

**U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**  
**DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**  
Seven Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B  
February 17, 2011 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard) (Chairman) (not voting)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement)
Douglas Vandegraft	
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey  
Gregory Winters, U. S. Geological Survey

Guests

William McNulty, National Geographic Maps

1. Opening

The Chair asked the members and deputies to introduce themselves. He welcomed Bruce Johnson as the new deputy member from the Library of Congress, and William McNulty as a guest from National Geographic Maps. The agenda was modified to remove Item 3.7 (Review of the Principles, Policies and Procedures) and to add a new item Update from the Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Consultation Policy.

2 Minutes of the 725<sup>th</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the 725<sup>th</sup> meeting, held January 13<sup>th</sup>, were approved with the following corrections: Elizabeth Kanalley did not attend, and the reference to Bob Malcolm in paragraph 3.5 was changed to reflect his title as Geographic Names Program Coordinator, Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region. There were also several typographical corrections.

### 3. Reports

#### 3.1 BGN Chairman (Hébert)

In Chairman Hébert's absence, Logan noted that the canceled January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2011 meeting of the full BGN has been rescheduled to March 1<sup>st</sup> at 1:00pm, to be held at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names is scheduled to meet March 8<sup>th</sup> at 9 a.m. at the USGS in Reston.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names is scheduled to meet in Vienna, Austria during the first week in May. Yost will attend, along with Trent Palmer, Leo Dillon, and staff from the Foreign Names Committee. The U.S. and Canadian representatives are preparing their divisional report.

#### 3.3 Special Committee on Communications (Westington)

Westington reported that although the BGN did not have a booth at this year's ESRI Federal Users Conference in Washington DC, BGN brochures were available for distribution. The Communications Committee has not met recently.

Fournier informed the BGN that he will attend the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, to be held in Seattle, Washington in April. Campbell noted that he will likely attend also. Fournier has been asked to represent the BGN during a series of presentations on the development of temporal gazetteers.

#### 3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reported that a delegation from the Board on Geographic Names-Afghanistan will be in the U.S. April 16<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, and are scheduled to attend the DNC meeting on Thursday, April 21<sup>st</sup> (this is one week later than the usual meeting DNC meeting). The meeting will take place in the Interior Operations Center conference room at the Department of the Interior.

Yost reminded the committee that the DNC has been invited to hold its May meeting in Denver in conjunction with The National Map Users Conference, taking place May 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>. Several members have indicated they are able to attend, although it has not yet been confirmed that a quorum will be present. It was agreed to proceed with plans to commit to the meeting in Denver, but with the understanding that it may still be canceled if necessary. It was also agreed that Yost would research the possibility of making arrangements for a teleconference for members not able to travel to Denver.

The DNC has received and responded to a Freedom of Information Act request regarding the name of Negro Mountain, located along the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1994, the DNC rejected a proposal to rename the summit and the FOIA request was for a copy of that case file. A Maryland State

Senator has proposed that a committee be formed to investigate the possibility of renaming the summit, and several media outlets, including the Associated Press and WTOP radio have covered the story. It seems that a few years ago, the Pennsylvania legislature considered a similar effort, but the BGN has not been contacted.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon reported on a media story regarding vandalism of a “Dead Indian Road” sign in southern Oregon.

On the occasion of the centennial of Ronald Reagan’s birth, there was increased media coverage of the reported effort by the Reagan Legacy Project, to name geographic features in honor of the late president. The Nevada Board on Geographic Names has been advised that a proposal may be forthcoming to name or rename a summit in that State, but to date nothing has been submitted. Further noted was a recent article in *The Washington Post* in which a Reagan biographer noted the former President’s disinterest in having features named after him.

Runyon updated the committee regarding the status of the ‘squaw’ name changes in Oregon. The Oregon Board of Geographic Names has received counter-proposals from the Burns-Paiute Tribe for a few of the proposals already submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation. Related to this issue was a media story regarding high school students at Grant-Union High School who have taken an interest in the ‘squaw’ names debate.

### 3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost reported users are submitting coordinates for features listed in GNIS with ‘coordinates unknown.’ He noted this locational data is great, and further justifies including such entries in the database.

### 3.7 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

The Tribal Committee did not meet in January, but will meet following today’s DNC meeting, at 1:00pm. At the meeting today, the attendees will be asked to review a draft policy and question-and-answer document that Fagan and Caldwell have prepared. It is hoped that these items can be presented to the full DNC at either the March or April meeting.

Kanalley and Runyon discussed the letter of appeal received from the Confederated Kootenai and Salish Tribes. The DNC has agreed to revisit three decisions: Sun Creek and its tributaries; Indian Graves Butte; and Cameron Creek. The particular method of revisiting these decisions needs to be considered. Fagan provided some background information from the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) and its implications for the three locations in question, as well as the consideration for archaeological sites in future BGN cases.

The committee agreed it is appropriate to await the outcome of the Department of the Interior's consultation policy, as well as the special committee's policy on dealing with features located wholly on tribal lands.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly assigned GNIS Feature ID (FID) has been noted following the name.

**I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none**

**II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

Mount Walter Wood, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Wilderness) (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing a lack of a compelling reason to override the Wilderness Policy and a lack of a direct association between the intended honoree and the geographic feature.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Sharsmith Peak, California (Yosemite National Park/Yosemite Wilderness and Inyo National Forest) (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing a lack of a compelling reason to override the Wilderness Policy and in support of the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the land management agencies.

Vote: 9 in favor  
1 against  
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the proposal warranted an exception to the Wilderness Policy.

A motion was made and seconded to consider next the proposal to change the name of Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone (Rio Grande National Forest) (Review List 396)

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name change, citing a reluctance to change a name in longstanding published use, and a concern that by changing the name and adding an additional Crestone name to the area would lead to further confusion.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

The DNC then voted to reaffirm its decision for the name Kit Carson Mountain, so it will be noted in the GNIS entry with a 2011 decision date.

**Tranquility Peak** vs. **Kit Carson Peak**, Colorado (Rio Grande National Forest) (Review Lists 396, 405)

A motion was made to reject both names, citing a belief that the peak atop Kit Carson Mountain does not need a separate name. The motion was not seconded so it was withdrawn. A motion was then made and seconded to consider the proposals separately.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded not to approve Tranquility Peak, once again citing a belief that the peak does not need a separate name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes cited local support for the name.

**Kit Carson Peak**, Colorado (Rio Grande National Forest) (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 4 in favor  
6 against  
0 abstentions

The motion failed. The negative votes cited a belief that the summit does not need a separate name. As a result of the decisions, the peak atop Kit Carson Mountain remains unnamed.

**Victory Lake**, Florida (Review List 401)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of local support.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

At this point, two members left the room temporarily.

### III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

A motion was made and seconded to consider the seven commemorative names, as well as the four listed as new names under Category V as a group.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Burroughs Creek, Denny Creek, Deschamps Creek, Dielmann Creek, Fernridge Creek, Fordyce Fork, Magnolia Creek, Pebble Creek, Rodes Creek, Rosenfelder Creek, and Warson Woods Creek, Missouri (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the eleven new names.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

Noyes Creek, Oregon (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

Change Winona Lake (BGN 1965) to Bristol Pond, Vermont (Review List 401)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Kakhonak (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok; Kakhonak Bay (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok Bay; Kakhonak Lake (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok Lake; and Kakhonak River (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok River, Alaska (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Orchard Hill Mountain, Virginia (Review List 405).

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### 6. Closing

##### Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place Thursday, March 10, 2011, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *William G. Logan*

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William G. Logan, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
February 2011

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Mount Walter Wood, Alaska  
(Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Wilderness)  
(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=60.203365&p\\_longi=-139.404230](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.203365&p_longi=-139.404230)

This proposal is to apply the new name Mount Walter Wood to a 10,960 ft summit in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park/Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness. The proponent is a Research Associate with the Arctic Institute of North America at the University of Calgary who is writing a book on the life and accomplishments of Walter Wood. He describes Wood as “a geographer, cartographer and expedition leader for four decades. He was a prominent member of the American Geographic Society (head of field exploration) and later served a term as [its] director (Awarded CP Daly Medal 1974). He was a life member of the Explorer's Club and served as president (1967-72). He held the directorship of the NY office of the Arctic Institute of North America (1948-?). He organized many expeditions in the Yukon and the last one (1948-51) was named Project Snow Cornice, a research project. In July 1951 his wife Foresta and daughter Valerie were lost in a plane crash on route from the Seward Glacier (Yukon) to Yakutat.”

Mount Foresta (BGN 1960 and 1980) and nearby Valerie Glacier (BGN 1960) are named for Wood's wife and daughter. Mr. Wood was the proponent for each of those names. According to the 1960 proposal, “Foresta Wood was responsible for the logistic planning of Project Snow Cornice of the Arctic Institute of North America. With her daughter she was killed in an airplane crash in the area of this mountain.” In 1980, after larger-scale and more detailed maps of the area were produced, Mr. Wood contacted the BGN to request a clarification of the application of the name. That change was approved by the BGN.

The summit now proposed to be named Mount Walter Wood lies 1.2 miles northeast of Mount Foresta and just less than 10 miles from the Alaska-Yukon boundary. The proponent has asked that the honoree's full name be used, since there are two other prominent summits named Mount Wood. One lies 150 miles to the southwest in Glacier Bay National Monument (Alaska), while the other is in Yukon Territory, 80 miles to the north. Several sources, including *Alaska-Yukon Place Names* (Phillips, 1973), claim that the latter peak was named for Walter Wood (he was one of the first to ascend it, in 1941). However, other sources report that it was named prior to Wood's climb and is presumed to be named for Canadian surveyor James (?) Wood. A third summit, over 1,200 miles from Mount Wood, in British Columbia, is named Wood Peak; this one is

named for Walter Wood. The existing Mount Wood in Alaska is described simply as “a name reported in local use by USGS in 1951” (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967).

The proposal for Mount Walter Wood states that two area pilots support the name. However, neither the National Park Service (NPS) nor the Alaska Geographic Names Board support it. The NPS cites its “longstanding tradition of NOT supporting naming of peaks in designated wilderness.” The State Board notes that Mr. Wood did most of his work in Canada and cited the opposition of the NPS. As part of its research, the State Board contacted Yak-Tat Kwaan, Incorporated; the Yakutat Native Association; the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe; and Sealaska Corporation, all of which are Alaska Native groups. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The government of the City and Borough of Yakutat also did not respond to the State’s request for comments, which is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) also does not recommend approval, claiming that the peak has been known informally as “North Peak of Mount Foresta” for 50 years (the MCA did not submit a proposal for this name), and also citing a policy of not endorsing commemorative names for geographic features. The MCA noted that “its opposition should not be viewed as a slight toward Mr. Wood or to the proponent of the proposed name, but rather adherence to the principles of not changing the names of existing features and not endorsing commemorative names.” Another individual, writing from New Zealand and also opposing the name, noted that he had an interest in this proposal “as a member of the party that made the first ascent of this peak in 2003.” He also questioned the claim that the feature is unnamed, citing published usage of the name “North Peak of Mt Foresta” and stating, “Introducing a new name at this point could cause confusion” (he also was informed that in order for the latter name to be considered by the BGN, a proposal would need to be submitted). He noted also, “As the summary notes, Walter Wood is already celebrated in the name Mt Wood [sic].”

#### **Sharsmith Peak, California**

(Yosemite National Park/Yosemite Wilderness and Inyo National Forest)

(Review List 392)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.9374285&p\\_longi=-119.2925119](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.9374285&p_longi=-119.2925119)

This proposal is to make official the name Sharsmith Peak for a 12,002 ft. summit in the Sierra Nevada, just northwest of Tioga Pass and 12 miles west of Mono Lake. The summit also lies along the boundary between Yosemite National Park and Inyo National Forest, and on the boundary between Tuolumne County and Mono County. The National Park side of the peak is designated as the Yosemite Wilderness, while the National Forest portion is within the Harvey Monroe Hall Natural Research Area.

The proponent, a ranger at Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks and editor of *Sierra Nature Notes*, “an online journal of natural history news in the Sierra Nevada,” reports that the proposed name has come into local use over the past few years. The name would honor Dr. Carl W. Sharsmith (1903-1994), who was a Yosemite National Park ranger-naturalist and alpine botanist, and at the time of his death, the oldest and longest serving National Park Service interpretive ranger. Dr. Sharsmith was featured

in many books, magazine articles, and film documentaries about Yosemite. In addition, he created a 15,000-sheet herbarium at San Jose State University where he had taught and was Professor Emeritus; this collection, consisting largely of California native plants, is named the Carl W. Sharsmith Herbarium. In 1956, the Department of the Interior bestowed its Meritorious Service Award on Dr. Sharsmith.

The proponent reports that the proposed name is used by local hiking guides; the name was also published in the Yosemite Association's *Outdoor Adventures* brochure published in 2002. One hiking website refers to the summit as "Carl Sharsmith Peak." The proponent has developed a website dedicated to this naming effort (<http://www.name4carl.org/>), at which he outlines his reasons why the name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy. A presentation on the proposal was also made at the annual conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (2007): <http://cogna50usa.org/07lexington/CarlSharsmithPresentation.ppt>. The proponent suggests the name would provide a means for educating Park visitors about the honoree's significance to the area, and also that it "will serve to continue inspiration of sound research and accordingly-designed management programs that will help ensure the natural character of the region."

Included with the proposal was an extensive list of the names of individuals and offices that support the name, including the late Dr. Dallas Peck, former director of the U.S. Geological Survey; Dr. N. King Huber, USGS Geologist Emeritus; Roger O. Kennedy, former National Park Service Director (1993-1997); several former Yosemite National Park Superintendents, naturalists, and Park rangers; the Yosemite Museum Curator; the Yosemite Association Board of Trustees; Elizabeth Stone O'Neil, the author of Dr. Sharsmith's biography; and a former Board member of the Eastern Sierra Interpretive Association. The governments of Tuolumne County and Mono County also submitted letters of support for the name Sharsmith Peak. Although the feature is not in Mariposa County, the County Board of Supervisors expressed their support because of our close association with Yosemite."

Additional letters of support were written by approximately 90 individuals, including the son of Ansel Adams, who "is sure [his] parents would have supported the proposal," as well as an individual who served as the District Naturalist in the mid-1960s; the past president of Yosemite Park and Curry Company; the Yosemite Art and Education Center Coordinator; the president of Geographic Expeditions; and the Upper Merced River Watershed Council. A representative of the California Native Plant Society, who volunteers at Yosemite, also expressed support, as did U.S. Congresswoman Lois Capps. These individuals refer to Dr. Sharsmith as "the exemplar of nature interpretation," "a great inspiration to so many people," and "a wonderful teacher." The proponent contends that an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted in this case because, "A wilderness ranger from that area and an experienced winter mountaineer have each stated the need for establishing a single name from the four now in use from the standpoint of safety.... In route-finding or emergency situations, single names for features are sure to enhance communication, especially on "Sharsmith Peak" where the [NPS] administers its western side, and the USFS manages its eastern flank while the Mono County Sheriff is responsible for search and rescue in the forest. Educators have also argued for the name."

Three letters opposing the proposal were submitted. One, from a former student and colleague of Dr. Sharsmith, said that “despite holding him in the highest regard... [I state my] adamant opposition to adding new names to geographic features in [the] Wilderness.” He suggested there are likely other ways in which Dr. Sharsmith might be honored. Another cited a lack of an overriding need to name the peak for safety, education, or area administration purposes. The third suggested that the peak already has several informal names (including “False White Mountain” because of its proximity to and confusion with the true White Mountain), and that if an official name is needed, a greater effort should be made to solicit one that already has local usage.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names does not recommend approval of the proposal, citing the guidelines of the Wilderness Policy. The National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service also do not support the name, also citing the Wilderness Policy. The NPS has suggested that “naming an overlook for Carl would be a more fitting way to commemorate his contributions.”

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California, the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada, the Table Mountain Rancheria of California, the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California, the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California, and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch. Of these, one response was received, from the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, who are in favor of the proposal. The lack of response from other groups is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Tranquility Peak vs. Kit Carson Peak, Colorado**  
(Rio Grande National Forest)  
(Review Lists 396, 405)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.97957&p\\_longi=-105.60271](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.97957&p_longi=-105.60271)

These two names are proposed for the highest peak atop Kit Carson Mountain. The 14,165 foot unnamed feature lies between two other named peaks, Challenger Point (BGN 1985) and Columbia Point (BGN 2003). [An additional proposal, to change the name of Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone, is listed under Revised Decisions below.]

The first proposal is for the new name Tranquility Peak. The proponent is a resident of the nearby community of Crestone and a reporter with a local newspaper, who suggests the name would be an appropriate reference to the tranquility found among the citizens of Crestone. Prior to 1906, the name Kit Carson Peak was the official name of the larger feature (present-day Kit Carson Mountain), but in that year the BGN voted to approve a change in the generic from “Peak” to “Mountain” so that the name would more accurately refer to the whole feature not just to one specific peak. As a result, the high point no longer had a distinct name.

Although the peak in question is officially unnamed, there are numerous older maps, plus mountain climbing and hiking guides and several websites, which apply the name Kit Carson Peak. These range from a Colorado Mountain Club report published in 1923, to a General Land Office map from 1934 and Forest Service maps published in the 1960s.

Citing these historical references, a counter-proposal for Kit Carson Peak was submitted by a resident of Crestone. He reports that numerous hikers still use that name to refer to the peak, and if a name is to be made official it should be the one that is widely used and would cause the least amount of confusion.

The Saguache County Commissioners support the proposal for Tranquility Peak. The Colorado Mountain Club (CMC) recommends approval of Kit Carson Peak, citing the Hayden surveys of 1874-1875, which “put “Kit Carson's Pk” on what is now Kit Carson Mountain.” The CMC adds, “Most people consider the mountain and the high point of the mountain as the same from a name perspective. If you are going to climb “Mount X”, you climb to the highest point of X. A large mountain (massif) with a complex top offers the possibility of some high points being labeled “something point” or even “something peak.” We prefer that the highest summit of the mountain have the same name as the mountain,” and ” If the 14,165 summit of Kit Carson Mountain is to be considered unnamed then it should be given its original name “Kit Carson Peak” since almost all mountain climbers know it as “Kit Carson.”

However, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both reject both names, citing a lack of evidence that the peak needs a name separate from that of the larger massif.

A copy of these proposals was sent to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Victory Lake**, Florida  
(Review List 401)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=28.656111111111111&p\\_longi=-81.85194444444444](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.656111111111111&p_longi=-81.85194444444444)

This 42-acre lake, proposed to be named Victory Lake, is located 12 km (7.6 mi) southwest of Little Lake Harris and 14 km (9 mi) east-northeast of Center Hill in Lake County. The proponent's home lies along the north shore of the body of water. She suggests the name would be an appropriate way to recognize that the majority of local property owners were able to retire from other States to Florida ("envisioning retirement as a major victory in their life's journey"). She also believes that it is a victory "for any citizen to be allowed to propose a name that could be recognized by the United States Government for a previously unnamed geographic feature."

The Lake County Department of Environmental Utilities, speaking on behalf of the County Commissioners, indicated they would have no objection to the name, provided the owners of the Royal Highlands property were in support. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Royal Highlands Property Owners Association (RHPOA) and Blr-Villa City Road Residential, LLC, which each manage a portion of the property. Neither organization supports the proposal. The RHPOA questions the need to name the feature, describing it as barely more than a marsh. Blr-Villa City Road Residential responded that they support the RHPOA position, adding "[we] do not approve of that area being named a "lake"." The Florida State Names Authority stated "[we have] no objection provided it meets with local approval especially since it is private." The Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma were contacted for an opinion. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A search of GNIS revealed no features in Florida named Victory Lake although there are 44 features with the word "Victory" in their name, primarily administrative features (34 are churches). Two of these churches are in Lake County.

### **III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

The following seven names, along with four others listed below as new names (category V), were submitted by the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, to apply new names and make official locally-used names for tributaries of Deer Creek in Saint Louis County. The proponent believes official names would provide the streams with an identity and increase awareness within the community.

The Ladue City Council passed a resolution in support of the names for the streams that fall within its jurisdiction, and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District

recommends approval of all eleven names. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the names as well. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no tribes with an interest in Saint Louis County.

**Burroughs Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6410800009&p\\_longitude=-90.3517800000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6410800009&p_longitude=-90.3517800000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6427300009&p\\_longitude=-90.3681300000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6427300009&p_longitude=-90.3681300000)

This one-mile long tributary of Black Creek, proposed to be named officially Burroughs Creek, heads on the campus of John Burroughs School, a coeducational, college preparatory day school founded in 1923. In addition to recognizing the stream's proximity to the school, the name would commemorate American naturalist and essayist, John Burroughs (1837-1921), an important figure in the evolution of the U. S. conservation movement. Known as the Grand Old Man of Nature, one source stated that his "extraordinary popularity and visibility were sustained by a prolific stream of essay collections, beginning with *Wake-Robin* in 1871." Burroughs also worked as a federal bank examiner, a teacher, and farmer. The proponent reports that a 60-year old drainage map that hangs on the wall of Ladue City Hall already labels the stream Burroughs Creek. Burroughs School is the only geographic feature in the county known to contain the word "Burroughs" in its name.

**Denny Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6420200009&p\\_longitude=-90.4007800000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6420200009&p_longitude=-90.4007800000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6549400009&p\\_longitude=-90.4055700000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6549400009&p_longitude=-90.4055700000)

This proposal, also submitted by the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, would apply the new commemorative name Denny Creek to a one-mile long tributary of Deer Creek. The proposed name is intended to honor Samuel J. Denny, who in 1819 received a land grant along the stream from President Monroe. This land also marked the primary trail or pathway to the west used by Native Americans. The stream crosses Lindbergh Road which was known at one time as Denny Road. GNIS lists ten features in Missouri with the word "Denny" in their names: two cemeteries, two locales, a school, three streams, and two valleys. None of these are in St. Louis County.

**Deschamps Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6587600009&p\\_longitude=-90.4125300000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6587600009&p_longitude=-90.4125300000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6691700009&p\\_longitude=-90.4160100000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6691700009&p_longitude=-90.4160100000)

This 0.8 mile-long stream, proposed to be named Deschamps Creek, flows southeast into Monsanto-Sunswept Creek in Creve Coeur. The proposed name would commemorate

Alexander A. Deschamps (1862-1929), a teacher in the Spoede School House in 1897. He also served as the school's first master. In the early twentieth century, the Deschamps family owned property a few hundred yards from the Spoede School House. A search of GNIS for Missouri found no other features using the word "Deschamps" in their name.

**Dielmann Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6662100009&p\\_longitude=-90.4089200000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6662100009&p_longitude=-90.4089200000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6711100009&p\\_longitude=-90.4117600000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6711100009&p_longitude=-90.4117600000)

This 0.4 mile long stream, proposed to be named Dielmann Creek, flows southeast into Monsanto-Sunswept Creek just north-northeast of Berne Park. The proposed name would commemorate Emil Dielmann (1897-1974), an early settler and longtime landowner. A search of GNIS for Missouri found no other features in Missouri containing the word "Dielmann" in their name.

**Fordyce Fork**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6558200009&p\\_longitude=-90.3932500000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6558200009&p_longitude=-90.3932500000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6580500009&p\\_longitude=-90.3898000000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6580500009&p_longitude=-90.3898000000)

This 0.3 mile long unnamed stream flows southwest into another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Rodes Creek (q.v.) in the community of Ladue. The proposed name would commemorate Samuel Wesley Fordyce (1840-1919), who was responsible for the construction of many of Missouri's railroad lines. He also established banks and business enterprises, was involved in public activities which he instituted; and in political policies which he formulated. A native of Ohio, Mr. Fordyce fought in the Civil War, serving as assistant inspector general of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland.

According to the proponent, the greater part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway was built under Mr. Fordyce's management. He was also vice president and treasurer of the Texas and St. Louis Railway for three years, and from 1886 to 1889, president of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway. Fordyce also promoted the development of the Mississippi Louis Union Trust Company, and represented the Laclede Light & Power Company of St. Louis and the Jefferson Hotel Company. He was president of the Houston Oil Company; commander of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a member of the St. Louis, University, Bellerive and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis. GNIS lists the Fordyce House, a school in St. Louis County, and Fordyce Lake (a reservoir) and Fordyce Lake Dam, both in Harrison County.

**Rodes Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6516600009&p\\_longi=-90.3965400000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6516600009&p_longi=-90.3965400000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6621400009&p\\_longi=-90.3927000000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6621400009&p_longi=-90.3927000000)

This 0.8 mile long stream flows south-southwest into another unnamed stream proposed to be named Pebble Creek (q.v.), 0.9 miles west of the St. Louis Country Club and through Rodes Park. The park was created when Mr. Boyle Rodes (1882-1945) purchased property next to his house to conserve it instead of allowing a gas station to be built. Mr. Rodes also served as the first mayor of the City of Ladue. Other than the aforementioned Rodes Park the only other geographic feature in Missouri known to contain the word “Rodes” is Rodes Cemetery in Gentry County.

**Rosenfelder Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6544200009&p\\_longi=-90.4717700000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6544200009&p_longi=-90.4717700000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6484200009&p\\_longi=-90.4577200000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6484200009&p_longi=-90.4577200000)

This one-mile long stream flows northwest into Smith Creek 0.8 miles northeast of the Priory of Saint Mary. The proposed name, Rosenfelder Creek, would commemorate Agnes Rosenfelder (1903-2003), whose family owned land near the stream in the 19<sup>th</sup> century until they lost it during the Great Depression. The Rosenfelder family are considered early pioneer German settlers of the area. There are no other features in Missouri with the word “Rosenfelder” in their names.

**Noyes Creek**, Oregon  
(Siuslaw National Forest)  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=44.0109968&p\\_longi=-124.0013123](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.0109968&p_longi=-124.0013123)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=44.021027&p\\_longi=-124.011269](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.021027&p_longi=-124.011269)

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Noyes Creek to a one-mile long tributary of the Siuslaw River in Lane County. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Mapleton, who would like to commemorate her father Harold Noyes (1922-2003). Mr. Noyes owned the land through which the stream flows from 1948 to 1995. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II and then worked for Champion International for more than thirty years. The Oregon Water Resources Department has confirmed that the stream is not named in its records. The stream heads on the Siuslaw National Forest, then flows to the south-southeast through land owned by Davidson Industries.

The Lane County Commissioners passed a resolution stating they have “no preference” regarding the issue. The Lane County Historical Society responded that they would

defer to the Siuslaw Pioneer Museum, whose representatives said they had no objection. Davidson Industries supports the proposal. The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval of the name Noyes Creek. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn asked each tribe in Oregon to review the case. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation responded that they support the proposal, while the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians indicated they had no objection.

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Kakhonak (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok,  
Kakhonak Bay (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok Bay,  
Kakhonak Lake (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok Lake,  
and Kakhonak River (BGN 1911) to Kokhanok River, Alaska  
(Review List 405)

Populated Place:

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=59.4419444&p\\_longi=-154.7558333&fid=1404333](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4419444&p_longi=-154.7558333&fid=1404333)

Bay: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=59.4511111&p\\_longi=-154.6502778&fid=1404334](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4511111&p_longi=-154.6502778&fid=1404334)

Lake: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=59.4888889&p\\_longi=-154.1908333&fid=1414312](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4888889&p_longi=-154.1908333&fid=1414312)

Stream: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=59.4480556&p\\_longi=-154.4791667&fid=1404336](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4480556&p_longi=-154.4791667&fid=1404336)

This proposal is to change the spelling of the names of four geographic features in Lake and Peninsula Borough from the Kakhonak to Kokhanok. These features comprise the small unincorporated community of Kakhonak, as well as a nearby bay, lake, and stream. The discrepancy was brought to the attention of the BGN staff by one of its data stewards, who noticed that the official Federal spelling differs from that reported to be in local use. The spelling Kakhonak was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1911 for the “bay, lake, river, and native village... based on the way the name was spelled on most available maps and on reports of local usage.” Kakhonak had been identified by the author of a U.S. Geological Survey report entitled “The Geology of the Iliamna and Clark Lake Region,” who noted that it was “not only the uniform usage but its spelling is correct according to the method adopted by the Board for representing this guttural sound.” Other spellings listed in GNIS as variants include Kakonak, Kokonok, and Kokonuk. The proposed form Kokhanok was reportedly found on at least one source, but unfortunately the GNIS entry does not provide a specific citation.

According to a history of Lake and Peninsula Borough, published on the Borough’s website, “This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. Census in 1891 by A.B. Schanz.” Prior to that time, the village had been located several miles northeast of its current position but was relocated when rising levels of Iliamna Lake threatened

several buildings. GNIS lists the former site as Kakhonak Bay, with the parenthetical “(historical).”

The present-day community is home to the Alaska Native village of Kokhanok Village, a member of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The population is 91% Alaska Native or part Native, primarily Alutiiq and Yup'ik.

In addition to USGS maps published in 1938 and 1954, the spelling Kakhonak was listed in the National Intelligence Survey's 1950 *Gazetteer of Alaska* and was shown on Coast Survey charts in 1903 and 1909. It also appeared on a 1909 Postal Route map, in the 1947 Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, on a 1949 Alaska Road Commission map, and in *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Orth, 1967). In 1969, the BGN staff was asked why the name was not spelled Kokhanok, to which the response was given that Kakhonak had been approved in 1911 but that the staff would seek input from the Post Office Department, and if warranted the issue could be revisited. Although the 1969 volume of the *U.S. Postal Guide* was identified as listing Kokhanok, it appears the BGN did not revisit its earlier decision and the name Kakhonak continued to appear on Federal sources. James Phillips' 1973 volume *Alaska-Yukon Place Names* lists “Kakhonak: this village on the southeast shore of Iliamna Lake bears an Eskimo name of unknown meaning.”

The spelling Kokhanok is also used by numerous Federal and State agencies, including the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program; the Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs; the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; the Alaska Energy Authority, the Regulatory Commission of Alaska; and the Indian Health Service. The U.S. Census Bureau also records data for the Kokhanok Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, and both that name and Kokhanok Census Designated Place are listed in GNIS. In addition, the spelling Kokhanok is used by the Lake and Peninsula Borough government.

As noted above, the names of nearby Kakhonak Bay, Kakhonak Lake, and Kakhonak River were also made official by the BGN in 1911. Online real estate listings variously refer to property on either Kakhonak Bay or Kokhanok Bay. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in its Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, is already using the proposed name to refer to the bay, as are various State and local agencies. The Lake and Peninsula Borough, in a 2009 report on fish restoration, referred to the stream as Kokhanok River.

One additional GNIS entry, for Kakhonak Airport, has already been corrected to Kokhanok Airport, citing evidence that that is the spelling used by the State of Alaska, which owns the airport. Aeronautical charts show the community name as “Kakhonak (Kokhanok)” and the airport name as simply Kokhanok.

The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves at the State Names Authority, has confirmed State, local, and Native Village usage of the spelling Kokhanok, and recommends approval of the proposed changes.

Change Kit Carson Mountain (BGN 1970) to Mount Crestone, Colorado  
(Rio Grande National Forest)  
(Review List 396)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=37.9797219&p\\_longi=-105.6025089&fid=204778](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.9797219&p_longi=-105.6025089&fid=204778)

This proposal is to change officially the name of Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone. The summit in question has an elevation of 14,165 feet and is located in the Sangre de Cristo Range in western Saguache County. It also lies within the Rio Grande National Forest. The proponent of the change, a resident of the nearby community of Crestone and a local newspaper reporter, states that local residents have long felt the existing name is confusing because most of them refer to the peak as Crestone Peak, while they refer to a different summit “behind Crestone Peak” as Kit Carson Mountain. He claims the U.S. Geological Survey “got this all wrong years ago and never reversed the mistake.” He states, “The people of this town are not happy with the wrong names being used and refuse to call them what they officially are today. The current Kit Carson Mountain is the main mountain above town, which can be viewed from all over town (as the official Crestone Peak cannot be). Crestone was named after this mountain.” He adds, “When out of town hikers and mountain climbers visit and ask locals about conditions and terrain up on Kit Carson Mountain, they are instead told about conditions and terrain up on Crestone Peak, and vice versa. The terrain on these two mountains [is] a bit different... [and] wrong info in this case can kill.”

Along with his application, the proponent provided an undated Forest Service sketch map that he notes shows “Crestone Pk.” in the foreground at an elevation of 14,291 feet, with “Kit Carson Mt.” behind at 14,100 feet. Because of the widespread use of the name Crestone in the area, he suggests the new name for Kit Carson Mountain should be Mount Crestone rather than Crestone Peak, as that name already applies to another summit just one mile further to the southwest. It should also be noted that Crestone Peak and Crestone Needle are two of the named summits that collectively make up Crestone Peaks. Each of these three names were the subject of 1969 BGN decisions, which were made in order to clarify the singular vs. plural forms of the various generics in the area.

The summit now proposed to be renamed from Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone was originally named Kit Carson Peak in a 1906 BGN decision, but was given its present name in 1970. The 1970 decision made clear that the name applied to the entire mile-long mountain and not just to one of its peaks.

Finally, two of the three most prominent peaks atop Kit Carson Mountain have been the subject of more recent BGN decisions: Challenger Point was named in 1985 and Columbia Point in 2003. The proponent has also proposed that the highest peak atop the proposed “Mount Crestone” be named Tranquility Peak (q.v.); this peak does not currently have an official name. A second proposal has also been submitted to name that unnamed peak Kit Carson Peak (q.v.).

The proponent also cites another reason why he believes the name Kit Carson Mountain should be eliminated: the individual for whom the summit and nine other features in the State were named is not popular in the community of Crestone. He notes, “They feel

that Kit Carson was a war criminal, not a war hero. The Native Americans, Buddhists and Hindus in the area seem very united on this, and they represent a large group of the population.”

Included in the 1969 Crestone Peak case file is a letter dated 1947 from the Colorado Mountain Club (CMC) discussing a rumor they had heard, via the Forest Service, that “a resident of the town of Crestone” wanted to rename Kit Carson Peak to Crestone Peak, and that the CMC wished to go on record strongly opposing the idea. They noted, “We believe that [t]here are more mountaineers who know the entire range rather than a small group of local residents who know only the peak nearest to them.” In 1951, another letter was received, also from the CMC and also opposing any efforts to change the name of Crestone Peak (the 14,294 foot peak to the south) to Kit Carson Peak, even though there was no proposal pending. Included with the letter was a petition signed by members of the Sangre de Cristo Club, as well as several letters from local residents, schoolchildren, and the San Luis Valley Travel Association opposing the change.

The Saguache County Board of Commissioners recommends approval of the change from Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone. The proponent also conducted an online poll to solicit local opinion; 104 individuals, both local residents and visitors, responded in support of the change. Several noted that they had always known the feature as “Crestone” while others cited an objection to labeling such a “magnificent mountain” for “an evil man.” The former mayor of Crestone added, “Local residents of Crestone do, and have for over 100 years, call “Kit Carson” Crestone Peak. This is the mountain that towers over the town of Crestone. It is why Crestone has its name. I support the name change to Mount Crestone. It is in keeping with local history and usage. It will remedy the confusion that already exists.”

The Colorado Board on Geographic Names (COBGN), the U.S. Forest Service, and the Colorado Mountain Club do not support the name change. The COBGN believes the change would lead to further confusion and cites the objections of the land management agency. The USFS stated, “Kit Carson Mountain is very well known in Colorado to hikers and mountain climbers because of its elevation, over 14,000 feet. Changing the name would cause confusion in the area not only to the public, but to firefighting and search and rescue operations.” The CMC states, “There is a vast array of publications, both paper and on the Internet, that refer to Kit Carson Mountain and Crestone Peak as they are currently labeled on USGS topographic maps. It was suggested that the mountains were incorrectly named. However, a map produced from the Hayden surveys of 1874-1875 put “Kit Carson's Pk” on what is now Kit Carson Mountain. So the peaks have been named... before the town of Crestone really existed.”

A hiker’s website dedicated to Colorado’s 14’ers also conducted an online poll (<http://www.14ers.com/phpBB3/viewtopic.php?f=1&t=27964&start=252>); as of February 15, 2011, 259 respondents were opposed to the name change and 17 are in favor. The Colorado Springs Gazette also did an article on the subject, including an online poll. The poll shows 404 against the change and 73 in favor.

A copy of these proposals was sent to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe

of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Winona Lake (BGN 1965) to Bristol Pond, Vermont  
(Review List 401)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=44.1731125&p\\_longi=-73.0870642&fid=1461627](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1731125&p_longi=-73.0870642&fid=1461627)

This proposal is to change the name of Winona Lake in the Town of Bristol to Bristol Pond. Although the name Winona Lake was the subject of a BGN decision in 1965, the proponent, a local resident, reports that it never came into widespread use. According to the BGN's decision file, a Public Act approved in 1931 by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont stated, "The pond situated in the town of Bristol, commonly called Bristol Pond, is hereby named and designated as Winona Lake." It is not clear why the BGN did not consider the issue until 34 years later, but at the request of the U.S. Geological Survey, which was updating its maps of the area, the change was approved for Federal use. It was noted in the 1965 decision file that "a large majority of the inhabitants of the area still use the name Bristol Pond."

A recent letter from State Representative Dave Sharpe to the Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, suggested the change had been made "to favor a legislator who wanted the pond renamed after his niece Winona." Rep. Sharpe recalls moving to Bristol in 1968 and being told that Bristol Pond was a good place for fishing; however, upon searching local maps he found no evidence of such a name. He confirms that local residents have always favored Bristol Pond and he supports the proposal. He notes also that State Fish and Wildlife signs also refer to the lake as Bristol Pond. A USGS Bulletin, published in 1922 and entitled The Occurrence and Uses of Peat in the United States includes several references to and photos of "Bristol Pond." A volume entitled *Reading the mountains of home* (Elder, 1998) states, "Bristol Pond was one of the earliest and most consistent sites for Abenaki settlement." One fishing website refers to "Bristol Pond (a.k.a. Winona Lake)," while a local history provides a detailed account of "Lake Winona, better known to local residents as Bristol Pond." This account indicates the change to "Winona" was done to honor the legislator's granddaughter, whom he and his wife had raised.

The proponent included with his application a petition signed by 32 residents who support the change. The Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, confirmed that the Bristol Town Selectmen support the change to Bristol Pond. The State Board recommends approval as well. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no tribes with an interest in Addison County.

## V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

The following four names were submitted by the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, to apply new names and make official some locally-used names for tributaries of Deer Creek in Saint Louis County. As noted previously, the proponent believes official names

would provide the streams with an identity and increase awareness within the community.

The Ladue City Council passed a resolution in support of the names proposed for the streams within their jurisdiction, and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District also recommends approval of the names. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the names as well. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no tribes with an interest in Saint Louis County.

**Fernridge Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6580500009&p\\_longitude=-90.3898000000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6580500009&p_longitude=-90.3898000000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6625700009&p\\_longitude=-90.4517700000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6625700009&p_longitude=-90.4517700000)

This 2.3 mile long stream flows northwest into Smith Creek 1 mile southwest of the community of Fernridge. According to the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, which submitted the name, the stream has been known locally as Fernridge Creek for approximately 30 years. The name also appeared in documents published by the Storm Water Committee of Creve Coeur. FEMA floodplain maps also show the name, although one edition published in 1995 applied the name to only a portion of the stream; the upstream section was labeled Turtle Creek (the name change occurred at the boundary line between the City of Creve Coeur and St. Louis County; however, the City of Creve Coeur has since annexed that area of St. Louis County and now the entire stream is within the city limits). The City of Creve Coeur passed a resolution in support of this proposal.

**Magnolia Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6375500009&p\\_longitude=-90.3961900000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6375500009&p_longitude=-90.3961900000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6319200009&p\\_longitude=-90.4131700000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6319200009&p_longitude=-90.4131700000)

This one-mile long stream flows northeast into Deer Creek just south of Ladue Horton Watkins High School. The proposed name, Magnolia Creek, was submitted by a local citizen in response to the Deer Creek Alliance Tributary Naming Project. The name refers to the abundance of magnolia trees that grow along the stream.

This new name has the support of the City of Frontenac Board of Aldermen. A search of GNIS for Missouri found the word “Magnolia” used in the names of nine features: two historical locales, two historical schools, and one historical church, and one each a populated place, a cemetery, a valley, and a spring. None of these features are in St. Louis County.

**Pebble Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6416400009&p\\_longitude=-90.4000900000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6416400009&p_longitude=-90.4000900000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6658700009&p\\_longitude=-90.3981300000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6658700009&p_longitude=-90.3981300000)

This 1.9 mile long stream flows south into Deer Creek at the Ladue Horton Watkins High School athletic field. Pebble Creek Road parallels the stream. The Deer Creek Watershed Alliance reports that the name has been used locally for several decades and that it appears on a 1949 drainage map that is on display at the Ladue City Hall. The name also has the support of the Creve Coeur City Council and the City of Ladue. There are no other geographic features in St. Louis County with the word “Pebble” in their name.

**Warson Woods Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6136400009&p\\_longitude=-90.3783300000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6136400009&p_longitude=-90.3783300000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.6026500009&p\\_longitude=-90.3890100000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6026500009&p_longitude=-90.3890100000)

This 1.2 mile long stream, proposed to be named Warson Woods Creek, flows northeast into an unnamed tributary of Deer Creek 0.5 miles southeast of the Old Warson Country Club. The stream begins in the community of Warson Woods and runs alongside Warson Woods Drive for approximately 0.5 miles. The City of Warson Woods passed a resolution in support of this name. GNIS lists three geographic features with names containing the words “Warson Woods”: one populated place, one civil division, and a locale.

**Orchard Hill Mountain**, Virginia  
(Review List 405)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.94416666&p\\_longitude=-77.9911111111](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.94416666&p_longitude=-77.9911111111)

The new name Orchard Hill Mountain is proposed for a 1,406 foot summit in Fauquier County, 2.5 miles north of Markham. The proponent describes the feature, which lies entirely on her property, as “a foothill of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It was part of the largest orchard on the East Coast in the early 1900’s--Leeds Manor Orchard. A road leading to it is called Orchard Hill Lane.” The summit also lies within the Apple Manor Subdivision, so some local residents have begun to refer to it informally as Apple Manor Mountain but that name is not published on any maps. The proponent believes the proposed name is warranted because it would retain a link to the road name, while at the same time recognizing that many other summits in the area that have a lower elevation contain the generic “Mountain.”

The Fauquier County Board of Supervisors recommends approval of the proposed name, as does the Virginia Geographic Names Authority. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no tribes with an interest in Fauquier County. Other than two commercial orchards in the area, there are no geographic features in Fauquier County with names containing the word “Orchard.”