

Docket 379
(49 Names)
Released February 1, 2002
For consideration at the
February 14, 2002 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 20192-0523. 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

Benson Peak: summit; elevation 1,884 m (6,180 ft); located in Denali National Park and Preserve, 8 km (5 mi) W of Divide Mountain, 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Toklat, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Bergh Lake; named for John Bell “Benny” Benson (1913-1972), who at the age of 13 submitted the design for Alaska’s State flag; Denali Borough, Alaska; Secs 25&36,T16S,R14W, Fairbanks Mer; 63°29’34”N, 150°09’44”W; USGS map – Mount McKinley B-1 1:63,360; Not Highway Pass Peak.

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount McKinley 1:63,360

Proponent: Brett C. Bennett; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Denali National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Highway Pass Peak (Mountaineering Club of Alaska)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed by a resident of Anchorage for an unnamed peak in Denali National Park and Preserve. The proponent and a friend hiked the summit in 2000, and after learning that it had no name on local maps or in Park records, suggested that it be named for John Bell “Benny” Benson (1913-1972), who at the age of thirteen, submitted the winning entry in a contest to design Alaska’s new State flag. Benson’s drawing was selected from 142 entries in the contest which was sponsored by the Alaska Department of the American Legion. The summit proposed to be named Benson Peak has an elevation of 1,884 m (6,180 ft), and lies within the Alaska Range, 8 km (5 mi) west of Divide Mountain. Because the summit is located within the Denali National Park and Preserve, the proponent believes “it is only appropriate that the greatest National Park in America, perhaps the defining feature of Alaska, has a mountain named after Mr. Benson”. There is already a summit in the Kenai Mountains near Seward named Mount Benson, also for Benny Benson. This summit lies 373 km (233 mi) to the south of the feature proposed to be named in Denali National Park. Citing the U.S. Board’s policies regarding Wilderness Naming and Commemorative Naming, the management of Denali National Park has recommended disapproval of this proposal, because there is no overriding need to name the feature and because Mr. Benson had no known association with the area. The Geographic Names Committee of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska also does not support the proposal, because of the existence of Mount Benson near Seward, and because area mountain climbers already refer informally to the feature in question as “Highway Pass Peak” (the summit overlooks Highway Pass; no proposal has been submitted to make official the latter name). The Denali Borough government did not respond to a request for an opinion, which is taken by the Alaska State Board on Geographic Names to indicate a lack of objection. The local chamber of commerce and native organization also did not comment. The State Board voted not to recommend approval of the proposal, citing a lack of support from the administering agency, a lack of association between the honoree and the feature, and the fact that the summit near Seward is already named for Mr. Benson.

Oliver, Mount: summit; elevation 794 m (2604 ft); located in the foothills of the Tordrillo Mountains, 4.5 km (2.8 mi.) W of the N end of Trinity Lake, 120 km (75 mi) NW of Anchorage; named for Oliver Kermit Tovsen (1920-1983), Alaskan pioneer and long-time area resident; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 25,T18N,R13W,Seward Mer; 61°37’14”N, 151°32’45”W; USGS map – Tyonek (C-5) 1:63,360.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tyonek (C-5) 1:63,360

Proponent: Jean Tovsen Marsh; Anchorage, 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 proposal is to name an unnamed summit in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Mount Oliver. The feature lies in the foothills of the Tordrillo Mountains, 4.5 km (2.8 mi.) west of the northern end of Trinity Lake, 120 km (75 mi) northwest of Anchorage. The proposal was submitted the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Anchorage, who would like to honor her father, Oliver Kermit Tovsen (1920-1983) by having a summit named for him. She submitted tributes to her father from friends, family, and neighbors, many of whom described his travels in the vicinity of the summit proposed to be named Mount Oliver. She also cited his love of Alaska and noted that it would be useful to pilots, hunters, and recreational visitors to have a name for the feature. Mr. Tovsen first traveled to the area in 1939, and lived there until he was drafted for World War II. In 1953, he returned to Alaska with his family, and resided in a cabin near the summit for the next thirty years. Following his death, his ashes were scattered on top of the summit. The proponent reported that everyone who knew her father referred to him simply as “Oliver”, hence the proposed name. The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, requested input from the government of Matanuska-Susitna Borough and from area native groups, but received none, which the Commission assumes to indicate no objection to the proposal. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska reported that it knew of no name for the feature and stated that it would not object to this proposal. The State Board voted unanimously to recommend approval of the name Mount Oliver. There are no other features in the Borough known to be named “Oliver”.

Saint Florian, Mount: summit; elevation 1,240 m (4,070 ft); located approximately 7 km (4.5 mi) W of Redoubt Bay in Cook Inlet, 60 km (37 mi) W of the city of Kenai, 13 km (8 mi) E of Redoubt Volcano; named for St. Florian, the patron saint of firefighters, to commemorate all firefighters lost in the line of duty; Kenai Peninsula Borough; Sec 15,T5N,R18W,Seward Mer, 60°31'04"N, 152°25'29"W; USGS map – Kenai (C-7) 1:63,360.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kenai (C-7) 1:63,360

Proponent: Scott Walden; Kenai, 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 proposal was submitted by the Kenai Fire Chief on behalf of the Kenai Firefighters Association to name an unnamed summit after Saint Florian, the patron saint of firefighters. The original proposal was intended to commemorate the 343 firefighters lost in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York, but was amended in accordance with U.S. Board policy, to commemorate all firefighters lost in the line of duty. The summit lies approximately 7 km (4.5 mi) west of Redoubt Bay in Cook Inlet, 13 km (8 mi) east of Redoubt Volcano, and 60 km (37 mi) west of the city of Kenai. It lies 5.6 km (3.5 mi) west of the park and wilderness boundary for Lake Clark National Park. The proponents have acknowledged that there is no direct association between the honoree and the feature; instead, the Firefighters Association wishes to find “an enduring symbol of strength that stands forever” to memorialize the sacrifices of firefighters worldwide. After both the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the City of Kenai passed resolutions to approve the name, the Alaska Historical Commission voted unanimously to recommend approval of the proposal. Local tribal organizations were contacted but did not respond, which according to the Historical Commission, indicates a lack of an objection to the proposed name. The Superintendent of the National Park noted that the feature is outside the park and wilderness boundaries, but opposes the name as it is adjacent to the area.

Smittys Lake: lake; 185 acres; located 11 km (7 mi) E of McGrath, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of Stewart Bend; named for Daniel “Smitty” Smith (1923-1991), who operated an air taxi service in the area for many years; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Secs 16,17,20&21,T33N,R32W,Seward Mer; 62°56’38”N, 155°22’10”W; USGS map – McGrath (D-5) 1:63,360.

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

Map: USGS McGrath (D-5) 1:63,360

Proponent: Naomi Norback; McGrath, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No Record

Local Usage: Smittys Lake (area residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Smittys Lake for a 185-acre lake in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area. The feature lies 11 km (7 mi) east of the community of McGrath, opposite Stewart Bend and just east of the Kuskokwim River. The proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, the State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of the daughter of the honoree. The proponent reports that Daniel L. “Smitty” Smith (1923-1991) was a native of Minnesota who, following service in the Army and flight training in California, moved to Anchorage in 1951 to work for Star Airlines. In 1954, he moved to McGrath, where he started his own air taxi operation. He continued to operate this business until 1976. In the early 1960’s, he built a cabin on the shores of the lake now proposed to be named in his honor. Several area residents, in their letters of support for the proposal, stated that the lake has always been known to them as Smittys Lake. The Alaska State Board received additional letters of support for the proposal from the Tochak Historical Society, the McGrath Native Village Council, the Nikolai Edzeno’ Village Council, and the City of McGrath. The State Board voted unanimously to recommend approval of the name Smittys Lake. There are no known features in Alaska currently named “Smitty”.

ARIZONA

Red Mountain: summit; elevation (2,830 ft); 1.6 km (1 mi) by 1.3 km (0.8 mi); located on the Salt River Indian Reservation, approximately 32 km (20 mi) E of the center of Phoenix, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of McDowell Pass, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) N of Granite Reef Dam; descriptive name; Maricopa County, Arizona; Secs 1&12,T2N,R6E,Gila and Salt River Mer; 33°32’30”N, 111°41’20”W; USGS map – Granite Reef Dam; Not: McDowell Mountain, Mount McDowell, Red Rock.

Proposal: name change to recognize the name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Granite Reef Dam 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne English; Scottsdale, AZ

Administrative area: Salt River Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount McDowell (ID 0401420/FID 31660)

Local Usage: Mount McDowell (local residents), Red Mountain (local residents)

Published: McDowell Mountain (Arizona Place Names, 1960/82), Mount McDowell (USGS 1906, 1906/31, 1954/65, 1964, 1974, 1992; BLM Map of Arizona, 1953; General Land Office Map of Arizona, 1879, 1881, 1897, 1941; Maricopa County map, 1954), Red Mountain (Ramses, 1999; Fountain Hills Area Attractions website, 2001; McDowell Sonoran Land Trust website, 2001), Red Rock (Fountain Hills Area Attractions website, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Scottsdale, to change officially the name of Mount McDowell to Red Mountain. The summit has an elevation of 863 m (2,830 ft) and is located approximately 21 km (13 mi) east of the center of Scottsdale, on the Salt River Indian Reservation. The

proponent reports that she teaches Pima Indians at a community high school, and all the students, as well as elders on the reservation, refer to the feature as Red Mountain and were surprised to learn it is named officially Mount McDowell. She also suggests that most non-Indians in the community know the summit as Red Mountain, citing various businesses that use the name, as well as the fact that the nearby highway is called Red Mountain Freeway. A search of the Internet yielded several references to Red Mountain, many of which cited that as the name in local use, although “Mount McDowell is the official name”. The proponent states that the summit has sacred and historical significance to the Pima Indian community, and that it served as “a lookout position to stop invasions from the nearby Apache and Mohave Indians”. The latter tribes reside today on the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, the southern boundary of which is 3.2 km (2 mi) to the north of the summit in question. The name Mount McDowell has been shown and named on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1906, although it also was named on maps of the Territory of Arizona produced by the General Land Office as early as 1879. It also is shown as Mount McDowell on the official Maricopa County highway map. Byrd Granger’s revision of Will C. Barnes’ volume, *Arizona Place Names* (1960, revised 1982) refers to the summit as McDowell Mountain. There are numerous features in the area named “McDowell”, including the McDowell Mountains, a 13 km (8 mi) long ridge located approximately 6.4 km (4 mi) further to the northwest. One of the summits on this ridge is named McDowell Peak. The proponent of the change from Mount McDowell to Red Mountain cites the confusion this causes, as Mount McDowell is not part of the larger ridge. The name “McDowell” was derived from that of the decorated Civil War general, Irwin McDowell, and was applied in 1865 to the newly-established Camp McDowell (later Fort McDowell), “one of the most important military posts in the southwest” (Granger, 1982). There are currently four other features in Maricopa County classified as “summit” named “Red”. Two summits named Red Mountain are located 31 km (19 mi) to the north-northeast and 58 km (36 mi) to the north-northwest of Mount McDowell, while Red Hills is 29 km (18 mi) to the east-southeast, and Red Point is 186 km (116 mi) to the southwest.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Cruz Anchorage: bay, 3.2 km (2 mi) wide; located at the W end of Monterey Bay, between Point Santa Cruz and Black Point; Santa Cruz County, California; T11S,Rgs1&2W,Mt Diablo Mer; 36°57’27”N, 122°00’38”W; USGS map – Santa Cruz 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Santa Cruz Harbor.

Proposal: name change to avoid confusion with a similarly-named feature

Map: USGS Santa Cruz 1:24,000 (central point)

Proposer: Brian Foss; Santa Cruz Port District, Santa Cruz, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Santa Cruz Harbor (ID 06028488/FID 232547)

Local Usage: Santa Cruz Harbor (local residents and mariners)

Published: Santa Cruz Harbor (USGS 1953, 1954/81, 1966, 1978, 1987, 1994; NOS 1990; U.S. Coast Pilot 1995; Santa Cruz County map, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Port Director of Santa Cruz Port District, who would like the name of Santa Cruz Harbor changed to Santa Cruz Anchorage. The name Santa Cruz Harbor is applied currently to a 3.2 km (2 mi) wide bay located at the western end of Monterey Bay, and extending from Point Santa Cruz to Black Point. However, the Santa Cruz area has undergone extensive renovations and improvements in recent years, which has resulted in the nearby, enclosed, harbor being expanded to become known as the Santa Cruz Small Craft Harbor, or simply Santa Cruz Harbor. The former name is listed in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) and appears on Office of Coast Survey nautical charts. The use of the name Santa Cruz Harbor to refer to either the smaller harbor or the bay has resulted in confusion, so the Port Director has suggested that the bay be renamed Santa Cruz Anchorage. He suggests “the name Santa Cruz Anchorage is used to direct ships and small boats in need of safe anchorage and the

Santa Cruz Small Craft Harbor has limited visitor berthing.” The name Santa Cruz Harbor has appeared on Federal maps since 1953, although reportedly has been in local use since 1853 (*Santa Cruz County Place Names*; Clark, 1986). According to Clark, “...in 1964 confusion set in. That was the year the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers converted Woods Lagoon into a marina which the Corps officially named Santa Cruz Small Craft Harbor. It wasn’t too long, however, before the boat people started calling it the Santa Cruz Yacht Harbor. But to add to the confusion, the Santa Cruz Port District, which built the boating facilities and is the administrative body controlling the area, insists on calling it the Santa Cruz Harbor.”

Panther Creek: stream, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; in Klamath National Forest, heads on the S slope of Scott Bar Mountains, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SW of Anderson Peak at 41°39’25”N, 123°03’28”W, flows S to enter Scott River 1.1 km (0.7 mi) downstream of the mouth of Isinglass Creek; Siskiyou County, California; Secs 13,24&25,T44N,R11E,Mount Diablo Mer; 41°38’23”N, 123°03’28”W; USGS map – Scott Bar 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Scott Bar 1:24,000

Proponent: William Hunt; Yreka, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Panther Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Yreka, to make official a name reported to have been in local use for 50 years. The stream is 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long, and heads on the southern slope of the Scott Bar Mountains, before flowing south to enter the Scott River. A separate proposal was submitted to make official the name Panther Gulch for the valley through which this stream flows. The origin of the proposed names was not provided, although the valley located immediately to the east is named already Panther Cove. In addition to the latter feature, there are eight other geographic features in Siskiyou County named “Panther”. Two of these are streams, also named Panther Creek, and located 68 km (43 mi) and 86 km (54 mi) from this feature. The more distant of these two streams was named by a U.S. Board decision in 1987.

Panther Gulch: valley, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; in Klamath National Forest, heads on the S slope of Scott Bar Mountains, at 41°39’43”N, 123°03’09”W, trends SE then S to enter the valley through which flows Scott River; Siskiyou County, California; Secs 13,14,24&25,T44N,R11E,Mount Diablo Mer; 41°38’23”N, 123°03’28”W; USGS map – Scott Bar 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Scott Bar 1:24,000

Proponent: William Hunt; Yreka, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Panther Gulch (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Yreka, to make official a name reported to have been in use by area residents and U.S. Forest Service personnel for 50 years. The valley is 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long, and heads on the southern slope of the Scott Bar Mountains. The stream flowing through the valley is proposed to be named officially Panther Creek (q.v.). The valley located immediately to the east is named already Panther Cove. There are eight other features in the county named “Panther”, one of which is also named Panther Gulch and another is named Panther Canyon. The former feature lies 27 km (17 mi) to the north-northwest of this feature.

Peregrine Creek: stream, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; in Klamath National Forest, heads 3.7 km (2.3 mi) NNE of Lower Wright Lake at 41°36'57"N, 123°04'08"W, flows WNW then NNW to enter Scott River 1.6 km (1 mi) upstream of the mouth of Boulder Creek, 3.2 km (2 mi) S of Scott Bar Mountain; Siskiyou County, California; Secs 26,35&36,T44N,R11E,Mount Diablo Mer; 41°38'02"N, 123°05'10"W; USGS map – Scott Bar 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

Map: USGS Scott Bar 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: William Hunt; Yreka, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Peregrine Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Yreka, to make official a name reported to have been in local use for 50 years. The stream is a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of Scott River, in west-central Siskiyou County. The origin of the proposed name was not provided. There are no other geographic features in the State known to be named "Peregrine".

Peregrine Gulch: valley, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; in Klamath National Forest, heads 3.7 km (2.3 mi) NNE of Lower Wright Lake at 41°36'54"N, 123°04'07"W, trends WNW then NNW to enter the valley through which flows the Scott River; Siskiyou County, California; Secs 26,35&36,T44N,R11E,Mount Diablo Mer; 41°38'02"N, 123°05'10"W; USGS map – Scott Bar 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

Map: USGS Scott Bar 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: William Hunt; Yreka, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Peregrine Gulch (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Yreka, to make official the name Peregrine Gulch, which has reportedly been in local use for 50 years. The valley is 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long, and lies in west-central Siskiyou County, within the Klamath National Forest. A separate proposal was submitted to make official the name Peregrine Creek for the stream that flows through the valley. The origin of the proposed name was not provided.

Stonemason Creek: stream, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; heads 1.7 km (1.1 mi) W of Rock Creek Lake at 38°56'40"N, 121°06'23"W; flows NW into Dry Creek; named for the stone walls that were built by the former property owner; Placer County, California; Secs 19,29&30,T13N,R8E,Mount Diablo Mer; 38°58'06"N, 121°07'47"W; USGS map – Gold Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Gold Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Lester Adcock; Auburn, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: This is a proposal to name an unnamed stream that flows through private property. The stream is 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long, and heads 1.7 km (1.1 mi) west of Rock Creek Lake. It then flows northwest into Dry Creek. Although the proponent, who is the current property owner, lists his occupation as “stonemason,” he states that the proposed name was suggested by his neighbors in reference to the former owner who erected “stone walls taken from the creek.” No other features in the county apply the name “Stonemason”.

FLORIDA

Goliath Grouper Creek: gut, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; extends from Barnes Sound to Blackwater Sound, between Cross Key and Key Largo, and 4.8 km (3 mi) N of the community of Key Largo; named for the fish found in the area; Monroe County, Florida; T60S,R39E,Tallahassee Mer; 25°11'29"N, 80°23'14"W; USGS map – Blackwater Sound 1:24,000; Not Jewfish Creek, Long Creek.

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

Map: USGS Blackwater Sound 1:24,000

Proponent: Arnold Konheim; Washington, DC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jewfish Creek (ID 12009076/FID 284794)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jewfish Creek (USGS 1969, 2001; NOS 1987; Keys History, 1906, 1907)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Jewfish Creek, a geographic feature in Monroe County, to Goliath Grouper Creek. The feature is classified as a gut, and is 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long. It connects Barnes Sound to the north and Blackwater Sound to the south and forms the boundary between Cross Key and Key Largo. The proponent cites the recent decision by the Committee on Names of Fishes of the American Fisheries Society to rename the jewfish as the reason for this proposal. The Committee determined that the name of the fish violates a principle of the committee that “names shall not violate the tenets of good taste”. The proponent did not address the names of other features in Monroe County or elsewhere in the State that are also named “Jewfish”, including a community, two bays, and a channel. The name Jewfish Creek has appeared on Federal maps since 1969. The feature is shown, but not named, on the official Monroe County highway map. A history of the railroad’s influence on the development of the Florida Keys, published in 1906, refers to “the newly constructed track to the coast of Jewfish Creek”. There are also numerous references to the name on the Internet, many citing Jewfish Creek as the “unofficial beginning” of the Florida Keys.

Irwin Creek: stream, 101 m (330 ft) long; heads in an unnamed lake at 30°20'55"N, 86°13'25"W, flows W then S to enter the Gulf of Mexico 3.2 km (2 mi) SSE of Santa Rosa Beach, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) W of Draper Lake; named for John M. Irwin, the BLM cadastral engineer who in 1847 conducted the original survey of the township in which the stream is located; Walton County, Florida; Secs 11&2,T3S,R20W,Tallahassee Mer; 30°20'40"N, 86°13'37"W; USGS map – Grayton Beach 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Grayton Beach 1:24,000

Proponent: Raymond N. Robins; Santa Rosa Beach, 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 commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Santa Rosa Beach, who wishes to honor one of the early surveyors of Walton County. In 1847, John M. Irwin, a cadastral engineer with the Bureau of Land Management, led the party that first surveyed the township in which this unnamed stream is located. No other biographical information on the honoree has yet been uncovered. The stream is 101 m (330 ft) long, and flows from a small, unnamed lake into the Gulf of Mexico, 3.2 km (2 mi) south-southeast of Santa Rosa Beach. It is shown, but not named on current U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps and the Walton County highway map. A stream in Jackson County is named Irwin Mill Creek; it is located 136 km (85 mi) northeast of the stream in Walton County proposed to be named Irwin Creek.

IDAHO

Trickle Creek; stream; 6.5 km (4.1 mi) long; located in Kaniksu National Forest; heads in an unnamed lake 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SW of Johnny Long Mountain at 48°15'44"N 116°45'25"W, flows S then SE to enter an unnamed tributary of the Pend Oreille River, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) WSW of Wrencoe; Bonner County, Idaho; Sec 5,T56N,R3W and Secs 32,31&30,T57N,R3W, Boise Mer; 48°13'26"N, 116°43'05"W; USGS map – Morton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

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

Proponent: Stratton Kernodle III; Sandpoint, ID

Administrative area: Kaniksu National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Trickle Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Trickle Creek for a stream in Bonner County, was submitted by a resident of Sandpoint who is the owner of Trickle Creek Enterprises. The stream is 6.5 km (4.1 mi) long and heads in an unnamed lake located 2.7 km (1.7 mi) southwest of Johnny Long Mountain, then flows south and southeast, to enter an unnamed tributary of the Pend Oreille River, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) west-southwest of Wrencoe. The proponent, whose business is a distributor of crushed rock, sand, mulch, and bark, reports that the name Trickle Creek has been applied to the stream that runs behind the property for 30 years. There is one other feature in the State named "Trickle", a valley named Trickle Gulch in Shoshone County.

INDIANA

Pelsy Ditch; canal, 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long; extends from a point 3.5 km (2.2 mi) W of Francesville, E then SE, to join Big Monon Ditch 11 km (7 mi) NNE of Monon; named for Joseph Pelsy, who was instrumental in the construction of the canal; Pulaski County and Jasper County, Indiana; T29N,Rgs4&5W,Second Principal Mer; 40°58'02"N, 86°53'09"W; USGS map – Francesville 1:24,000 (central point); Not Pelsy Ditch.

Proposal: name change to recognize spelling of family name

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

Proponent: Trena Pelsy Garrison

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pelsy Ditch (ID 18012738/FID 440985)

Local Usage: Pelsy Ditch (family members)

Published: Pelsy Ditch (USGS 1962, 1985, 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to change officially the spelling of the name of a canal located in Pulaski County and Jasper County. Although the name Pelsey Ditch has appeared on Federal maps since 1962, the proponent reports that the feature was named for her great-grandfather, Joseph Pelsey, who was instrumental in its construction. The canal is 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long, and extends from west of Francesville into Big Monon Ditch. The existing spelling of the name is also published in the Pelsey Ditch Action Strategy, a project within the Tippecanoe River Watershed Restoration, as well as in a report published by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The proponent reports that a large number of the residents of the “small farming town” are related to her grandfather Pelsey, and that that is the only spelling found in the local telephone directory.

KENTUCKY

Left Fork Sand Springs Branch: stream, 762 m (2,500 ft) long; in Daniel Boone National Forest; heads approximately 335 m (1,100 ft) S of the community of Sand Springs at 37°30'54"N, 84°00'02"W, flows SE into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Sand Springs Branch; Jackson County, Kentucky; 37°30'37"N, 83°59'42"W (mouth of feature); USGS map – Leighton 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: H. Scott Hankla; Frankfort, KY

Administrative area: Daniel Boone National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Left Fork Sand Springs Branch (2 local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two submitted by a recently-retired member of the Kentucky Geographic Names Committee, to make official names that have reportedly been in local use for 80 years. The stream proposed to be named Left Fork Sand Springs Branch heads approximately 335 m (1,100 ft) south of the community of Sand Springs and flows southeast for 762 m (2,500 ft) into an unnamed stream which is proposed to be named Sand Springs Branch (q.v.). The proponent reports that there is an interest in naming both streams because in 2000, an insect species, not previously seen in the State, was discovered in the primary stream. The stream proposed to be named Left Fork Sand Springs Branch is located partially within Daniel Boone National Forest, and also on private property. The Jackson County Executive reports that the proposed names have been used by the property owners for many years and so he supports the proposals. There are no other streams in the county named “Sand Springs”.

Sand Springs Branch: stream, 1,402 m (4,600 ft) long; in Daniel Boone National Forest; heads approximately 518 m (1,700 ft) SE of the community Sand Springs at 37°31'00"N, 83°59'45"W, flows S to enter Cavanaugh Creek; Jackson County, Kentucky; 37°30'19"N, 83°59'31"W; USGS map – Leighton 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Leighton 1:24,000

Proponent: H. Scott Hankla; Frankfort, KY

Administrative area: Daniel Boone National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sand Springs Branch (2 local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by a former member of the Kentucky Geographic Names Committee, to name an unnamed stream. According to residents and the Jackson County Executive, the proposed name has been in local use for 80 years. In 2000, a previously-unseen Stonefly species (Spotted Forestfly) *Paranemoura perfecta*, was discovered in the stream, hence the need to apply a name. The stream in question heads in the Daniel Boone National Forest, approximately 518 m (1,700 ft) southeast of the community of Sand Springs. It flows south for 1,402 m (4,600 ft) into Cavanaugh Creek. Part of the stream flows through private property, the owners of which support the name. There are no other streams named “Sand Spring” in Jackson County.

LOUISIANA

Millet Point; cape; located within Grand Lake, along the Atchafalaya Basin Main Channel, 13 km (8 mi) NE of Franklin; named for the Millet family, which has resided in the area since the late 19th century; St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; Sec 27,T13S,R10E,Louisiana Mer; 29°52’56”N, 91°26’26”W; USGS map – Centreville NW 1:24,000; Not: Myette Point.

Proposal: name change to recognize family name in local and historical use

Map: USGS Centreville NW 1:24,000

Proponent: Roy Millet; Franklin, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Myette Point (ID 22011673/FID 1627741)

Local Usage: Millet Point (Millet family), Myette Point (local residents and fishermen; National Weather Service; Louisiana Department of Natural Resources; Myette Point Church)

Published: Millet Point (NOAA 1991), Myette Point (USGS 1959, 1970/80, 1983, 1991; NOAA 1990; National Weather Service 2001; Louisiana Dept. Natural Resources, 2001; St. Mary Parish highway map, 1984; *Daily Iberian*, 2000; Petroleum Engineers website, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of St. Marys Parish, to change officially the name of Myette Point, a cape in the northeastern part of the parish, to Millet Point. The cape lies on the western shore of Grand Lake, although over time, part of the cape has become separated from the mainland by a channel of the Atchafalaya Basin Main Channel. Mr. Roy Millet, who descends from English-German settlers, reports that his ancestors resided in the area in the late 19th century and that the feature was named for them. A parish map, published in 1893, confirmed that property located at the cape was owned by “J. Millet”. The Parish CAO suggested that the Cajun pronunciation of “Millet” led to a corruption of the spelling to “Myette”. The spelling “Myette” is also applied currently to a nearby oil and gas field as well as to a church, although there was no mention of these features in the proposal to rename the cape. The name Myette Point has appeared on Federal maps since 1959 and is also on the 1984 edition of the official parish highway map. It is also used by the National Weather Service at its Lower Mississippi River Forecast Center, and by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources in its “Second Annual Atchafalaya Adventure Race”, conducted in September 2001. The 1990 NOAA nautical chart of the area labels the feature Myette Point, but another edition, published one year later, names it Millet Point. The proponent provided a copy of a resolution passed by the Parish Council in support of the change from Myette Point to Millet Point. Aside from the four features in St. Marys Parish named currently “Myette”, there are no other features with that name in the State; there are also no features in the State known to be named “Millet”.

MASSACHUSETTS

Percys Point; cape, elevation 428 m (1,406 ft); located in Pelham Lake Park, in the Town of Rowe, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NE of Rowe, 1.6 km (1 mi) NNW of Adams Mountain; named for Percy Whiting Brown (1887-

1958), local historian and benefactor of property to the Town of Rowe; Franklin County, Massachusetts; 42° 42' 07"N, 72° 53' 31"W; USGS map – Rowe 1:25,000.

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

Map: USGS Rowe 1:25,000

Proponent: John H. Williams; Rowe, MA

Administrative area: Pelham Lake Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Percy's Point (local residents)

Published: Percy's Point (*Pelham Lake ParkNews*, July 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official a commemorative name, reported to be in local use, for a cape located on the northwest shore of Pelham Lake in the Town of Rowe in Franklin County. The name Percys Point would honor Percy Whiting Brown (1887-1958), who in 1955 donated the lake and 400 acres to the people of the Town of Rowe for the establishment of Pelham Lake Park. The proponent, who is the Commissioner of the Town's Park Department, reports that a monument to Percy Brown was placed at the cape in 1960 and that since then, the area has been referred to as "Percy's Point". A plaque in memory of Mr. Brown's contributions was erected on the site in 1985, and the July 2001 issue of *Pelham Lake ParkNews*, published on the occasion of the park's 45th anniversary, stated that the monument was "dedicated on the lake shore at "Percy's Point". A map included in the newsletter also labeled the feature "Percy's Point". Percy Brown authored three editions of *A History of Rowe, Massachusetts*, which were published in 1921, 1935, and in 1960. A resolution in support of making official the name Percys Point was submitted by the Town of Rowe Board of Selectmen. County governments in Massachusetts were dissolved in 2000.

MINNESOTA

Dia Linn Lake: lake; elevation 384 m (1,260 ft); 21 acres; located in Colfax Township, 1.6 km (1 mi) E of Hystad Lake, 11 km (7 mi) ENE of Sunburg; the name is Gaelic, meaning "God with us"; Kandiyohi County, Minnesota; Secs 8&9,T122N,R35W,Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°23'07"N, 95°05'42"W; USGS map – Belgrade 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Belgrade 1:24,000

Proponent: Pat Murphy Olson; Belgrade, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lake #34-421 (Minnesota Dept. Natural Resources Protected Waters Inventory, 1986)

Case Summary: A resident of Belgrade would like to name a 21-acre lake that is located on property owned by her family since the 1920's. The proposed name, Dia Linn Lake, is reportedly Gaelic for "God with us". The lake lies in Colfax Township, in northern Kandiyohi County, 1.6 km (1 mi) east of Hystad Lake. The lake is not named on any available maps or documents, although it is listed as Lake #34-421 in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Protected Waters Inventory. The Kandiyohi County Commissioners conducted a public hearing, and after receiving no objection to the name, recommended approval of the proposal. The Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority is also in support of the new name. There are no other features in the United States named "Dia Linn".

NEW YORK

Cassidy Gully: valley; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads on the E side of Foster Road, approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Preston Hill at 43°00'27"N, 76°23'48"W; trends NE to its mouth 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of the community of Halfway; named for Cassidy (1979-1995), the proponent's dog; Onondaga County, New York; 43°00'49"N, 76°23'27"W; USGS map – Jordan 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jordan 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Callahan; Elbridge, NY

Administrative area: Township of Elbridge and Township of Skaneateles

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cassidy Gully (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was proposed by a local resident to commemorate his family dog, Cassidy (1979-1995). Neighbors of the proponent recognized Cassidy as the “neighborhood dog” due to her friendly personality and frequent appearances along Foster Road. Cassidy frequently roamed the area, much of which is property owned by the proponent. According to the proponent, the name Cassidy Gully has been in local use for one year. The valley is approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long and trends northeast from Foster Road through a wooded area, to its mouth, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) south of the community of Halfway. The family wants to commemorate Cassidy because she “knew the most about the area, its scenic beauty, and all it has to offer.” Located 0.3 km (0.2 mi) to the south of and parallel to the valley proposed to be named Cassidy Gully is a valley named Cat Hollow. No other features applying the name Cassidy are found in Onondaga County.

NORTH CAROLINA

Cannon Crossroads: ppl (unincorporated); elevation 198 m (650 ft); located 1.8 km (1.1 mi) NW of Cox Mill, 13 km (8 mi) SW of Kannapolis; named for a family living in the area; Cabarrus County, North Carolina; 35°25'06"N, 80°44'44"W; USGS map – Kannapolis 1:24,000; Not: Cannon Cross Road, Cannon's Crossroads, Wallace Crossroads.

Proposal: name change to reflect longtime local usage.

Map: USGS Kannapolis 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael L. Byrd; Concord, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wallace Crossroads (ID 37031104/FID 1023103)

Local Usage: Cannon Crossroads (local residents), Cannon's Cross Road (signs)

Published: Wallace Crossroads (USGS 1949, 1969, 1985, 1993)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Wallace Crossroads, a small unincorporated community located in northwestern Cabarrus County, to Cannon Crossroads. The existing name has appeared on Federal maps since 1949, but does not appear on current County maps or in any available placename books. The community lies 1.6 km (1 mi) northwest of Cox Mill and approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) west-northwest of Interchange 52 of Interstate 85. The proposal was submitted by a representative of the Cabarrus County Office of Planning Services, who reports that the area has been known locally for “many years” as Cannon Crossroads, and that Cannon is a common family name in the area. He did not provide any reason why the community had come to be referred to as “Wallace Crossroads”. A petition signed by 250 area residents was submitted in support of the change to Cannon Crossroads. The proponent also provided copies of two newspaper articles, one from 1980 describing “Cannon's Crossroads” and the other from 2000,

mentioning a grocery and deli at “Cannon Cross Road”. Several photographs were also submitted, showing the grocery store sign as “Cannon’s Cross Rd” or “Cannon’s-X-Rd”. There are currently 15 other geographic features in North Carolina named “Cannon”; the closest is Cannon Junior High School, also in Cabarrus County. Another community named Cannon Crossroads is located in Pitt County, 304 km (190 mi) to the east.

Johannah Creek: stream; 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long; heads in an unnamed lake 1.1 km (0.7 mi) ESE of Blackman Pond at 35°19’57”N, 78°17’37”W; flows NNW under State Roads 1197 and 1198 to join Mill Creek 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NE of Bentonville, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) downstream of the mouth of Hannah Creek; associative name; Johnston County, North Carolina; 35°21’27”N, 78°16’36”W; USGS map – Newton Grove North 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Newton Grove North 1:24,000

Proponent: Joe Carroll; Greensboro, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: A resident of Greensboro submitted this proposal, which is to apply the new name Johannah Creek to an unnamed tributary of Mill Creek in southern Johnston County. The proponent reports that in the past, a large portion of this 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long stream has been channelized for agricultural purposes, but now as part of a larger wetland and stream restoration project, it is being allowed to return to its original natural meander. It is suggested that a name is needed so that the stream can be referenced in research and educational projects. The proposed name was derived from that of Hannah Creek, which is the closest tributary along Mill Creek. The proponent suggests that by naming the stream Johannah Creek, the theme of assigning Irish names to features in the area would be maintained. The origin of the name Hannah Creek has not been determined, although it has appeared on Federal maps since 1905. There is one other feature in the State with a similar name; Johanna Branch, a stream in Rutherford County, is 317 km (198 mi) from the stream in Johnston County.

Lake Glenville: reservoir, elevation 1,064 m (3,492 ft), 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long; 1,470 acres; located 8 km (5 mi) N of Cashiers, just W of the community of Glenville; named for the nearby community of Glenville; Jackson County, North Carolina; 35°11’46”N, 93°09’11”W; USGS map – Glenville 1:24,000 (dam); Not Glenville Lake, Glenville Reservoir, Lake Thorpe, Thorpe Lake, Thorpe Lake Reservoir, Thorpe Reservoir.

Proposal: name change to recognize the name in local and administrative use, and to eliminate confusion between various sources

Map: USGS Glenville 1:24,000 (dam)

Proponent: Fred Alexander; Franklin, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Thorpe Reservoir (BGN 1964)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Thorpe Reservoir (ID 37029925/FID 1027471)

Local Usage: Lake Glenville (Duke Power Company; Friends of Lake Glenville; area residents)

Published: Glenville Lake (USGS 1946/57); Glenville Reservoir (USFS 1942, 1964), Lake Glenville (Friends of Lake Glenville newsletters, 2000; Great Smoky Mountains Travel Guide, 2001; Cashiers Accommodation Directory), Lake Thorpe (NC Writers Guide, 1955; Powell, 1968), “Thorpe/Glenville” (*Asheville Citizen Times*), Thorpe Lake (USGS 1964; NC State Highway map, 1998), Thorpe Lake Reservoir (USFS 1986), Thorpe Reservoir (USGS 1979, 1983; Jackson County Highway map; Register of Dams, 1958; ALCOA, 1964; Rand McNally Atlas, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Thorpe Reservoir in Jackson County to Lake Glenville. The proponent is the District Manager of the Duke Power Company, which owns the 1,470-acre reservoir, and the intention is to restore the name that has reportedly been used by area residents ever since the reservoir was created in 1941. The Nantahala Power Company constructed the reservoir by damming the West Fork Tuckasegee River. The body of water was named originally Lake Glenville for the community that lies just to its east, but in 1951, it was renamed Thorpe Reservoir in honor of J.E.S. Thorpe, president of Nantahala Power Company. In 1964, after researching the names of various dams and reservoirs, the BGN staff determined that the name used by the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA), which operated the dam at that time, was Thorpe Reservoir. The Duke Power Company, which now owns the reservoir, used the name Thorpe Reservoir in its official documents for many years, but in the 1990's, it became apparent that this was causing confusion because local residents were referring to it as Lake Glenville, and so it was decided to use the latter name in company reports. The proponent indicates that he only recently became aware of the process for submitting the change to the Federal level. He cites continued confusion over the name, with both Lake Glenville and Thorpe Reservoir appearing in published sources and on maps. For example, the 350-member organization known as Friends of Lake Glenville publishes a newsletter describing activities on and around "Lake Glenville". The president of that organization submitted a letter in support of the proposed change. A recent article in *The Asheville Citizen Times* identified the feature as "Thorpe/Glenville", and there are numerous references on the Internet to the confusion, including one which described "the lake [which is] called Thorpe Reservoir on the topo map and on the boat sign, but, locally, it is known as Glenville Lake [sic]". The earliest occurrence of a name for the feature was on a 1942 U.S. Forest Service (USFS) map, which labeled it Glenville Reservoir. (The reservoir is not within the National Forest, but is close enough to the boundary to appear on the Nantahala Forest map.) The 1946 and 1957 editions of the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps applied the name Glenville Lake, while the 1955 North Carolina Writers' Guide named it Lake Thorpe. The current North Carolina State Highway map labels the feature Thorpe Lake, yet the Jackson County highway map applies the name Thorpe Reservoir. Finally, the 1986 USFS map showed the name Thorpe Lake Reservoir.

NORTH DAKOTA

Beaver Lake: lake; 3.2 km (2 mi) by 1.6 km (1 mi); located in Beaver Township, 29 km (18 mi) northwest of Minnewauken, 11 km (7 mi) SW of Leeds; named for the lake's location within Beaver Township and the existence of beavers in the area; Benson County, North Dakota; Secs 17-20,29&30,T155N,R69W, Fifth Principal Mer; 48°13'31"N, 99°34'19"W; USGS map – Harlow 1:24,000; Not: Mud Lake.

Proposal: to change the name of a lake to a more appropriate name

Map: USGS Harlow 1:24,000

Proponent: Roger Sandven; Eden Prairie, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (ID 38003286/FID 1030332)

Local Usage: Beaver Lake (proponents)

Published: Beaver Lake (*Benson County Farmers' Press*, 2000), Mud Lake (USGS 1981, 1989; Benson County map, 1979)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Eden Prairie, Minnesota, to rename a lake that is located partially on his family's property in Benson County, North Dakota. The lake is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) long and 1.6 km (1 mi) wide, and is named currently Mud Lake, but the proponent suggests that this name is no longer appropriate, as improvements have been made and the "now impressive body of water deserves a more respectable label". The proposed name was selected because the lake lies within Beaver Township and because beavers often frequent the area. One of the proponent's ancestors was one of the township's original settlers, and the family still owns the majority of the property surrounding the lake. Much

of the lake itself falls within a National Waterfowl Production Area. There is another lake also named Mud Lake in the northwestern corner of the county, approximately 17 km (11 mi) to the northwest of the lake proposed to be renamed Beaver Lake. The September 2000 issue of the *Benson County Farmers' Press* featured an article describing the proponent's attempts to rename the lake. The township is currently the only feature in the county named "Beaver"; there are three other lakes in the State named Beaver Lake, the closest being 157 km (98 mi) to the southwest, in southern McLean County.

OKLAHOMA

Curtright Springs: springs; located in McMaster Township, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SW of Ring Top Mountain, (4.5 mi) N of Lake Lawtonka, along State Highway 58; named for Isham Tolbert Curtright (1849-1926), who filed a land claim near the springs in 1899; Comanche County, Oklahoma; Sec 2, T4N,R13W,Indian Mer; 34°50'36"N, 98°32'16"W; USGS map – Meers 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Meers 1:24,000

Proponent: Lana Vandever; Midwest City, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Curtright Springs (area residents)

Published: Cartwright Springs (Lawton Constitution, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Curtright Springs for a spring located in north-central Comanche County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use since the early twentieth century, when Isham Tolbert Curtright (1849-1926) filed a land claim and lived in a cabin near the springs. Four long-time residents of the area submitted letters indicating that they have always referred to the feature by the proposed name, but because the name has never been published, the proponent is concerned that the name will soon be lost unless it is made official. She cites as an example an article in *The Lawton Constitution* in 1990, which referred to the feature as "Cartwright Springs". The spring lies along the west side of State Highway 58, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) south of the Caddo County line, and 1.3 km (0.8 mi) southwest of Ring Top Mountain. The Comanche County Board of Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposal, and the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names has also indicated it recommends approval of the name Curtright Springs.

Lone Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads in Deer Creek Township, 9.9 km (6.2 mi) NE of Piedmont at 35°40'40"N, 97°38'37"W, flows S then E to join Deer Creek; named for Lone Creek Farms, which occupies property along the upper portion of the stream; Oklahoma County, Oklahoma; Secs 28,29&20,T14N,R4W,Indian Mer; 35°39'53"N,97°37'52"W; USGS map – Piedmont 1:24,000; Not Winding Creek.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Piedmont 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeffrey McDougall; Oklahoma City, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lone Creek (landowner)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed stream in Oklahoma County, Lone Creek. The proponent is the operator of Lone Creek Farms, which is located at the head of the stream. All evidence

suggests that the stream has never been named officially, so the landowner would like to name it Lone Creek. The stream is 3.2 km (2 mi) long and flows south and then east to enter Deer Creek. The proponent's attorney states that the proposed name is not intended to be used for commercial purposes; however, one of the proponent's neighbors, who lives further downstream, disputes this, claiming also that the portion of the stream that flows through his property is named "Winding Creek" (his address is Winding Creek Road). Although he is adamantly opposed to the proposal for Lone Creek, he did not submit a counter-proposal for Winding Creek. Representatives of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and the Planning Division and G.I.S. Management Branch of the Oklahoma Department of Transportation have all stated that they have no objection to the name. The Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal. There is one other stream in Oklahoma named Lone Creek; it is located in Dewey County, 132 km (82 mi) to the west of this stream.

OREGON

Clark's Mountain; summit; elevation 384 m (1,260 ft), located within Ecola State Park, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NE of Tillamook Head, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of West Point, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) SW of Seaside; named for William Clark (1770-1838), who during the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-1806, likely viewed the summit from the vicinity of Cape Disappointment; Clatsop County, Oregon; Sec 31,T6N,R10W,Willamette Mer; 45°57'41"N, 123°58'03"W; USGS map – Tillamook Head 1:24,000; Not Clarks Mountain, Clark's Mountain and Point of View, Clark's View.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name reported to be used historically

Map: USGS Tillamook Head 1:24,000

Proponent: Glen Kirkpatrick; Portland, OR

Administrative area: Ecola State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Clark's Mountain and Point of View (Meriwether Lewis Journal, 1806)

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed summit on the coast of Oregon, Clark's Mountain, was submitted by the secretary of the Oregon Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The feature in question is described as a high point on Tillamook Head, within Ecola State Park. It is believed that the summit was seen by William Clark in 1805 from nearby Cape Disappointment. The proponent requested initially that nearby Bird Point be renamed in Clark's honor, but it was later suggested that this would result in considerable confusion, especially as it has not been established that that feature was ever visited by Clark. The entry in Clark's journal for November 18, 1805 indicates that he had hiked from Fort Clatsop over Tillamook Head to look at and trade for a whale, and that he came "to a high point of a mount which we shall call _____". The name was left blank. On January 4, 1806, Patrick Gass, a member of the party, went to the salt works and entered into his journal "...then got into a beautiful prairie about five miles wide...which runs along the sea shore about thirty miles from Point Adams on the south side of Hayley's Bay in a nearly a southwest course and ends at a high point of a mountain, called Clark's View on the sea shore". On January 6, Clark left Fort Clatsop for the salt works, camping overnight, lunching with the people at the salt works, and proceeding on an additional 4 km (2.5 mi) on the rocky shore with an Indian guide, where he then hiked up a hill. He stated "...from Cape Disappointment to a high point of a mountain which we shall call _____". Once again, the name was left blank. However, following Clark's return to Fort Clatsop on January 10, Meriwether Lewis said, "Capt. C. found the road along the coast extremely difficult of access lying over some high rough and stony hills, one of which he describes as being much higher than the others..... from this summit Capt. C. informed me that there was a delightfull and most extensive view of the Ocean, the coast and adjacent country; the Mout. I have taken the liberty of naming Clark's Mountain and point of view. It...projects abot 2 ½ miles into the Ocean." It has been suggested that this name applied to

the furthest point of land that Clark saw south from Cape Disappointment, and may have referred to the entire feature now known as Tillamook Head. The summit proposed to be named Clark's Mountain has an elevation of approximately 384 m (1,260 ft), and is regarded as the highest point on the north side of Tillamook Head (the Wilkes Expedition of 1841 named the entire headland "Cillamook" or "Tillamook Head"). It was suggested by one Oregon Board member that the name "Clark's Point of View" might be more accurate and more distinctive, but the proponent stated that this would be misleading, as Clark may or may not have actually visited the feature, and also that there is currently no view from the summit. It was agreed that the name Clark's Mountain would be the best compromise, especially as there are no other geographic features in the vicinity that bear Clark's name. The proponent and the Oregon Geographic Names Board have requested that the U.S. Board consider the name with the genitive apostrophe, thus retaining the historical accuracy of the original name. Letters of support for the proposal were submitted by the government of Clatsop County and by a representative of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, which manages Ecola State Park. The Oregon Board also recommends approval of the name.

Harlow Creek: stream; elevation 17 m (56 ft); 457 m (1,500 ft) long; heads within the City of Troutdale at 45°32'09"N, 122°23'04"W, flows NE into Beaver Creek 0.3 km (0.2 mi) WSW of Broughton Bluff; named for Captain John Harlow (1820-1883), early settler of Troutdale; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec 25, T1N,R3E,Willamette Mer; 45°32'20"N, 122°22'50"W; USGS map – Camas 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Camas 1:24,000

Proponent: Valerie Lantz; Troutdale, OR

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 was submitted by the City of Troutdale Greenway Coordinator, to name an unnamed stream in the city, Harlow Creek. The stream is approximately 457 m (1,500 ft) long and flows into Beaver Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) upstream of its junction with the Sandy River. The proposed name would honor Captain John Harlow (1820-1883), who was a native of Maine, but who was later influential in the establishment of the community of Troutdale. During the 1870's, Harlow settled along the stream in question, and shortly after, established trout ponds. These ponds inspired him to name his farm *Troutdale*. When Harlow persuaded the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to construct a depot to serve his farming enterprise in 1882, the new depot, and later the new community, were named Troutdale. Following Harlow's death in 1883, *The Oregonian* described him as a "bluff, outspoken man, somewhat inclined to be self-opinionated but honest as the day is long". Harlow's home and barn are now managed by the Troutdale Historical Society as the Harlow House Museum within Harlow House Park. Harlow's widow was also active in platting the blocks and streets of the new town, and in 1924, her daughter-in-law, Laura Harlow, was elected Mayor of Troutdale. The proponent reports that a recreation trail now parallels and crosses the stream which is proposed to be named Harlow Creek, and in 1999, an extensive stormwater restoration project was completed in the area. In addition to the City government, the Troutdale Historical Society and the Commissioners of Multnomah County have indicated that they support this proposal. The Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval of the name Harlow Creek.

Kniskwis Butte: summit; elevation 1,409 m (4622 ft); located in Willamette National Forest, on the ridge between Salmon Creek and Salt Creek; the name, which reportedly means "double-striped little squirrel", was the nickname of Charlie Tufti, a member of the Molalla Band who homesteaded in the area; Lane County, Oregon; Secs 15&16,T21S,R4E,Willamette Mer; 43°44'56"N, 122°19'46"W; USGS map – McCredie Springs 1:24,000; Not Squaw Butte.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS McCredie Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Darrell Kenops; Eugene, OR

Administrative area: Willamette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Butte (ID 41026755/FID 1150225)

Local Usage: Squaw Butte (local residents)

Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1925, 1956, 1983, 1997; USFS 1990, 1996; Lane County map, 1979)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals which were submitted by the Supervisor of the Willamette National Forest, on behalf of local American Indian tribes, to rename features in the Forest that are currently named “Squaw”. This proposal would to change officially the name of Squaw Butte to Kwiskwis Butte. The feature lies 9.6 km (6 mi) east of Oakridge, on a ridge between Salmon Creek and Salt Creek. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1925, and is also on the official Lane County highway map. The origin of the current name is not known. The proposed name was taken from the nickname of Charlie Tufti, a member of the Molalla Tribe, on whose traditional lands this summit is located. “Kwiskwis” is a Molalla word and reportedly refers to the “double-striped little squirrel”. Charlie Tufti homesteaded on land 6.4 km (4 mi) from Squaw Butte. His birth and death dates were not provided, although he was listed as the head of household in the 1920 Federal Census of Jefferson County, Oregon. Tufti Creek and Tufti Mountain, both located in the vicinity of Squaw Butte, are also named for Charlie Tufti. There are two other features in the U.S., a stream and a spring in Idaho, named “Kwiskwis”.

Latiwi Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; located in Willamette National Forest; heads at 44°19’58”N, 122°11’13”W, flows NW from Squaw Mountain to join Sevenmile Creek, which together form South Santiam Creek; the name is a Molalla word meaning “Molalla person”; Linn County, Oregon; Secs 9,15,16,22&23,T14S,R5E,Willamette Mer; 44°20’08”N 122°09’49”W; USGS map – Carpenter Mountain 1:24,000; Not Squaw Creek.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Carpenter Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Darrel Kenops; Eugene, OR

Administrative area: Willamette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 41026769/FID 1150234)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (area residents)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1940, 1983, 1990; USFS 1990, 1996; *Streams and Lakes of Oregon*, 1939; Linn County map, 1978)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Creek, a stream in Willamette National Forest in Linn County, to Latiwi Creek. The feature is 4.8 km (3 mi) long, and flows northwest from Squaw Mountain (proposed to be renamed Latiwi Mountain), before joining Sevenmile Creek to form South Santiam Creek. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1940 and is also on the official Linn County highway map. It was also listed in the 1939 volume *Streams and Lakes of Oregon* (State Engineers Office). The Supervisor of the Willamette National Forest submitted the proposal on behalf of local American Indian Tribes. The tribes report that the proposed name is of Molalla origin and is used by the tribe to refer to a “Molalla person”. There are no other features in the nation named “Latiwi”.

Latiwi Mountain: summit; elevation 1,608 m (5,275 ft); located in Willamette National Forest, on the divide between South Santiam River and McKenzie River, 11 km (7 mi) SE of Upper Soda; the name is a Molalla

word meaning “Molalla person”; Linn County, Oregon; Sec 24,T14S,R5E, Willamette Mer; 44°20’08”N, 122°09’49”; USGS map – Carpenter Mountain 1:24,000; Not Squaw Mountain.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Carpenter Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Darrel Kenops; Eugene, OR

Administrative area: Willamette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Mountain (ID 41026845/FID 1127500)

Local Usage: Squaw Mountain (local residents)

Published: Squaw Mountain (USGS 1940, 1955, 1983, 1990; USFS 1990, 1996; Linn County map, 1978)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Mountain, a summit in Willamette National Forest in Linn County, to Latiwi Mountain. The feature lies 11 km (7 mi) southeast of the community of Upper Soda, on the divide between South Santiam River and the McKenzie River. The Supervisor of the Willamette National Forest submitted the proposal, on behalf of local American Indian Tribes, who report that the proposed name is of Molalla origin and is used by the tribe to refer to a “Molalla person”. The feature is located on traditional Molalla lands. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1940.

McClure Hill: summit; elevation 287 m (941 ft); located in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) E of Mosier, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Memaloose State Park; named for James McClure (1796-1878), who received a donation land claim near the summit in 1852; Wasco County, Oregon; Sec 5,T2N,R12E,Willamette Mer; 45°41’15”N, 121°21’08”W; USGS map – Lyle; Not Beacon Hill.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lyle 1:24,000

Proponent: Russell L. Jolley; Portland, OR

Administrative area: Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Beacon Hill (local residents)

Published: “Hudson” (triangulation station)

Case Summary: This new commemorative name is one of three proposals submitted by the Conservation Chair of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, to name three unnamed summits in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Wasco County. The name McClure Hill was proposed for one of the summits; this name would honor James McClure (1797-1878), who in 1852, traveled from Missouri to Oregon with his family. After living for a few years near The Dalles, the family relocated to the Mosier area, where they acquired almost 700 acres in donation land claims. The summit lies on the property owned by James McClure and later by his descendants. When Mr. McClure died, he was buried at the peak of the summit now proposed to be named in his honor. The other two proposals, to name adjacent summits Allium Hill and Castilleja Hill for the genus names of two plants that are significant in the area, were not supported by local residents, but the third, for McClure Hill, received widespread support. The Wasco County government determined that some local residents refer to the summit as “Beacon Hill” because an aeronautical beacon was installed there by the Hudson Aerial Beacon Company, while others may know it as “Hudson” because of the existence of a triangulation station with that name on the summit’s peak. However, neither of these names have gained widespread usage, and these same individuals have stated that they would have no objection to naming the feature for James McClure instead. The Wasco County has indicated that it supports the proposal, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board.

Metasequoia Falls: falls, 122 m (400 ft); located in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SE of the mouth of Metasequoia Creek, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NNW of Wauneka Point; named for metasequoia (“dawn redwood”) fossils found along the nearby stream; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec 31,T2N,R7E,Willamette Mer; 45°37’00”N, 121°59’00”W; USGS map – Tanner Butte 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tanner Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: William Krause; Portland, OR

Administrative area: Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Metasequoia Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the President of the Columbia Gorge Rockhounds, and would apply the new name Metasequoia Falls to an unnamed falls in Multnomah County. As a paleobotanist, the proponent wishes to recognize the discovery in 1974 of rare cone and needle fossils of the metasequoia tree along a nearby stream. The metasequoia, also known as the "Dawn Redwood", is a conifer native to Oregon and southeast Alaska, but it is now extinct in the U.S. and found only in western China. A related proposal, to name the stream along which the fossils were found Metasequoia Creek, was approved by the U.S. Board in April 2001. The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners has stated that it has no objection to the proposal. The Oregon Geographic Names Board, in researching this case, questioned the association between the falls and the stream, and requested that a dye test be done to determine whether water from the falls actually fed the stream. Although this test was not performed, a local environmental company, specializing in wetlands and hydrogeology, determined through field investigation that “there probably is a hydrologic connection between the waterfall and Metasequoia Creek and some of the water that infiltrates into the debris flow [at the base of the cliff below the falls] does reach the spring. However, the waterfall is not likely the sole source of the spring that feeds Metasequoia Creek”. Based on this lack of an obvious connection between the falls and the stream, the State Board recommended disapproval of the proposal.

Painter Falls: falls; elevation 786 m (2,580 ft); located along Panther Creek, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) upstream of its junction with Quartzville Creek, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Yellowstone Mountain; the name is an early settler term for “panther”; Linn County, Oregon; Sec 4,T12S,R3E,Willamette Mer; 44°33’12”N, 122°27’01”W; USGS map – Yellowstone Mountain 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Yellowstone Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert C. Howard; Pendleton, OR

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 Pendleton. The proposed name, Painter Falls, refers to the waterfall’s location along Panther Creek; the term “painter” is reportedly an early settler word for “panther”. The feature lies in central Linn County, 3.2 km (2 mi) southeast of Yellowstone Mountain and 2.1 km (1.3 mi) upstream of Panther Creek’s junction with Quartzville Creek. The proponent elected to submit the older term “painter” to avoid possible confusion with any of the numerous other falls that are located along the many Panther Creeks in the State. The Linn County government stated that it had no comment on the proposal, deferring instead to the landowner, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, for an opinion. The landowner did not respond to a request for comments. The Oregon Geographic Names Board has recommended approval of the proposal.

Tokatee Creek: stream, 0 m (0 ft), 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads in Siuslaw National Forest, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) W of Fairview Mountain, at 44° 12' 06"N, 124° 03' 58"W; flows W to enter the Pacific Ocean 3.2 km (2 mi) N of Roosevelt Beach; name is reportedly Chinook jargon meaning “beautiful”; Lane County, Oregon; Secs 3,2&1,T16S,R12W,Willamette Mer; 44°12'28"N, 124°06'52"W; USGS map – Heceta Head 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Heceta Head 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Russell Kentta; Siuslaw, OR

Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 41026767/FID 1150232)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (local residents)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1920, 1942, 1956, 1980, 1984; Lane County map, 1979)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board, on behalf of the Cultural Resources Director of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, who believes the current name “has derogatory and offensive connotations”. The stream in question is 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long, and heads within the Siuslaw National Forest before flowing to the west into the Pacific Ocean. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on Federal maps since 1920, although the origin of the name is not known. The proposed replacement name, Tokatee Creek, is reported to be a Chinook jargon word meaning “beautiful” or “pretty”, although there are various spellings of the word. George C. Shaw, in his 1909 volume “The Chinook Jargon and How To Use It: A Complete and Exhaustive Lexicon of the Oldest Trade Language of the American Continent”, spelled the word “Toke-tie” and described it as being of Kalayupan origin. He suggested it was “a less familiar word—not strictly jargon—or of only local use”. Two lakes at the eastern end of Lane County are named collectively Tokatee Lakes, while Douglas County, located immediately to the south of Lane County, contains eight geographic features named “Toketee”, including a community, a waterfall, and a reservoir. The Oregon State Parks Department has already changed the name of the Squaw Creek State Natural Site, located at the mouth of the stream proposed to be renamed Tokatee Creek, to Tokatee Kloutchman State Natural Site. The Oregon Board received letters of support for the change from Squaw Creek to Tokatee Creek from the Lane County Board of Commissioners and from the Oregon Parks Department, as well as from an individual who owns property along the stream. The Oregon Board has recommended approval of the change.

TENNESSEE

Ramsey Branch: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, near the SW edge of Greenbrier Pinnacle, 1.6 km (0.9 mi) ENE of Devils Den, at 35°42'54"N, 83°20'15"W, flows S to enter Middle Prong Little Pigeon River 7.4 km (4.6 mi) W of Mount Guyot; named for Dr. James G. M. Ramsey (1797-1884), local physician and historian; Sevier County, Tennessee; 35°42'12" N, 83°20'19"W; USGS map – Mount Guyot 1:24,000; Not Ramsay Branch.

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name.

Map: USGS Mount Guyot 1:24,000

Proponent: John Ramsey, TN

Administrative area: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ramsay Branch (ID 47038317/FID 1298878)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Ramsay Branch (USGS 1964, 1987; *Place Names of the Smokies*, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of three which would change officially the spelling of the names of all features in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park from “Ramsay” to “Ramsey”. Congressman William L. Jenkins of Tennessee submitted the proposals on behalf of the Ramsey family, which believes the features were named for their ancestor, Dr. James G.M. Ramsey (1797-1884), a local physician and historian, and in 1853, publisher of *The Annals of Tennessee*. According to *Place Names of the Smokies* (Coggins, 1992), Ramsay Branch, Ramsay Cascades, and Ramsay Prong were “named for the Ramsays, who settled in the Cosby area of what is now the national park in the mid 1800s”, but no other information regarding the “Ramsay” spelling has been located. The name Ramsay Branch has appeared on Federal maps since 1964. The stream is a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of Middle Prong Little Pigeon River and flows from the southwest end of Greenbrier Pinnacle. Another stream, located on the north slope of Greenbrier Pinnacle, is named Ramsey Creek (BGN 1932). The other proposals are to change the spelling of Ramsay Cascades and Ramsay Prong (also BGN 1932), a falls and a stream located nearby. The Superintendent of the National Park confirmed that the falls were named Ramsey Cascades on a park nomenclature map published in 1933, and also that that spelling has appeared in the park’s archives; the stream was not mentioned in these sources. The Sevier County Executive has stated that he recommends approval of the proposed changes from “Ramsay” to “Ramsey”, as has State Representative Richard Montgomery.

Ramsey Cascades: falls; located in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 19 km (12 mi) E of Gatlinburg; named for Dr. James G. M. Ramsey (1797-1884), local physician and historian; Sevier County, Tennessee; 35°42’31”N, 83°18’03”W; USGS map – Mount Guyot 1:24,000; Not: Ramsay Cascades, Ramseys Cascades.

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Mount Guyot 1:24,000

Proponent: John Ramsey; TN

Administrative area: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ramsay Cascades (ID 47038318/FID 1298879)

Local Usage: Ramsay Cascade (trail sign), Ramsay Cascades (hikers), Ramsey Cascades (hikers), Ramsey’s Cascades (hikers)

Published: Ramsay Cascades (USGS 1964, 1987; NPS brochure, 1984; *Place Names of the Smokies*, 1992; Hiking the Carolinas website), Ramsey Cascades (National Park’s nomenclature map, 1933; property deeds in the NPS archives; Tennessee Eastman Hiking & Canoeing Club website, 2001), Ramsey’s Cascades (hiking website)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the spelling of the name of Ramsay Cascades, a waterfall in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Sevier County, to Ramsey Cascades. The existing spelling has appeared on Federal maps since 1964. The feature lies 19 km (12 mi) east of Gatlinburg, along a stream that is named currently Ramsay Prong but is proposed to be renamed Ramsey Prong (q.v.). A 1992 book on the names of the Great Smoky Mountains indicated that the falls and other associated features were named for the Ramsay family, the proponent submitted a letter from a local publisher, who stated that the falls were named for Dr. James G.M. Ramsey (1797-1884), who in 1830, purchased 5,000 acres of land 8 km (5 mi) west of the waterfalls. Dr. Ramsey was a local physician and historian, and in 1853, he published *The Annals of Tennessee*. During the Civil War, he fought for the Confederacy despite being 65 years of age. The Superintendent of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park stated, “According to the Park’s Nomenclature Map dated February 16, 1933, and all of the property deeds in the archives, the spelling of the cascades is shown as Ramsey. Consequently, the Park would not oppose any request for a name change for the Cascades.” The proposal would also attempt to clarify some of the confusion found at various hiking websites, which refer to the falls as either Ramsay Cascade, Ramsay Cascades, Ramsey Cascades, or Ramsey’s Cascades. The County Executive of Sevier County has indicated that he is in support of the proposal to change the spelling of “Ramsay” to “Ramsey”, as has State Representative Richard Montgomery.

Ramsey Prong: stream, 7.8 km (4.9 mi) long; heads at an unnamed spring in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NE of Mount Guyot at 35°42'34"N, 83°15'15"W, flows W to enter Middle Prong Little Pigeon River 2 km (1.3 mi) SE of Devils Den; named for Dr. James G. M. Ramsey (1797-1884), local physician and historian; Sevier County, Tennessee; 35°42'10" N, 83°20'01"W; USGS map – Mount Guyot 1:24,000; Not Ramsay Prong.

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Mount Guyot 1:24,000

Proponent: John Ramsey, TN

Administrative area: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Previous BGN Action: Ramsay Prong (BGN 1932)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ramsay Prong (ID 47038319/FID 1298880)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Ramsay Prong USGS (1964, 1987); *Place Names of the Smokies*, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the spelling of the name of a stream in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Sevier County from Ramsay Prong to Ramsey Prong. The existing spelling has appeared on Federal maps since 1964, although the name was made official by the U.S. Board, at the request of the Tennessee Nomenclature Committee, in 1932. There was no information on the 1932 work card regarding the origin of the spelling "Ramsay"; at the same meeting, the Board approved, also at the request of the Tennessee Nomenclature Committee, the name Ramsey Creek for another stream just 3.2 km (2 mi) to the north. The stream now named Ramsay Prong is 7.8 km (4.9 mi) long and is a tributary of Middle Prong Little Pigeon River. The County Executive of Sevier County and State Representative Richard Montgomery have both submitted letters in support of the change from "Ramsay" to "Ramsey".

Sweetens Cove: ppl (unincorporated), elevation 188 m (618 ft); located near the mouth of Sweden Cove (valley), 6.4 km (4 mi) NNW of South Pittsburg, 6.4 km (4 mi) W of Kimball; name origin unknown; Marion County, Tennessee; 35°03'15"N, 85°44'28"W; USGS map – South Pittsburg 1:24,000; Not: Sweden Cove.

Proposal: name change to recognize local and historical usage

Map: USGS South Pittsburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Joy Smith Starr; Exeter, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sweden Cove (FID 1948014)

Local Usage: Sweetens Cove (local residents)

Published: Sweden Cove (USGS 1936)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Exeter, New Hampshire, to change officially the name of Sweden Cove, a small unincorporated community in Marion County, Tennessee, to Sweetens Cove. The community lies near the mouth of a valley named currently Sweden Cove, but also proposed to be renamed Sweetens Cove. The name Sweden Cove appeared on the 1936 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:24,000-scale topographic map, but later editions depict the community as a small, unnamed cluster of buildings. The proponent reports that the community has always been known as Sweetens Cove, and this was confirmed through telephone calls with the Marion County Executive's Office and the County Planning Office. Research indicates that there are various spellings in local and published use for both the community and the valley. One website, listing "Cities, Towns and Communities of Marion County", included "Sweedens Cove", but no locative information was included. There are two churches in the area named Sweetens Cove Primitive Baptist Church and Sweedens Cove Church of Christ, and a school named Sweeton's Cove School House. Other references were made to the Sweetens Cove Community Center and Sweetons Cove Volunteer Fire Department. A road that runs along the valley is named Sweetens Cove Road, while the stream that runs through the valley is named Sweden Creek; no proposal has been submitted thus far

to rename the stream. A Civil War skirmish that occurred in the area on July 24, 1863 is known as the Battle of Sweeden's Cove.

Sweetens Cove: valley, elevation 183 m (600 ft), 9.6 km (6 mi) long; heads on the E slope of the SE end of the Cumberland Plateau, 1 km (0.6 mi) SW of The Levels, at 35°05'22"N, 85°49'30"W; trends to the SE to join the valley through which flows Battle Creek; name origin unknown; Marion County, Tennessee; 35°03'28"N, 85°43'56"W; USGS map – South Pittsburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Sweden Cove, Sweeden Hollow, Sweetons Cove.

Proposal: name change to recognize local and historical usage

Map: USGS South Pittsburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Joy Smith Starr; Exeter, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sweden Cove (ID 47003785/FID 1314093)

Local Usage: Sweetens Cove (local residents)

Published: Sweden Cove (USGS 1892, 1895, 1930, 1942/83, 1957/72, 1979, 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to change officially the name of Sweden Cove, a valley in Marion County, to Sweetens Cove. The valley is 9.6 km (6 mi) long and trends in a southeasterly direction from the eastern slope of the Cumberland Plateau into the valley through which flows Battle Creek. The name Sweden Cove has appeared on Federal maps since 1892, but the proponent reports that the name in local and historical usage has always been Sweetens Cove. A road that runs along the valley is named Sweetens Cove Road, while the stream that runs through the valley is named Sweden Creek; no proposal has been submitted thus far to rename the stream. A Civil War skirmish that occurred in the area on July 24, 1863 is known as the Battle of Sweeden's Cove. Finally, a reference to a search for family history information asked for information on the origin of the name of "Sweeden Hollow".

TEXAS

Briar Cane Break Lake: lake, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; located within Big Thicket National Preserve, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of Potato Patch Lake, 6.4 km (4 mi) ENE of Caney Head; name origin unknown; Hardin County, Texas; 30°30'14"N, 94°06'09"W; USGS map – Potato Patch Lake 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Potato Patch Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Bruce McGallion; Silsbee, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Briar Cane Break Lake (local residents)

Published: None found.

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Silsbee, to make official a name reported to be in local use. The lake in question is 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, and is located in northeastern Hardin County. The proponent had submitted previously two other proposals, one to change the application of the name Potato Patch Lake and the second to apply the name McGallion Lake to the lake which is named currently Potato Patch Lake. In submitting these two proposals, the name Briar Cane Break Lake was mentioned incidentally. When asked to comment on the proposals, the Hardin County government confirmed that the name Briar Cane Break Lake is indeed in local use. The origin of the name was not provided.

Cantrell Creek: stream, 8 km (5 mi) long; heads in an unnamed lake 3.2 km (2 mi) N of Brierton at 32°35'35"N, 98°15'14"W, flows generally E and NE along the N edge of the community of Santo, to join Palo Pinto Creek 1.4 km (0.9 mi) SE of Robinson Mountain; named for James Thomas Cantrell (1870-1946), long-time area resident and businessman, who operated a ranch on property at the head of the stream; Palo Pinto County, Texas; 32°37'05"N, 98°11'53"W; USGS map – Santo 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: J.M. Buzbee; Mineral Wells, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was proposed by a resident of Mineral Wells, for an unnamed stream in southeastern Palo Pinto County. The proposed name would honor the proponent's grandfather, James Thomas Cantrell, who was born in 1870 in Georgia and who migrated to Texas in 1892. He was first employed as a foreman on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, but later he taught school and opened a general store in Brazos. Following marriage and the birth of a child, he moved to Santo, where he opened a larger general store, which is still in operation today. As the business prospered, he acquired 2,000 acres of land and began ranching. The Cantrell ranch was located at the head of the stream now proposed to be named in his honor. The stream is 8 km (5 mi) long and flows into Palo Pinto Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) northeast of Santo. Mr. Cantrell also served on the local school board and was president of a local bank, and during the Depression, when men could not find employment, he hired many to construct stock ponds on his ranch. Mr. Cantrell died in 1946. The County Commissioners of Palo Pinto County have indicated that they are in support of naming the stream for James Cantrell. There are currently four other geographic features in Texas named "Cantrell", the closest being Cantrell Slough, located approximately 127 km (80 mi) east-northeast, in Denton County.

McGallion Lake: lake, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; extends from near the N end of Maple Slough, SE along Black Creek; named for John C. McGallion (d. 1921), who settled along the W side of the lake in the 1870's; Tyler County and Hardin County, Texas; 30°31'52"N, 94°06'08"W; USGS map – Potato Patch Lake 1:24,000; Not: Potato Patch Lake.

Proposal: to change the name of a lake to recognize historical usage

Map: USGS Potato Patch Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Bruce McGallion; Silsbee, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Potato Patch Lake (FID 2070654)

Local Usage: Potato Patch Lake (Texas Natural Resources Information System, 2001)

Published: McGallion Lakes (*The History of Hardin County*, 1936), Potato Patch Lake (USGS 1958, 1984, 1992; TNRIS website, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Potato Patch Lake to McGallion Lake. The former name has appeared on Federal maps since 1958, but the proponent, a resident of the nearby community of Silsbee, reports that it was known historically as McGallion Lake, because John C. McGallion settled along the lake's west bank in the 1870's and continued to own property there until his death in 1921. The lake is approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long and lies along Black Creek in the southeastern corner of Hardin County. A small portion of the lake extends across the county line into northern Hardin County. The lake is not shown on the official highway maps of either county. The proponent provided an excerpt from *A History of Hardin County* (Federal Writers Project, 1936), which stated that "Black Creek is made up of 5

lakes, Briar Cane Lake, Potato Patch Lake, and the 3 McGallion Lakes [sic]... The three McGallion Lakes are in Tyler County”. He further stated that land records confirming that John McGallion owned land in Tyler County are on file at the Tyler County Courthouse. He has suggested that the name Potato Patch Lake should be applied instead to another, slightly smaller, lake which is located approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further to the south, also along Black Creek, in Hardin County. A separate proposal has been prepared for this change. There are no other geographic features in Texas named currently “McGallion”.

Tater Patch Lake: lake, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; located in the Big Thicket National Preserve, 6.4 km (4 mi) ENE of Caney Head, along Black Creek, 8 km (5 mi) upstream from its junction with the Neches River; named for sweet potatoes that are grown in the area; Hardin County, Texas; 30°30'32"N, 94°06'13"W; USGS map – Potato Patch Lake 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Potato Patch Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Bruce McGallion; Silsbee, TX

Administrative area: Big Thicket National Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Potato Patch Lake and to change it to Tater Patch Lake, to recognize the name reported to be in local use. Although the name Potato Patch Lake is applied currently to another lake located 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further upstream, in Tyler County, the proponent reports that that lake has always been known locally as McGallion Lake (q.v.), and that the name Tater Patch Lake (instead of Potato Patch Lake) should apply to the more southerly of the two lakes. The lake proposed to be named Tater Patch Lake is approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) long and lies along Black Creek in the northwestern corner of Hardin County. According to *A History of Hardin County* (Federal Writers Project, 1936), “Black Creek is made up of 5 lakes, Briar Cane Lake, Potato Patch Lake, and the 3 McGallion Lakes [sic]... The three McGallion Lakes are in Tyler County”. A separate proposal was also submitted to make official the name Briar Cane Lake. The lake in Hardin County proposed to be named Tater Patch Lake is not named on any available Federal or County maps. There are no other geographic features in the State named currently “Tater Patch”.

WISCONSIN

Geneva Lake: reservoir; elevation (864 ft); 5,425 acres, 12 km (7.6 mi) by 3.2 km (2 mi); located W of the community of Lake Geneva, 11 km (7 mi) S of Elkhorn; named for Geneva, New York; Walworth County, Wisconsin; Tps1&2N,Rgs16&17E,Fourth Principal Mer; 42°35'24"N, 88°26'06"W; USGS map – Lake Geneva 1:24,000 (dam); Not: Gros Pied Lac, Kishwaukee Lake, Lake Geneva.

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

Map: USGS Lake Geneva 1:24,000 (dam)

Proponent: Theodore Peters; Lake Geneva, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Geneva (ID 55005795/FID 1565459)

Local Usage: Geneva Lake (Geneva Lake Area Chamber of Commerce; Geneva Lake Conservancy; Geneva Lake Law Enforcement Agency; Geneva Lake Use Committee; Geneva Lake Association; Geneva Lake Environmental Agency; Geneva Lake Level Corporation, Geneva Lake Water Safety

Patrol; Lake Geneva Yacht Club; Geneva Lake Cruise Line; Village of Fontana-on-Geneva Lake; Town of Linn; Village of Walworth), Lake Geneva (local residents; City of Lake Geneva)
Published Usage: Geneva Lake (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; Lake Survey, 1836; *Baldwin's Gazetteer of the U.S.*, 1854; Wisconsin Geological Survey, 1876; Gamble map, 1885; WI Dept. Natural Resources, 1978; Geneva Lake Association, 1935, 2001; Geneva Lake Conservancy, 1977, 2000; Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, 2000; Geneva Lake Level Corporation, 1894), Lake Geneva (USGS 1893, 1904, 1932, 1941, 1960; Walworth County map, 1973, 2000; General Land Office map, 1931; National Geographic map, 1953; Writers' Guide, 1941; Century Atlas, 1897; Gard and Sorden, 1968)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Director of the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, to change officially the name of Lake Geneva, a reservoir in Walworth County, to Geneva Lake. The proponent reports that the proposed name is the original name of the feature and that it has been used by numerous agencies and local organizations for many years. The reservoir is approximately (7.6 mi) long and 3.2 km (2 mi) wide, and lies immediately to the west of the City of Lake Geneva. According to *The Romance of Wisconsin Place Names* (Gard and Sorden, 1968), the reservoir was named originally by the Potawatomi Indians for their chief, Muck-Suck, whose name means "Big Foot", and the French later referred to it as "Gros Pied Lac". John Brink, who surveyed the area in 1836, suggested that the reservoir and the newly-settled community deserved a more beautiful name, and chose "Geneva" because of the area's similarity to the town of that name in New York. The name Geneva Lake appeared on Brink's 1836 lake survey, and was listed in Baldwin's 1854 Gazetteer of the United States, and on a Wisconsin Geological Survey map published in 1876. By the late 19th century, however, the name Lake Geneva appears to have come into local use, as that form appeared on the 1897 Century Atlas and on all U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps published since 1904. A history of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club includes the statement: "[In the 1890's] the Chicago and North Western Railroad paid the town of Geneva to change its name to Lake Geneva to avoid confusion with the nearby Geneva, Illinois. The Yacht Club followed suit, but the lake is still properly "Geneva Lake". The official Walworth County maps of 1973 and 2000 also apply the name Lake Geneva, as do the 1941 Writers' Guide Series volume on Wisconsin, and a map of the Great Lakes Region published by the National Geographic Society in 1953. However, the proponent reports that numerous local and regional agencies, as well as most users of the reservoir, have continued to use the name Geneva Lake, including the Geneva Lake Association (established 1935), the Geneva Lake Conservancy (established 1977), the Geneva Lake Area Chamber of Commerce, the Geneva Lake Law Enforcement Agency, the Geneva Lake Use Committee, the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, and the Geneva Lake Level Corporation (founded in 1894). He also reports that one of the communities that lie along the shore of the reservoir is named officially Village of Fontana-on-Geneva Lake. The government of Walworth County, as well as those of the Town of Linn, the Village of Walworth, and the Village of Williams Bay, all passed resolutions endorsing the proposed change to Geneva Lake. The only local authority not to recommend approval of the change is the government of the City of Lake Geneva.

WYOMING

Colter Peak: summit, elevation 3,730 m (12,237 ft); located in Shoshone National Forest/North Absaroka Wilderness, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) E of Dead Indian Peak, 4 km (2.5 mi) NE of The Wall; named for John Colter (ca.1774-1813), frontier explorer, fur trapper, and mountain man; Park County, Wyoming; Sec 1,T53N, R106W and Sec 36,T54N,R106W,Sixth Principal Mer; 44°36'16"N, 109°34'53"W; USGS map – Dead Indian Peak 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Dead Indian Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jerry and Casey French; Powell, Wyoming

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest/North Absaroka Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by two residents of Powell, to name an unnamed summit in central Park County, Colter Peak, in honor of John Colter (ca.1774-1813), the explorer, fur trapper, and mountain man. The summit has an elevation of 3,730 m (12,237 ft), and lies within the Shoshone National Forest/North Absaroka Wilderness, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) east of Dead Indian Peak, and 4 km (2.5 mi) northeast of The Wall. John Colter was a member of Lewis and Clark's expedition of 1803-1806, but instead of returning to the east as most of his fellow travelers chose to do, he elected to leave the party and join two other explorers who were heading west to trap beaver along the Yellowstone River. In 1808, he was captured by the Blackfeet, but was able to escape, and after eleven days, arrived at Fort Raymond, barely alive. In 1810, he led another Missouri Fur Company expedition, but after the group was attacked again, he decided to leave the west and settle in Missouri, where he married and had a son. In 1813, he died, reportedly of jaundice. There is no evidence that John Colter had any direct association with the summit proposed to be named Colter Peak, but he is known to have visited and described the thermal springs of what is now Yellowstone National Park, and is reported to be the first white man to see Jackson Hole and Yellowstone Lake. There is another summit, also in Park County and also within the North Absaroka Wilderness, 53 km (33 mi) to the southwest of this summit, named Colter Peak (BGN 1915). When asked why an exception should be made to the wilderness policy and why a duplicate name should be considered, the proponents responded that "it is a large, beautiful mountain in an important area, and is a landmark for all reasons". In addition to the summit in Park County already named Colter Peak, there are eight other features in Wyoming named "Colter", including two communities, three valleys, and a bay.

Five Slash Fifty-Three Knoll: summit, elevation 2,114 m (6,934 ft), located in Corner Number 5 of Tract Number 53, on the SW side of Alford Ditch, 4.8 km (3 mi) SW of Red Gap, 11 km (7 mi) SW of La Barge; named for a survey monument located at the peak of the summit; Lincoln County, Wyoming; Sec 30,T26N,R113W, Sixth Principal Mer; 42°12'23"N, 110°18'17"W; USGS map – Red Gap 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Red Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Scherbel; Big Piney, WY

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 is proposed for an unnamed, 2,114 m (6,934 ft) high, summit in northeastern Lincoln County. The proposed name, Five Slash Fifty-Three Knoll, was derived from that of a survey monument located at the peak of the summit. The monument, referred to as "corner number 5" of "tract number 53" (or "5/53", was established in 1901 by surveyor Edward F. Stahle. The summit lies 11 km (7 mi) southwest of the community of La Barge and 11 km (7 mi) west-northwest of the northern end of Fontenelle Reservoir. The Lincoln County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal, indicating that "it would seem fitting to name this feature for the survey monument that marks its apex". The Wyoming State Board of Geographic Names also is in favor of the new name. Although the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) lists 94 features in the U.S. in which the word "Slash" occurs in the name, only a few might be construed to represent the writing mark; these include Slash J Slash Ranch and Slash 6 Ranch in Colorado, and Lazy K Slash Well and Slash-h Ranch in New Mexico.

Krall Spring Creek: stream, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads on the E slope of Commissary Ridge at 42°10'08"N, 110°34'56"W, flows E then SE to join Spring Creek 2.1 km (1.3 mi) upstream of its confluence

with Fontenelle Creek; named for the Krall family, which once operated the Krall Ranchstead in the area; Lincoln County, Wyoming; Sec 7,T25N,R115W, and Secs 11&12,T25N,R116W,Sixth Principal Mer; 42°09'58"N, 110°33'26"W; USGS map – Fontenelle Basin 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Fontenelle Basin 1:24,000

Proponent: Wyoming Board of Geographic Names

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Krall Spring Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Krall Spring Creek for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long tributary of Spring Creek in east-central Lincoln County. The proposed name has reportedly been in local use for 40 years, due to the existence of the Krall Ranchstead on the banks of the stream. The current landowner has petitioned the Office of the Wyoming State Engineer for a water right from the stream, which requires that the stream be named in official records. The Lincoln County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution recognizing the need to name the feature and indicating that it seemed appropriate to recognize “the ranching family that occupied the area for so many years”. Although it is not known whether the Krall family still resides in the area, there are several individuals with that surname buried in the cemeteries of Lincoln County. The Wyoming Board of Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal. The State Board did not indicate whether there was any knowledge of a spring on the stream that might be named “Krall Spring”. There are no other features in Wyoming named “Krall”.