

Docket 378
(52) Names
Released August 28, 2001
For consideration at the
September 5, 2001 meeting

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

This docket 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, or (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage. 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 Board. Only one name is official per 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 Board, 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.

The horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is primarily the North American Datum of 1927. The horizontal datum of some geographic coordinates added since 1991 is the North American Datum of 1983. The name records containing these coordinates are so indicated. The Domestic Names Committee will, when feasible, convert all coordinate values to the North American Datum of 1983. When the conversion occurs, the largest coordinate shifts will be in Alaska and Hawaii where latitude will shift as much as 366 meters (1,200 feet) and longitude by up to 290 meters (950 feet). In the conterminous United States, the maximum changes will be approximately 50 meters (165 feet) in latitude and 105 meters (345) in longitude.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192. Telephone: (703)648-4544.

THE NAMES IN THIS DOCKET 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

Box Canyon Creek: stream; 9.7 km (6 mi) long; in Chugach National Forest; heads 14.5 km (9 mi) N of Seward at 60°14'56"N, 149°25'34"W; flows S through a box canyon to the Resurrection River; descriptive name; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 3,10,15,21,22&27,T1N,R1W, and Secs 22,27&34,T2N,R1W,Seward Mer; 60°09'02"N, 149°26'07"W; Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Seward Historic Preservation Commission; Seward, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature: GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Box Canyon Creek (local residents)

Published: Box Canyon Creek (USGS Water Resources Investigation Report, 1987; Federal Highway Admin, 1987-95; Census 2000 map; Seward Recording District Box Canyon Subdivision Plat #84-10)

Case Summary:

This proposal is the first of eleven submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission, to make official names that are reported to have been in local use for many years. This 9.7 km (6 mi) long stream heads approximately 14.5 km (9 mi) north of the community of Seward, in Chugach National Forest, and runs south through an unnamed box canyon (referred to by local residents as Box Canyon, a name not yet proposed). According to several long-term residents, the stream has been known as Box Canyon Creek since the 1940's. The Historic Preservation Commission wants to insure that local historic names become official to "perpetuate local heritage, provide a sense of place, and define geographic features for future map revisions". The governments of Kenai Peninsula Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name. Local organizations, including native groups, did not respond to a request for comments, indicating no objection to the name. The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State's Geographic Names Authority, has recommended approval of the proposal.

Bruce Lake: lake; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) by 0.3 km (0.2 mi); located in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, on Kodiak Island, 4.8 km (3 mi) SW of Koniag Peak, 14 km (9 mi) NNW of Old Harbor; name origin unknown; Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska; Secs 10&15,T33S,R26W,Seward Mer; 57°19'16"N, 153°23'29"W; USGS map – Kodiak (B-5) 1:63,360; Not: Bruces Lake.

Proposal: to make official name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Kodiak (B-5) 1:63,360

Proponent: Gary Edwards; Kodiak, AK

Administrative area: Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bruce Lake (local residents and hunters)

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Kodiak, to make official a name reported to have been in local use for twenty years. Several area residents report that they use the lake as a reference point while goat hunting in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and that they have known it to be called Bruce Lake. No one could provide the origin of the name, nor were any of the supporters of the proposal familiar with any individuals named Bruce who might frequent or live near the lake. One respondent suggested that the honoree might have been a bush pilot, because of the lake's remote location. The lake lies near the southern coast of Kodiak Island, 4.8 km (3 mi) southwest of Koniag Peak, and 14 km (9 mi) north-northwest of the community of Old Harbor.

The Alaska Historical Commission contacted several regional organizations for comment. The government of Kodiak Island Borough and the Manager of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge did not respond, indicating a lack of objection to the proposal. However, a representative of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicated that he was not familiar with the proposed name and suggested that most hunters and air-taxi operators in the area referred to the lake as “Windy Lake”. The Mayor of the City of Old Harbor reported that he had always known the lake as “Koniag Lake”. The president of the Old Harbor Tribal Council stated that he was opposed to the proposal, because the name Bruce Lake has no significance to the tribal community and that they would prefer to submit their own name. He suggested an alternative proposal would be forthcoming. Citing a lack of overwhelming support for the proposal and the apparent confusion over the lake’s name within the community, the Alaska Historical Commission recommended disapproval of the name Bruce Lake.

Chetaslina Lake: lake; 1km (0.6 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); located in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of the Chetaslina River, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) SE of Dadina Lake; associative name; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 32,T1N,R4E, and Sec 5,T1S,R4E,Copper River Mer; 61°49’10”N, 144°42’54”W; USGS map – Valdez (D-2) 1:63,360.

Proposal: to make official a name found in a 1950’s field report

Map: USGS Valdez (D-2) 1:63,360

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chetaslina Lake (proponent’s field reports, 1956/57)

Published: None found.

Case Summary:

A resident of Denver, employed by the U.S. Geological Survey, submitted this request to make official the name Chetaslina Lake for a previously unnamed lake in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. This remote lake, which lies within a wilderness area and in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, is 1 km (0.6 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide. It is connected by an unnamed, 3.2 km (2 mi) long, stream to the Chetaslina River, a tributary of the Copper River. The name “Chetaslina” is derived from an Ahtena Indian word meaning “marmot” (Orth, 1967). The proponent reports that in 1956 and 1957, he and a co-worker conducted geologic field investigations and established a base camp along the bluffs of the Chetaslina River, during which time they informally referred to the lake as “Chetaslina Lake”. The name was reportedly never published, nor has it come into local use in the succeeding 42 years. The Alaska Historical Commission did not receive any comments from any of the organizations it contacted, including the Park, and raised some concern that the name was only now being submitted, despite having been used so long ago. However, it determined that the name met its guidelines for associative naming, and recommended approval of the proposal.

Clear Creek: stream; 3 km (1.9 mi) long; in Chugach National Forest; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) N of Seward at 60°10’35”N, 149°26’10”W; flows SSE into Salmon Creek; descriptive name; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 15,22,26&27,T1N,R1W,Seward Mer; 60°09’09”N, 149°24’57”W; USGS map - Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000; Not Mineral Creek.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historic Preservation Commission; Seward, Alaska

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Clear Creek (local residents)

Published: Clear Creek (Alaska DOT 1966, 1999; Alaska Cadastral Survey, 1989; Census 2000 map; City of Seward, 1936, 1953, 1955, 1973, 1990), Mineral Creek (Fort Raymond maps, 194?).

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission to make official a name that has reportedly been in local use since the 1940's. This is a descriptive name for a stream that originates from an upwelling, and unlike other streams in the area, contains no glacial run-off and remains clear from its origin to its confluence with Salmon Creek. Area residents wrote in support of the proposal, citing years of use of the name, and the "apropos" nature of the name due to the atypically "clear condition" of the stream. The name Mineral Creek was applied to the feature on some land release maps, apparently dating from the late 1940's, but that name was never made official.

The stream proposed to be named Clear Creek heads approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) north of Seward and flows south-southeast for a distance of 3 km (1.9 mi). The governments of the Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name, while other local organizations, including native groups, did not respond, indicating no objection to the name. The Alaska State Board has recommended approval of the proposal.

Eden Lake: lake; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); located 4.8 km (3 mi) E of Lloyd Mountain, 4.8 km (3 mi) W of the Cosna River; descriptive name; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Secs 1&2,T3S,R21W,Fairbanks Mer; 64°40'48"N, 151°41'47"W; USGS map – Kantishna River (C-4) 1:63,360.

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Kantishna River (C-4) 1:63,360

Proponent: Mickie Proulx; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This name is being proposed by a resident of Fairbanks, to make official a name in use by the proponent, who owns all the property surrounding the lake. The feature is 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long and 0.2 km (0.1) wide, and lies within the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, 4.8 km (3 mi) east of Lloyd Mountain, and 4.8 km (3 mi) west of the Cosna River. The proponent reports that an official name is needed as a reference for pilots and travelers. She describes the area as remote, and states that her nearest neighbor is 16 km (10 mi) away. She also states that she has referred to the lake informally as "Eden Lake" for several years, because to her it is "paradise". The Alaska Historical Commission, after determining that there was no opposition from local authorities, has recommended approval of the name. A stream named Eden Creek lies 157 km (98 mi) to the southwest of this lake, within the same census area.

Eva, Mount: summit, 1,554 m (5,100 ft); in Chugach National Forest, in the Kenai Mountains, 11.3 km (7 mi) NE of Seward; named for Eva Lowell Simons (1884-1951), a member of a family of early settlers of Seward; Kenai Peninsula Borough; Sec 22,T1N,R1E,Seward Mer; 60°10'03"N, 149°15'59"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historical Preservation Commission; Seward, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mount Eva (residents and local officials)

Published: Mount Eva (Seward Gateway 1940; M.J. Barry's *Seward Alaska, A History of the Gateway City*, vol. 1, date unknown)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission to make official a commemorative name that is reported to have been in local use since the 1940's. The name would honor Eva Lowell Revell Simons (1884-1951), a member of the Lowell family, who were early settlers in the area and who donated their land to the City of Seward. Nearby Mount Alice (BGN 1983) is named for her sister, and Andy Simons Mountain (BGN 1963) is named for her husband; both of these features are also in Kenai Peninsula Borough. The governments of the Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name Mount Eva. Other local organizations did not provide comments, indicating no objection to the name. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of the proposal.

First Lake: lake; 1 acre; located in the City of Seward, within Two Lakes Park, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of the NW point of Resurrection Bay; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs9&10,T1S,R1W, Seward Mer; 60°06'43"N, 149°26'39"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) SW 1:25,000; Not Brownell Lake, Harriman Lake.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) SW

Proponent: Seward Historical Preservation Commission; Seward, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest, City of Seward

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brownell Lake (historical accounts), First Lake (local residents), Harriman Lake (historical accounts).

Published: First Lake (US Dept. of Commerce/State of Alaska map, 1972; City of Seward Parks & Recreation; Marathon Plat, 1952; *Petticoat Gazette*, 1963).

Case Summary:

This proposal is to make official a descriptive name that has been in local use since the 1970's, although one area resident remembers the name being used as early as 1915. The name has been cited in publications of the Seward Parks and Recreation Department, as well as in a local newspaper. The lake proposed to be named officially First Lake is the "first" of two lakes in Two Lakes Park in the City of Seward, and is approximately 1 acre in size. Another proposal, to name the other lake Second Lake, has been submitted. The variant names, Brownell Lake (named for the Brownell Homestead) and Harriman Lake (for the bank that purchased Brownell Homestead), were never widely used. The Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name First Lake. Other local organizations, including native groups, did not respond to a request for comments, indicating no objection to the name. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of the proposal. There are three other lakes in Alaska named First Lake; one of these is also in Kenai Peninsula Borough, 141 km (88 mi) to the northwest of this feature.

Godwin Creek: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads in the City of Seward at 60°06'20"N, 149°17'08W, flows SW into Fourth of July Creek on the E side of Resurrection Bay; originates and flows from Godwin Glacier; Kenai Peninsula Borough; Sec 9,T1S,R1E,Seward Mer; 60°05'53"N, 149°18'06"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) SE 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) SE 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historical Preservation Commission; Seward, AK

Administrative area: City of Seward

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Godwin Creek (local residents)

Published: Godwin Creek (local government publications)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission to make official a name that has reportedly been in local use since the 1910's. This 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long stream originates and flows southwest from Godwin Glacier (BGN 1910) into Fourth of July Creek (which has a variant name of Godwin River), which then drains into the east side of Resurrection Bay. The Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name Godwin Creek. Other local organizations, including native groups, did not respond to a request for comments, indicating no objection to the name. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of the proposal.

Instaar Peak: summit; elevation 1,955 m (6,415 ft); located in the Chugach Range, at the head of Worthington Glacier, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) WNW of Twentyseven Mile Glacier, 4 km (2.5 mi) N of the Valdez corporate boundary; named for the Institute for Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR) of the University of Colorado; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 19,T8S,R3W,Seward Mer; 61°09'46"N, 145°49'24"W; USGS map – Valdez (A-5) 1:63,360.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valdez (A-5) 1:63,360

Proponent: R.J. Peterson; Boulder, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name was submitted by the Associate Vice Chancellor for Research of the graduate school of the University of Colorado in Boulder. The proposed name, Instaar Peak, was derived from the acronym for the University's Institute for Arctic and Alpine Research, which for many years has operated a research site at the base of this unnamed summit in south-central Alaska. The 1,955 m (6,415 ft) high summit lies at the head of Worthington Glacier in the Chugach Range, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) west-northwest of Twentyseven Mile Glacier, and within the Valdez-Cordova Census Area. INSTAAR was established in 1951 (as the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Ecology; its name was changed two years later), and the proponents would like to recognize its 50th anniversary by having this summit named in its honor. The Institute is participating currently in a three-year, National Science Foundation-funded, project to study ice velocity and deformation on Worthington Glacier.

Lagoon, The: lake; 10 acres; located in the City of Seward, adjacent to the NW corner of Resurrection Bay; originally tidal mud flats that became a lake after the area was cut off by railroad construction; Kenai Peninsula Borough; Sec 3,T1S,R1W,Seward Mer; 60°07'06"N, 149°26'26"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) SW 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) SW 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historic Preservation Commission; Seward, Alaska

Administrative area: City of Seward

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: The Lagoon (local residents)

Published: The Lagoon (City of Seward Parks & Recreation publications, since 1993; Seward City Plat, 1953; newspaper article, 1950's)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission to make official a name that has appeared in local publications and official documents, and has been in local use since the 1940's. This area, located at the northwest end of Resurrection Bay, was originally a tidal mud flat, but became a lagoon after the building of a railroad trestle and a highway. After the 1964 Alaska earthquake, the area was cut off from Resurrection Bay by dredging and filling. The lake proposed to be named officially The Lagoon is fed by fresh water streams from First Lake (q.v.), Second

Lake (q.v.), and Scheffler Creek (q.v.), and at high tide, saltwater enters from the bay. This lake is reported to be an important silver salmon spawning area. The governments of the Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name The Lagoon. Other local organizations, including native groups, did not respond, indicating no objection to the name. The Alaska State Board has recommended approval of the proposal. There are 108 other features in Alaska with “Lagoon” as part of the name; of these, 11 are in Kenai Peninsula Borough. Two bays, located elsewhere in the State, are named The Lagoon.

Marys Rock: island; elevation 0 m (0 ft); located on the E side of Eldorado Narrows, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of the S end of Resurrection Peninsula, 1.6 km (1 mi) NNW of Cape Resurrection; named for an individual named Mary who was at the helm of a vessel that reportedly ran aground on the feature; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 29,T3S,R1E,Seward Mer; 59°53’10”N, 149°18’08”W; USGS map – Blying Sound (D-7) 1:63,360.

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Blying Sound (D-7) 1:63,360

Proponent: LTJG Erik Kellogg; Juneau, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Marys Rock (local residents and boaters)

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal is to make official the name Marys Rock for a feature described as a “pinnacle rock” and located just off the southwestern end of Resurrection Peninsula, at the southern end of Eldorado Narrows. It was submitted by a representative of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) 17th District in Juneau, who indicates that the rock needs to be named officially because it is a navigational hazard. The National Ocean Service’s Navigation Advisor for Alaska has confirmed that ten waterway surveys and one USCG review have suggested that the rock be given an aid to navigation and that it should be named on nautical charts. He reports that the rock rises sharply from a depth of 40 fathoms, and is awash even at low tide.

The proposal states that “several years ago”, the feature became known locally as Marys Rock because an individual named Mary was at the helm of the charter vessel *Jodylyn* when it ran aground on the rock. The identity of “Mary” has not been determined, nor is it known whether or not she might be deceased. A petition signed by 20 members of the Seward Boat Owners Association confirmed local use of the name Marys Rock and suggested that as more inexperienced boaters travel between Eldorado Narrows and Cape Resurrection, more accidents will occur unless the rock is named on charts.

The Alaska Historical Commission solicited input from various local, regional, and tribal organizations, but received just one response, from the Seward Chamber of Commerce, which stated that it did not object to the name. The State names authority has stated that it did not consider the proposal for Marys Rock to be commemorative, because the identity of “Mary” is unknown, and recommended approval of the name. There is a bay named Marys Bay just 6.4 km (4 mi) to the southwest of this rock, but neither the proponent nor the State Board expressed any concern that this might cause confusion.

Preachers Pond: lake; 3.2 acres; located 4.8 km (3 mi) NNW of the center of Seward; reportedly named either for a church once located on the shore or for baptisms that were reportedly performed in the lake; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 27,T1N,R1W,Seward Mer; 60°08’46”N, 149°24’58”W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historic Preservation Commission; Seward AK

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Preachers Pond (2 long time local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission, to make official a name that has reportedly been in local use since the 1970's. This lake is approximately 3.2 acres in size, and is located 4.8 km (3mi) north-northwest of the center of the City of Seward. According to long time local residents, there was once a church on the banks of the lake, and baptisms were performed in the lake. The Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name, but other local organizations, including native groups, did not respond, indicating no objection. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of the proposed name.

Sawmill Creek: stream; 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; in Chugach National Forest and the City of Seward; heads at 60°08'27"N, 149°19'30"W; flows SW from Mount Alice into the NE corner of Resurrection Bay, 4.8 km (3 mi) NW of Seward; named for a sawmill once located along the stream's banks; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 30,31&32,T1N,R1E, Sec 36,T1N,R1W, and Sec 1,T1S,R1W,Seward Mer; 60°07'35"N, 149°22'52"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historic Preservation Commission; Seward, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest, City of Seward

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sawmill Creek (local residents)

Published: Sawmill Creek (USGS Water Resources Investigation Report, 1987; Kenai Area Plan, 1998; Census 2000 map)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission to make official a name that has been in local use since the 1960's. The name derives from a sawmill that was once located along the banks of the stream; this sawmill was shown on the 1950 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Seward (A-7) topographic map, but not on the 1997 edition). The stream heads just southwest of Mount Alice and flows into the northeast corner of Resurrection Bay, 4.8 km (3 mi) northwest of Seward. It flows through private property, the owner of which states that it has been known as Sawmill Creek for the 35 years that his family has been in residence and that he supports the proposal. The Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name, but other local organizations did not respond to a request for comments, indicating no objection. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of the proposal. There is one other stream in the borough named Sawmill Creek; it is located 80 km (50 mi) north of this feature, also within Chugach National Forest.

Scheffler Creek: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in the City of Seward; heads in the glacier bowl area of Marathon Mountain at 60°06'51"N, 149°28'42"W; flows into the N end of The Lagoon (q.v.), which empties into the NW corner of Resurrection Bay, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of the center of Seward; named for Hermann "Henry" W. Scheffler (1862-ca.1918), an early settler of Seward; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 3,4&5,T1S,R1W,Seward Mer; 60°07'13"N, 149°26'29"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) SW 1:25,000; Not Rudolph Creek.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) SW 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historical Preservation Commission; Seward, AK

Administrative area: City of Seward

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Scheffler Creek (local residents)

Published: Rudolph Creek (early maps, details unknown), Scheffler Creek (US Army Corps of Engineers, 19??; Census 2000 map; Jesse Lee Home Survey map, 1964)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission to make official a commemorative name that has been in local use since the 1980's. The proponents report that the lake was named for Hermann "Henry" W. Scheffler, (1862-ca. 1918), a Prussian who immigrated to the United States in 1874. He came to Alaska in 1890, and settled along the shore of Resurrection Bay in 1897. He married and homesteaded with Alice Lowell (Mount Alice, BGN 1983). In 1907, Scheffler, along with the Lowell family, deeded their land for the townsite of Seward and the Alaska Railroad. The governments of the Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name, but other local organizations did not provide comments, indicating no objection. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of this proposal.

Second Lake: lake, 2 acres; located in the City of Seward, within Two Lakes Park, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of the NW corner of Resurrection Bay; the lake is the "second" of two lakes in Two Lakes Park; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 3&4,T1S,R1W,Seward Mer; 60°06'55"N, 149°26'39"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) SW 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) SW 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historic Preservation Commission; Seward, Alaska

Administrative area: City of Seward

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Second Lake (local residents)

Published: Second Lake (U.S. Department of Commerce/State of Alaska City map, 1972; City of Seward Parks & Recreation; Park Place Subdivision Plat, 1988)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission, to make official a name that has been in local use "for many years". This lake is used by Seward residents for ice-skating, and the name has appeared in publications of the Seward Parks and Recreation Department, as well as on a map of Seward produced jointly by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the State of Alaska. The lake proposed to be named Second Lake is the "second" of two lakes in Two Lakes Park in the City of Seward, and is approximately 2 acres in size. Another proposal was submitted to make official the name First Lake for the other lake. The Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name. Other local organizations did not respond, indicating no objection. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of this proposal.

Spring Creek: stream; 0.9 km (0.6 mi) long; in the City of Seward; heads at 60°05'43"N, 149°20'49"W; flows from groundwater springs in the Fourth of July Creek valley, then SW into the NE corner of Resurrection Bay, 4.8 km (3 mi) SW of the center of Seward; named because the stream is 'spring fed'; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 18,T1S,R1E,Seward Mer; 60°05'22"N, 149°21'16"W; USGS map – Seward (A-7) SE 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seward (A-7) SE 1:25,000

Proponent: Seward Historic Preservation Commission; Seward, Alaska

Administrative area: City of Seward

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Spring Creek (local residents)

Published: Spring Creek (City of Seward permit application, 1980)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Seward Historic Preservation Commission to make official a name that has been in local use since the 1980's. The 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream originates from groundwater springs in the valley through which flows Fourth of July Creek. It then flows southwest into the northeast corner of Resurrection Bay, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) southwest of the center of Seward. The proponents report that in 1980, the City of Seward began to refer to the stream as Spring Creek when it was conducting environmental assessments and applying for permits to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the development of the new Seward Marine Industrial Center. The Borough and the City of Seward have approved the name. Local organizations did not respond to a request for comments, indicating no objection. The Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of this proposal. There are currently 11 other streams in Alaska named Spring Creek, although none are in the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

CALIFORNIA

Chiriaco Lost Palms Oasis: spring; located in Joshua Tree National Park, on the SE slope of the Eagle Mountains, 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Chiriaco Summit; named for Joseph and Ruth Chiriaco, longtime residents and business owners in the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 29,T5S,R12E,San Bernardino Mer; 33°42'40"N, 115°45'40"W; USGS map – Cottonwood Spring 1:24,000; Not Lost Palms Oasis.

Proposal: to change a name, in commemoration

Map: USGS Cottonwood Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Margit Chiriaco Rusche; Chiriaco Summit, CA

Administrative area: Joshua Tree National Park

Previous BGN Action: Lost Palms Oasis (BGN 1987)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lost Palms Oasis (FID 06051329/ ID245218)

Local Usage: Lost Palms Oasis (local residents, visitors)

Published: Lost Palms Oasis (USGS 1988; NPS 1999; *Riverside County Place Names*, 1984)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change officially the name of Lost Palms Oasis, a spring in Joshua Tree National Park, to Chiriaco Lost Palms Oasis. The name change was submitted by a member of the Chiriaco family who resides in the nearby community of Chiriaco Summit and who would like to honor her parents, Joseph and Ruth Chiriaco. In 1925, when both were 20 years old, the Chiriacos traveled west from Alabama, and shortly thereafter, Joseph became a surveyor with the Los Angeles Bureau of Water and Power. Following one of Joseph's visits to the desert in 1930 as part of a surveying and mapping team, he and Ruth decided to settle in an area known then as Shaver Summit, and in August 1933, they opened a gas station and general store along U.S. Route 60, which was to open for traffic on the same day. During World War II, the highway and the Chiriacos' business served Camp Young and the nearby desert training center, and in 1959, when the new rural post office opened, the small community of Shaver Summit was renamed Chiriaco Summit. The nearby airport continued to be named Shaver Summit Airport until 1977, when to avoid confusion, it was renamed Chiriaco Summit Airport.

The spring named currently Lost Palms Oasis is located approximately 6.4 km (4 mi) to the northwest of Chiriaco Summit, at the base of the Eagle Mountains. The current name was reportedly given to the feature in 1930 by Philip Johnston, a writer for the Automobile Club of Southern California. According to *Riverside County Place Names* (Gunther, 1984), the feature is described as "one of the most beautiful native fan palm oases in California."

Approximately 110 palm trees exist at the spring, having been planted there by early prospectors. The proponent suggests that the spring should be renamed for her parents, who both died in 1996, because of their longtime association with the area and their development of the "now famous Chiriaco Summit travel center on Interstate 10". She further states that

the oasis was for many years a source of water for the community and for the “hot and weary travelers as well as their autos and trucks”.

A resident of Joshua Tree has written a letter of opposition to the proposed change to Chiriaco Lost Palms Oasis, citing a lack of evidence to support the proponent’s claim that the name Chiriaco has been attached to the existing name “for 68 years”. He further cites the existence of a community already named for the family, as well as a lack of a direct association between them and the spring. In 1987, the U.S. Board considered and approved a request by the U.S. Geological Survey to correct the application of the name Lost Palms Oasis on Federal maps, thus moving the name approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) to the southwest of its previous location.

COLORADO

Medano Peak; summit; elevation 3,659 m (12,006 ft); in Great Sand Dunes National Monument and San Isabel National Forest, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) SSW of Medano Pass, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) N of Mosca Pass; name derived from the Spanish word meaning “sand dune”; Huerfano County and Saguache County, Colorado; Sec 16,T26S,R72W,Sixth Principal Mer; 37°47’28”N, 105°27’19”W; USGS map – Medano Pass 1:24,000; Not: Green Mountain, Mount Zwischen.

Proposal: name change to restore a name reported to be in historical usage

Map: USGS Medano Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Williams; Florissant, CO

Administrative area: Great Sand Dunes National Monument/San Isabel National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Mount Zwischen (BGN 1970)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Zwischen (ID 08025757/FID 192581)

Local Usage: Medano Peak (9 area residents), Mount Zwischen (local residents, mountain climbers)

Published: Mount Zwischen (USGS 1974, 1975, 1982; Huerfano County map 1975; Los Alamos Mountain Club website, 1999)

Case Summary:

This is the first of two proposals submitted by a resident of southern Colorado to restore historical names for two summits in the Sangre de Cristo Range. The first proposal is to change officially the name of Mount Zwischen to Medano Peak, to recognize the name that the proponent and other long-time area residents claim was once applied to the feature. This summit has an elevation of 3,659 m (12,006 ft), and lies on the boundary between Huerfano County and Saguache County, as well as on the boundary of Great Sand Dunes National Monument and San Isabel National Forest.

The name Mount Zwischen has been applied to Federal maps since 1974, following a decision by the U.S. Board in 1970 to make official that name. It was proposed by the chairman of the Mountain Names Committee of the Colorado Mountain Club, as “a new name for an unnamed feature”. At the time of the 1970 decision, one local resident suggested that the feature might be known locally as “Green Mountain” but no evidence was found to support this, nor was any other name uncovered. The name “Zwischen” (German for “between”) was chosen because of the summit’s location midway between Medano Pass and Mosca Pass.

However, the proponent of the current request to rename the feature Medano Peak claims that that is the original Spanish name for the feature, because of the feature’s proximity to Medano Pass. “Medano” is Spanish for “sand hill” or “dune”. The proponent’s grandparents homesteaded along nearby Medano Creek in the 1870’s. Letters of support for restoring the name Medano Peak were submitted by nine area residents, including an individual who served as the superintendent of Great Sand Dunes National Monument from 1950 to 1953. However, the Monument’s current Resources Management Specialist has found no evidence of historical usage of the name Medano Peak and reports that nearby Mount Herard (previously named Mount Seven until this same proponent requested and the U.S. Board approved in 1984 a proposal to rename it for his Herard ancestors) was once known as “Medano Peak”. He also indicated that because the National Park Service is undergoing “an ethnographic overview and assessment project” with local Indian people, which may reveal

other indigenous names for this and other features, the Monument is reluctant to consider a change to Medano Peak until its research is complete.

Moon Gulch: stream; 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Tucker Lake at 39°50'10"N, 105°12'00"W, flows ESE past Moon Gulch Park, to join Ralston Creek in the City of Arvada; named for a former landowner; Jefferson County, Colorado; Sec 6,T3S,R69W, Sec 31,T2S,R69W, and Secs 36&35,T2S,R70W,Sixth Principal Mer; 39°49'25"N, 105°09'02"W; USGS map – Golden 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Golden 1:24,000

Proponent: Lynn Yehle; Denver. CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Moon Gulch (City of Arvada)

Published: Moon Gulch (City of Arvada Parks and Open Space map, 199?)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to make official the name Moon Gulch for a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long stream in the City of Arvada in Jefferson County. The proponent, an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, provided a copy of a City of Arvada Parks Department “Open Space and Trail Map and Guide”, presumably published in the late 1990’s, on which the feature is labeled Moon Gulch. A park located near the mouth of the stream is named Moon Gulch Park; this park is shown and named on current USGS topographic maps. The origin of the proposed name is unknown, although the proponent reports that Moon was the name of “an early 20th century landowner”.

The stream proposed to be named Moon Gulch heads approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) north of Tucker Lake and flows to the east-southeast, before joining Ralston Creek in Ralston Valley Park. Although the generic term “gulch” typically applies to a valley, both the proponent and a representative of the USGS in Denver have confirmed that in Colorado, “gulch” is often used to refer to a stream, particularly one that is intermittent. Aside from Moon Gulch Park, there are no other features in Jefferson County named “Moon”.

Mosca Peak: summit; elevation 3,751 m (12,308 ft); located in Great Sand Dunes National Monument and San Isabel National Forest, 4.8 km (3 mi) SSW of Mosca Pass, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) NE of the head of South Arrastre Creek; name derived from the Spanish word meaning “fly”, and possibly named for Spanish explorer Luis Moscoso de Alvarado; Alamosa County and Huerfano County, Colorado; Sec 13,T27S,R73W,Sixth Principal Mer; 37°41'38"N, 105°28'53"W; USGS map – Mosca Pass 1:24,000; Not Carbonate Mountain.

Proposal: name change to restore a name reported to be in historical usage

Map: USGS Mosca Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Williams; Florissant, CO

Administrative area: Great Sand Dunes National Monument/San Isabel National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Carbonate Mountain (ID 08025832/FID 192646)

Local Usage: Mosca Peak (9 area residents)

Published: Carbonate Mountain (USGS 1967, 1975, 1982; USFS 1972; Huerfano County map, 1975)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a longtime resident of southern Colorado, to change officially the name of Carbonate Mountain to Mosca Peak. The summit lies within the Sangre de Cristo Range, on the boundary between Alamosa County and Huerfano County, as well as on the boundary of Great Sand Dunes National Monument and San Isabel National

Forest. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1967. The exact origin of the name has not been uncovered, although there are several features in Colorado named “Carbonate”.

The proponent, whose grandparents homesteaded in the area in 1872, claims that prior to the 1960’s, the summit was known as Mosca Peak, because of its proximity to Mosca Pass, 4.8 km (3 mi) to the north-northeast. The word “mosca” is Spanish for “fly”, although William Bright in his *Colorado Place Names* (1993), suggests that the nearby community of Mosca might have been named for Luis Moscoso de Alvarado, who was a successor to DeSoto following the latter explorer’s death in 1542. The proponent of the change to Mosca Peak submitted letters of support from nine area residents, all of whom indicated that they knew the summit as Mosca Peak as far back as the 1940’s. One of the letters was written by an individual who served as superintendent of Great Sand Dunes National Monument from 1950 to 1953. However, the Monument’s current Resources Management Specialist has found no evidence of historical usage of the name Mosca Peak. He also indicated that because the National Park Service is undergoing “an ethnographic overview and assessment project” with local Indian people, which may reveal other indigenous names for this and other features, the Monument is reluctant to comment on this name change until its research is complete.

CONNECTICUT

Bunnell Brook; stream; 7 km (4.4 mi) long; heads in the Town of Burlington at the confluence of North Branch Bunnell Brook and South Branch Bunnell Brook at 41°46’31”N, 72°59’00”W, flows NE then SE then E to enter Farmington River 2.7 km (1.7 mi) S of Collinsville; named for either Warren Bunnell (d. 1910), or Nathaniel Bunnell (d. 1763), both residents of Burlington; Hartford County, Connecticut; 41°46’58”N, 72°55’22”W; USGS map – Collinsville 1:24,000; Not Bunnell’s Brook, Burlington Brook – in part, Like Brook – in part.

Proposal: name change to avoid confusion

Map: USGS Collinsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Leonard Alderman; Burlington, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bunnell Brook (ID 09000878/FID 205839) and Burlington Brook (ID 09000886/FID 205846)

Local Usage: Bunnell Brook – in part (local residents), Bunnell’s Brook (Town historian), Burlington Brook – in part (local residents)

Published: Bunnell Brook – in part (USGS 1956, 1984; Hartford County map, 1966), Burlington Brook – in part (USGS 1892, 1906/24, 1939, 1951, 1984, 1994; Hartford County map, 1966)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Burlington Town Historian, “in an attempt to avoid confusion”. Currently, the names Burlington Brook and Bunnell Brook are applied to two sections of what the proponent believes is one, 7 km (4.4 mi) long, stream, and so he is suggesting that one of the names, Bunnell Brook, be applied to the entire feature. He reports that the stream was named for Warren Bunnell, a long-time resident of Burlington who died in 1910 at the age of 91. However, *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976) states that the feature was named for “Nathaniel Bunnell [who] was found frozen to death (in 1763) on the West Mtn., standing beside a tree with a gun in his hand.”

The names Burlington Brook and Bunnell Brook have appeared on Federal maps since 1956, and are also applied to the 1966 Hartford County highway map. However, all U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps prior to 1956 (dating back to 1892) applied the name Burlington Brook to the entire feature. This change was not presented to the U.S. Board for its consideration. Hughes and Allen report that the name Burlington Brook was “changed by the State from Like Brook or Bunnell Brook”, but this has not yet been verified.

Faulkners Island: island; 2.9 acres; located in Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge, in Long Island Sound, 4.8 km (3 mi) from the shore of the Town of Guilford; reportedly named originally for falcons which once inhabited the island; New Haven County, Connecticut; 41°12’43”N, 72°39’15”W; USGS map – Guilford OE S 1:24,000; Not: Falcon

Island, Falfland Island, Falkland's Island, Falkner Island, Falkner's Island, Faulcon Island, Faulkner Island, Faulknors Island, Faulner's Island, Fawknors Island, Fortune Island, Gull Island, Manaucumock, Massancummock, Messananunck, Valcken Eylandt, Valken Island.

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the name in predominant historical and current usage

Map: USGS Guilford OE S 1:24,000

Proponent: Mr. William Seekamp; Guilford, CT

Administrative area: Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: Falkner Island (BGN 1891)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Falkner Island (ID 09010259/FID 1781973)

Local Usage: Falkner Island (USGS Coastal and Marine Geology Program; USGS Falkner Island Tern Project; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service), Faulkner's Island (local residents; Faulkner's Island Light Brigade)

Published Usage: Falcon Island (Romans map of Connecticut, 1777), Falkner Island (USGS 1893; NOS 1989, 1992; US Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1960; US Fish and Wildlife Service; *Connecticut Place Names*, 1976; Rand McNally Atlas, 1959, 1999; Connecticut News-Times Online, 1999), Faulknors Island (Colter's map of Connecticut, 1855; Johnson's New England map, mid-19th century?), Falkner's Island (Augustus Mitchell maps, 1846 to 1880; Baldwin's *Gazetteer of the U.S.*, 1854; newspaper article, 1913), Faulkner's Island (Congressional Act, 1801; Connecticut River Valley and Shoreline Visitors Council, 2000; Faulkner's Light Brigade, 1991 to 2001; misc. newspaper articles, 1917 to 2000; *The Island Called Faulkner's*, 1988), Faulknors Island (U.S. Hydrographic Office, 1961; Scott's U.S. Gazetteer, 1795), Massancummock (*The Octagon*, 2000)

Case Summary:

This proposed spelling change was submitted by a member of the Board of Directors of the Faulkner's Island Light Brigade, a group of volunteers established in 1991 to preserve and restore an island and lighthouse located approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) off the shore of the Town of Guilford. Although the U.S. Board made official the name Falkner Island in 1891, the proponent reports that the local spelling has always been Faulkner's Island, ever since the U.S. Congress appropriated \$325 in 1801 to acquire the island from its previous owner, Medad Stone, a resident of Guilford. A copy of the 1801 Congressional deed was included in the proposal, along with a photocopy of an 1814 map of Connecticut showing the island as Faulknors Island.

The earliest references to the island were made by Adrien Block, who discovered it in 1614 and named it "Valcken Eylandt" ("falcon island"). Visscher's map of 1623 named it Valken Eylandt, while later 17th century maps referred to it as Manaucumock, Massancummock, or Gull Island. In 1641, the island was said to be "called by the English Falcon Island, by the Indians Messananunck" (*Connecticut Place Names*; Hughes and Allen, 1976). Other names given to the island include Fortune Island and Falfland Island (*ibid*). An article in *The Octagon*, the newsletter of the Faulkner's Light Brigade, suggests that Charles Faulkner (1731-1803) was a lifelong resident of nearby Leetes Island, but that his grandfather used the spelling Falconer. Hughes and Allen, however, suggest that the spelling of the name may have been influenced by the fact that Patrick and Richard Falconer were residents of Guilford in the 1720's and 1730's. The authors further state that the ownership of the island was long disputed between Connecticut and New York, but was settled to Connecticut around 1880.

In 1884, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey labeled the island "Fawknor's or Faulner's". In 1891, the U.S. Board made official the name Falkner Island. Other 19th century references to Faulknors Island were provided by the proponent, including an 1813 letter from the lighthouse keeper to his superior in Washington, DC; an 1868 advertisement for an excursion to the island; and a copy of the "Private and Special Laws of the State of Connecticut" (1871). A 1913 newspaper article referred to the island as Falkner's Island, but numerous others dating from 1917 to the present used the spelling "Faulkner's".

In 1996, the U.S. House of Representatives appropriated \$1.5 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the establishment of erosion controls on "Faulkner's Island", and in 1998, the U.S. Congress added another \$3 million to that

amount. Widespread media coverage of the restoration of the island and the “Faulkner’s Island Lighthouse” took place, particularly following a community celebration and rededication of the lighthouse in September 1999.

Although most private, local, and State documents appear to use the spelling as proposed, the existing official name is applied to maps and reports published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Coastal and Marine Geology Program, and by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Falkner Island Tern Project is managed by the USGS Biological Resources Division. The National Register of Historic Places includes Falkner’s Island Lighthouse. However, most references to the lighthouse use the spelling “Faulkner’s”, including a list of historic lighthouses published by the National Park Service; a description of lighthouses by the U.S. Coast Guard; the Connecticut River Valley and Shoreline Visitors Council; the lighthouse replica company, Harbour Lights; and Coastal Living magazine. The Selectmen of the Town of Guilford have recommended that the island’s name be changed to Faulkners Island. The names of the lighthouse and Falkner Island Reef were not addressed by the proponent.

DELAWARE

Fairfield Run: stream; 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long; in Walter S Carpenter State Park; heads in the Fairfield Crest subdivision just SE of Fremont Road at 39°41’52”N, 75°45’48”W, flows SE to enter White Clay Creek at the NE edge of the University of Delaware Laird Campus; named for the nearby Fairfield Crest subdivision; New Castle County, Delaware; 39°41’42”N, 75°45’22”W; USGS map – Newark West 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Newark West 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald Kauffman & Jennifer Campagnini; Newark, DE

Administrative area: Walter S Carpenter State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This is the first of three names submitted by representatives of the University of Delaware Institute for Public Administration, to name three unnamed streams located partially on the university’s Laird Campus. The proponents report that names are needed for the streams because they lie within the University of Delaware Experimental Watershed. This stream is a 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of White Clay Creek. The proposed name was derived from that of the Fairfield Crest subdivision, in which the stream heads.

Lost Stream: stream; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; in Walter S Carpenter State Park; heads in the Fairfield Crest subdivision just SE of Woodhill Drive at 39°41’56”N, 75°45’37”W; flows SE to enter White Clay Creek; descriptive name; New Castle County, Delaware; 39°41’46”N, 75°45’19”W; USGS map – Newark West 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Newark West 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald Kauffman & Jennifer Campagnini; Newark, DE

Administrative area: Walter S Carpenter State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This name was also submitted by representatives of the University of Delaware, to name an unnamed stream located partially on the university's Laird Campus, Lost Stream. This stream is 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long and is a tributary of White Clay Creek. The proposed name is said to be descriptive, because the stream flows underground for part of its course.

Pencader Creek: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads just SW of Newark Country Club at 39°41'38"N, 75°45'51"W, flows SE, then E, then NNE, through the Pencader Dormitories on the University of Delaware Laird Campus; named for the University of Delaware's Pencader Dormitories; New Castle County, Delaware; 39°41'33"N, 75°45'14"W; USGS map – Newark West 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Newark West 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald Kauffman & Jennifer Campagnini; Newark, DE

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This name was also submitted by representatives of the University of Delaware Institute for Public Administration, to name an unnamed stream that flows through the university's Laird Campus. This 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of White Clay Creek heads just to the southwest of Newark Country Club and flows past the campus's Pencader Dormitories. The name "Pencader" is of Welsh origin, and reportedly means "chief chair or seat"; the historic Pencader Hundred and Pencader Presbyterian Church (established as the "Welsh Tract Church" in 1710) are located nearby.

FLORIDA

Turtle Creek: stream; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of the SW corner of Crescent Lake at 27°56'31"N, 81°57'46"W, flows WNW under Hayter Drive, to enter an unnamed lake immediately N of Clark Lake and 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of Christina Lake; named for turtles which are prevalent in the area; Polk County, Florida; Sec 24,T29S,R23E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°56'35"N, 81°58'01"W; USGS map – Mulberry 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a new name reported to be in recent local use

Map: USGS Mulberry 1:24,000

Proponent: David L. Lester; Lakeland, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name was submitted by a resident of Lakeland in Polk County. He is proposing the name Turtle Creek for the 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long stream, because of the turtles that are prevalent in the area and because the county has recently been made responsible for the stream's maintenance. He describes the feature as a 6 m (20 ft) wide storm drainage ditch that flows through a residential area. It heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of Crescent Lake, then flows west-northwest under Hayter Drive, to enter the unnamed, hourglass-shaped lake located immediately to the north of Clark Lake. The Director of the Polk County Natural Resources Division has confirmed that the stream is not named on any of the county's maps or documents, and has stated that he has no objection to the name. The Florida State Board on Geographic Names also stated that it "could find no reason why the feature should not be named as proposed". There are no other features named "Turtle" in Polk County.

GEORGIA

Cagle Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Polecat Mountain, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Byrd Mountain at 34°16'55"N, 84°31'30"W, flows W then NNW to enter McCanless Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) SSE of Waleska; named for John Turk Cagle, who owned property along the stream in the 1920's; Cherokee County, Georgia; 34°17'22"N, 84°32'22"W; USGS map – Waleska 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Waleska 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Cagle; Canton, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cagle Creek (family members)

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal is to make official the name Cagle Creek, which the proponent reports to be in local use. The proponent is the grandson of John Turk Cagle, who owned property along the stream in the 1920's; a copy of a 1934 land deed confirmed this ownership. The stream is 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long and heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) north of Polecat Mountain. It then flows to the west and north-northwest before entering McCanless Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) south-southeast of the community of Waleska. A reservoir named Cagle Lake is also located in Cherokee County, 16 km (10 mi) to the southeast of the mouth of this stream, while the community of Cagle in Pickens County is located 15.3 km (9.6 mi) to the northeast. Another stream, Cagle Branch, is located in southern Pickens County, 10 km (6 mi) north of the stream in Cherokee County proposed to be named Cagle Creek. The origin of the existing "Cagle" names has not yet been determined, although the Cagle family appears to have been prominent throughout Pickens County and Cherokee County, and former Georgia Senator J.E. Cagle was a native of northwestern Pickens County.

Cameron Creek: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of the junction of Jones Bridge Road and Morton Road at 34°02'18"N, 84°13'29"W; flows S through a small unnamed lake, then SE through Cameron Crest Farms subdivision to enter Johns Creek 1.7 km (1.2 mi) WNW of Warsaw; named for the Cameron Crest Farms subdivision; Fulton County, Georgia; 34°01'26"N, 84°12'33"W; USGS map – Duluth 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Duluth 1:24,000

Proponent: Belinda R. Cook; Alpharetta, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cameron Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Alpharetta, who would like to apply the new name Cameron Creek to an unnamed stream that flows through her neighborhood. The 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long stream flows through the Cameron Crest Farms subdivision before it enters Johns Creek, in northeastern Fulton County. The subdivision was reportedly named for a farm once located in the area. The proponent indicates that the community has applied to the National Wildlife Federation for designation as a natural backyard habitat community, and in the process, she and her neighbors have begun to refer to the stream as "Cameron Creek". The name was selected from several choices submitted to the subdivision's residents; a letter of support for the name was received from the president of the Cameron Crest Farms Community

Association. There is one other geographic feature in Fulton County named “Cameron” - the community of Cameron Glen lies approximately 24 km (15 mi) to the west-southwest of this stream.

Hiltonia: populated place (incorporated); elevation 55 m (182 ft); located 15 km (9.2 mi) N of Sylvania, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) S of Railroad Pond; Screven County, Georgia; 32°53'00N, 81°39'30"W; USGS map – Hilltonia 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Hilltonia.

Proposal: to change the spelling of a community name to agree with current local usage

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

Proponent: USGS Geographic Names Office

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Hilltonia (BGN 1918)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hilltonia (ID 13009989/FID 356311)

Local Usage: Hiltonia (Screven County clerk; Hiltonia City Council; road signs)

Published: Hilltonia (USGS 1920/42, 1963/66, 1981, 1987; U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1967; Army Map Service, 1957/67; U.S. Census, 1960, 1990; Georgia State highway map, 1990, 2000; Screven County highway map, 1962, 1987; U.S. Postal Guide, 1924, 1967; National Geographic Atlas, 1999; Bullinger's Postal Guide, 1965; Rand McNally, 1967, 1999; AAA map, 1990; Hemperley, 1980), Hiltonia (GA Dept. of Community Affairs website; Screven County government website, 2001; Screven County School System website; Hiltonia City Council, 2001; *Savannah Morning News On The Web*, 2000; Screven-Jenkins Regional Library System; Railroad Guide, 1912-13; Geological Survey of Alabama, 191?)

Case Summary:

This case was initiated by the staff of the Geographic Names Office of the U.S. Geological Survey, to resolve a discrepancy between two spellings for the name of an incorporated city in northern Screven County. The name Hiltonia was made official for Federal use by the U.S. Board in 1918, and has appeared on the majority of published Federal, State, and local sources since then. These include various editions of the official Georgia Highway map (although the index to the 2000-01 edition lists it as Hiltonia); the 1987 Screven County official highway map; and *The U.S. Postal Guide*. However, research suggests that the spelling Hiltonia is more widely used today. References to the latter name were found at the official Screven County government website, as well as on the websites of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, the County School System, and the Hiltonia City Council. The Screven County Commissioners and the Screven County librarian both confirmed by telephone that the spelling in local use is Hiltonia and that that is the name on local road signs. The origin of the community's name has not been determined, although the Screven County Library website includes a reference to a prominent family of the county named Hilton.

LOUISIANA

Acadiana Navigational Channel: channel; 60 km (37.5 mi) long; extends from the Port of Iberia at 29°56'54"N, 91°51'07"W, S for 17 km (10.5 mi), then SW into Weeks Bay, then SW for 43 km (27 mi), to the W of Shark Island and across Vermilion Bay, between Southwest Point and Marsh Island, across an unnamed bay, NW of Lighthouse Point, into Southwest Pass and the Gulf of Mexico, to 29°30'36"N, 92°06'36"W; Iberia Parish and Vermilion Parish, Louisiana; Tps 11-16S, R3-6E, Louisiana Mer; 29°42'36"N, 91°55'55"W; USGS map – Cypremort Point 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Commercial Canal – in part, New Iberia South Drainage Canal – in part, Rodere Canal – in part.

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

Map: USGS Cypremort Point 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Roy A. Pontiff; Port of Iberia, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Acadiana Navigational Channel (Port of Iberia)

Published: Acadiana Navigational Channel (Port of Iberia, 1996, 2000)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Executive Director of the Port of Iberia, to make official the name Acadiana Navigational Channel, which has been in use by the port authority since 1996. The 60 km (37.5 mi) long navigational channel extends from the Port of Iberia southward, along the New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal, then southwest through Weeks Bay, and across Vermilion Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. The lower part of the channel, through Vermilion Bay, was dredged in 1996, improving the water levels and allowing the Port of Iberia improved access routes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Port of Iberia District Board of Commissioners, which is “a political subdivision of the State of Louisiana”, passed a resolution in support of the name, citing the Port of Iberia’s importance as “a major hub for construction, supplying and servicing the oil and gas offshore industry, and for coastal exploration and production activities”. The newly-dredged channel provides “direct straight line shallow water access...for increasingly longer sections of pipe and other fabricated items for the oil and gas industry.” With increased waterway activity, an official name is needed for the feature. The Iberia Parish Council is also in support of making official the name Acadiana Navigational Channel. The Office of Coast Survey has confirmed that the name is needed for navigational purposes and recommends approval of the name.

MAINE

Selmore Pond: lake; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi); located in Oqiton Township, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of the S end of Upper Chain Lake, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SW of Sysladobsis Lake; the name is of Passamaquoddy origin and refers to Sapiel Selmore, a “wampum reader”; Hancock County, Maine; 45°11’48”N, 68°02’51”W; USGS map – Duck Lake 1:24,000; Not Killman Pond.

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

Map: USGS Duck Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Passamaquoddy Tribal Council;

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None.

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Killman Pond (ID 23008949/FID569165)

Local Usage: None found.

Published: Killman Pond (USGS 1987, 1988; Hancock County map, 1973; *Dictionary of Maine Place Names*, 1970; *Length and Breadth of Maine*, 1946)

Case summary:

This proposal, submitted by the Maine State Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the Passamaquoddy Tribal Council, is to change officially the name of Killman Pond, a lake in Hancock County, to Selmore Pond. The lake is 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi), and lies midway between Lower Chain Lake and Upper Chain Lake.

The proposal was submitted as part of a group of changes to names which the Passamaquoddy Tribe considers to be offensive. Other proposals in this group involved renaming Big Indian Pond, Little Indian Pond, and Squaw Pond; these changes were approved by the U.S. Board in February 2001. However, the proposal to change Killman Pond to Selmore Pond was removed from that list until the derivation of the existing and proposed names could be determined. Although no such information has yet been provided, the Maine State Board has determined that the existing name is not commemorative. The tribal resolution for the change stated that Selmore Pond refers to a “wampum reader”; further research determined that a wampum reader “guards the laws of the [Indian] nation” and that Sapiel Selmore was “one of the Passamaquoddy’s last delegates to “Great Council Fire” in 1870.”

Although this lake does not lie within either of the Passamaquoddy Tribe’s two reservations, one of the statutes of the Maine State Legislature states “When the Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe changes the name of a

geographic feature within its Indian territory, the State shall assist the Passamaquoddy Tribe in notifying the necessary entities, including the United States Board on Geographic Names, to accomplish the name change in official maps and documents.” [1997, c. 650, §1 (new)]. Citing this provision, and because the lake in question lies within the Tribe’s traditional lands, the Maine State Board has recommended approval of the proposed change from Killman Pond to Selmore Pond. The Hancock County Commissioners also passed a resolution recommending approval of the change.

MASSACHUSETTS

Flint Brook: stream; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads in an unnamed swamp 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Brigadoon Village in the Town of North Reading at 42°34’53”N, 71°01’35”W; flows SW into the Town of Middleton, then S past Flint Burying Ground to enter the Ipswich River; named for John Flint, a 19th century resident and sawmill operator; Essex County, Massachusetts; 42°34’11”N, 71°01’45”W; USGS map – Reading 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Reading 1:24,000

Proponent: Francis X. Masse; Middleton, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

The new name Flint Brook is proposed for an unnamed, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long, tributary of the Ipswich River in the Town of Middleton and the Town of North Reading in Essex County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Middleton, who would like to honor John Flint, who lived in the area in the 18th century and who operated several sawmills along the stream. A history of Middleton published in 1970 reported that these mills were known as “Flint’s mills”, but provided no name for the stream other than a reference to “the saw mill brook”. Deeds dating from 1781 described the stream, but again, applied no name to it. The proponent also indicated that his father, who served as a game warden in the town for 30 years, knew of no official name for the feature.

The stream in question heads in an unnamed swampy area, west of Brigadoon Village and south of Middleton Pond, within the Town of North Reading. It then flows generally southward into the Town of Middleton, past the historical Flint Burying Ground, before entering the Ipswich River. Letters of support for the name Flint Brook were submitted by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Middleton, the Middleton Historical Commission, the Middleton Historical Society, and the Middleton Stream Team. These authorities all confirmed that the stream had no name on any of their existing maps or documents.

Leavitt Hill: summit; elevation 335 m (1,099 ft); 1.6 km (1 mi) long; located in the Town of Great Barrington, just SE of the community of Great Barrington, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of the Housatonic River; named for David Leavitt, who owned property surrounding the feature in the mid-19th century; Berkshire County, Massachusetts; 42°11’03”N, 73°21’08”W; USGS map – Great Barrington 1:25,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Great Barrington 1:25,000

Proposer: Copeland McClintock; Hamden, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record.

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal, to apply the new name Leavitt Hill to an unnamed summit in the Town of Great Barrington in Berkshire County, was submitted by a resident of Hamden, Connecticut. The proponent is a paleontologist at Yale University's Peabody Museum of Natural History who has spent the past 12 years mapping treefall patterns of three tornadic storms that have hit New England since 1989. One of these storms, on May 29, 1995, left a 51 km (32 mi) long treefall path across eastern New York and western Massachusetts. The community of Great Barrington reportedly suffered the most damage along this path, and this unnamed summit lost most of the standing trees on its west face. The proponent reports that the damage provides "a striking example of the effect of topography on a rapidly translating tornado". Because he intends to refer to this feature in an upcoming account of the storm and its effects, he suggests that a name is needed.

After consulting with the president of the Great Barrington Historical Commission, the proponent confirmed that the summit is not currently named, and the new name Leavitt Hill was offered. This name would honor David Leavitt, "a prominent local citizen who owned the hill and the property immediately to the south between 1851 and 1883". The summit in question has an elevation of 335 m (1,099 ft) and lies immediately to the southeast of the community of Great Barrington, just east of the Housatonic River.

MICHIGAN

Lake Henson: reservoir; 65 acres; located in NW Marathon Township, just SE of the community of Otter Lake, 6.4 km (4 mi) NNW of Columbiaville; named for Yvonne Leta Henson (d. 1976); Lapeer County, Michigan; Sec 8, T9N, R9E, Michigan Mer; 43°12'23"N, 83°26'41"W; USGS map – Columbiaville 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Columbiaville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Henson; Marathon Township, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name was proposed by the owner of the property on which this 65-acre reservoir is located. Over the past two years, he has been constructing the reservoir on abandoned farmland, and much of the surrounding 27 acres has also been set aside as protected wetlands. The reservoir is not currently named, but the proponent has indicated that he would like to honor his late mother, Yvonne Leta Henson (d. 1976), by naming it Lake Henson. He states that his mother shared her love of nature with her sons and daughter, and that they learned good conservation and environmental principles from her. It has not yet been determined whether the honoree had any association with the immediate geographic area. The proponent has stocked the reservoir with various species of freshwater fish, and the area now attracts waterfowl and shorebirds, as well as eagles, ospreys, and herons.

The reservoir, which lies just to the southeast of the community of Otter Lake, is not shown on any Federal or County maps. The consulting manager of the construction project, who is the former director of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, forwarded the proposal for Lake Henson to the Marathon Township Board, which passed a resolution in support of the name. The Lapeer County Commissioners reported that they were in favor of the proposal, describing the proponent's environmental accomplishments as "an excellent model for other conservationists to follow." The Michigan Legislature adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 27, which also recommends approval of the new name. There are no other geographic features in Michigan named "Henson".

Marl Bed Lake: lake; 309 m (1,000 ft) by 105 m (400 ft); located in central Le Roy Township, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of U.S. Route 131, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) W of the community of Le Roy; named for marl which was once obtained from the area; Osceola County, Michigan; Sec 15,T19N,R10W,Michigan Mer; 44°02'05"N, 85°30'08"W; USGS map – Bristol 1:25,000.

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Bristol 1:25,000

Proponent: Geraldine Sturdavant: Le Roy, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record.

Local Usage: Marl Bed Lake (longtime area residents)

Published: None found.

Case Summary:

The name Marl Bed Lake is being proposed by a representative of the Le Roy Historical Society of Le Roy Township in Osceola County. She reports that this small, shallow, and swampy lake has never had an official name, but is known informally by the proposed name because many of the area's older residents "recall the days when marl was dug out of the location by hand shovels and hauled away on farm wagons to their farmsteads. The marl was needed by the farmers to help produce a good potato crop". This activity occurred primarily during the period of 1925 to 1935, but was mechanized later by the U.S. Soil and Conservation Service, which resulted in an increase in the size of the lake. The feature in question lies in central Le Roy Township, approximately 3.5 km (2.2 mi) west of the community of Le Roy.

MISSOURI

Cabbage Head: summit; elevation 329 m (1,080 ft); 8 m (25 ft) by 4 m (12 ft); located in Mark Twain National Forest, along the Big Piney River, 4.8 km (3 mi) W of Blooming Rose; descriptive name; Pulaski County, Missouri; Sec 33,T34N,10W,Fifth Principal Mer; 37°36'43"N, 92°02'31"W; USGS map – Slabtown Spring 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Slabtown Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Missouri State Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cabbage Head (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Missouri State Board on Geographic Names, to make official a descriptive name that is reported to have been in local use for "a long time". The feature is described as a prominent rock made of dolomite, 8 m (25 ft) wide and 4 m (12 ft) high. It serves as a local landmark, because it overlooks the Big Piney River and lies just northwest of the intersection of three counties. It is shown but not named on Federal maps. A local forester has confirmed local usage of the name, and the State Board recommends approval of the proposal. There are no other features named Cabbage Head in the State; two swamps, one each in Florida and Georgia, are so named.

East Channel Lower Whitewater Creek: stream; 14 km (9 mi) long; heads 2.2 km (1.4 mi) N of the community of Randles at 37°09'34"N, 89°46'04"W, flows SE, then S, then SW to join the Little River 6 km (3.7 mi) NE of Bell City; Cape Girardeau County and Scott County, Missouri; Tps28&29N,R12E,Fifth Principal Mer; 37°09'34"N, 89°46'04"W; USGS map – Bell City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: East Channel Whitewater River, East Fork of White Water.

Proposal: name change to clarify the location of a feature

Map: USGS Bell City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Missouri Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Channel Whitewater River (ID 29006729/FID 717265)

Local Usage: East Channel Whitewater Creek (local residents)

Published: East Channel Whitewater River (USGS 1976, 1986)

Case Summary:

This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names, to modify the names of three geographic features in southeast Missouri. Historically, the name Whitewater River was applied to a 120 km (75 mi) long tributary of the Little River, heading near the community of Womack in St. Francois County and flowing south through Perry County, Bollinger County, and Cape Girardeau County, before entering the Little River near Bell City. However, in the early 20th century, the Little River Drainage District constructed the Headwater Diversion Channel, which trends from west to east and enters the Mississippi River just south of Cape Girardeau. This project dissected the Whitewater River, causing the northern section of the stream to be diverted into the diversion channel, and separating the southern portion from its original headwaters.

The initial proposal was simply to consider changing the name Whitewater River to Whitewater Creek, to recognize the generic term used locally. In the course of researching current and historical usage of the names, it was learned that the latter name is still used by area residents to refer collectively to both streams, even though they have long been regarded as separate features, each with an identifiable source and mouth. It was suggested that this is confusing for map application. Although the Missouri State Board recommended initially that the name Whitewater Creek be retained for both features, so recognize local usage, the U.S. Board indicated that it would not support such an application, and recommended that the two features be recognized as separate entities, and modifiers be added to the names. The Missouri Board suggested, and has recommended approval of, the names Lower Whitewater Creek (q.v.) and Upper Whitewater Creek (q.v.).

A tributary of the lower part of the stream, named currently East Channel Whitewater River, is proposed to be renamed East Channel Lower Whitewater Creek. This feature heads (1.4 mi) north of the community of Randles and flows generally southward to its junction with the stream proposed be renamed Lower Whitewater Creek, to form the Little River. An 1842 map of Scott County labeled this eastern channel, "East Fork of White Water".

Lower Whitewater Creek: stream; 29 km (18 mi) long; heads on the N slope of Hickory Ridge at 37°10'56"N, 89°47'46"W; flows N, then E, then S, around the E end of Hickory Ridge, then S past the community of Randles and Bird Hill to enter the Little River 6 km (3.7 mi) NE of Bell City; Stoddard County, Scott County, and Cape Girardeau County, Missouri; 37°02'45"N, 89°45'23"W; USGS map – Bell City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Whitewater Creek, Whitewater River.

Proposal: name change to differentiate between two separate features

Map: USGS Bell City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Missouri Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Whitewater River (ID 29024881/FID 756905)

Local Usage: Whitewater Creek (local residents)

Published: Whitewater River (USGS 1934, 1939, 1963, 1973, 1976, 1986, 1987; Missouri Geological Survey, 1939, 1961; Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines, 1907, 1922; Cape Girardeau County map, 1974; Fiala map, 1860)

Case Summary:

This proposal would apply the name Lower Whitewater Creek to the southern portion of a stream that was named historically, Whitewater River. The latter name has appeared on State maps since 1860, and on Federal maps since 1934, although most sources suggested that local usage has always been predominantly with no generic (“creek” or “river”). The original stream, which was 120 km (75 mi) long, was bisected in the early 20th century by the construction of the Headwater Diversion Channel. This caused the upper part of the stream to be diverted eastward into the Mississippi River, leaving the part of the stream south of the diversion channel as a separate entity. This lower part of the stream no longer has a steady supply of water, so it is dry at certain times of the year. During the floods of 1993, the stream north of the Headwater Diversion Channel experienced extensive overflow, while to the south, the other stream was virtually dry.

The proposed name, Lower Whitewater Creek, would apply to a 29 km (18 mi) long feature, with its source on the north slope of Hickory Ridge, and its mouth at the junction with East Channel Lower Whitewater Creek (q.v.), which together form the Little River. The lower half of the stream forms the boundary between Scott County and Stoddard County. A representative of the Little River Drainage District confirmed that the construction of the Headwater Diversion Channel clearly resulted in the creation of two separate streams, and suggested that the modifiers (Upper) and (Lower) be added to the names. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the change from Whitewater River to Lower Whitewater Creek and Upper Whitewater Creek (q.v.).

Upper Whitewater Creek: stream, 120 km (75 mi) long; in Mark Twain National Forest, heads 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Womack at 37°40'49"N, 90°09'31"W; flows SE to Sedgewickville, then SSE to Millersville, then S to the community of Whitewater, where it turns E through the Headwater Diversion Channel to join the Mississippi River 4.8 km (3 mi) S of Cape Girardeau; Cape Girardeau County, Bollinger County, Perry County, and Madison County, Missouri; Tps30-33N,Rgs8-11E,Fifth Principal Mer; 37°15'08"N, 89°30'53"W; USGS map – Cape Girardeau 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Big White Water Creek, Big Whitewater, Big Whitewater River, Old River, Old Whitewater, White Water Creek, White Water River, Whitewater, Whitewater Creek, Whitewater River, Whitewater River Ditch.

Proposal: name change to differentiate between two separate features

Map: USGS Cape Girardeau 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Missouri Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Whitewater River (ID 29024881/FID 756905)

Local Usage: Whitewater Creek (local residents), Whitewater River (Little River Drainage District)

Published: White Water Creek (Perry County map, 1888; township maps, 1842, 1844), Whitewater Creek (Bollinger County website; Cape Girardeau Historic Churches website), Whitewater River (USGS 1923, 1924, 1932, 1937, 1939, 1959, 1963, 1973, 1980, 1986, 1987, 1989; USFS 1998; Missouri Geological Survey map, 1939, 1961; Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines map, 1907, 1922; Cape Girardeau County map, 1974; Bollinger County map, 1972; John Fiala map, 1860), White Water River (Civil War map, 1861, 1863)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change the name Whitewater River to Upper Whitewater Creek, and to change the application of the name. The name Upper Whitewater Creek is proposed for a 120 km (75 mi) long stream which heads 3.2 km (2 mi) east of the community of Womark in St. Francois County. It then flows southeast through southwestern Perry County and northeastern Bollinger County, past the community of Sedgewickville, before turning to the south-southeast, then to the south, and west of the community of Whitewater. At this point, the stream turns east and enters the Headwater Diversion Channel through which it continues to the Mississippi River just south of Cape Girardeau.

The current name, Whitewater River, was applied historically to a 120 km (75 mi) long tributary of the Little River, but the construction of the Headwater Diversion Channel in the early 20th century forced the waters of the upper portion of the Whitewater River to be diverted eastward into the Mississippi River. The Missouri State Board determined that the generic “Creek” is more widely used, although most official sources still refer to the stream as Whitewater River. Maps

of the area from 1842 and 1844 applied the names “White water creek” and “White Water Creek”, respectively, while an 1861 Civil War map labeled it “White Water River”. The name Lower Whitewater Creek (q.v.) has been proposed for the portion of the stream which now lies to the south of, and separate from, the Headwater Diversion Channel. A representative of the Little River Drainage District has suggested that (Upper) and (Lower) be added to the names for clarification. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of this proposal.

NEVADA

Devils Punch Bowl: spring; elevation 1,722 m (5,650 ft); located at the head of Hot Springs Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) north of Twin Buttes, 16 km (10 mi) N of Deeth; Elko County, Nevada; Sec 22,T39N,R59E,Mt Diablo Mer; 41°15’41”N, 115°18’13”W; USGS map – Hot Springs Creek 1:24,000; Not Devil’s Hot Hole, Hot Hole, Lizzie’s Tea Kettle.

Proposal: to make official name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Hot Springs Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: George R.E. Boucher; Elko, NV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Hot Hole (not approved, 2000)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Devil’s Hot Hole (historical accounts), Devils Punch Bowl (local ranchers), Lizzie’s Tea Kettle (historical accounts)

Published: Devil’s Hot Hole (Winchell, 1986), Lizzie’s Tea Kettle (Winchell, 1986)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to make official the name Devils Punch Bowl for a hot spring located in central Elko County. It was submitted by the County Manager of Elko County, in response to another proposal which the Board had received in 1998 to name the feature Hot Hole. After requesting opinions from local authorities on the proposal for Hot Hole, the Elko County government stated that it was not in support of that name because the feature was already known locally as Devils Punch Bowl. After receiving negative recommendations from the County and the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names, the U.S. Board did not approve the name Hot Hole. The hot spring is located at the head of Hot Springs Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) north of Twin Buttes, and 16 km (10 mi) north of the community of Deeth.

The original proposal for Hot Hole reported that the spring lies within a bare limestone cone, 46 m (150 ft) high and 12 m (40 ft) in diameter, and is filled with scalding water. The publication *Now and Then* (Winchell, 1986) stated that in the 1930’s, this hot water was piped into a nearby tank and mixed with chemicals, before being applied to cattle to protect them against scabies. Winchell reported that at that time, the spring was known by the names Devil’s Hot Hole or Lizzie’s Tea Kettle. There are no other features in Nevada named Devils Punch Bowl.

NEW YORK

Scylla Point: cape; elevation 3 m (10 ft); located in the Borough of Manhattan, at the S end of Wards Island overlooking the East River and Hell Gate and opposite Astoria Park; named for a sea monster of Greek mythology; New York County, New York; 40°46’51”N, 73°55’41”W; USGS map – Central Park 1:24,000; Not Negro Point.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Central Park 1:24,000

Proponent: Henry Stern; New York, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Negro Point (BGN 1982)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Point (ID 36034162/FID 971929)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Point (NOAA 1990, 2000)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Commissioner of the City of New York Parks and Recreation Department, to change a name considered by some to be derogatory. The name Negro Point applies currently to a cape which is located at the southern tip of Wards Island in the Borough of Manhattan and at the northern end of the Triborough Bridge as it crosses the East River from Queens County. Although the proponent indicated that area residents were not familiar with the current name and that it was apparently no longer in local use, he confirmed that it did appear on park maps of the early 1900's, and so he wishes to have it changed officially to a "less offensive" name. The name Negro Point was made official by the U.S. Board in 1982, following a request by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to make official a name that it had found to be in local use at that time.

A recent article in *The New York Times* stated that historians had not been able to determine the origin of the existing name, although two dangerous rocks that were long ago removed from nearby waters were named "Negro Head" and "Little Negro Head". Wards Island is also reported to be a popular site for African-American anglers, and at one time, the island was the site of a cotton mill. The name Negro Point does not appear on U.S. Geological Survey maps, nor on any available county or State maps, but it is applied to NOAA nautical charts, and has reportedly appeared on other charts since 1851.

The section of the East River that passes to the south of Wards Island is named Hell Gate, because "its tortuous course, dangerous rocks, and powerful tidal currents have been the death of thousands of vessels" (*New York City Guide; American Guide Series*, 1939). The cape proposed to be renamed from Negro Point to Scylla Point lies directly opposite Charybdis Playground, in Astoria Park. In Greek mythology, the names Scylla and Charybdis were given to two sea monsters, and the name Scylla also applies to a dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina. The Chairman of the New York Harbor Operations Committee has stated that "mariners would have no problem with a name change for the seldom-cited point."

NORTH CAROLINA

Buckle Island: island; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); located in Fruitland Township, at the N end of Knotts Island Channel, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of Simpson Neck, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Deal Island; Currituck County, North Carolina, and Virginia Beach City, Virginia; 36°32'44"N, 75°54'19"W; USGS map – Knotts Island 1:24,000; Not: Buckles Island, Mon Island.

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize historical and current usage

Map: USGS Knotts Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Rod and Mari Mann; Knotts Island, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mon Island (51017914/FID 1502076)

Local Usage: Buckle Island (local residents)

Published: Manns Island (Currituck Sound Survey, 1928), Mon Island (USGS 1943, 1954/71; *Place Names of the Outer Banks*, 1985)

Case Summary:

This is the first of two proposals submitted by a resident of Knotts Island, who wishes to correct the application of one name, and to change the spelling and application of another. Current Federal maps apply the names Buckle Island and Mon Island to two islands, the first at the southern end of Back Bay in Virginia Beach City, Virginia, and the other at the north end of Knotts Island Channel in Currituck County, North Carolina. Each island is approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long, and they are approximately 0.3 km (0.2 mi) apart.

The names Buckle Island and Mon Island have appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1943, although the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) lists Buckle Island as a variant of Mon Island. The

origin of the name Buckle Island is not known. The proponent reports that the island named currently Mon Island should in fact be named Buckle Island, while the name Manns Island should apply collectively to two other islands, located immediately to the east. He provided a photocopy of a map of Currituck Sound prepared in 1928 for the Currituck Sound Shooting Club by surveyor David Cox. On this map, the name Buckle Island is applied to what is currently Mon Island, while the two islands to the east are labeled Manns Island. The proponent reports that he has spoken with an 85-year-old lifelong resident of Knotts Island, who agrees that the 1928 map is correct. Neither this individual nor the proponent knew of a name for the island in Virginia that is labeled currently Buckle Island. Another map, published in 1988 and showing the Outer Banks of North Carolina as they existed in 1718, labeled the island in Virginia, Deep Hole Island.

Manns Island: island; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); located in Fruitland Township, at the N end of Knotts Island Channel, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) E of Buckles Island, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) W of Deal Island; named for the Mann family, former residents of the area; Currituck County, North Carolina; 36°32'30"N, 75°53'58"W; USGS map – Knotts Island 1:24,000.

Proposal: to change a name and application to recognize historical and current usage

Map: USGS Knotts Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Rod and Mari Mann; Knotts Island, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Manns Island (local residents)

Published: Manns Island (Currituck Sound Survey, 1928)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change the name Mon Island to Manns Island, and to change the application of that name to a different location. The proponent of this change reports that the name Buckle Island (q.v.) should apply to what is currently labeled Mon Island, while the name Manns Island should apply collectively to two smaller islands just to the east. A 1928 map of the area was submitted as evidence of these claims. This map also labeled the channel to the east of "Manns Island", Manns Channel and the bay between the two islands, Manns Cove. Neither of these names appears on any available Federal or State maps. A long-time resident of the area has stated that the 1928 map is correct and has suggested that the name Manns, when spoken locally, sounds like "Mons", hence the "incorrect" name on Federal maps. He also stated that there are several Mann families buried in local cemeteries. *Placenames of the Outer Banks* (Payne, 1985) reports that "the origin [of the name Mon Island] is not known but Mon is a dialectical derivation of Man or Mann which is prevalent in the local place names." A map showing the Outer Banks of 1718 does not apply a name to either island.

PENNSYLVANIA

Spaid Run: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in Woodcock Township, 3.2 km (2 mi) W of Blooming Valley at 41°41'00N, 80°05'04"W; flows NW into Woodcock Creek Lake, 1.6 km (1 mi) ESE of Fountain House Corners; named for Charles G. Spaid (1898-1988) and Laura L. Spaid (1900-1993), longtime residents and farmers in the area; Crawford County, Pennsylvania; 41°41'36"N, 80°05'47"W; USGS map – Blooming Valley 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Blooming Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl W. Spaid; Meadville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Meadville, who wishes to name an unnamed stream in Crawford County for his parents, Charles G. Spaid (1898-1988) and his wife Laura (1900-1993). The stream in question is approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) long, and heads 3.2 km (2 mi) west of the community of Blooming Valley before flowing northwest and entering Woodcock Creek Lake 1.6 km (1 mi) east-southeast of Fountain House Corners. The proponent reports that Charles and Laura Spaid operated a dairy farm named “Spaid Farm” along the stream for many years, and Mr. Spaid was also the tax collector for Woodcock Township. The stream is now protected by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the Crawford County Department of Environmental Resources.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rickgauer Spring: spring; located in Black Hills National Forest, at the head of an unnamed tributary of South Fork Rapid Creek, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) E of Crooks Tower, 8.2 km (5.1 mi) WSW of Nahant; named for rancher Henry Rickgauer (1872-1936); Lawrence County, South Dakota; Sec 2,T48N,R2E,Black Hills Mer; 44°09’24”N, 103°51’13”W; USGS map – Nahant 1:24,000; Not Rickgover Spring.

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a commemorative name

Map: USGS Nahant 1:24,000

Proponent: Donald R. Rickgauer; Roseville, CA

Administrative area: Black Hills National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Rickgover Spring (FID 1926894)

Local Usage: Rickgauer Spring (family members; concrete casement at the spring), Rickgover Spring (USFS sign)

Published: Rickgover Spring (USFS 1972)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of a spring which is located in the Black Hills National Forest in Lawrence County. The feature is not shown on U.S. Geological Survey maps, but does appear as Rickgover Spring on the 1972 edition of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) visitors’ map. The natural spring, which flows year round, lies at the head of an unnamed tributary of South Fork Rapid Creek, approximately 1.7 km (1.3 mi) north of the Pennington County line. The proponent is the grandson of Henry Rickgauer (1872-1936), a rancher who lived for much of his life in a one-room cabin near the spring. At the time of his death, Mr. Rickgauer was employed in the harvesting of timber in the Rochford area. He was killed in an accident involving his horse and wagon. Only a few traces of the Rickgauer cabin remain, but the spring continues to be maintained by the USFS. A sign posted at the feature identifies it as “Rickgover Spring”, but a nearby concrete casement is inscribed “Rickgauer Spring”.

TEXAS

Sosebees Bluff: cliff; elevation 168 m (550 ft), 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; located on the S side of Lake Whitney, extending SW from just S of Whitney Dam, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) WNW of Smiths Bend, to the mouth of Little Rocky Creek; named for George Washington Sosebee (1850-1897) and his descendants, who owned and farmed property near the feature prior to the construction of Lake Whitney; Bosque County, Texas; 31°51’37”N, 97°22’14”W; USGS map – Smiths Bend (central point); Not: Soldiers Bluff, Sosebee’s Bluff.

Proposal: to change a name to restore the historical commemorative name

Map: USGS Smiths Bend 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Dannah Wayne Rose, Sr.; Irving, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Soldiers Bluff (ID 48054808/FID 1376173)

Local Usage: Soldiers Bluff (US Army Corps of Engineers), Sosebee's Bluff (local residents, family members)
Published: Soldiers Bluff (USGS 1931/49, 1966/79), Sosebee's Bluff (*Whitney Star-Shopper*, 1979)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Irving, who wishes to restore the historical name Sosebees Bluff for a cliff now named Soldiers Bluff. The proponent reports that although the feature has been named officially Soldiers Bluff since the late 1940's, it was named originally for his great-grandfather, George Washington Sosebee (b. 1850), a native of Georgia, who in the 1870's migrated to central Texas, where he settled and farmed on a cliff overlooking the mouth of Big Rocky Creek.

The cliff named Soldiers Bluff lies approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) to the southeast of the Sosebee's property, near the mouth of Little Rocky Creek, and extends northeastward to a point just south of Whitney Dam. The dam was constructed in the late 1940's and resulted in the creation in 1951 of the 23,500-acre Lake Whitney.

The first occurrence on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the name Soldiers Bluff was on the 1949 revision of the Whitney topographic map; no maps have been located showing the name "Sosebees". However, a 1979 article in *The Whitney Star-Shopper* described George Sosebee's cabin as being "on the overhang of a sheer limestone precipice just above the mouth of Big Rocky Creek.... The imposing cliff, which afterwards came to be called Sosebee's Bluff, curved for a distance of several miles in and out of coves and canyons, its massive white walls pocked with seams and caves...". In 1885, Sosebee acquired an additional 1,062 acres near his original homestead. Following his death in 1897, Sosebee's widow continued to live on the farm with their three young children. Their descendants inhabited the Sosebee farm until 1922, and again from 1932 to 1947, when the impending construction of Whitney Dam and Lake Whitney forced them to sell the property to the Federal Government. The old Sosebee cabin was salvaged, but much of the property was inundated by the new reservoir.

The aforementioned newspaper article reported that when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was inquiring about the names of local features in 1949 and 1950, Sosebees Bluff was recorded as Soldiers Bluff and so the latter name was applied to all published sources since then. A park, which lies on a point of land overlooking Whitney Dam and at the northern edge of Soldiers Bluff, was named Soldiers Bluff Park; this name also appears on USGS topographic maps. Fourteen friends and members of the Sosebee family have submitted letters stating that as youngsters they knew the cliff as Sosebee's Bluff, and the Chair of the Bosque County Historical Commission has also indicated that she supports these claims and that the historical name should be restored. The proponent contacted his Congressional representative for assistance, who asked the regional office of the Corps of Engineers to review the family's concerns. The Corps responded that although the cliff might be known locally as "Sosebee's Bluff", the park has long been known as Soldiers Bluff Park and was likely named for patriotic reasons. For this reason, the Corps is reluctant to rename the park, also citing the considerable expense to do so. The proposal to rename the cliff itself was not mentioned in the Corps' letter, but the agency confirmed that its acquisition records showed that the land was acquired from the Sosebee family. The County Commissioners of Bosque County and a representative of the Texas Historical Commission support the family's efforts to rename the cliff and the park.

UTAH

North Willow Peak: summit; elevation 3,207 m (10,521 ft); located in Wasatch National Forest/Deseret Peak Wilderness, in the Stansbury Mountains, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of North Willow Lake, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of the head of Big Pole Canyon; associative name; Tooele County, Utah; Sec 3,T4S,R7W,Salt Lake Mer; 40°29'45"N, 112°37'41"W; USGS map – Deseret Peak West.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Deseret Peak West 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Cox; West Valley City, UT

Administrative area: Wasatch National Forest/Deseret Peak Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name is proposed for an unnamed, 3,207 m (10,521 ft) high, summit in eastern Tooele County. The summit lies within the Stansbury Mountains and in the Wasatch National Forest/Deseret Peak Wilderness. The proposed name was selected because the summit lies 0.5 km (0.3 mi) southwest of North Willow Lake. The proponent indicates that a name is needed by hikers and local residents as a reference point. He also submitted a proposal for the name South Willow Peak (q.v.) for another unnamed summit 1.3 km (0.8 mi) to the south. There is a benchmark named "Willow" at the peak of another unnamed summit, located approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) to the east-northeast of the summit proposed to be named North Willow Peak.

South Willow Peak: summit; elevation 3,257 m (10,685 ft); located in Wasatch National Forest/Deseret Peak Wilderness, in the Stansbury Mountains, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SW of South Willow Lake, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) N of Deseret Peak; associative name; Tooele County, Utah; Sec 9,T4S,R7W,Salt Lake Mer; 40°29'11"N, 112°37'46"W; USGS map – Deseret Peak West.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Deseret Peak West 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Cox; West Valley City, UT

Administrative area: Wasatch National Forest/Deseret Peak Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name is proposed for an unnamed, 3,257 m (10,685 ft) high, summit located in the Stansbury Mountains and the Wasatch National Forest/Deseret Peak Wilderness in eastern Tooele County. The proponent reports that hikers and local residents need to refer to the summit by name, and the proposed name would recognize the summit's proximity to South Willow Lake. He also submitted the name North Willow Peak (q.v.) for another unnamed summit 1.3 km (0.8 mi) to the north.

VIRGINIA

Rowles Hollow: valley; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Linden at 38°53'01"N, 78°03'01"W; trends E and to the S of Hardscrabble Mountain to join the valley through which flows West Branch Thumb Run, 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Wind Hill; named for William Rowles (1759-1846), Revolutionary War soldier and local property owner; Fauquier County, Virginia; 38°53'07"N, 78°01'34"W; USGS map – Linden 1:24,000; Not: Moss Hollow, Ralls Hollow, Rolls Hollow.

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a historical family name

Map: USGS Linden 1:24,000

Proponent: J.W. Rowles; Hamilton, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Rolls Hollow (ID 51023435/ FID 1473518)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Rolls Hollow (USGS 1939, 1944, 1966/86), Ralls (Moss) Hollow (Scheel, 1985)

Case Summary:

This proposal, submitted by a resident of Hamilton, is to change officially the name of Rolls Hollow, a valley in Fauquier County, to Rowles Hollow. The valley is approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and is located 3.2 km (2 mi) southeast of the community of Linden. The proponent is a descendant of William Rowles (1759-1846), for whom the feature was reportedly named. The name Rolls Hollow has appeared on Federal maps since 1939, but is not applied to any other available State or County maps. The proponent reports that William Rowles owned land on Hardscrabble Mountain, on the north side of this valley, in the late 18th and early 19th century. He also served as a private in the Third Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War. A pension listing included a reference to “William Rowles (Rolls)”, which the proponent suggests is evidence of the confusion over the spelling of his name. A copy of William Rowles’ will, prepared in 1840, provides evidence of his ownership of property near the valley, although the stream itself is not named in the document. Several of William’s grandchildren fought in the Civil War from Fauquier County. A map of Fauquier County produced in 1985 by local cartographer Eugene Scheel labels the valley “Ralls (Moss) Hollow”; the adjacent road is named Moss Hollow Road and the Moss Family Graveyard is nearby.

WASHINGTON

Coyote Falls: falls; elevation 512 m (1,680 ft); 46 m (150 ft) tall; located in Snoqualmie National Forest, along Bedal Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) upstream of its junction with South Fork Sauk River; named for a coyote jaw found at the site; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 22,T30N,R11E,Willamette Mer; 48°04’42”N, 121°23’07”W; USGS map – Bedal 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bedal 1:24,000

Proponent: Edith Thornton; Mount Vernon, WA

Administrative area: Snoqualmie National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None.

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name was proposed by a resident of Mount Vernon, Washington, to name an unnamed waterfall in Snohomish County, Coyote Falls. The falls are approximately 46 m (150 ft) high, and are located along Bedal Creek, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) upstream of its junction with South Fork Sauk River and within the Snoqualmie National Forest. The feature does not appear on current U.S. Geological Survey or U.S. Forest Service maps. The proponent reports that she has become somewhat of a local expert on the area’s waterfalls, and by giving this feature a name, it would become more well known to visitors to the area, but its preservation would also be encouraged. While visiting the falls recently, she discovered a coyote jaw, hence the choice of the proposed name. There are currently 24 other features in Washington named “Coyote”, although none are in Snohomish County nor within close proximity of this feature. The Washington Board on Geographic Names has recommended disapproval of this proposal, stating that the proposal was not comprehensive enough, and that there was no evidence that the community or local tribes supported the name.

Poes Point: cape; elevation 3 m (10 ft); located within the City of Bellingham, on the E side of Bellingham Bay, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) WSW of Fairhaven, 4.8 km (3 mi) NNW of Governors Point; named for Alonzo M. Poe, 19th century surveyor, member of the Territorial Legislature, and county commissioner; Whatcom County, Washington; T37N,R2E,Willamette Mer; 48°42’46”N, 122°31’05”W; USGS map – Eliza Island; Not Poe’s Point, Post Point.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct name of the honoree

Map: USGS Eliza Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Warren Bergholz; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Post Point (ID 53016085/FID 1507599)

Local Usage: Poes Point (park sign), Post Point (park sign)

Published: Post Point (USGS 1951, 1975, 1977/95; NOAA 1938, 1991; Coast Pilot, 1995; Whatcom County map, 1966; DeLorme Atlas, 1992; Post Point Pollution Control Plant, 2001; Alaska Ferry, 2001)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Bellingham, to change officially the name of Post Point, a cape located near the entrance to Bellingham Bay, to Poes Point. The proponent states that the feature was named for Alonzo M. Poe, but that the name was later corrupted to Post Point. The existing name has appeared on Office of Coast Survey nautical charts since 1938 and on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1951, and is on the current Whatcom County highway map. Alonzo Poe settled in the region in the 1850's, and later became the first surveyor in the area. He also served on the Territorial Legislature, as a Deputy U.S. Marshall, and as a County Commissioner. In 1858, Poe platted the town of New Whatcom, which later became Bellingham, and according to the proponent, in 1889 he registered a claim to 320 acres on the point of land that would later bear his name.

The proponent states that a sign located at the entrance to a marine park near the cape says "Post Point AKA Poe's Point".

However, a representative of the City of Bellingham Parks Department has stated that he is opposed to the proposed name change, citing a lack of evidence that the feature now named Post Point is in fact the site of Poe's land claim (the shoreline has undergone extensive changes since the 1890's, and the construction of a railroad line has resulted in a "smoothing" of the coastline in that area). He does not dispute the fact that Alonzo Poe owned a house along the coast as early as 1855, but suggests that it was likely located elsewhere. His research also contradicts the proponent's statement that Poe registered a land claim there in 1889; he believes Poe had left the area by 1859. He also suggests that the name Post Point is historically accurate, as the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey had a signal post at that site as early as 1877, and that "posts were often placed on otherwise unremarkable promontories for triangulation". Further, an 1891 USC&GS T-sheet labels the signal station "Post or Stake".

Saegers Stream: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads in Isabella Valley at 47°10'04"N, 123°09'12"W; flows SE and S to enter Gosnell Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) upstream of its junction with Rock Creek; named for Charles Saegers (d. 1935), who homesteaded and farmed on property along the stream; Mason County, Washington; Sec 2,T19N,R4W,Willamette Mer; 47°09'45"N, 123°09'03"W; USGS map – Shelton Valley 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Shelton Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Hartley Soertscher; Shelton, WA

Administrative area: None.

Previous BGN Action: None.

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record.

Local Usage: None found.

Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name is proposed for an unnamed, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long, stream located in the south-central part of Mason County. The proposal was submitted to the Washington State Board on Geographic Names by a resident of Shelton and would honor Charles Saegers (d. 1935), who in the 1880's, homesteaded on property through which the stream flows. He established a dairy farm on this property, which was later acquired by his son and operated until his death in 1946. The stream, which flows during an average of eight months of each year, heads just south of the intersection of Shelton Valley Road and Cloquallum Road, and flows south to join Gosnell Creek within Isabella Valley. The proponent reports that the honoree improved the land along the stream for future generations and was also responsible for helping in the construction of telephone lines for use by the area's farmers, as well as a wagon road to Shelton. The Washington State Board has recommended disapproval of the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that a name is needed for the feature, and a belief that "the application did not meet the criteria for a commemorative name".