he had climbed the Matterhorn and Mount Blanc and published a book about his climbs the following year. He would go on to author many books about his mountaineering including *On High* (2002); *Map of Mount Washington: And the Heart of the Presidential Range* (1994); *Bradford Washington, an Extraordinary Life* (2005). At the age of 29, Mr. Washburn was appointed director of Boston’s Museum of Science, a position he held until 1980. He continued to serve as its honorary director from 1985 until his death.

Washburn was responsible for creating maps of various mountain ranges including the Presidential Range in New Hampshire, 16 miles to the northwest of the summit proposed to be named in his

honor. He and his wife Barbara produced a precise, large-scale, map of the Grand Canyon, which was published as a National Geographic Society magazine supplement in July 1978. In 1981, in cooperation with the NGS, he and Barbara began a project that required three trips to Nepal and China to negotiate the first permission ever granted by these two governments to make ultra-high-altitude photo-mapping flights in a Learjet over 380 square miles of Nepal and Tibet, centered over Mt. Everest. These flights were successfully completed in 1984, and the map published in 1988 by the NGS would be the most detailed and accurate map ever made of Mount Everest.

Washburn traveled the world for more than 80 years, photographing landscapes from the Grand Canyon to the Alps. He pioneered the use of aerial photography in analyzing mountains, often strapped to and hanging out of a plane with his 53-pound camera. He used his aerial photographs to plan many mountaineering expeditions. His black and white photographs, mostly of Alaskan peaks, are “breathtaking in their capture of the detail of a mountain’s dynamic and violent surroundings.” Ansel Adams called him “a roving genius of mind and mountains.”

Bradford Washburn received a Master’s degree in geology and geography from Harvard University, where he was a member of the Harvard Mountaineering Club. He earned many awards in his lifetime including nine honorary doctorates, the Alexander Graham Bell Medal and the Centennial Award from the National Geographic Society (both shared with his wife), and the King Albert Medal of Merit from the King Albert Memorial Foundation. He was also awarded the Royal Geographical Society’s Cherry Keaton Medal and Award. The Bradford Washburn American Mountaineering Museum, which opened shortly after his death, is the only museum “dedicated to the heroism, technology, culture and spirit of mountaineering.”

Although proud of his achievements in mountaineering and photography, Washburn remained most proud of his work in science education. He has been quoted as saying “The top of Mount McKinley was thrilling, but there’s nothing on earth more exciting than the eyes of a youngster at the instant of discovery.”

GNIS lists two features in New Hampshire using the word “Washburn” in their names; a populated place named Washburn Corner is located 56 miles southwest in Sullivan County, and a stream 64 miles north-northwest in Coos County.

NEW YORK

MacNaughton Run: stream; 2.5 mi. long; in the Town of Geneva, heads 1 mi. SSE of Lenox Park on the E side of County Road 6 at 42°50’40”N, 77°00’36”W, flows SE to enter Wilson Creek 0.6 mi. WNW of Clark Point; the name honors Donald G. MacNaughton (1910-1988), local entrepreneur, fireman, sportsman, and auto racer; Ontario County, New York; 42°48’54”N, 76°59’10”W; USGS map - Geneva South 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.815133&p_longi=-76.986082

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8444856&p_longi=-77.0098671

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Geneva South 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Andrew Schleppe; Denver, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.5-mile-long unnamed stream, proposed to be named MacNaughton Run, is a tributary of Wilson Creek in the Town of Geneva in Ontario County. The name is intended to honor Donald MacNaughton (1910-1988), who from 1950 to 1964 owned the property through which the stream flows. Mr. MacNaughton was a business manager for the State University of New York, as well as an entrepreneur who used his property as a game farm offering free range hunting of game birds such as quail and pheasant. He expanded his business endeavors into the local transportation industry as the owner of a private charter bus company and a school bus transportation service in the Geneva area.

The proponent reports that Mr. MacNaughton's enthusiasm for auto racing led him to become an owner/driver in the regional auto racing circuit in the 1950s, where he competed in several races. He also acquired a local service station in the 1950s, which was described in a local newspaper as a "regular sports car center." He was also a founding volunteer member of the White Springs Fire Association, which until 1964 used the carriage house on his property until 1964. He served as president of the North Street Home and School Association and chairman of the committee that successfully petitioned the Commissioner of Education to form a new central school district in the Town of Geneva. He donated a portion of his property to the City of Geneva; it is used today by the Geneva Police Department as a firearms training facility.

Smiths Inlet: channel; approx. 1,000ft. long; located in the Town of Brookhaven, in Fire Island National Seashore/Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness, connects Great South Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, 2.8 mi. ESE of Howells Point; named for Colonel William "Tangier" Smith (1655-1705), an early resident of the area, and his descendants; Suffolk County, New York; 40°43'24"N, 72°53'47"W; USGS map - Howells Point 1:24,000; Not: The Breach, Fire Place Inlet, New Inlet, Old Inlet.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.723394&p_longi=-72.896513

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in historic use

Map: USGS Howells Point 1:24,000

Proponent: Martin VanLith; Brookhaven, NY

Administrative area: Fire Island National Seashore/Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: The Breach (Brookhaven residents); Fire Place Inlet (Brookhaven residents); New Inlet (Brookhaven residents); Old Inlet (Brookhaven residents), Smith's Inlet (Brookhaven residents)

Published: Old Inlet Breach (Fire Island National Seashore website, 2014); Smith's Inlet (Laws of New-York, 1834; *Map of New York* by David H. Burr, 1835; *Long Island Forum*, 1960); South or New Inlet (Town of Brookhaven map, 1797)

Case Summary: On October 29th, 2012, Hurricane Sandy formed a new channel through Fire Island, connecting Great South Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. This location was the site of a former channel, which was open from the 1700s until about 1834. Locals called the original inlet by various names, including "Smith's Inlet" and "New Inlet." After two shipwrecks caused the channel to fully close, this area of Fire Island became known as "Old Inlet." The National Park Service continued to show a dock, boardwalk, and beach access corridor called "Old Inlet" on park maps, at the site of an old beach club.

This proposal would make official the historic name Smiths Inlet (without the apostrophe) for the newly formed channel, not only in recognition of its early name, but also in honor of the Smith family, who were influential in Suffolk County from the late 1600s until the mid-1900s. In 1693,

Colonel William “Tangier” Smith (1655-1705) was granted a land patent that included the future town of Brookhaven. The more than 100-square-mile land grant was given in recognition of Colonel Smith’s role as mayor in Tangier, a 17th century English possession in Morocco. His son William Smith was the second judge of Suffolk County, and during the Revolutionary War, served as President pro tem for the New York provisional congress. Colonel Smith’s wife built a house known as the Manor of St. George where generations of Smiths influential in Brookhaven lived until 1955. The house has been a museum for the several decades.

The proponent wishes to honor local history and “settle on a final name for a feature that appears to be permanent.” Although there are some groups that wish to close the breach to prevent flooding, the Long Island Breach Contingency Plan does not call for filling breaches that form in wilderness areas. In addition, USGS scientists have concluded that the breach did not contribute to excess flooding along Long Island’s south shore. The breach has also allowed stagnant, eutrophic waters in Great South Bay to be flushed out, revitalizing coastal habitats.

Local residents have used several names to refer to the newly formed channel and these can be found in local blogs and news articles. To counter concerns about the negative effects of the breach and the pejorative use of the term, some locals embraced the term “The Breach” after they saw how it was improving the health of the back bay ecosystem. “Fire Place Inlet” has been used in association with an old name for a section of Brookhaven shoreline and an old beach club in the area. Although “New Inlet” seems fitting for a newly formed channel, the proponent and many bloggers and online commenters point out that it would eventually become an old inlet over time and the name “would no longer be appropriate.”

The Suffolk County Legislature, the Brookhaven Village Association, and the Suffolk County historian have all submitted letters indicating their support for the name.

GNIS records numerous features in Suffolk County with names that include “Smith,” most associated with Smithtown located 19 miles to the northwest. Smith Point lies on the mainland 1.5 miles to the northeast; the related historical Smith Point Life Saving Station is on Fire Island 1.5 miles to the east-northeast. Smith Point County Park lies 5.5 miles to the east-northeast on Fire Island. Smiths Point is found 5.6 miles to the northeast.

OREGON

Change Squaw Creek to Elder Creek: stream; 2.5 mi long; heads 15 mi. N of Hamilton at 44°58’37”N, 119°20’27”W, flows SE to enter the John Day River; named in honor of James (1880-1924) and Margaret Elder (1882-1957), early homesteaders in the area; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 18, T7S, R29E & Secs 11&13, T7S, R28E, Willamette Meridian; 44°57’45”N, 119°17’50”W; USGS map – Slickear Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.962372&p_longi=-119.2972126&fid=1150239

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be offensive, and to apply a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Slickear Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court; John Day, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150239)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 2.5-mile-long tributary of the John Day River in Grant County, to Elder Creek. The proposal was submitted by the Geographic Names Coordinator for the Grant County Court, in response to a previous proposal submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, to change the name of the stream to Škáypiya Creek (Review List 405). The word “Škáypiya” means “spirit.” The County Court initially proposed that the stream name be changed to Slickear Creek (Review List 412), but after learning that there was little local support for that name, it was withdrawn. The name Elder Creek would honor James (1880-1924) and Margaret Elder (1882-1957), who homesteaded on property through which the stream flows. General Land Office records confirm that the Elders acquired 320 acres in 1922, and three years later, Margaret, by then widowed, acquired an additional 320 acres.

Change Little Squaw Creek to Little Elder Creek: stream; 1.3 mi long; heads at 44°57'29"N, 119°19'13"W, flows E then N into Squaw Creek (proposed Elder Creek (q.v.)), 13 mi. N of Hamilton; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 12, T7S, R29E & Sec 13, T7S, R28E, Willamette Meridian; 44°57'48"N, 119°18'02"W; USGS map – Slickear Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.9632052&p_longi=-119.3005461&fid=1145264

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be offensive, and to apply a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Slickear Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court; John Day, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Creek (FID 1145264)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Creek (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Squaw Creek in Grant County to Little Elder Creek. The 1.3-mile long stream is a tributary of Squaw Creek, the name of which is proposed to be changed to either Škáypiya Creek (Review List 405) or Elder Creek (q.v.).

PENNSYLVANIA

Stambaugh Farm Run: stream; 1 mi. long; heads in Spring Township 0.7 mi. SE of Green Park at 40°22'29"N, 77°17'53"W, flows SW then S and SW to enter Montour Creek in Tyrone Township; the stream flows through Stambaugh Farm, a Pennsylvania Bicentennial Farm; Perry County, Pennsylvania; 40°22'01"N, 77°18'43"W; USGS map – Landisburg 1:24,000;

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.3668972&p_longi=-77.3118439

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.3746007&p_longi=-77.2979635

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Landisburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Perry Stambaugh; Green Park, PA

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 unnamed stream, proposed to be named Stambaugh Farm Run, heads in Spring Township on the Stambaugh Farm, then flows generally southwest to enter Montour Creek in Tyrone Township. The proponent, a member of the Stambaugh family, reports that the farm has been in the family for more than 200 years and is recognized as a Pennsylvania Bicentennial Farm. The farm came into the family in 1802 through John Jacob Stambaugh (1784-1832), the son of a Revolutionary War veteran by the same name. Since then, six additional generations of the family have farmed the land. These include John S. Stambaugh (1812-1877); John Alvin Stambaugh (1844-1934), who fought in the Grand Army of the Republic; and Edgar Allen Stambaugh (1897-1971). Edgar also ran the Grange Store Company in Green Park and launched granges in Green Park and Pomona. The present-day owner lives in a house built in 1754.

GNIS lists Stambaugh Hollow as a variant name of Stamhaugh Hollow in Perry County, 7.1 miles to the southwest. The name “Stambaugh” appeared on the 1930 USGS topographic maps.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Tiger Paw Falls: falls; approx. 9 ft. high; located along an unnamed stream where it enters Hartwell Lake 2.4 mi. NW of Clemson, 1.2 mi. NE of Keowee; named after the logo of nearby Clemson University and for the appearance of the falls; Oconee County, South Carolina; 34°42'33"N, 82°52'00"W; USGS map - Clemson 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.7091666&p_longi=-82.8666667

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: Clemson 1:24,000

Proponent: Curtis Koch; Seneca, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Horsehead Point Falls (Clemson University student's ecology blog, 2011)

Published: Horsehead Point Falls (Clemson Experimental Forest Facebook page, 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Tiger Paw Falls to an unnamed falls near Clemson. The proponent has suggested this name because “during light rains the falls has three or four smaller falls that look like fingers... that make up a paw.” He also believes “more students would visit the falls if it were called Tiger Paw Falls especially when it is announced on the Campus that a falls has been named in honor of the famous Tiger Paw.” Introduced in 1970, the Tiger Paw logo has been, according to Clemson University, “one of the strongest college symbols in the country.” Although the image of the Tiger Paw is a registered trademark, the words “Tiger Paw” do not seem to be trademarked in relation to Clemson University.

This falls is located in the Clemson Experimental Forest and is most easily accessible by boat from Hartwell Lake, a large reservoir on Seneca River. An undated student presentation in a Clemson undergraduate course referred to the falls as Horsehead Point Falls, apparently because of the nearby Horse Head Point Road which traverses a small, unnamed, peninsula that resembles a horse's head. Although it is not known how prevalent the use of this name is in the area, a Clemson graduate student's blog referred to a visit to Horsehead Point Falls in May 2011.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Change Squaw Creek to Isanti Creek: stream; 20 mi. long; heads in Egan Township 8.5 mi. NW of Flandreau at 44°06'43"N, 96°44'22"W, flows generally SSE into Clare Township to enter the Big Sioux River 1 mi. SW of Egan; the name is the Flandreau Santee Sioux (Dakota) word for the Santee people; Moody County, South Dakota; Tps106-108N, R49W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 43°59'06"N, 96°39'49"W; USGS map – Trent 1:24,000; Not Jack Moore Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.9852495&p_longi=-96.6636592&fid=1258308

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Trent 1:24,000

Proponent: Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe; Flandreau, SD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1258308)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek

Published: Jack Moore Creek (EPA Lower Big Sioux Watershed Assessment Summary for Reporting Year 2010; South Dakota Legislature, Legislative Research Council, 2009; South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources/Watershed Protection Program, 2004; Hydrology Map of Egan Township, 2009; Moody County Drainage Ordinance, 2009; Moody County Conservation District, post 2010; numerous other sites), Squaw Creek (USGS maps since 1953; EPA, 2003; U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Soil Survey of Moody County, South Dakota*, 1926; South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources/Geological Survey, 2002; Moody County Atlas, 1956; Moody County Drainage Ordinance, 2009; *Gazetteer of Place Names in Andreas' Atlas*, 1884, *Warren's Military Map of Nebraska and Dakota*, 1858; FSST September 2013 Newsletter; numerous other sites)

Case Summary: This proposal is part of an ongoing effort to change the names of features in South Dakota that contain the word "Squaw." The stream in question is a 20-mile-long tributary of the Big Sioux River. The Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe is proposing to change the name from Squaw Creek to Isanti Creek.

The effort to change "Squaw" names was initiated in 2001 when the South Dakota State Legislature changed the names of 35 features throughout the State that had names containing the words "Negro" and "Squaw." The stream in question was renamed by the State to Jack Moore Creek. However, the proposal was never processed by the BGN because the State was unable to provide any details regarding the origin of the name Jack Moore. In 2013, the newly re-established South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SDBGN) contacted all interested parties and conducted a public hearing in Flandreau in an effort to resolve the issue. The Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe responded that they wished to propose the name Isanti Creek. "Isanti" is the Flandreau Santee Sioux (Dakota) word for the Santee people. An article in *The Argus Leader* in August 2013 stated that the name Squaw Creek was believed to refer to "a Native American woman [who] fell into the flooding creek when trying to cross it and drowned."

Although the BGN did not process the original proposal for Jack Moore Creek, an online search for that name indicates that it is being used by a number of Federal, State, and local agencies, presumably in response to the 2001 State Legislation. These include the Environmental Protection Agency in a 2010 Lower Big Sioux Watershed Assessment Summary; the South Dakota Legislative Research Council (2009); the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources/Watershed Protection Program (2004); and the Moody County Conservation District.

The name also appears in a 2009 Moody County drainage ordinance and on a 2009 hydrology map of Egan Township.

In researching the proposed change to Isanti Creek, the SDBGN also contacted the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribe, which responded that it concurs with the change. The Moody County Commissioners expressed “No Opinion” regarding the proposal.

A query of GNIS for South Dakota found no other features in the State using the word “Isanti.”

TENNESSEE

Rockstack Falls: falls; approx. 40 ft. high; located along Falling Water Creek, 1.7 mi. NE of Fairmount; the name refers to the habit of stacking rocks to get from the base of the falls to an upper ledge; Hamilton County, Tennessee; 35°11'39"N, 85°17'54"W; USGS map – Fairmount 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.194068&p_longi=-85.298378

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Fairmount 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Rogers; Chattanooga, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Rockstack Falls (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 40-foot tall waterfall is located along Falling Water Creek in Hamilton County, nine miles north of Chattanooga. The proponent reports that the name Rockstack Falls has been used for approximately 30 years to refer to the feature after he and a group of hikers discovered it while exploring the area for waterfalls. The gorge below the falls is a “box canyon” with “no way to hike past the falls from below due to the height and steepness of the cliffs.” To continue hiking upstream, the hikers needed to “stack rocks up about 5 feet tall so that we could climb up onto a ledge that allowed us to rock climb past the falls.”

GNIS lists one summit in Tennessee named Rockstack, 75 miles from the falls in question.

Change Walnut Grove to Walnut Grove Heights: populated place; located 16 mi. SE of Savannah, 7 mi. E of Pickwick Lake; Hardin County, Tennessee; 35°02'24"N, 88°03'04"W ; USGS map – Lowryville 1:24,000; Not: Walnut Grove, Walnutgrove.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.0400842&p_longi=-88.051145&fid=1304349

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Lowryville 1:24,000

Proponent: Ron Striklin; Savannah, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Walnut Grove (FID 1304349)

Local Usage: Walnut Grove (local residents)

Published: Walnut Grove (USGS maps since 1949; Census Bureau, 2010; U.S. Department of Education, 2008; National Register of Historic Places, 2014; Tennessee Secretary of

State, 2014; Hardin County map, 2014; Hardin County Chamber of Commerce 2012; *DeLorme Atlas & Gazetteer* 2007; numerous Web sites)

Case Summary: Walnut Grove is an unincorporated populated place in southeastern Hardin County along State Highway 69. In the 2010 Census its population was 396. The community has been labeled as Walnut Grove on USGS topographic maps since 1949.

The proponent of the change from Walnut Grove to Walnut Grove Heights believes the existing name is causing confusion, because of the significant number of other communities named Walnut Grove in Tennessee. GNIS lists 14 such populated places in the State, along with one other that has Walnut Grove as a variant name. There was also at one time a community named Walnut Grove 7.5 miles to the southwest of the community in question and also in Hardin County; it is now listed in GNIS as “historical.” The proponent states, “Walnut Grove is who we are. That won’t change,” adding, “The additional word is pleasant with out [sic] taking away our identity. It gives both [sic] Walnut Groves the right respect in the State of Tennessee.”

GNIS lists 89 features in Tennessee with names that include the words “Walnut Grove,” of which nine are in Hardin County. In addition to the two communities (one historical), these include a cemetery, two churches, a post office (also historical), two schools (one of which is historical), and the Walnut Grove Census Designated Place. A search of the Internet found the name Walnut Grove Heights listed by a realty agency as a neighborhood in Memphis.

WASHINGTON

Jacobson Creek: stream; 0.3 mi long; heads 0.3 mi. WNW of Springer Lake at 46°56’35”N, 122°52’53”W, flows WSW to enter an area of wetlands 2.5 mi. SSE of Olympia Municipal Airport, 1 mi. E of South Union; the name honors Benjamin L. Jacobson (1910-1970) and his wife Mary Jacobson (1912-2003); Thurston County, Washington; Sec 24, T17N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 46°56’31”N, 122°53’08”W; USGS map – Maytown 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.9420535&p_longi=-122.8854476

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.9430176&p_longi=-122.8814129

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Maytown 1:24,000

Proponent: Lawrence M. Jacobson; Olympia, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Jacobson Creek (proponent’s family, local residents)

Published: Jacobson Creek (posted sign)

Case Summary: This 0.3-mile-long stream flows generally west-southwest from the side of an unnamed hill, dropping 30 feet to enter a wetland. The stream is located entirely on property which the proponent has owned since 1988. He posted a sign calling the stream “Jacobson Creek” and wishes to officially name it in honor of his parents, Benjamin L. Jacobson (1910-1970) and Mary Jacobson (1912-2003) because “they represented what’s right with the USA.” The proponent also reports that the name has been used by the family since he acquired the land. Although Benjamin Jacobson never lived in the area, he did visit his son’s home in Olympia in the late 1960s. After Benjamin’s death, Mary continued to visit her son, finally moving to Lacey, Washington, in 1996, where she lived until her death.

While living in Chicago, Benjamin was a lawyer and credit union president, known for fostering tolerance in a time when the city was very segregated. He received numerous awards and recognition from the Governor of Illinois. Mary was a teacher and recognized in an architectural magazine for her redesign and redecoration of their modest Illinois apartment. According to the proponent, both parents were “well-liked, beacons for relatives needing help, and [they] gave back to their community.”

Letters from local residents submitted with the proposal confirm that the stream has been known as Jacobson Creek for many years. The Turner City Council indicated it would support the proposal provided there were no objections from local tribal governments. The Thurston County government has no objection to the name. The Thurston County Historical Commission and the Washington State Historical Society were also contacted by the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN), but no responses were received. The WSCGN contacted all tribes with a possible current or historical interest in the area, but no comments were received.

WISCONSIN

Change application of Jericho Creek: stream; 5.7 mi. long; heads 0.9 mi. SW of North Prairie at 42°55'33"N, 88°25'09"W, flows SSW join the Mukwonago River (q.v.) 0.2 mi. SE of Wambold Dam, 590 ft. NE of Kroll Outlet (dam); Waukesha County, Wisconsin; Tps5&6N, Rgs17&18E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 42°51'14"N, 88°25'58"W; USGS map - East Troy 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8539771&p_longi=-88.4327543

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.9258449&p_longi=-88.4192635

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

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

Proponent: Peter Jensen; Mukwonago, Wisconsin

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jericho Creek (FID 1567158); Mukwonago River - in part (FID 1570019)

Local Usage: Jericho Creek (Eagle Spring Lake Management District, local residents)

Published: Jericho Creek (USGS maps since 1906); Mukwonago River - in part (USGS maps since 1906)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by a dam operator with the Eagle Spring Lake Management District, to change the application of two existing names and to make official a third name for a currently unnamed feature. He believes that correcting these names will help to eliminate confusion that has occurred when emergency responders are sent to the area. As he notes, “Having a standard nomenclature for this watercourse would assist in evacuation directions and the proper placement of expedient emergency flood works.” He is also asking that the nomenclature be standardized to help with environmental studies. The name Jericho Creek is applied currently to an approximately 5.4-mile-long stream that flows generally from north to south to enter the Mukwonago River a short distance northeast of Wambold Dam. However, the proponent believes the current application of the name Mukwonago River is incorrect, and so if it is corrected, the mouth of Jericho Creek would also need to be moved. The proposed new source of the Mukwonago River is 0.25 miles further to the south of its current location, at Kroll Outlet, and so the mouth of Jericho Creek would be moved 0.2 miles to the south. The new length of Jericho Creek would be 5.7 miles.

Change application of Mukwonago River: stream; 9.5 mi. long; heads in Eagle Township at Kroll Outlet on the E shore of Eagle Spring Lake at 42°51'11"N, 88°26'04"W, flows generally E into Mukwonago Township, through Lower Phantom Lake and S of Mukwonago to enter the Fox River; Waukesha County, Wisconsin; Sec. 30, T5N, R19E, Secs 25,36,35,26-28,33-31, T5N, R18E, and Sec. 36, T5N, 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=42.8530509&p_longi=-88.4344765

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

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

Proponent: Peter Jensen; Mukwonago, 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 is the second proposal submitted by the Eagle Spring Lake Management District, in this case to correct the application of the name Mukwonago River. The existing GNIS entry places the source of the stream northeast of Wambold Dam, after which it flows to the south and then east to eventually join the Fox River. However, the proposal is to move the source 0.25 miles further to the south so that the stream begins instead at Kroll Outlet, a dam on the shore of Eagle Spring Lake. According to the proponent, this was the original course of the Mukwonago River before Eagleville Mills and its associated dam were built in the 1830s. He believes that standardizing the name and its application is important because “[the] discharge point is an environmentally sensitive area and is home to several special species of endangered fish, clams and other organisms. By having a single name for this area, regulations and ordinances can be properly developed and enforced to protect this area. Also, in the event of a dam failure or high water event, a single name would greatly assist in public protection and emergency response activities.”

As a result of this proposal, Jericho Creek, which now enters the Mukwanogo River northeast of Wambold Dam, would be extended 0.2 miles further to the south. Jericho Creek would continue to be a tributary of Mukwanogo River.

Wambold Channel: stream; 400 ft. long; in Eagle Township, heads at Wambold Dam on the E shore of Eagle Spring Lake at 42°51'22"N, 88°26'06"W, flows NE to join Jericho Creek (q.v.); Waukesha County, Wisconsin; Sec. 36, T5N, R17E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 42°51'24"N, 88°26'02"W; USGS map – East Troy 1:24,000; Not: Jericho Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8566035&p_longi=-88.4338507

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.85615&p_longi=-88.43489

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS East Troy 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Jensen; Mukwonago, Wisconsin

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Wambold Channel (Eagle Spring Lake Management District, local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This third proposal would make official the name Wambold Channel for a stream that heads on Eagle Spring Lake at Wambold Dam and flows northeast for a distance of 400 feet to join Jericho Creek. Although the stream is very short, the proponent believes an official name is needed because during high water events Wambold Dam is opened to supplement the capacity of Kroll Outlet which serves as the primary outlet of Eagle Spring Lake. He notes also that some maps mistakenly label this stream as part of Jericho Creek while others refer to it as “an unnamed waterway.” Because the stream flows from Wambold Dam, the most widely used name has become Wambold Channel.