

Docket 380
(58 Names)
Released June 13, 2002
For consideration at the
July 11, 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

Hibbs Peak: summit, elevation 1,348 m (4,422 ft); located in Chugach National Forest, 6.4 km (4 mi) E of Girdwood, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Mount Alyeska; named for Joyce Vernon “Con” Hibbs (d. 1991), longtime resident and city council member; Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska; Sec 23,T10N,R12E,Seward Mer; 60°56’43”N, 149°02’57”W; USGS map – Seward D-6 NE 1:25,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.9451915&p_longi=-149.0491962

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seward D-6 NE 1:25,000

Proposer: Loverne Bercee; Girdwood, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: True Peak (Mountaineering Club of Alaska)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Girdwood, in order to honor a longtime resident of the community. Joyce Vernon “Con” Hibbs, who lived and worked in the Girdwood area for over 24 years, was regarded as “an outstanding member of the community” who also served on the city council, “assisting families and community efforts whenever needed”. He was an active participant in the development of Mount Alyeska Ski Resort, building a road to the resort and constructing trails up the mountainside. Mr. Hibbs died in 1991. The summit proposed to be named Hibbs Peak has an elevation of 1,348 m (4,422 ft), and lies 6.4 km (4 mi) east of Girdwood. It is located within the Chugach National Forest and just outside the boundary of Chugach State Park.

A letter of support for the proposal was submitted to the Alaska Historical Commission by the Municipality of Anchorage Girdwood Board of Supervisors, while the District Ranger of Chugach State Park indicated he had no objection to the name. The proponent provided a list of 27 local residents who have expressed support for the name Hibbs Peak.

The Historical Commission asked various local native groups to comment, but no response was received. However, the Geographic Names Committee of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska stated that it was opposed to the proposal, because for many years, its members have referred to the feature as “True Peak”. They believe that when the name Mount Alyeska was made official by a U.S. Board decision in 1961, it was applied to the wrong summit, but rather than submit a correction, the climbers began referring to the 1,348 m (4,422 ft) summit that they believed to be Mount Alyeska as the “true summit” or “True Peak”. They report that the latter name has appeared in the mountaineering journal *Scree*, as well as in 1998 mountaineering guide entitled *55 Ways to the Wilderness in Southcentral Alaska*, and on current editions of the Chugach State Park map. The Mountaineering Club has stated that it would likely be supportive of a proposal to name another feature for Mr. Hibbs. After reviewing the evidence and determining that there was widespread support for the proposal from the residents of Girdwood, the Alaska Historical Commission recommended approval of the name Hibbs Peak.

K’esugi Ridge: ridge; elevation 1,389 m (4,558 ft); 38 km (24 mi) long; in Denali State Park, trends SW from just E of the community of Chulitna, between the Susitna River and the Chulitna River; the name is of Dena’ina origin, meaning “the Ancient One”; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska;

Tps31&32N,Rgs2-4W,Seward Mer; 62°52'00"N, 149°39'34"W; USGS map – Talkeetna Mountains D-6 1:63,360 (highest point); Not: Curry Ridge, Keshgi Ridge, Kesugi Ridge.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Talkeetna Mountains D-6 1:63,360 (highest point)

Proposer: James Kari; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: Denali State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Kesugi Ridge (Denali State Park and Denali National Park staff; Fairbanks Area Hiking Club, 2001), K'esugi (Dena'ina and Ahtna elders)

Published: Curry Ridge (Kari and Fall, 1987), Keshgi Ridge (DeLorme Alaska Atlas and Gazetteer, 1992), K'esugi (Kari and Fall, 1987), Kesugi Ridge (Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks, 2001; Denali State Park brochures and signs; DeLorme Alaska Atlas and Gazetteer, 2000; Outside Magazine, 1998; Alaska Guidebook website, 2000; AlaskaJourney website), K'esugi Ridge (GORP website, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name K'esugi Ridge for a 38 km (24 mi) long ridge in Denali State Park. The proponent, retired Professor Emeritus of the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, has conducted extensive studies of the Dena'ina language, and reports that this name is of Dena'ina origin and translates as “The Ancient One”. In researching their 1987 volume *Shem Pete's Alaska*, the proponent and his co-author learned that the name K'esugi was used by Dena'ina and Ahtna elders to refer to the ridge, which lies between the Susitna River and the Chulitna River, extending from Blair Lake to Chulitna Pass. The Dena'ina people used the ridge for hunting.

The feature is also named, although without the writing mark, in the 2000 edition of DeLorme's Alaska Atlas and Gazetteer (the 1992 edition of the same publication erroneously labeled it “Keshgi Ridge”). The proponent reports that the name Kesugi Ridge is also known and used by the staff of Denali State Park and appears as such on park brochures and signs. A search of the Internet resulted in numerous references to Kesugi Ridge, primarily by adventure travel organizers and hiking and outdoors groups. One outdoors recreation website referred to the ridge as K'esugi Ridge. The proponent suggests that the use of the apostrophe in the proposed name “will promote awareness of the Dena'ina pronunciation with [the] glottalized **k**”. The ridge is used today by hikers, and offers “spectacular views of Denali/Mount McKinley and surrounding mountain ranges”.

The Alaska Historical Commission requested input from the government of Matanuska-Susitna Borough, as well as from various local native groups, but none was received. A representative of the Alaska State Parks Department indicated he had no objection to the proposal. The Historical Commission then recommended approval of the name K'esugi Ridge.

K'idazq'eni Glacier: glacier, elevation 1,950 m (6,400 ft), 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long; heads on the SE slope of Mount Spurr, 54 km (34 mi) WNW of Tyonek, trends SE towards the Chakachatna River; the name is of Dena'ina origin, meaning “one that is burning inside”; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 3-5&8-10,T13N,R16W and Secs 33-29,T14N,R16W, Seward Mer; 61°14'58"N, 152°09'59"W; USGS map – Tyonek A-6 1:63,360 (central point); Not: Kidazgeni Glacier, Kidazqeni Glacier, K'idazq'eni.

Proposal: spelling change to recognize the native form of the name

Map: USGS Tyonek A-6 1:63,360 (central point)

Proposer: James Kari; Fairbanks, AK
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Kidazqeni Glacier (BGN 1984)
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Kidazqeni Glacier (ID 02025365/FID 1416682)
Local Usage: K'idazq'eni (Dena'ina elders)
Published: Kidazqeni Glacier (USGS 1985), K'idazq'eni Glacier (Kari and Fall, 1980, 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Kidazqeni Glacier to K'idazq'eni Glacier, to recognize the correct form of the native name. The existing name was made official by a decision of the U.S. Board in 1984, in response to a proposal by a U.S. Geological Survey geologist to consider a name that had been found to be in local use. The original documentation for the 1984 decision indicated that the native name was spelled "K'idazq'eni", but Board policy at that time was to omit all writing marks from proposed names. The name is of Dena'ina origin and is translated as "one that is burning inside".

The proponent of the change to K'idazq'eni Glacier retired as Professor Emeritus from the Alaska Native Language Center of the University of Alaska Fairbanks and is considered an authority on the linguistics of many of the Athabaskan languages, including Dena'ina. The proposed spelling was included in two volumes published by the proponent, in 1980 and 1987.

The glacier is located on the southeast slope of Mount Spurr and immediately to the southeast of Crater Peak. It trends in a southeasterly direction for a distance of approximately 7.2 km (4.5 mi) toward the Chakchatna River. The feature is shown and named on the most recent edition of the 1:63,360-scale USGS topographic map, but is incorrectly labeled as Kidazqeni Glacier. The latest 1:250,000-scale map spelled the name correctly according to the 1984 Board decision, but placed the name on the wrong glacier.

The Alaska Historical Commission solicited input from various native villages, as well as the Kenai Peninsula Borough government and the Office of State Parks, but no response was received. The Historical Commission then voted to recommend approval of the change to K'idazq'eni Glacier.

Nikpaqtuaq, Mount: summit, elevation 3,246 m (10,650 ft); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, just E of the S end of Fraser Glacier, 96 km (60 mi) NE of Cape Yakataga, 122 km (76 mi) SE of McCarthy; the name is an Inuit word meaning "one who waits quietly"; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 32,T13S,R24E,Copper River Mer; 60°42'31"N, 141°13'02"W; USGS map – Bering Glacier C-1 1:63,360; Not: Mount Nikpartoc.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.7086111111111&p_longi=-141.2172222222222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Bering Glacier C-1 1:63,360
Proposer: Robert Connor & Judd Perry, Kenmore, WA
Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mount Nikpaqtuaq was submitted to the Alaska Historical Commission by two residents of Kenmore, Washington, who report that in May 2001, they were the first to climb to the peak of this summit. The 4,256 m (13,964 ft) high summit lies within the designated wilderness of the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, approximately 96 km (60 mi) northeast of Cape Yakataga, and 128 km (80 mi) south-southeast of McCarthy. The name that is proposed is reportedly of Inuit derivation and translates as “one who waits quietly” or “waiting for something to appear”, which the proponents believe suggests that the summit waited until the new millennium for its first ascent and for the five years that it took the climbers to prepare for their expedition.

The Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority for Alaska, received a letter from the Chugach Heritage Foundation, which suggested that because the feature lies far from Inuit territory, a word from that dialect is inappropriate. A representative of the Alaska Native Language Center commended the proponents for suggesting a native word, but also expressed concern that the summit was not near Inuit lands. The Manager of the City and Borough of Yakutat conferred with the Manager of the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, who stated that the summit lies in an area traditionally occupied by the Athabaskans or Tlingits, so it would have been appropriate for them to have been contacted for input. They also suggested that the correct spelling of the Inuit word was “Nikpartoc”. However, the Borough Manager stated that “in the interest of intergovernment and intertribal relations”, he would endorse the proposal if there was evidence of support from the Tlingit Tribe. The State Board did not receive any input directly from the Tribe.

Because of the lack of overwhelming support for the name, and citing the criteria of the Board’s Wilderness Policy, the Alaska Historical Commission voted not to recommend approval of the name Mount Nikpaqtuaq.

COLORADO

Blaurock, Mount: summit, elevation 4,216 m (13,832 ft); in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSW of the head of Middle Fork Alpine Gulch, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) ENE of Redcloud Peak, 11.7 km (7 mi) SW of Lake City; named for Carl Blaurock (1894-1993), mountain climber, photographer, and founding member of the Colorado Mountain Club; Hinsdale County, Colorado; Sec 34,T43N,R5W,New Mexico Principal Mer; 37°56’49’N, 107°23’51’W; USGS map – Redcloud Peak 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Redcloud Peak 1:24,000

Proposer: Woody Smith; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Gunnison National Forest

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 a resident of Denver, to name an unnamed summit in Hinsdale County for Carl Albert Blaurock (1894-1993). Mr. Blaurock was a lifelong mountain climber and a well-renowned photographer of Colorado mountains. A 1916 graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, Mr. Blaurock first climbed Pikes Peak at the age of 15, and was the longest surviving charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club, which he helped to establish in 1912. In

1923, he and William Ervin (proposed Ervin Peak, q.v.) were the first to climb all peaks in Colorado known to be over 4,267 m (14,000 ft), and by 1957, he had climbed all peaks over 4,267 m (14,000 ft) in the conterminous United States. At the beginning of World War II, the War Department requested the assistance of Mr. Blaurock in evaluating the newly-developed nylon rope, which was intended to be used by the Army in Europe.

In 1996, the Board considered another proposal to honor Mr. Blaurock by naming a summit in the Sawatch Range, but it was not approved because the summit in question lies within a wilderness area and the Board did not see sufficient evidence that the name satisfied the criteria of its Wilderness Policy (BGN Docket 364).

This new proposal would apply the name Mount Blaurock to a 4,216 m (13,832 ft) high summit located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, an area that is not designated wilderness. The Chair of the Toponymics Committee of the Colorado Mountain Club (CMC) has indicated that the CMC would be in support of this proposal.

Cosgriff, Mount: summit, elevation 4,142 m (13,588 ft); located in the San Isabel National Forest, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) SE of Mount Elbert, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) NW of the W end of Twin Lakes Reservoir; named for Peter Cosgriff (1931-1996), attorney, sportsman, and conservationist; Lake County, Colorado; Sec 15,T11S,R81W,Sixth Principal Mer; 39°05'49"N, 106°25'30"W; USGS map – Mount Elbert 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Elbert 1:24,000

Proposer: Peter Neidecker; Denver, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest

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 Denver, in order to honor Peter Cosgriff (1931-1996). Mr. Cosgriff was an attorney in Leadville, but also an active sportsman and conservationist in Lake County and elsewhere in “the Colorado high country”. The proponent reports that for much of his life, Mr. Cosgriff was an avid hiker and mountain climber and was actively involved in the preservation of the Rocky Mountain environment. He served on the Board of the 10th Mountain Hut Association since its inception in 1987, and on the Continental Divide Board of Governors from 1970 to 1973. He was also a member of the Colorado Delegation of National Rivers and Harbors, and was a strong supporter of the Colorado Outward Bound School, which upon his death, was bequeathed property that Mr. Cosgriff had leased to the school for many years. As an attorney in Leadville, he often performed pro bono legal work for the miners of the nearby Climax Molybdenum Mine.

The summit proposed to be named Mount Cosgriff lies within the San Isabel National Forest, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) southeast of Mount Elbert. Twenty letters of support for the proposal were submitted by friends and acquaintances of Mr. Cosgriff, including the director of the Colorado Outward Bound School. State Senator Ken Chlouber and State Representative Carl Miller also provided a letter of support, with the statement that “[Peter Cosgriff’s] work with the 10th Mountain Division Hut System and the Outward Bound program are perfect examples of his tireless dedication to Colorado and all of its citizens”. Additional supporting letters were received from the Chair of the Toponymics

Committee of the Colorado Mountain Club and from Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell. The Lake County Commissioners have also stated that they would be in favor of the proposal.

Ervin, Mount: summit, elevation 4,210 m (13,811 ft), located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 3 km (1.9 mi) W of Grassy Mountain, 9.6 km (6 mi) SW of Lake City; named for William Ervin (d.1944), founding member of the Colorado Mountain Club; Hinsdale County, Colorado; Sec 26,T43N,R5W,New Mexico Principal Mer; 37°57'16"N, 107°22'39"W; USGS map – Redcloud Peak 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Redcloud Peak 1:24,000

Proposer: Woody Smith; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Gunnison National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative is proposed for an unnamed summit in north-central Hinsdale County. The name Mount Ervin would honor William “Bill” Ervin (d. 1944), who in 1912, was one of the founding members of the Colorado Mountain Club. Along with Carl Blaurock, Bill Ervin was one of the first to climb all of Colorado’s 46 then-known 14,000-foot peaks, completing them in 1921. The summit proposed to be named Mount Ervin has an elevation of 4,210 m (13,811 ft), and lies 3 km (1.9 mi) west of Grassy Mountain, in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Another summit, located 1.6 km (1 mi) to the southwest of “Mount Ervin”, is proposed to be named for Carl Blaurock.

Leyden Flats, flat; 4 km (2.5 mi) by 1.6 km (1 mi); located 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Leyden, just S of Leyden Gulch, just W of the N end of Ralston Reservoir; named for the nearby community of Leyden and Leyden Creek; Jefferson County, Colorado; Secs 27,28,32-35,T2S,R70W,Sixth Principal Mer; 39°50'10"N, 105°13'10"W; USGS map – Golden 1:24,000; Not: Little Rocky Flat.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Golden 1:24,000

Proposer: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Leyden Flats (USGS Professional Paper, 1976), Little Rocky Flat (Willits Farm map, 1899)

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver. He reports that the area proposed to be named Leyden Flats is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) long and 1.6 km (1 mi) wide. It is located just to the southwest of the community of Leyden and immediately to the south of Leyden Gulch. The City of Arvada is reportedly studying the feasibility of constructing a reservoir within the flat, and representatives of the city’s planning and utilities departments have agreed that a name is needed for the area. The proponent contacted the local historical society and several long-time residents of the area, but none knew of a name for the

feature, although an 1899 farm map did label it “Little Rocky Flat”. Presumably, this name was derived from the feature’s proximity to Rocky Flats, which is 3.2 km (2mi) to the north, but the proponent does not believe that there would be any support for making official the historical name because of the negative connotation of the name “Rocky Flats”. The community and other features in the area named “Leyden” were named for the Leyden brothers, who discovered coal there in the 1860’s. The proponent reports that the feature in question was referred to informally as Leyden Flats in a USGS Professional Paper published in 1976 by Richard Van Horn.

FLORIDA

Caroline, Lake: lake, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) in diameter; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) N of the corporate boundary of Lake Wales, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of Mountain Lake; Polk County, Florida; Sec 35,T29S,R27E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°55'13"N, 81°35'25"W; USGS map – Lake Wales 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Lake Wales 1:24,000
Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Lake Caroline (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of eight names submitted by an Environmental Scientist Associate with the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The District has asked that these names, all found to be in local use during public hearings, be made official for Federal use. The origin of the name Lake Caroline is unknown, although many other lakes in the area have female names, such as Lake Mabel, Lake Annie, and Lake Effie. The lake in question is small and circular, approximately 0.2 km (0.1 mi) in diameter. It is located in Polk County, just north of the corporate boundary of the community Lake Wales and 1.3 km (0.8 mi) south of Mountain Lake. There are no other features in the county named “Caroline”.

Equus Meadow Lake: lake, 1 acre; located at the E edge of the community of Rocky Creek, just S of Sweetwater Creek, 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Tampa International Airport; the name refers to the lake’s location within meadows and its use by horses; Hillsborough County, Florida; Sec 36, T28S,R17E,Tallahassee Mer; 28°00'35"N, 82°33'04"W; USGS map – Citrus Park 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Citrus Park 1:24,000
Proposer: Sandra Rouse; Tampa, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Equus Meadow Lake is proposed for an unnamed reservoir by the owner of the property on which it is located. The man-made, spring-fed body of water is approximately 1

acre in size and is located at the east edge of the community of Rocky Creek, just south of Sweetwater Creek, and 3.2 km (2 mi) northwest of Tampa International Airport. The proponent reports that prior to her purchase of the property three years ago, it was “unused wilderness” which had been neglected and used for dumping. Since then, she has cleaned up the area and made efforts “to protect it from future pollution, dumping, hunting, etc.”. She has acquired the necessary rights to keep horses on the property and has allowed the lake to become a home for bass, blue gill, and turtles, and for ducks and other migratory birds. The area surrounding the lake is meadowlands, and the word “equus” means “horse”. Letters of support signed by four local residents were submitted.

Hollywood Harbor: harbor, 680 acres; located within the City of Hollywood, immediately S and E of Port Everglades and extending S along the Intracoastal Waterway to the mouth of Dania Cut-Off Canal; named for the City of Hollywood; Broward County, Florida; Secs 13,24&25,T50S, R42E,Tallahassee Mer; 26°04'55"N, 080°06'52"W; USGS map – Port Everglades 1:24,000; Not: Bay Mabel, Bay Mabel Harbor, Lake Mabel.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.081944444444444&p_longi=-80.114444444444444

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a historical name and to more accurately describe the feature

Map: USGS Port Everglades 1:24,000

Proposer: Samuel Finz, City Manager; Hollywood, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Mabel (FID 1953733)

Local Usage: Lake Mabel (area residents, City of Fort Lauderdale)

Published: Bay Mabel (promotional flyer, 1928), Lake Mabel (NOAA 1991; Coast Pilot, 1991; Broward County website, 2002; Port Everglades History, 2000; Fort Lauderdale Police Department website, 2002; Farm Journal, 1926-27)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Manager of the City of Hollywood, on behalf of the City Commission. The name Lake Mabel is applied currently to a small body of water located along the Intracoastal Waterway at the eastern edge of Port Everglades and just inside the corporate boundaries of the City of Hollywood. Lake Mabel is shown but not named on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, but it is named on Office of Coast Survey nautical charts and in the U.S. Coast Pilot. The proposal would change the name Lake Mabel to Hollywood Harbor, because the City of Hollywood believes the latter name would more accurately describe the feature and would associate it more closely with the City of Hollywood. The City Commission’s resolution of support and the accompanying maps describe the feature as being of 680 acres in size and extending for some distance southward along the Intracoastal Waterway and northward into the City of Fort Lauderdale. This description varies from the current GNIS location, so the proposal includes an application change, as well as a change of feature type from “bay” to “harbor”.

The name Lake Mabel was reportedly given to the feature by a surveyor in the early twentieth century, because his partner’s fiancée was named Mabel. Prior to the 1920’s, the lake was a naturally-formed body of water, but in 1924, developer Joseph Young acquired 1,400 acres around the lake, which he intended to convert into a seaport. After this project failed, Mr. Young’s dredging company was taken over by the Broward County Port Authority, which soon developed the area into the harbor and docks of Port Everglades. This proposal would not affect the name or application of the name Port Everglades. A history of the area, entitled “Port Everglades: A Century of Opportunity” and published in 2000 by the Port Everglades Department of Broward County,

described the development of the area in the 1920's, and stated "As construction moved forward, the lake became known as Hollywood Harbor and Young's dream started to take form". The proposal also included an advertisement from the *Farm Journal* of 1926-27, which promoted "the plan for converting Lake Mabel into Hollywood Harbor", which when completed, "will have a full 25-foot depth of water in the channel, in turning basin, and at the docks". A Broward County website indicated that other names for the feature are Bay Mabel and Bay Mabel Harbor.

The Mayor of the City of Fort Lauderdale, which adjoins Hollywood to the north, has written to express opposition to the proposal because the citizens of Fort Lauderdale are "attached" to the history of the name Lake Mabel. However, letters of support for the proposed change were received from the Broward County Board of Commissioners, State Representative Kenneth Gottlieb, and State Representative Eleanor Sobel. The County Commissioners stated that the honoree of the name Lake Mabel was never a resident of Florida, and as far as they could determine, had never visited South Florida. The State Representatives both cited the benefits that would be made to economic and tourism development by changing the name.

Lorraine, Lake: lake, 91 m (300 ft) in diameter; immediately S of the corporate boundary of Lake Wales, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SSE of Lake Serena; Polk County, Florida; Sec 12,T30S,R27E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°53'10"N, 81°34'43"W; USGS map – Lake Wales 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Lake Wales 1:24,000
Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Lake Lorraine (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: According to residents surveyed at a public workshop and hearing held by the State, the name Lake Lorraine has been in local use for 20 years, although no information could be found regarding the origin of the name. This name was submitted along with seven others by the Southwest Florida Water Management District to assist in their regulatory activities. The feature is a small circular lake, approximately 91 m (300 ft) in diameter. It is in Polk County, immediately south of the corporate boundary of the community of Lake Wales and 0.3 km (0.2 mi) south-southeast of Lake Serena. There are no other features in the county named "Lorraine".

Pioneer Lake: lake, 274 m (900 ft) in diameter; 7.2 km (4.5 mi) ESE of Lake Wales, 8 km (5 mi) S of Lake Pierce; Polk County, Florida; Sec 10,T30S,R28E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°53'05"N, 81°30'11"W; USGS map – Lake Wales 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Lake Wales 1:24,000
Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Pioneer Lake (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This small circular lake is 274 m (900 ft) in diameter, and is located in Polk County, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) east-southeast of the community of Lake Wales and 8 km (5 mi) south of Lake Pierce. It is one of several names that the Southwest Florida Water Management District has submitted for official approval to assist in regulatory activities. The State learned of this name through public workshops and hearings that it conducted in the 1990's. According to residents, Pioneer Lake is the name in local use, however no origin information was available. There are no other features by this name in Polk County.

Sunset Key: island, 198 m (650 ft) by 137 m (450 ft); located at the mouth of the Anclote River, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of Brady Island, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) SW of New Port Richey; descriptive name and applied in association with the names of other nearby geographic features; Pasco County, Florida; Sec 34,T26S,R15E,Tallahassee Mer; 28°10'28"N, 82°47'33"W; USGS map – Tarpon Springs 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Tarpon Springs 1:24,000
Proposer: Kevin Beattie; New Port Richey, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Sunset Key was submitted by a resident of New Port Richey, who owns the small island located at the mouth of the Anclote River in southwestern Pasco County. The island is approximately 198 m (650 ft) by 137 m (450 ft). The proponent reports that the island offers views of the "beautiful Florida sunsets", and because there are no other landmarks on the island for which to name the feature, the name Sunset Key seems appropriate. The only other feature in Pasco County named "Sunset" is a shopping center in Brooksville, but the island in question lies off the northern end of a peninsula in Pinellas County named Sunset Hills. Also nearby are features named Sunset Beach, Sunset Lagoon and Sunset Park. There are no other islands in Florida known to be named Sunset Key.

Sunset Lake: lake, 610 m (2,000 ft) by 366 m (1,200 ft); located 6.7 km (4.2 mi) ESE of the community of Lake Wales, 8.5 km (5.3 mi) S of Lake Pierce; Polk County, Florida; Secs 10&15,T30S,R28E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°52'47"N, 81°30'40"W; USGS map – Lake Wales 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Lake Wales 1:24,000
Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Sunset Lake (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This name is in local use, according to residents surveyed at a public hearing and workshop run by the State in 1992. However, there was no information on the origin of the name. The Southwest Florida Water Management District wants to make official the name for regulatory

activities. The lake is located in Polk County, approximately 7.2 km (4.5 mi) east-southeast of the community of Lake Wales and 8.5 km (5.3 mi) south of Lake Pierce. It is an irregularly shaped lake, 610 m (2,000 ft) wide at its widest point. There are no other features in the county by this name.

Swim Lake: lake, 189 m (600 ft) in diameter; located 0.6 km (0.4 mi) N of Alcoma, 0.8 km (0.5) SW of Thomas Lake; the lake is popular for swimming; Polk County, Florida; Sec 1,T30S,R28E, Tallahassee Mer.; 27°54'00"N, 81°28'52"W; USGS map – Hesperdies 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Hesperdies 1:24,000

Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Swim Lake (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is one of eight names submitted by the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The proposed name was found to be in local use at public workshops and hearings conducted by the State in the 1990's. The lake has a diameter of 189 m (600 ft), and is located 0.6 km (0.4 mi) north of the community of Alcoma. According to residents, the name Swim Lake has been in local use for over 15 years, because of its popularity as a swimming hole. The District would like these names made official to assist in regulatory activities.

Tater Patch Pond: lake, 365 m (1,200 ft) by 274 m (900 ft); located 3.7 km (2.3 mi) NW of the community of Lake Wales, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of Mountain Lake; Polk County, Florida; Sec 28, T29S,R27E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°56' 05"N, 81°37'10"W; USGS map – Lake Wales 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Lake Wales 1:24,000

Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Tater Patch Pond (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: Tater Patch Pond is a name that has been in local use, according to area residents. The Southwest Florida Water Management District submitted this name, along with seven others, based on information that was gathered at a public workshop and hearing held by the State. No information was provided regarding the origin of the name. The District requests the name be made official to assist in their regulatory activities. It is a semi-circular lake, approximately 365 m (1,200 ft) long and 274 m (900 ft) wide. Located in Polk County, it is 3.7 km (2.3 mi) northwest of the community of Lake Wales and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) west of Mountain Lake. There are no other features with this name in the county.

Tractor Lake: lake, 189 m (600 ft) in diameter; located 1.1 km (0.7 mi) S of the corporate boundary of the community of Lake Wales, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Lake Belle; Polk County, Florida; Sec 14,T30S,R27E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°52'35"N, 81°35'17"W; USGS map – Lake Wales 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Lake Wales 1:24,000

Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Tractor Lake (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The Southwest Florida Water Management District submitted this proposal to make official a name in local use. The State conducted public hearings and workshops, at which local residents stated that the name Tractor Lake had been in local use for 20 years, ever since a local farmer drove his tractor into the lake. It is a semi-circular lake, approximately 189 m (600 ft) in diameter. It is located in Polk County, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) south of the community of Lake Wales and 0.8 km (0.5 mi) south of Lake Belle. There are no other features in the county named “Tractor”.

Warren, Lake: lake, 122 m (400 ft) in diameter; located just inside the corporate boundary of Lake Wales, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) W of Lake Serena; Polk County, Florida; Sec 11,T30S,R27E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°53'21"N, 81°35'31"W; USGS map – Lake Wales 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Lake Wales 1:24,000

Proposer: Richard Gant; Brooksville, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lake Warren (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Southwest Florida Water Management District, to make official a name reported to be in local use. Area residents have stated that the name has been in used for 20 years, although there was no information on the origin of the name. The lake is circular in shape and has a diameter of approximately 122 m (400 ft). It is located in Polk County, just inside the corporate boundary of Lake Wales and 1.1 km (0.7 mi) west of Lake Serena. There are no other features in Polk County named “Warren”.

IDAHO

Dead Horse Flat, flat; elevation 1,663 m (5,456 ft); 160 acres; located within Dempsey Meadows, 3.2 km (2 mi) S of the head of East Dempsey Creek, 40 km (25 mi) NW of Gooding; named for an incident when horses were stranded and died there; Gooding County, Idaho; Sec 6,T3S,R12E,Boise Mer; 43°11'14"N, 115°04'48"W; USGS map – Dempsey Meadows 1:24,000; Not: Dead Horse Flats.

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

Map: USGS Dempsey Meadows 1:24,000
Proposer: Lorna Bard; Bliss, ID
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Dead Horse Flat (area historians)
Published: Dead Horse Flat (*Mount Bennett Historical Cattle Ranches*, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to make official the name Dead Horse Flat for a 160-acre area located within Dempsey Meadows in the northwestern corner of Gooding County. In 2000, the proponent, a member of the Idaho Historical Society Board of Trustees, published a book entitled *Mount Bennett, Historical Cattle Ranches in the Bennett Hills*, in which she described the history of Dempsey Meadows and reported her discovery of the locally-known name Dead Horse Flat. According to “Old Indian Charlie Glenn”, a longtime area resident, “An old man that I knew bought some horses in the east and drove them to his place near Boise. All 57 horses got away and trying to return to their original home were stranded in the snow on the Dempsey Meadow. All but one winter killed on the meadow and the stallion of the bunch climbed to the top of a nearby hill where he also starved to death”. One local rancher thought this incident had occurred “before 1900”, yet the name is still known today by the area’s longtime residents.

Eight local ranchers, all of whom have lived in the area for at least 40 years, confirmed use of the name, with one stating “So the name of Dead Horse Flats [sic] is only for historical value, but it won’t be too long before all we old timers will be gone and there goes another piece of history”. The Gooding County government adopted a motion in support of the proposal, and the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council has also recommended approval of the name.

Jim Thrash Knob, summit, elevation 2,213 m (7,260 ft); located in Payette National Forest, along a ridge 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NE of Cottontail Point, 3.2 km (2 mi) SSW of Tomato Point; named for James R. “Jim” Thrash (1949-1994), a hunt outfitter and smokejumper who died in a fire on Storm King Mountain, Colorado; Idaho County, Idaho; Sec 28, T24N, R6E, Boise Mer; 45°23’27”N, 115°43’23”W; USGS map – Cottontail Point 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Cottontail Point 1:24,000
Proposer: Holly Thrash; Boise, ID
Administrative area: Payette National Forest
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 the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council (IGNAC), on behalf of the family of Jim Thrash and the Executive Director of the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association. The proposal would honor Jim Thrash (b. 1949), a U.S. Forest Service smokejumper, and one of fourteen firefighters who died in July 1994 in a fire on Storm King Mountain near Glenwood Springs, Colorado. For many years prior to his death, Jim Thrash was employed as a hunt outfitter and smokejumper in McCall, where he developed his dedication to the conservation of Idaho and its wilderness areas. Several friends and colleagues of Mr. Thrash cited his love of the land and his “advocacy of sound forest management”. They mentioned that he was a

frequent visitor to the summit now proposed to be named in his honor, which he often referred to as “the glassing spot”. They described the times he spent reflecting on the environment at this spot, and Mr. Thrash’s widow has suggested that the summit be named officially Jim Thrash Knob. The summit lies outside the boundaries of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, on a ridge between Cottontail Point and Tomato Point.

After repeated, but unsuccessful, attempts by letter, e-mail, and telephone to solicit comments from the government of Idaho County, the chair of IGNAC advised the county that no response would imply a neutral position on the matter. The IGNAC then voted to recommend approval of the name Jim Thrash Knob.

MAINE

French Hill Brook; stream, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads in French Hill Pond on Mount Desert Island, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) ENE of Town Hill, at 44°24’11”N, 68°18’46”W; named for the lake from which the stream flows; Hancock County, Maine; 44°24’36”N, 068°18’46”W; USGS map – Salsbury Cove 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.41&p_longi=-68.3127777777778

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.4030555555556&p_longi=-68.3128381

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Salsbury Cove 1:24,000

Proposer: James Caldwell; Augusta, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: French Hill Brook (local NPS personnel)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name French Hill Brook for an unnamed tributary of Aunt Betseys Brook, located on Mount Desert Island, just outside the boundary of Acadia National Park. The proponent, an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Division in Augusta, reports that his office has been cooperating with the National Park Service (NPS) since 1999 to collect hydrologic data, and during that time, NPS personnel have begun to refer to the feature informally as French Hill Brook. Although there is no evidence that there is a summit in the vicinity named French Hill, the stream in question flows northward out of a small lake named French Hill Pond.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cow Bay: bay, 6.4 km (4 mi) wide; located off the NE shore of Martha’s Vineyard, extending from the community of Oak Bluffs SE to the community of Edgartown, seaward of Sengekontacket Pond; reportedly named for a dairy farm once located on the shore of the bay; Dukes County, Massachusetts; 41°25’30”N, 70°32’30”W; USGS map – Edgartown 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Edgartown 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Douglas; Vineyard Haven, MA

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Cow Bay (long-time area residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The proposal to make official the name Cow Bay was submitted by a resident of Vineyard Haven, who reports that the name has been used locally for many years. The bay is approximately 6.4 km (4 mi) wide and lies off the northeast shore of Martha's Vineyard, extending from the community of Oak Bluffs southeastward to the community of Edgartown. Although no maps or documents have been located to support the proposal, the proponent states that three long-time residents of the area, aged 96, 86, and 79, have confirmed that Cow Bay is the name they have always used for the feature. The proponent himself, who operates the sailing fleet of the Coastwise Packet Company and has sailed the waters off Martha's Vineyard since 1947, reports that he has always known the bay as Cow Bay.

Telephone calls were made to the Town Clerks of Oak Bluffs and Edgartown, but neither indicated overwhelming support for the proposal. They both confirmed that the name was "somewhat familiar", but that if the name were to be applied, it should be limited only to the smaller body of water offshore and southeast of Edgartown Beach. The Town Clerk of Edgartown suggested that the name Cow Bay was derived from a dairy farm that once existed "just below Sengekontacket Pond" and that the name might apply to a place on the land rather than to a body of water. The proponent countered that the Town Clerks were not familiar enough with the geography and history of the area and thus were not qualified to comment officially. He also suggested that the smaller feature to which the Edgartown Clerk referred was not a bay, while the larger body of water from Oak Bluffs to Edgartown was clearly a well-defined bay.

MICHIGAN

Pine Hill Stream: stream, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long; heads in Sanilac Township, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) ENE of the intersection of Applegate Road and State Road, 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Applegate, at 43°21'30"N, 82°35'54"W; flows E to enter Lake Huron 2.6 km (1.6 mi) S of New London Point, 10.4 km (6.5 mi) N of Lexington; named for the area through which the stream flows; Sanilac County, Michigan; Secs 26-28, T11N, R16E, Michigan Mer; 43°21'38"N, 82°32'10"W; USGS map – Croswell 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.3605555555556&p_longi=-82.5361111111111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.3584487&p_longi=-82.5982189

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Croswell 1:24,000

Proposer: Beverly Bandt; Applegate, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Pine Hill Stream was submitted by a resident of Applegate. The stream in question is 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long and flows from west to east into Lake Huron in eastern Sanilac County. The proponent, who lives along the stream, reports that it has always been known simply as “the creek”, but because the area through which it flows has long been known as “Pine Hill”, the proposed name seems logical. According to the 1878 General Land Office map of the State of Michigan, a community named Pine Hill was once located near the mouth of the stream, although it is not known when or why it ceased to exist. The community was also the site of Pine Hill Post Office from 1866 until 1881. Pine Hill School still exists along the stream, approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) west of its mouth. There does not appear to be a physical feature named Pine Hill.

The proponent included with her application the signatures of six individuals who have lived along the stream for at least 25 years and who support the proposal. She also provided a letter from the Sanilac County Drain Commissioner confirming that the stream is not named in any county records. The Commissioner stated that “the stream flows past and/or near an old one-room school, a cemetery and a country store, which are all attached with the name Pine Hill”. He further indicated that the general area is referred to informally as “Pine Hill”, and stated that “it would seem appropriate to have said stream named officially as “Pine Hill Stream”.” There are currently four other streams in Michigan in which the generic “Stream” occurs.

Railroad Point: cape; located along the southern shore of Crystal Lake, 4 km (2.5 mi) WNW of Beulah, 8 km (5 mi) E of Frankfort; named for the Michigan Northern Railway line that once ran along the shore of Crystal Lake; Benzie County, Michigan; Secs 20&21, T26N, R15W, Michigan Mer; 44°38’30”N, 86°08’18”W; USGS map – Frankfort 1:24,000; Not Bay Point.

Proposal: name change to recognize the name in local use

Map: USGS Frankfort 1:24,000

Proposer: Stacy Daniels; Midland, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bay Point (ID 26001344/FID 620787)

Local Usage: Railroad Point (Benzie County government; Crystal Lake Watershed Fund; local residents)

Published: Bay Point (USGS 1956, 1983, 1984; Benzie County highway map, 1968; Crystal Lake Township map, 2001; Benzonia Township map, 2001), Railroad Point (Michigan Land Use Institute, 1997; Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy, 1998; Crystal Lake Watershed Fund, 2001; *Traverse City Record-Eagle*, 1999)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Bay Point to Railroad Point, in order to recognize the name that is reported to be in local use. The proponent is a representative of the Crystal Lake Watershed Fund, a non-profit organization formed in 1994 “to support citizen initiatives for water quality monitoring, septic system control, sustainable development, and land conservancy”.

The cape named currently Bay Point lies along the southern shore of Crystal Lake, 4 km (2.5 mi) west-northwest of Beulah, but the proponent reports that the feature has been known as Railroad Point since the 1880’s because of the Michigan Northern Railway line that once ran along the lakeshore. He also stated that in the early 1900’s, the cape was the site of a spectacular train derailment. He does not know when or why the feature became known officially as Bay Point, although that name has appeared on Federal maps since 1956, and was on the 1968 Benzie County

highway map. There is another cape in Benzie County also named Bay Point; it lies approximately 6.6 km (4.1 mi) to the northeast of this feature, along the shore of Platte Lake.

A search of the Internet indicated that, in addition to the Crystal Lake Watershed Fund, the name Railroad Point has been used for at least five years by the Michigan Land Use Institute, the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund, and the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy. Both of the latter organizations are involved in ongoing efforts to preserve the cape, which is described as “the last significant stretch of high bluff and forest along Crystal Lake”. The newly-established public park and nature preserve at the cape has been named officially Railroad Point Natural Area. A representative of the Benzie County Board of Commissioners has confirmed local usage of the name Railroad Point and recommends approval of the proposed change.

Thurtell Lake: lake, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.3 km (0.2 mi); located in Kasson Township, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) SSW of Maple City, 13 km (8.2 mi) ESE of Empire; named for Francis Thurtell (1830-1915) and his wife Amelia (1828-1917), who settled in the area in the 1860’s and acquired a homestead there in 1873; Leelanau County, Michigan; Sec 28, T28N, 13W, Michigan Mer; 44°47’45”N, 85°53’20”W; USGS map – Maple City 1:24,000; Not Newstad Lake, Polack Lake, Turtle Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.79583333333333&p_longi=-85.8888888888889

Proposal: name change to recognize the original commemorative name

Map: USGS Maple City 1:24,000

Proposer: Joel Thurtell; Plymouth, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Polack Lake (BGN 1974)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Polack Lake (ID 26025221/FID 1615203)

Local Usage: Thurtell Lake (family members)

Published: Polack Lake (USGS 1977, 1983), Thurtell Lake (Michigan United Conservation Club map of Leelanau County, undated; Kasson Township map, 1980), Turtle Lake (USGS 1950, 1954/65, 1957/66; Leelanau County map, 1968)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Polack Lake, a lake in Leelanau County, to Thurtell Lake, thus restoring the name that was reportedly applied to it originally, as well as recognizing the name in current local use. The name Polack Lake was made official by a U.S. Board decision in 1974, following a request to do so from the Michigan Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of the Leelanau County government. The lake had been named Turtle Lake on Federal and County maps prior to the 1974 decision, and so the proposal was to remove a name considered to be a duplicate (there were 11 eleven lakes known to be named “Turtle” at that time), and also “to eliminate local confusion over the spelling and pronunciation of the lake’s name”. The County Resolution endorsing the change to Polack Lake included a copy of a Kasson Township land ownership map of 1970 that labeled the lake Thurtell Lake. This map also indicated that the owner of the property that surrounded the lake was named George Polack; although not specifically stated in the 1974 proposal, it has been suggested that the lake was renamed Polack Lake to recognize this individual. The Michigan United Conservation Club prepared a map of Leelanau County which is undated but which also labeled the lake Thurtell Lake.

The proponent of the current request to change Polack Lake to Thurtell Lake is a resident of Plymouth, a suburb of Detroit, but his family is from Leelanau County, and during recent visits there, he discovered that “no one was familiar with the name Polack Lake”; rather local residents still refer to the feature as Thurtell Lake. He suggests that the original intention of the 1974 decision, to

remove a duplicate name (“Turtle”) was flawed, and that the decision to approve the name Polack Lake was inappropriate since the honoree was apparently still living. He provided a detailed biography of the Thurtell family, which stated that Francis Thurtell (1830-1915), a native of England, and his wife Amelia (1828-1917) migrated from Canada to northern Michigan in the 1860’s. In 1869, they acquired 25 acres of land adjoining the lake in question, and in 1873, they obtained an additional 160 acres in the same area. Francis Thurtell built a log house on the property, where he also established a farm and fruit orchard. In the latter part of the 19th century, the Thurtell family relocated to Grand Traverse, where Francis Thurtell became a realtor, farmer, and investor. He died in 1915, and Amelia died two years later.

NEBRASKA

Centennial Creek: stream, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; heads at the boundary of the North Platte Wildlife Refuge, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of Henry at 41°59’19”N, 104°03’00”W, flows SE to join the North Platte River 9.6 km (6 mi) W of Morrill; the name commemorates the centennial of the establishment in 1903 of the National Wildlife Refuge System; Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska; Secs 10,3&4,T23N,R58W, Sixth Principal Mer; 41°58’45”N, 104°02’06”W; USGS map – Lyman 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Lyman 1:24,000
Proposer: Bradley McKinney; Scottsbluff, NE
Administrative area: North Platte Wildlife Refuge
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Centennial Creek to an unnamed stream in the northwestern corner of Scotts Bluff County. The proponent is the Manager of the North Platte Wildlife Refuge, and the proposal was submitted to recognize the fact that in 2003, the National Wildlife Refuge System will celebrate its one-hundredth anniversary. The unnamed stream is 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long and forms part of the boundary of the North Platte Wildlife Refuge. It heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) south of the community of Henry and flows southeast to join the North Platte River approximately 9.6 km (6 mi) west of Morrill. Letters of support for the proposal for Centennial Creek have been submitted by the government of Scotts Bluff County and by the Nebraska State Board on Geographic Names. Although there are currently 24 features in Nebraska in which the word “Centennial” occurs, these are all administrative, primarily parks and buildings. There are four other streams in the nation named “Centennial”, the closest being in Carbon County, in south-central Wyoming.

NEVADA

Murphy Gulch: valley, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads on the SW slope of the Granite Hills 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of Granite Peak at 39°39’00”N, 119°56’51”W, trends SE, then S, then SW under U.S. Route 395; likely named for Thomas F. Murphy, a prospector who was active in the Peavine Mining District from 1900 to 1921; Washoe County, Nevada; Sec 34,T21N,R18E,Mount Diablo Mer; 39°38’27”N, 119°57’03”W; USGS map – Reno NW 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.64083333333333&p_longi=-119.95083333333333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.650000&p_longi=-119.947500

Proposal: to make official a name found in historical documents

Map: USGS Reno NW 1:24,000

Proposer: David A. Davis; Reno, NV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Murphy Gulch (Washoe County Mining Claim Location Records, 1923)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology to make official the name Murphy Gulch for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long valley in southwestern Washoe County. The valley lies on the southwest slope of the Granite Hills, approximately 19 km (12 mi) northwest of Reno and midway between Silver Lake and White Lake. The proponent reports that the feature was identified as Murphy Gulch in several mining land claims filed in Washoe County in 1923, and speculates that it was likely named for prospector Thomas J. Murphy, who had been active in the Peavine Mining District since 1900, when he helped locate Big Cut Mine. The stream that flows through the unnamed valley is not currently named on Federal maps.

Webster Canyon: valley, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads on the E slope of Freds Mountain at 39° 47'30"N, 119°50'54"W, trends ESE into a flat area on the W side of Antelope Valley; likely named for William Webster and William W. Webster, who located several mining claims in the area in 1900 and 1901; Washoe County, Nevada; Secs 9&10, T22N, R19E, Mount Diablo Mer; 39°47'12"N, 119°50'05"W; USGS map – Bedell Flat 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.78666666666667&p_longi=-119.83472222222222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.79166666666667&p_longi=-119.84833333333333

Proposal: to make official a name found in historical documents

Map: USGS Bedell Flat 1:24,000

Proposer: David A. Davis; Reno, NV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Webster Canyon (Washoe County Mining Claim Location Records, 1902-1916)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology to make official the name Webster Canyon for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long valley in southwestern Washoe County. The valley lies approximately 32 km (20 mi) north of Reno, on the east slope of Freds Mountain, where it trends into the western side of Antelope Valley. The proponent reports that the feature was identified as Webster Canyon in various mining land claim records dating from 1902 and 1903 and again in 1916, and speculates that it was likely named for William Webster and William W. Webster, who were responsible for locating several mining claims in the area at that time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bunnell Mountain: summit, elevation 1,135 m (3,723 ft); located in the White Mountain National Forest, in the Town of Columbia, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) S of Cleveland Notch, 8 km (5 mi) E of Tinkerville; named for Vickie M. Bunnell (1952-1997), attorney, judge, and town selectwoman; Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°47'30"N, 71°29'30"W; USGS map – Blue Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Blue Mountain, Mount Pleasant.

Proposal: name change to apply a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Blue Mountain 1:24,000

Proposer: New Hampshire State Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Blue Mountain (33000702/FID 865675)

Local Usage: Bunnell Mountain (conservation and birdwatching groups)

Published: Blue Mountain (USGS 1930, 1933, 1934, 1968, 1986, 1986, 1988; Coos County Highway map, 1963, 1970; NH State Highway map, 1991; NH State Planning and Development Commission, 1949), Bunnell Mountain (New Hampshire State Bill 303, 1998; Nature Conservancy website, 2000, 2001; Northeastern Area Forest Legacy Program; Nash Stream Advisory Committee, 2001; Environmental Federation of New England, 2002; Audubon Society of New Hampshire, 2001; *New Hampshire Union-Leader*, 2001; *Nashua Telegraph Online*, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Chair of the New Hampshire Board on Geographic Names, is to change officially the name of Blue Mountain, a 1,135 m (3,723 ft) summit in western Coos County. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1930, but in April 1998, the New Hampshire State Legislature passed State Bill 303 in support of a motion to change the name to Bunnell Mountain. This change was initiated by the New Hampshire Department of Public Works and Highways, in an effort to honor Vickie Bunnell, an attorney, judge, and town selectwoman who was killed on August 19, 1997 “by a deranged killer as a act of revenge”. Ms. Bunnell was killed by Carl Drega, who had been involved for some time in a dispute with local authorities over zoning and property issues. During a three-hour shooting spree in the nearby community of Colebrook, Drega killed two police officers, then Ms. Bunnell, and finally the editor of the town’s newspaper, before being gunned down by police in a 45-minute gunfight on a ridge in the Vermont woods. The proposal states that Ms. Bunnell “had a long history of local service to her community and to the region”, and was regarded as a “tireless advocate for the North Country and a friend to the people of this region”. The Town of Columbia has endorsed the proposed change from Blue Mountain to Bunnell Mountain. The name Bunnell Mountain has appeared on websites of The Nature Conservancy, as well as in various environmental, forestry, and conservation publications and in bird-watching reports. The Nature Conservancy has designated 10,330 acres around the summit as the Vickie Bunnell Preserve, part of its larger “Bunnell Tract”.

Joseph Whipple, Mount: summit, elevation 1,005 m (3,298 ft); located in the White Mountains National Forest, in the Town of Jefferson, on the W slope of Mount Starr King in the Pliny Range; named for Colonel Joseph Whipple (1738-1816), founder of the Town of Jefferson; Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°26'28"N, 71°27'26"W; USGS map – Jefferson 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name established by State legislation

Map: USGS Jefferson 1:24,000

Proposer: Charles Bond; Jefferson, NH

Administrative area: White Mountains National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: Mount Joseph Whipple (New Hampshire State Senate Bill, 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to make official the name Mount Joseph Whipple for a 1,005 m (3,298 ft) high summit located in the Town of Jefferson in Coos County. The proponent, a retired State Senator, reports that in 1986 he sponsored a bill in the New Hampshire State Legislature to name the summit for Colonel Joseph Whipple (1738-1816), and although the bill was passed by the State government, the information was never relayed to the U.S. Board for its consideration.

Colonel Whipple was a wealthy coastal merchant from Maine, who in 1773, was the first to settle in the “new frontier township called Dartmouth” (*Old-Time New England*, 1996). As he accumulated more land in the area, he built roads and sawmills, encouraged local settlement, and took an active interest in the area’s agricultural development. In the late 1770’s, he served as State representative for the western part of northern New Hampshire, and in July 1784, was a member of the scientific party that climbed and named Mount Washington. Following his appointment as a colonel in the State militia in 1784, Whipple served as a State customs collector. In 1789, he became the first U.S. customs collector for the port of Portsmouth. By 1796, he had acquired all of Dartmouth’s 25,000 acres, and in that year, he persuaded the local population to rename the township “Jefferson” in honor of the future president. The proponent of the name Mount Joseph Whipple published an article in *Coos Magazine* in 1991 describing his efforts to have the State Legislature officially name the feature. The summit in question lies within the White Mountains National Forest, on the western slope of Mount Starr King and within the Pliny Range.

NEW JERSEY

Neepaulakating Creek: stream, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) NW of the N end of Lake Neepaulin in Wantage Township at 41°13’23”N, 74°38’03”W, flows SE through Lake Neepaulin to enter Papakating Creek 4 km (2.5 mi) upstream of its junction with the Wallkill River; the name is a contraction of “Neepaulin” and “Papakating”; Sussex County, New Jersey; 41°11’56”N, 74°36’42”W; USGS map – Hamburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Hamburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
Proposer: Nathaniel Sajdak; Lafayette, NJ
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 Outreach Coordinator of the Wallkill River Watershed, who also serves as a member of an organization entitled Friends of Lake Neepaulin. He reports that the Lake Neepaulin Lake Association has been conducting biological sampling along the unnamed stream for approximately two years, and during that time its members have begun to refer to the feature by the proposed name. The stream in question heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) northwest of the

north end of Lake Neepaulin, then flows southeast through the lake to continue for another 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to join Papakating Creek, a tributary of the Wallkill River. The proposed name is a contraction of the names “Neepaulin” and “Papkating”.

NEW MEXICO

Bailey Butte: summit, elevation 2,330 m (7,644 ft); located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NNW of Onion Spring, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of the mouth of Coal Canyon, 65 km (40 mi) S of Grants; named for Arthur Paul Bailey (1899-1975), professor of engineering at the University of New Mexico; Catron County, New Mexico; Sec 19,T4N,R9W,New Mexico Principal Mer; 34°33’29”N, 107°49’20”W; USGS map – Wild Horse Canyon 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wild Horse Canyon 1:24,000

Proposer: Richard and Shirley Bailey; Socorro, NM

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 Socorro and his wife, who wish to honor his father, Arthur Paul Bailey (1899-1975), by naming a summit, Bailey Butte. The summit in question has an elevation of 2,330 m (7,644 m) and overlooks Wild Horse Canyon in the northeastern part of Catron County and just outside Acoma Tribal land. Although it not known whether the honoree had any direct association with the feature proposed to be named Bailey Butte, the proponents have indicated that they own property on the south-facing slope of the summit. They report that the honoree was a World War I veteran, and until his retirement in 1965, a professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of New Mexico.

NEW YORK

Goodman Mountain: summit, elevation 663 m (2,176 ft); located in the Town of Altamont, 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Mount Morris, 0.8 km (1.3 mi) E of the S end of Tupper Lake; named for Charles Goodman (1884-1963) and his grandson Andrew Goodman (1944-1964); the Goodman family owned a summer home at the base of the summit from 1933 to 1986; Franklin County, New York; 44°07’21”N, 74°31’51”W; USGS map – Tupper Lake 1:24,000; Not: Litchfield Mountain.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Tupper Lake 1:24,000

Proposer: William Frenette; Tupper Lake, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Goodman Mountain (family members, local residents), Litchfield Mountain (History of Coney Mountain, online, 2002; Adirondack Day Trips, online, 2002)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Historian of the Town of Tupper Lake, to make official the name Goodman Mountain for a 633 m (2,176 ft) high summit in the nearby town of Altamont, in Franklin County. The proponent reports that the feature has been known informally as Goodman Mountain since 1935, when Charles Goodman completed construction of a stone house at the base of the summit. Mr. Goodman (1884-1963) was a civil engineer in New York City who worked for the New York Board of Water Supply before establishing his own construction company in 1916. Goodman's company was recognized for its ability to tackle complex projects, including the construction of several of New York's major highways, bridges, and subway tunnels.

In 1933, after his wife became ill, Goodman purchased land in the Adirondack Mountains, where he built the stone house. The house soon became the Goodman family's summer residence and continued to be used by his children and grandchildren until the 1980's, when much of the property was donated to the Adirondack Park Agency. The house was sold in 1986. Over the years, the summit became known by family members and local residents as Goodman Mountain.

One of Charles Goodman's grandsons who spent time at the stone house was Andrew Goodman, who in 1963, at the age of 20, was killed during the fight for civil rights in Mississippi. Andrew had been raised in the privilege of New York City's Upper West Side, but while in college, he joined the Mississippi Summer Project, which tried to encourage voter registration among the underprivileged of that State. Following three days of training in Ohio, Andrew Goodman, accompanied by two other men, traveled to Philadelphia, Mississippi, but within 24 hours, they were killed by reputed members of the Ku Klux Klan. It was later determined that the murders were planned and carried out by several members of local law enforcement, including the Deputy Sheriff of Lauderdale County. After a lengthy trial, seven of the defendants were found guilty and served time in prison. The murders, investigation, and trial were the subject of the 1988 movie *Mississippi Burning*.

An article found on the Internet on the history of nearby Coney Mountain referred to one of the area's "principal landmarks" as "Litchfield (Goodman) Mountain, Coney's twin" or "Litchfield Hill", while another on Adirondack Day Trips mentioned "Coney's twin, steep little Litchfield Mountain". However, the authors of both of these articles submitted statements indicating that the name Litchfield actually refers to another smaller summit near Goodman Mountain; the exact location of that smaller summit has yet to be determined.

Letters of support for the proposal to make official the name Goodman Mountain were submitted by the Franklin County Legislature, the Supervisor of the Town of Altamont, the Tupper Lake Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor of the Village of Tupper Lake, and the editor of the Tupper Lake Free Press. The Associate Forester for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation/ Division of Lands and Forests, which now administers the area, also submitted a letter of support, and the New York State Geographic Names Committee recommends approval of the proposal.

NORTH CAROLINA

Saw Pit Branch; 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; Johnston County, North Carolina; 35°21'27"N, 78°16'36"W; USGS map – Newton Grove North 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name found in a county deed
Map: USGS Newton Grove North 1:24,000

Proposer: Terry Ellis; Smithfield, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Johannah Creek (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers letter 2002; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service letter, 2002; North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission letter, 2002)

Published: Saw Pit Branch (Johnston County deed, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Saw Pit Branch, was submitted by the County Commissioners of Johnston County in response to a request for input on another proposal to name the same stream, Johannah Creek (BGN Docket 379). The stream in question is a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long tributary of Mill Creek in the southern part of the county.

The name Johannah Creek was submitted by the Managing Director of a local environmental trading company, which is involved in a stream restoration project, and as such, would like to make official a name for the stream. At the time he submitted the proposal for Johannah Creek, he did not provide any evidence that that name was already in use, but he has since submitted evidence that the name is used by the regional offices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. The name Johannah Creek was reportedly given to the feature because of its proximity to another stream named Hannah Creek. The proponent suggests “Johannah” is a derivative of “Hannah”.

When asked to comment on the proposal for Johannah Creek, the Johnston County GIS Technology Director, who also serves as a member of the North Carolina State Board on Geographic Names, researched the County’s Register of Deeds and discovered that the stream was named Saw Pit Branch in a 1982 property deed. As a result, the County submitted a counter-proposal for that name. The origin of the name Saw Pit Branch was not provided, although the proponent of the name Johannah Creek suggests it likely referred to the sawpits that once existed in the area. Because the work performed in these pits, or as he described them, “muddy, snake infested holes”, was done primarily by slaves, he suggested the use of the name Saw Pit Branch would perpetuate a negative racial stereotype and would not be appropriate. He also indicated that when his company acquired the three tracts of land along the stream, no mention was made of the name Saw Pit Branch.

OKLAHOMA

Legend Creek, stream; 14 km (8.8 mi) long; heads 1 km (0.6 km) NE of Otoe, just S of Cimarron Turnpike, at 36°23’23”N, 97°10’26”W; flows N along the E side of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, to enter Red Rock Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NNE of the community of Red Rock; named because of a local legend that reports of a mysterious woman frequently seen in the area; Noble County, Oklahoma; Secs 14,23,26&35,T23N,R1E & Secs 2,11&14,T22N, R1E,Indian Mer; 36°28’25”N, 97°10’25”W; USGS map – Red Rock 1:24,000; Not: Squan Creek, Squaw Creek.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Red Rock 1:24,000

Proposer: Ronita Coldiron; Perry, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 40010425/FID 1098470)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squan Creek (Noble County highway map, 1995), Squaw Creek (USGS 1972/79)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the Clerk of Noble County, to change officially the name of Squaw Creek to Legend Creek. The stream in question lies in central Noble County, and is approximately 14 km (8.8 mi) long. It flows north from near the community of Otoe, alongside the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, to enter Red Rock Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) north-northeast of the community of Red Rock.

The County had been advised by the Oklahoma State Senate that it had passed a Concurrent Resolution “to instigate the removal of the offensive word “squaw” from all geographic names used in Oklahoma”, and in an effort to comply with that resolution, the County solicited input from the community to select an alternative name. The origin of the name Squaw Creek has not been determined; it has appeared on Federal maps since 1972. The stream is labeled Squan Creek on the 1995 Noble County highway map, although this is likely a typographical error.

At a public hearing conducted by the County, a long-time resident of the area relayed the story of a mysterious woman “who was seen from time to time near the creek”. Local legend reported that “this woman would ask the people passing by for a ride or help in some way. If the people helped this woman, some form of ill fate would often befall upon them” [sic]. After hearing this story, the Noble County Commissioners suggested the name Legend Creek as a replacement for Squaw Creek. The Oklahoma State Board has recommended approval of the proposed change. There are no other geographic features in the State named “Legend”.

Winter Camp Creek: stream, 28 km (18 mi) long; heads 8 km (5 mi) N of Calumet at 35°40'16"N, 98°07'20"W, flows NE to enter Kingfisher Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) W of the community of Kingfisher; named for a Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal camp that was once located along the stream; Kingfisher County and Canadian County, Oklahoma; Tps14-16N,Rgs7-9W,Indian Mer; 35°51'25"N, 97°58'11"W; USGS map – Kingfisher 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Dead Indian Creek.

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

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

Proposer: Kingfisher County Board of Commissioners

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dead Indian Creek (ID 40002907/FID 1091966)

Local Usage: Dead Indian Creek (Oklahoma Dept of Transportation website, 2000)

Published: Dead Indian Creek (USGS 1972/83, 1990; Kingfisher County highway map, 1995)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the Chairman of the Kingfisher County Board of Commissioners. The stream in question is named currently Dead Indian Creek, but the County, after being informed that its Native American citizens found the name offensive, has suggested the alternative name, Winter Camp Creek. The origin of the existing name has not been determined, but the proposed name would recognize the fact that a Cheyenne and Arapaho winter camp once existed along the stream. The County consulted with a local tribal elder during the renaming process; the elder reports that he and other tribal members were “pleased with the new name”. After receiving a letter of support from the County Commissioners of adjacent Canadian County, the Oklahoma State Board voted to recommend approval of the proposed change.

OREGON

Chatfield Hill: summit, elevation 292 m (957 ft); located in Mount Hood National Forest, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of the community of Chatfield, 3.7 km (2.3 mi) E of Mosier; named for the Chatfield family which lived near the summit in the early twentieth century; Wasco County, Oregon; Sec 5, T2N,R12E,Willamette Mer; 45°41'02"N, 121°20'57"W; USGS map – Lyle 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lyle 1:24,000

Proposer: Jan Leininger; Mosier, OR

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name is one of two submitted by the past president of the Wasco County Historical Society, to name unnamed summits in the county for early pioneer families. This proposal would name a 292 m (957 ft) high summit in Mount Hood National Forest for the Chatfield family, which lived in the area in the early twentieth century. According to the Sixth Edition of *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 1992), the community of Chatfield, which is located 1.6 km (1 mi) north of the summit, was “the site of a siding on the Union Pacific Railroad. The station was named for Roy D. Chatfield, a fruit grower in the neighborhood, who from 1911 to 1952 was manager of the Mosier Fruit Growers Association”. The family later donated their property to the State for the creation of Memaloose State Park. The Wasco County government passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Chatfield Hill, and the Oregon Geographic Names Board has also indicated it is in support of the proposal.

East Tanner Creek: stream; 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; located in Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness, heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NW of Tannen Mountain at 42°00'38"N, 123°24'16"W, flows N to join Tannen Creek 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of its junction with Sucker Creek; named for Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca.1820-1877), who received a donation land claim in the area in 1854; Josephine County, Oregon; Secs 4,9&10,T41S,R6W,Willamette Mer; 42°01'45"N, 123°24'32"W; USGS map – Oregon Caves; Not: East Tannen Creek.

Proposal: name change to recognize correct spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Oregon Caves 1:24,000

Proposer: Hazel Roberts Davis Gendron

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Tannen Creek (ID 41009310/FID 1141645)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Tannen Creek (USGS 1954, 1996; USFS 1966, 1984; Josephine County map, 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of six which were submitted to change officially the names of six geographic features located in southeastern Josephine County, from “Tannen” to “Tanner”. The stream named currently East Tannen Creek heads in a lake named currently East Tannen Lake, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) northwest of Tannen Mountain, and flows north for 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to join Tannen Creek.

The other proposals would change the names of Tannen Creek, Tannen Lake, East Tannen Lake, Tannen Lakes (the name applied collectively to Tannen Lake and East Tannen Lake) and Tannen Mountain, all located in the immediate vicinity of this stream. The names Tanner Creek and Tanner Mountain appeared on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of 1908, but the names were changed officially by the U.S. Board in 1917. The 1917 workcard did not provide a reason for the change, although it did indicate that the proposal was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service and had the support of the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The spelling “Tannen” has appeared on Federal and County maps ever since.

The proponent reports that the features were actually named for her ancestor, Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca. 1820-1877), who was born in New York around 1820, but who in 1852 moved to Oregon, where he received in 1854 a land donation claim in southern Josephine County. Following several years as a miner in northern California, Tanner returned to southern Oregon and lived in a cabin at the base of the summit now named Tannen Mountain. The Josephine County government and the Josephine County Historical Society have both indicated that they have no objection to changing the name “Tannen” to “Tanner”.

East Tanner Lake: lake; 7 acres; located in Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NW of Tannen Mountain; named for Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca.1820-1877), who received a donation land claim in the area in 1854; Josephine County, Oregon; Secs 9,10,15&16,T41S,R6W,Willamette Mer; 42°00’35”N, 123°24’15”W; USGS map – Oregon Caves; Not: East Tannen Lake.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Oregon Caves 1:24,000

Proposer: Hazel Roberts Davis Gendron

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Tannen Lake (ID 41009311/FID 1141646)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Tannen Lake (USGS 1954, 1989, 1996; USFS 1966, Josephine County map, 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of East Tannen Lake, a 7-acre lake in southeastern Josephine County, to East Tanner Lake. The existing name has appeared on Federal maps since 1954, but the proponent reports that the feature was actually named for her ancestor, Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca. 1820-1877). The Josephine County government has indicated it has no objection to the proposed change.

Lilly Lake: lake; 1 acre; located in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest/Eagle Cap Wilderness, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) W of Horseshoe Lake, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) SSE of Matterhorn; named in 1914 for Samuel W. Lilly, who lived in the Wallowa Valley; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 23,T4S,R44E, Willamette Mer; 45°12’02”N, 117°16’39”W; USGS map – Eagle Cap 1:24,000; Not: Lily Lake.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Eagle Cap 1:24,000

Proposer: Lewis L. McArthur; Portland, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest/Eagle Cap Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lily Lake (ID 41016060/FID 1145014)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lilly Lake (Oregon Geographic Names, 1992), Lily Lake (USGS 1954, 1990; USFS 1969; Wallowa County map, 1972)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Chair of the Interim Committee of the Oregon Geographic Names Board, to change officially the spelling of the name of Lily Lake, a 1 acre lake in southwestern Wallowa County to Lilly Lake. The lake lies within the Eagle Cap Wilderness, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) south-southeast of the summit named “Matterhorn”.

Although the name Lily Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1954, and was on the 1972 Wallowa County map, the proponent’s research suggests that the feature was in fact named in 1914 by J.H. Jackson for Samuel W. Lilly, who lived at the time in the Wallowa Valley. Mr. Jackson was stocking the lake with fish when he reportedly applied the name Lilly Lake to the feature. The volume *Streams and Lakes of Oregon* (State Engineers Office, 1939) included an entry for Lilly Lake, but listed it in the neighboring township. On early Federal maps, Lily Lake appeared as a small body of water, but more recent revisions indicate that it is little more than a marshy area today. The feature and name were no longer shown on the 1998 edition of the U.S. Forest Service Wallowa-Whitman National Forest visitors’ map. After it received a letter of support for the change from “Lily” to “Lilly” from the Wallowa County Planning Department, the Oregon Names Board indicated that it was in favor of the proposal.

McSheery Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads 2.9 km (1.8 mi) SE of Fanno Peak at 44°50’51”N, 123°37’18”W, flows S and W to enter South Fork Siletz River 3.5 km (2.2 mi) SE of Valsetz; named for Samuel A. McSheery (d. 1919), who homesteaded along the stream in 1901; Polk County, Oregon; Sec 2,T9S,R8W and Secs 26&25,T8S,R8W,Willamette Mer; 44°49’32”N, 123°38’03”W; USGS map – Valsetz 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: McSherry Creek.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name

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

Proposer: Jack McSheery; Altamont, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: McSherry Creek (ID 101822/FID 1124023)

Local Usage: McSheery Creek (family members)

Published: McSherry Creek (USGS 1941, 1956, 1974; Polk County highway map, 1970; *Oregon Geographic Names*, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a member of the McSheery family of Altamont, California. The stream in question has been named McSherry Creek on Federal maps since 1941, but the proponent reports that it was in fact named for his ancestor, Samuel A. McSheery, a Civil War veteran who in 1901 homesteaded on property along the stream. Mr. McSheery died in 1919. The proponent provided copies of his ancestor’s Civil War pension application, his homestead certificate, his will, and a listing of burials in the local cemetery, all of which spell the family’s name “McSheery”. It has been suggested that because the name was usually pronounced “McSherry”, the spelling became corrupted accordingly. Lewis L. McArthur’s Sixth Edition of *Oregon Geographic Names* (1992) lists the stream’s name as McSherry Creek, but cites the 1901 homestead claim by Samuel McSheery as the possible source of the name. The Polk County government has indicated that it approves of the change from McSherry Creek to McSheery Creek, and the Oregon Board also is in support of the proposal.

Marsh Hill: summit, elevation 251 m (822 ft); located in Mount Hood National Forest, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) SE of Chatfield, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) E of Mosier; named for the Marsh family, who homesteaded in the area in the nineteenth century; Wasco County, Oregon; Sec 5,T2N,R12E,Willamette Mer; 45°41'09"N, 121°20'22"W; USGS map – Lyle 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lyle 1:24,000

Proposer: Jan Leininger; Mosier, OR

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest

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 immediate past president of the Wasco County Historical Society to name an unnamed summit in Wasco County for the Marsh family which had traveled from Missouri in 1854 to homestead near the nearby community of The Dalles in northern Wasco County. Josiah Marsh operated a dairy and supplied milk to local settlers (*History of the Columbia River Valley*, 1928). His son Andrew (1858-1885), later acquired property at the base of the feature in the 1880's, where he farmed until his death. His descendants continued to live in the area for many years.

The summit proposed to be named Marsh Hill has an elevation of 251 m (822 ft) and is located 4.5 km (2.8 mi) east of the community of Mosier, within Mount Hood National Forest. The Wasco County Court passed a motion in support of the proposal, stating that its members “wholeheartedly support honoring the original homesteading families by naming the hills as proposed”. The Oregon Geographic Names Board has also recommended approval of the name Marsh Hill.

Tanner Creek: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads in the Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Kings Saddle at 42°00'33"N, 123°24'47"W, flows N to enter Sucker Creek 0.3 km (0.2 mi) downstream of the mouth of Deadhorse Creek; named for Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca.1820-1877), who received a donation land claim in the area in 1854; Josephine County, Oregon; Secs 4,9&16,T41S,R6W,Willamette Mer; 42°02'03"N, 123°24'36"W; USGS map – Oregon Caves; Not Tannen Creek.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Oregon Caves 1:24,000

Proposer: Hazel Roberts Davis Gendron

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Tannen Creek (BGN 1917)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tannen Creek (ID 41027921/FID 1150888)

Local Usage: Tannen Creek (USFS trail report, 2001; Scenic Byway website, 2000), Tanner Creek (family members)

Published: Tannen Creek (USGS 1908/21/30, 1954, 1955/64, 1989, 1996; USFS 1962, 1966, 1984; Josephine County map, 1954, 1969), Tanner Creek (USGS 1908)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Tannen Creek, a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long stream in southeastern Josephine County, to Tanner Creek. The proposed spelling appeared on a 1908 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, but the existing name was made official by the U.S.

Board in 1917. The proponent reports that the feature was named for her ancestor, Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca. 1820-1877). The Josephine County government and the County Historical Society have indicated that they have no objection to the proposed change.

Tanner Lake: lake; 8 acres; located in Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Sundown Gap at the head of Tannen Creek; named for Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca.1820-1877), who received a donation land claim in the area in 1854; Josephine County, Oregon; Sec 16,T41S,R6W,Willamette Mer; 42°00'32"N, 123°24'48"W; USGS map – Oregon Caves; Not: Tannen Lake.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Oregon Caves 1:24,000

Proposer: Hazel Roberts Davis Gendron

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tannen Lake (ID 41027922/FID 1150889)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Tannen Lake (USGS 1954, 1989, 1996; USFS 1966, Streams and Lakes in Oregon, 1939; Josephine County map, 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Tannen Lake, an 8-acre lake in southeastern Josephine County, to Tanner Lake. The existing name has appeared on Federal maps since 1954, but the proponent reports that the feature was actually named for her ancestor, Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca. 1820-1877). The Josephine County government has indicated it has no objection to the proposed change.

Tanner Lakes: lake; located in Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Sundown Gap at the head of Tannen Creek and East Tannen Creek; named for Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca.1820-1877), who received a donation land claim in the area in 1854; Josephine County, Oregon; Secs 9,10,15&16,T41S,R6W,Willamette Mer; 42°00'33"N, 123°24'31"W; USGS map – Oregon Caves; Not: Tannen Lakes.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Oregon Caves 1:24,000

Proposer: Hazel Roberts Davis Gendron

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tannen Lake (FID 1953493)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Tannen Lakes (USFS 1984; Scenic Byways website, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Tannen Lakes, a name applied collectively to two lakes in southeastern Josephine County, to Tanner Lakes. The two lakes are shown and labeled separately as Tannen Lake and East Tannen Lake on current U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, while the collective name, Tannen Lakes, appears only on the Siskiyou National Forest visitors' map of 1984 and at a website describing the area's scenic byways. If approved, this change would also be applied to a nearby Forest Service trail named currently Tannen Lakes Trail. The proposal, to rename all features in the area named "Tannen" to "Tanner" was

submitted by an individual whose ancestor, Ezra Sherman Tanner, received a land claim in the area in 1854.

Tanner Mountain: summit; elevation 1,920 m (6,298 ft); located in Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of the Oregon-California boundary, 48 km (30 mi) S of Grants Pass; named for Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca.1820-1877), who received a donation land claim in the area in 1854; Josephine County, Oregon; Sec 15,T41S,R6W,Willamette Mer; 42°00'21"N, 123°23'59"W; USGS map – Oregon Caves; Not: Tannen Mountain.

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Oregon Caves 1:24,000

Proposer: Hazel Roberts Davis Gendron

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest/Red Buttes Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Tannen Mountain (BGN 1917)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tannen Mountain (ID 41027923/FID 1150890)

Local Usage: Tannen Mountain (Scenic Byway website), Tanner Mountain (family members)

Published: Tannen Mountain (USGS 1908/21/30, 1954, 1955/64, 1989, 1996; USFS 1962, 1966, 1984; Josephine County map, 1954, 1969), Tanner Mountain (USGS 1908)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Tannen Mountain, a 1,920 m (6,298 ft) high summit in southeastern Josephine County, to Tanner Mountain. The summit appeared as Tanner Mountain on a 1908 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, but the name was changed officially to Tannen Mountain by the U.S. Board in 1917, at the request of the U.S. Forest Service and with the approval of the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The reason for the proposed change was not included on the 1917 workcard. All USGS, U.S. Forest Service, and County maps published after the 1917 decision applied the name Tannen Mountain. The proponent reports that the summit was named for her ancestor, Ezra Sherman Tanner (ca. 1820-1877), who received a donation land claim in the area in 1854. The summit lies within the Red Buttes Wilderness, at the northern end of Thompson Ridge, and 48 km (30 mi) south of the community of Grants Pass. The Josephine County government and the County Historical Society have indicated that they have no objection to the proposed change.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bull Run: stream, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads in Pittsfield Township, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SE of Garland at 41°48'10"N, 79°24'41"W, flows SE then E to enter Andrews Run 4.8 km (3 mi) S of the community of Pittsfield; named for the Bull Runs Sportsmans Club which has leased the adjacent land for several years; Warren County, Pennsylvania; 41°47'37"N, 79°23'42"W; USGS map – Pittsfield 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Pittsfield 1:24,000

Proposer: John Martin; Irvine, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bull Run (Sportsmans Club members)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to make official the name Bull Run for an unnamed, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long, tributary of Andrews Run in Pittsfield Township in western Warren County. The proponent reports that the land through which the stream flows has been leased for the past thirteen years by the Bull Runs Sportsmans Club, and during that time, the club's members have come to refer to the feature as Bull Run. There is one other geographic feature in Warren County named "Bull"; a summit named Bull Hill lies 29 km (18 mi) east-southeast of the stream proposed to be named Bull Run. The closest stream already named Bull Run is in Clarion County, 41 km (25 mi) to the south-southeast.

Tagalong Run: stream, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads in Ridley Creek State Park in Edgemont Township, 1 km (0.6 mi) S of Castle Rock, at 39°57'48"N, 75°26'21"W, flows S and SSW to enter Ridley Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) ESE of Hunting Hill; named for the Girl Scout cookie; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°57'26"N, 75°26'37"W; USGS map – Media 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Media 1:24,000
Proposer: Girl Scout Troop 677; Prospect Park, PA
Administrative area: Ridley Creek State Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the troop leader of Girl Scout Troop 677 of Prospect Park. The proposed name, Tagalong Run, would apply to an unnamed tributary of Ridley Creek in Edgemont Township in Delaware County. The location of the stream and the proposed name were selected by the troop after much discussion and deliberation and after deciding that because the stream lies within a State Park, it would likely be protected from development. The proposed name, which was taken from the "popular" *Tagalong* Girl Scout Cookie, was thought to be "the one that would sound the best". According to the troop leader, the naming project has allowed the girl scouts to learn about interacting with the Federal Government, but the proposal was also initiated to coincide with the 90th anniversary, in 2002, of the founding of the Girl Scout movement. The stream in question is approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long and flows into Ridley Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) east-southeast of Hunting Hill. There are no other geographic features in Pennsylvania named "Tagalong".

TEXAS

Bull Turner Creek: stream, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) long; heads 1.9 km (1.2 mi) S of Gilliland at 33°42'46"N, 99°41'07"W, flows generally SE to enter the South Wichita River 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Vera, 18.4 km (11.5 mi) NE of Benjamin; named for Price "Bull" Turner (d. 1896), one of Knox County's early settlers whose ranch was located along the stream; Knox County, Texas; 33°40'08"N, 99°37'04"W; USGS map – Vera 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: to make official a commemorative in local use
Map: USGS Vera 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
Proposer: Bobby D. Burnett; Munday, TX
Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Bull Turner Creek (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Bull Turner Creek has been proposed by a resident of Munday for an unnamed, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) long stream in the north-central part of Knox County. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use for 100 years, ever since Price “Bull” Turner was ambushed and killed while on a trip by horse and buggy to Seymour to obtain supplies in 1896. His killer was never found. Bull Turner was one of the county’s early settlers and ranchers, and his property was located along the stream now proposed to be named Bull Turner Creek. The proponent reports that springs located near the head of the stream are known locally as “Turner Springs”, although no proposal was submitted to make official that name. He further reports that a history of northern Knox County that was published in 1985 by the Truscott Historical Preservation Association included numerous references to Mr. Turner.

Footprints Lake: reservoir, elevation 119 m (391 ft), 1.6 km (1 mi) long; located 1.6 km (1 mi) E of Tanglewood, 9.6 km (6 mi) NNE of Lexington; named for the Footprints Family Ranch on which the feature is located; Lee County, Texas; 30°28’55”N, 96°57’30”W; USGS map – Tanglewood 1:24,000; Not: Lake Robert L Phinney, Phinney Lake.

Proposal: name change to recognize new property ownership
Map: USGS Tanglewood 1:24,000
Proposer: Anthony Gracely; Houston, TX
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Phinney Lake (ID 48066764/FID 1859507)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Lake Robert L Phinney (Lee County Map, 2000), Phinney Lake (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reservoirs and Dams List)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Phinney Lake to Footprints Lake, was submitted by the president of an investment company in Houston. The reservoir in question is approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide, and is located in northern Lee County, approximately 80 km (50 mi) east-northeast of Austin. The proponent reports that his family’s organization, the Gracely Footprints Foundation, recently acquired property surrounding the reservoir, where it plans to establish retreats for “disadvantaged adolescents, terminally ill children, etc.”. The reservoir is described as “a focal point of the Footprints Family Ranch”, and so the proponent would like to name it Footprints Lake. However, when the proposal was submitted, the proponent was unaware that the reservoir was named already.

Although no name appears on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps of the area, the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) records the reservoir’s name as Phinney Lake. This name was obtained from a list of dams and reservoirs compiled in 1979 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The official Lee County Highway Map, published in 2000, labels the feature, Lake Robert L Phinney. When informed that the reservoir was already named, the proponent indicated that he wished to pursue his request and modified his proposal accordingly. Although it has not been determined when the reservoir received its current name, research indicates that Robert L. Phinney served as the Director of Internal Revenue in the First District of Texas during the 1950’s. The

County Judge of Lee County was unable to find any information regarding the naming of Phinney Lake, and after considering the issue, the Commissioners' Court recommended approval of the change to Footprints Lake.

UTAH

Flood Canyon: valley, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in Dixie National Forest; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Wilson Peak at 37°41'10"N, 112°18'31"W, trends W to the S end of the N portion of Sunset Cliffs; named for a flood that reportedly occurred there in the early 1900's; Garfield County, Utah; Secs 9,10&11,T36S,R4½W, Salt Lake Mer; 37°41'25"N, 112°20'07"W; USGS map – Wilson Peak 1:24,000; Not: Wilson Canyon.

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

Map: USGS Wilson Peak 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Wilson; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Dixie National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wilson Canyon (ID 49019943/FID 1447452)

Local Usage: Flood Canyon (proponent)

Published: Wilson Canyon (USGS 1966, USFS 1982; Garfield County highway map, 1983; *Place Names of Utah*, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two that were submitted by a resident of Anchorage, Alaska, to correct the names and/or applications of the names of two valleys in Garfield County, Utah. According to current Federal and County maps, the two valleys, which are both oriented approximately east to west, are named, from north to south, Wilson Canyon and Hillsdale Canyon. The summit that is situated midway between the heads of both valleys is named Wilson Peak, and a 2,637 m (8,650 ft) high control station that lies between the two valleys is labeled "Wilson".

Contrary to the current application of the names, the proponent reports that local residents have always referred to the valleys respectively as Flood Canyon and Wilson Canyon. The current names have appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1966, and are also listed as such in John Van Cott's 1990 book, *Place Names of Utah*. Van Cott describes Wilson Canyon as a tributary of Hillsdale Canyon and suggests that it was named for George Deliverance Wilson, who established a sawmill near Hillsdale in 1871. The proponent reports, however, that the more northerly valley (currently named Wilson Canyon) is in fact Flood Canyon, because of a prominent flood that occurred there in the early 1900's, while the more southerly valley (currently Hillsdale Canyon) should be Wilson Canyon, because James and Jesse Wilson and their families homesteaded at the mouth of the valley in 1895 and 1919. The Wilson brothers cut timber and managed a lumber company in the area. A connection between the Wilson brothers and the individual named George Deliverance Wilson has not been determined.

Wilson Canyon: valley, 4.8 km (3 mi) long; in Dixie National Forest; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SE of Wilson Peak at 37°41'12"N, 112°17'47"W, trends SW then W to a point (1.4 mi) NE of the mouth of Johnson Canyon; named for brothers James and Jesse Wilson who homesteaded there in 1895 and 1919; Garfield County, Utah; Secs 16,15,14&11,T36S,R4½W,Salt Lake Mer; 37°40'47"N, 112°20'14"W; USGS map – Wilson Peak 1:24,000; Not: Hillsdale Canyon.

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

Map: USGS Wilson Peak 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Wilson; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Dixie National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hillsdale Canyon (ID 49007966/FID 1441778)

Local Usage: Wilson Canyon (proponent and Wilson family members)

Published: Hillsdale Canyon (USGS 1966, USFS 1982, Garfield County highway map, 1983; *Place Names of Utah*, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Hillsdale Canyon to Wilson Canyon, to recognize the name reported to be in local use. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1966, and is also listed in John Van Cott's 1990 book, *Place Names of Utah*. Van Cott states that the valley was named for the nearby community of Hillsdale. However, the proponent reports that the valley has always been known locally and by his family members as Wilson Canyon, because brothers James and Jesse Wilson and their families homesteaded at the mouth of the valley in 1895 and 1919. The Wilson brothers cut timber and managed a lumber company in the area. A related proposal was submitted to rename Wilson Canyon, the valley immediately to the north, to Flood Canyon (q.v.).

VIRGINIA

Barn Rock: summit, elevation 1,337 m (4,386 ft), located in George Washington National Forest, along the ridge line of Jack Mountain, 6.6 km (4.1 mi) E of Monterey; Highland County, Virginia; 38°25'02"N, 79°30'14"W; USGS map – Monterey 1:24,000; Not: Raven Rocks, Riven Rocks.

Proposal: name change to recognize a name in local use

Map: USGS Monterey 1:24,000

Proposer: Gerald Wilkes; Charlottesville, VA

Administrative area: George Washington National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Riven Rocks (ID 51022920/FID 1486630)

Local Usage: Barn Rock (local residents)

Published: Riven Rocks (USGS 1901, 1937, 1941, 1976, 1986, *Gazetteer of Virginia*, 1904; Washington and Lee University Outing Club website, 2001; virginiaplaces.org, 2001; americasroof.com, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a senior geologist at the Virginia Division of Mineral Resources, to change officially the name Riven Rocks to Barn Rock. The proponent describes the feature as “a ridge-top outcrop of Silurian sandstone” located along the top of Jack Mountain in north-central Highland County. He reports that in researching the geology of the area, he learned that although the name Riven Rocks that has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1901, local residents were unfamiliar with the name, but instead, referred to the feature as Barn Rock. He was unable to determine the origin of the proposed name, except to learn that “that is what it's always been called”. The origin of the existing name is also not known. In addition to its application on USGS maps since the early 20th century, the name Riven Rocks was listed in Henry Gannett's 1904 *Gazetteer of Virginia*, as well as at various websites related to hiking in Virginia.

Reids Creek: stream, 6.7 km (4.1 mi) long; heads in the George Washington National Forest, on the N slope of Horseshoe Mountain, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) N of Bolton Mountain, at 37°51'01"N, 78°57'15"W, flows NE to enter South Fork Rockfish Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Wintergreen; named for John and Alexander Reid, members of a prominent family in the area in the eighteenth century; Nelson County, Virginia; 37°52'47"N, 78°54'03"W; USGS map – Sherando 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not Reeds Creek.

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a historic family name

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

Proposer: Peter Agelasto, III; Virginia Beach, VA

Administrative area: George Washington National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Reeds Creek (ID 51022589/FID 1486562)

Local Usage: Reids Creek (Nelson County Historical Society)

Published: Reeds Creek (USGS 1943, 1967, 1999; USFS 1971, Nelson County map, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to change officially the name of Reeds Creek, a stream in Nelson County, to Reids Creek, to recognize the spelling reported to be more correct historically. The proponent reports that in the 18th century, the Reid family were prominent residents of Amherst County, part of which became Nelson County in 1807. John Reid served as the Amherst County's first sheriff from 1761 until his death two years later, and in the latter part of the century, his son Alexander acquired property in the Rockfish Valley along the stream that is currently named Reeds Creek.

The stream in question is 6.7 km (4.1 mi) long and heads on the north slope of Horseshoe Mountain before flowing to the northeast to join South Fork Rockfish River. It lies within the George Washington National Forest. The proponent also submitted a change to the name of Reeds Gap, located approximately 8 km (5 mi) to the west, along the Blue Ridge. The proponent provided copies of land grants from 1767, 1787, and 1799, in which the name "Reid" is found, while the Amherst County 1787 tax list includes references to individuals named Reed, Reid, and Ried. No maps have been located showing the name Reids Creek, and the stream has been labeled Reeds Creek on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1943. It is also named as such on the Nelson County highway map of 1985.

The Nelson County Historical Society submitted a letter strongly endorsing the proposed change to "Reid" and stated that there was no evidence of a Reed family having ever lived in the vicinity of the stream. However, the Nelson County Board of Supervisors, after a vote of 2-2 on the issue, indicated that it had "taken no action" on the change. The Virginia State Board on Geographic Names stated that it had no objection to the proposal, provided there was evidence of current local acceptance.

Reids Gap: gap; elevation 806 m (2,645 ft); located in the George Washington National Forest and the Blue Ridge Parkway, just N of Meadow Mountain, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Three Ridges Overlook; named for the Reid family, prominent residents of the area in the eighteenth century; Augusta County and Nelson County, Virginia; 37°54'05"N, 78°59'08"W; USGS map – Sherando; Not Reeds Gap.

Proposal: to change the spelling of a name to recognize a historic family name

Map: USGS Sherando 1:24,000

Proposer: Peter Agelasto, III; Virginia Beach, VA

Administrative area: George Washington National Forest/Blue Ridge Parkway

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Reeds Gap (ID 51022590/FID 1486563)

Local Usage: Reeds Gap (Appalachian Trail hiking clubs)

Published: Reeds Gap (USGS 1892, 1943, 1946, 1967/87; USFS 1971; Nelson County map, 1985; *Gazetteer of Virginia*, 1904; Appalachian Trail Club website, Sierra Club website, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to change officially the name of Reeds Gap, located on the boundary of Augusta County and Nelson County, to Reids Gap. The proponent reports that the gap, as well as nearby Reeds Creek, were named for the Reid family, who were prominent residents of Amherst County (later Nelson County) during the second half of the eighteenth century. The feature named currently Reeds Gap is located within the George Washington National Forest, and also along the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is administered by the National Park Service. The proponent provided copies of land grants from 1767, 1787, and 1799, in which the name “Reid” is found. The Amherst County tax list of 1787 included references to individuals named Reed, Reid, and Ried.

The name Reeds Gap has appeared on Federal maps since 1892, as well as on a map of Nelson County published by the County Historical Society in 1890 and in Henry Gannett’s 1904 *Gazetteer of Virginia*. The Nelson County Historical Society has indicated that it is in support of the proposal to recognize the spelling “Reid”, while the Virginia State Board on Geographic Names has stated that it has no objection, although “the application would be stronger if there is evidence of current local acceptance”. The Nelson County government discussed the issue, but after a vote of 2-2, stated that it had chosen “to take no action on the change”.

WASHINGTON

Azure Peak: summit, elevation 2,182 m (7,160 ft); in North Cascades National Park, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Azure Lake, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) E of Pinnacle Peak; associative name; Whatcom County, Washington; Sec 28,T38N,R12E,Willamette Mer; 48°45’15”N, 121°15’18”W; USGS map – Mount Challenger 1:24,000; Not: Glee Mountain.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Challenger 1:24,000

Proposer: Dave Brummund; Las Vegas, Nevada

Administrative area: North Cascades National Park

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 Las Vegas, Nevada, who in the late 1990’s, was on a climbing expedition in the North Cascades National Park when he and his team discovered this apparently unnamed feature. He describes the summit, which has an elevation of 2,182 m (7,160 ft), as a distinctive high point on the ridge descending from McMillan Spire. Because Azure Lake lies within a cirque on the north side of the summit, the name Azure Peak was suggested as appropriate for the feature.

The Washington State Board on Geographic Names considered the proposal, but denied it for initial consideration, citing the Board's Wilderness Policy, and a lack of evidence that the name is needed. They also indicated they had been unable to contact the proponent for additional information, and described the proposal as "weak and not well thought out". The State Board also cited evidence that the feature may already be named Glee Mountain in local hiking guides, although no documents or maps to support this claim were provided.

WYOMING

Vail Creek: stream, 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long; in Bridger National Forest and Caribou National Forest; heads on the E slope of the Caribou Range at 42°51'48"N, 111°04'10"W, flows SE through Water Canyon to enter Spring Creek 0.8 km (0.5 mi) upstream of its junction with Toms Creek; named for Almy, Ammon, and Orson Vail, residents of the area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; Lincoln County, Wyoming and Caribou County, Idaho; Secs 23,14-16&9, T33N,R119W,Sixth Principal Mer and Secs 34,27&28,T6S,R46E,Boise Mer; 42°49'31"N, 111°00'01"W; USGS map – Grover 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Water Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.8253095&p_longi=-111.0001516

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.863383&p_longi=-111.0695457

Proposal: name change to recognize name found on historical water rights documents

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

Proposer: Paul Scherbel; Big Piney, WY

Administrative area: Bridger National Forest and Caribou National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Water Creek (ID 56019355/FID 1604008)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Water Creek (USGS 1980, 1982; State of Wyoming Water Rights Tabulation, 1886-1888)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a surveyor and member of the Wyoming State Board of Geographic Names, to change officially the name of Water Creek to Vail Creek. The stream in question is 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long, and heads on the east slope of the Caribou Range in eastern Caribou County, Idaho. It then flows southeastward into Lincoln County, Wyoming, where it flows through Water Canyon and into Spring Creek, a tributary of Toms Creek. It has not been determined when or why the name Water Creek was applied to the stream; the earliest known Federal map on which the name appears is dated 1980. The proponent provided copies of an 1892 Township Survey and the 1900 Federal Census, both of which showed that there were several members of the Vail family living and farming along the nearby Salt River at that time. In addition, the name Vail Creek was listed in a State of Wyoming Tabulation of Water Rights for the period 1886 to 1888. The proponent included with his proposal a copy of a resolution by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, supporting the proposed change from Water Creek to Vail Creek. The name of the valley through which the stream flows would not be affected by this proposal.