

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

This Quarterly Review List presents names proposed for geographic features in the United States. The names are offered to (1) identify previously unnamed features, (2) provide official recognition to names in current local usage, (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage, or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per geographic feature; however, a shortened version of an official name may be authorized, and these are identified by underlining. The use or omission of non-underlined words is optional.

Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed following the word "Not." These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the BGN, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available maps services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm.

Effective immediately, the horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the NAD27.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Mr. Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4552; fax (703) 648-4549; e-mail BGNEXEC@usgs.gov.

**THE NAMES IN THIS REVIEW LIST MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER APPROVAL BY THE
BGN**

*Standard map series published by the U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, or Office of Coast Survey.

ARIZONA

Levy Peak: summit; elevation 2,608 ft.; in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument/Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness, 5.6 mi. NNW of Lukeville, 29 mi. S of Ajo; the name honors Emanuel (“Mikul”) Garcia Levy (1860-1941), an early settler, miner, and merchant in New Mexico, Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico; Pima County, Arizona; Sec. 7, T17S, R5W, Gila & Salt River Meridian; 31°57’39”N, 112°49’08”W; USGS map – Lukeville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.960770&p_longi=-112.818800

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lukeville 1:24,000

Proponent: Francisco E. Levy; Phoenix, Arizona

Administrative area: Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument/Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2,611-foot summit is located in Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness, within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, in Pima County. The summit is the eastern of two peaks that are named collectively Twin Peaks. The western and slightly taller peak is named West Twin Peak, a name approved by the BGN in 1945, while the summit in question is unnamed. The two peaks are 280 feet apart. They are located just over a mile west of the Monument headquarters.

(In 1954, the BGN received a request from the Superintendent of the National Monument to repeal the 1945 decision for West Twin Peak (the National Park Service had proposed the name) in favor of naming the peak Gadsden Peak. The latter name would honor James Gadsden, the Minister to Mexico who negotiated the Gadsden Purchase. The Superintendent noted that the name West Twin Peak was “unsuitable” as there was no corresponding “East Twin Peak” and despite the 1945 approval the name had not come into local use. Although there is a copy of the NPS request in the BGN files, it seems the change to Gadsden Peak was never presented to the BGN for a decision. As such, West Twin Peak remains the official name. However, in 1984 a separate entry for Gadsden Peak was added to GNIS, citing Will C. Barnes’ volume *Arizona Names: X Marks the Place* as the source. Gadsden Peak was also labeled on the 1961 Pima County highway map. The entry for Gadsden Peak has subsequently been removed and the name recorded as a variant of West Twin Peak.)

The proposed name Levy Peak would honor Emanuel (“Mikul”) Garcia Levy, an early settler, miner, and merchant in New Mexico, Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico. Born of Jewish Spanish parents in 1860 in Texas, he moved to Nogales in 1886. He later owned businesses in Sonora, Mexico, and in several places in Pima County. Among his many accomplishments, Mr. Levy was co-founder and postmaster of Ajo, and co-founder of the New Cornelia Mine in Ajo. The proponent, a resident of Phoenix, is the great-great-grandson of Emanuel Levy.

In 1899, Mr. Levy purchased “La Americana” mine (which he renamed the Victoria Mine) and also built a store nearby. Both the mine and the store ruins were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, and are now managed by the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument; they are situated approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the summit proposed to be named Levy Peak. According to the proponent, the proposed name “would tie together the hiking trail from the campgrounds at the Organ Pipe [Cactus] National Monument leading to the “Historic” Victoria Mine and [Mr. Levy’s] long history of exploration in the region.” Emanuel Levy died in 1941 at the age of

81 in Prescott, where he is buried. This proposal has the support of the American Jewish Historical Society. The Pima County Board of Supervisors has no objection to the proposal.

CALIFORNIA

Buwalda Ridge: ridge; elevation 2,005 ft.; 2.5 mi. long; trends E-W between I-15 and the Mojave River, 115 mi. WNW of Needles, 30 mi. ENE of Barstow; the name honors John Peter Buwalda (1886-1954), paleontologist, geologist and educator; San Bernardino County, California; Sec. 6, T10N, R5E and Secs. 1-3, T10N, R4E, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°59'12"N, 116°30'09"W; USGS map – Manix 1:24,000; Not: Field Ridge.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.9866489&p_longi=-116.5023874

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Manix 1:24,000

Proponent: Marith Reheis; Denver, Colorado (USGS Geologist)

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management Public Domain Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Buwalda Ridge (proponent, geologists)

Published: Buwalda Ridge (Meek, N., 1990, *Late Quaternary Geochronology and Geomorphology of the Manix Basin, San Bernardino County, California* [PhD dissert.]: Los Angeles, University of California; Meek, N., 2004, *Mojave River history from an upstream perspective. Breaking Up--the 2004 Desert Symposium Field Trip and Abstracts. R. E. Reynolds. Fullerton, Calif., California State University, Desert Studies Consortium*; Reheis, M.C., and Redwine, J.L., 2008, *Lake Manix shorelines and Afton Canyon terraces: Implications for incision of Afton Canyon*, in Reheis, M.C., Hershler, R., and Miller, D., eds., *Late Cenozoic Drainage History of the Southwestern Great Basin and Lower Colorado River Region: Geologic and Biotic Perspectives*: Geological Society of America Special Paper 439; Nagy, E.A. and Murray, B., 1991, *Stratigraphy and intra-basin correlation of the Mojave River Formation, central Mojave Desert, California*: San Bernardino County Museum Quarterly, v. 38, n. 2.; Miller, D.M., Reheis, M.C., Wan, Elmira, Wahl, D.B., and Olson, Holly, 2011, *Pliocene and early Pleistocene paleogeography of the Coyote Lake and Alvord Mountain area, Mojave Desert, California*, p. 53-67 in Reynolds, R.E., ed., *The Incredible Shrinking Pliocene: 2011 Desert Studies Symposium*; Reheis, Marith and Miller, David (no date available), *Environments of nearshore lacustrine deposition in the Pleistocene Lake Manix basin, south-central California*; Budinger, Fred E. Jr., 1992, *Targeting early man sites in the western United States: An assessment of the Manix type section, central Mojave Desert, California*: M.A. thesis, California State University San Bernardino; Meek, N.M., and Battles, D.A., 1991, *Displacement along the Manix fault: California Geology*, v. 44, no. 2; Schweich, Tom, Images-Geography-Central Mojave, 2012; Miller, David M., 2009, Late Quaternary Faulting and Disturbed Deformation in the Central Mojave Desert, California, Geological Society of America Annual Meeting; Reheis, Marith, Miller, David, and Redwine, Joanna, 2007, *Quaternary Stratigraphy, Drainage-Basin Development, and Geomorphology of the Lake Manix Basin, Mojave Desert; Guidebook for Fall Field Trip, Friends of the Pleistocene, Pacific Cell, October 4-7, 2007, USGS Open-File Report 2007-1281*; Field Ridge (Reynolds, Robert E., ed., 2004, *Breaking Up the 2004 Desert Symposium Field Trip* (this publication uses the name Buwalda Ridge in parentheses; Vanderpool, J.S., and Danehy, E.A., 1959, Areal economic geology, T9N, R3-4E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (1:24,000): Southern Pacific Company, Land Department, unpublished)

Case Summary: This 2.5-mile-long, east-west trending ridge is located in the central Mojave area of San Bernardino County. The ridge slopes gently north and is bounded on the west by Manix Wash,

to the east by an unnamed wash, and to the south by the Mojave River. It rises steeply on the south side approximately 400 feet. According to the proponent, a USGS geologist in Denver, the name Buwalda Ridge has appeared in scientific publications for over 20 years, having been selected in honor of John Peter Buwalda (1886-1954), a paleontologist, professor of geology, and chairman of the Department of Geological Sciences at the California Institute of Technology. Dr. Buwalda also served on the advisory committee for Yosemite Valley from 1928 to 1954. The proponent writes, “Buwalda conducted research on paleontology, Cenozoic stratigraphy, structure, neotectonics, earthquakes, seismic exploration, petroleum geology, and geomorphology.” He also urged the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to set up a triangulation system to monitor active faults in California. He is believed to have originated the term “shutteridge” to describe lateral fault motion that blocks or diverts drainages.

The name Buwalda Ridge was chosen for this specific ridge because Dr. Buwalda’s first published article (1914) described the Pleistocene beds at Manix and named the lacustrine deposits exposed in the area of the Manix railroad siding near present-day Manix Wash. Pictures of the ridge appear in the article.

According to the proponent, Dr. Buwalda described the sedimentology and composition of the fanglomerate that forms lake beds and the ridge proposed to be named Buwalda Ridge. “He found numerous fossils in the lake and associated alluvial beds.” An article in *The Proceedings of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1955* “...pointed up his interests in continental deposits, vertebrate paleontology, late geological deformation, land forms, and local areas, interests which continued through his entire scientific career.” Elsewhere in the same article, in reference to the 1947 earthquake on the Manix fault, “He experienced the satisfaction of having the location and nature of the Manix fault, as determined from his own geological studies 35 years earlier, confirmed by actual movement in 1947.”

Many geologic publications, including several by the proponent, already use the proposed name. The proponent states that, to her knowledge, the ridge has no other name today, although it was labeled Field Ridge on a geologic map published in 1958 by Vanderpool and Danehy, presumably in reference to Field Siding, a railroad siding that was once located just north of the ridge. The map was printed as part of the Southern Pacific Railroad mineral survey, but the proponent reports the name is no longer in use.

Gold Star Peak: summit; elevation 7,732 ft.; located along the boundary of the Lake Tahoe National Forest, the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, and private land, 3 mi. WNW of Tahoe Vista, 0.7 mi. SE of Brockway Summit; the name references the Gold Star which is a traditional mourning symbol used to indicate the loss of family members in military service; Placer County, California; 39°15’23”N, 120°05’19”W; Sec. 9, T16N, R17E, Mount Diablo Meridian; USGS map – Martis Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.2563888888889&p_longi=-120.088611111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Martis Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: U.S. Representative Tom McClintock (CA-4)

Administrative area: Lake Tahoe National Forest/Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Gold Star Peak to an unnamed 7,732-foot summit in Placer County. The proposal was submitted initially to honor fallen soldiers of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars who resided in the Lake Tahoe Basin; however, to avoid any concerns related to the Commemorative Names Policy, it was subsequently modified at the request of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to refer to the Gold Star which is a traditional mourning symbol displayed to indicate the loss of family members in military service. The summit lies on the boundary between the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit and the Tahoe National Forest, with a portion of the peak on private land owned by Sierra Pacific Industries. The proposal was submitted by a USFS Public Affairs Specialist on behalf of the Lake Tahoe National Forest Supervisor, who in turn received the request from U.S. Representative Tom McClintock. According to the application, a bronze memorial plaque is to be placed at Lakeview Commons in South Lake Tahoe that would reference the peak on the north shore and would include the names of the fallen soldiers. The proposal continues, “Funding has been secured for this proposed memorial.” The Gold Star is a symbol used by American Gold Star Mothers Inc., which was established after World War I to provide support for mothers who had lost sons or daughters in the war. A blue star is displayed for each child in military service, while a gold star indicates a son or daughter lost in military service.

According to the proponent, “The proposal is supported by federal, state, local and private company officials including the U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the Tahoe National Forest, Sierra Pacific Industries, Congressman McClintock, El Dorado and Placer Counties, the City of South Lake Tahoe, the California Tahoe Conservancy, and the American Legion Post 795. We are currently working on obtaining resolutions of support by El Dorado and Placer County and the City of South Lake Tahoe.” A spokesperson for Congressman McClintock stated, “[He] is determined to provide a lasting tribute to our fallen service members... This generation will convey posterity [sic] the awe with which it beheld these heroes.”

According to GNIS, there are 15 features in the U.S. with “Gold Star” in their names, although it is unknown which, if any, are named for the American Gold Star Mothers. Gold Star Mine is located 80 miles northwest of the feature in question, also in the Tahoe National Forest.

Sherwood Forest: populated place (unincorporated); located in the City of Los Angeles, at the E edge of Northridge, 3.1 mi. W of Sepulveda; Los Angeles County, California; T2N, R16W, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°13'56"N, 118°30'57"W; USGS map – Canoga Park 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.232216&p_longi=-118.515701

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Canoga Park 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Tou; Los Angeles, California

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: Sherwood Forest (local residents)

Published: Sherwood Forest (Google Maps; City of Los Angeles Resolution, August 2012; Sherwood Forest Homeowners Association)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official a name in local use for a populated place in the City of Los Angeles. The name Sherwood Forest would apply to an unincorporated community at the eastern edge of Northridge. According to the proponent, an assistant for Congressman Brad Sherman, “After a petition was circulated by local residents, the Los Angeles City Council, with the support of other established community-based organizations, unanimously passed a motion to establish the boundaries of the new community.” The website of the Sherwood Forest Homeowners Association states, “The neighborhood known as Sherwood Forest is comprised of approximately 1150 single-

family homes located in Northridge, CA. The boundaries are: Nordhoff [Street] - On the North, Balboa [Boulevard] - On the East, Lindley [Avenue] - On the West, The Railroad Tracks - On the South.”

In April 2011, the homeowners association submitted an application to the City of Los Angeles to officially name the community. It stated, “Sherwood Forest is one of the first recorded tract maps [sic] in the San Fernando Valley. We want to acknowledge that historical record.” The City requires petitioners seeking to “name or rename a community” to collect at least 500 signatures of residents or business owners in the affected area; the application included approximately 600 signatures. In reviewing the application, the City Council noted that the community has been identified as Sherwood Forest for many years, but never formally. The city’s Records Management Division noted that the earliest record of the name was a reference to the homeowners association in 2001. After the Education and Neighborhoods Committee and the Northridge South Neighborhood Council voted to support the application, the City Council voted to approve the name.

The proposal to the BGN resulted from a request to the U.S. Postal Service, “to designate a populated place so that postal service will continue uninterrupted.” The proponent states, “USPS has informed us that *Sherwood Forest* is not recognized by state/federal government agencies such as the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Since Sherwood Forest does not appear under the USGS BGN website as a ‘featured’ city in Los Angeles County, USPS cannot add the community as a valid last line city name to its database. This would mean that they also cannot guarantee that any mail with the last line mailing address ‘*Sherwood Forest CA 91325*’ will not be returned.”

GNIS lists four features with “Sherwood Forest” in their names in California. Three are populated places, in Nevada County, Tuolumne County, and San Francisco County, the closest being over 350 miles away. A park named Sherwood Forest Park is located over 400 miles north of the community in question.

COLORADO

Frantz Lake: reservoir; 12.5 acres; located in Franz Lake State Wildlife Area, 1.5 mi. NW of Salida, 3.7 mi. NE of Poncha Springs; the name honors Horace Frantz, a World War I pilot and founder of the Frantzhurst Trout Farm that operated from the 1930s to 1953; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec. 31, T50N, R9E, New Mexico Principal Meridian; 38°32’37”N, 106°01’22”W; USGS map –Salida West 1:24,000; Not: Franz Lake, Franz Number 1 Reservoir.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.5436355&p_longi=-106.0227146&fid=199001

Proposal: to change spelling to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Salida West 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant Wilcox; Fort Collins, Colorado

Administrative area: Franz Lake State Wildlife Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Franz Number 1 Reservoir (FID 199001)

Local Usage: Frantz Lake (local residents), Franz Lake (Colorado Division of Wildlife, City of Salida)

Published: Frantz Lake (Colorado Division of Wildlife; *Colorado Central Magazine*, July 2010; *The Sports Globe*, 2012; Colorado Birding Trail, 2012; Colorado Headwaters, 2012, many other web sites), Franz Lake (Colorado Division of Wildlife, 2012; Colorado Public

Lands, 2012; Salida Relocation, 2012; Map My Walk, 2012; Chaffee County Running Club, 2012; Salida Citizen, 2009; *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 2012; many other web sites)

Case Summary: This 12.5-acre reservoir, named currently Franz Lake, is located within the Franz Lake State Wildlife Area in Chaffee County, 1.5 miles northwest of Salida. According to the proponent, a GIS specialist with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDW), there is confusion regarding the spelling of the name of the reservoir and that of the related wildlife area. He concedes that his own agency uses both Frantz and Franz in its documents. As an example, on one of its web pages, the CDW shows a photograph of a posted sign at the head of the “Angler Trail to Frantz Lake” alongside another entitled “A View of Franz Lake.” When asked about the spelling, the City of Salida Public Works Department responded that the name is spelled Franz.

The proponent believes the reservoir was named for Horace Frantz, a World War I pilot and founder of the Frantzhurst Trout Farm that existed from the 1930s to 1953. A July 2010 article in *Colorado Central Magazine* confirms this. The farm, once reported to be the largest trout farm in the world, shipped over two million pounds of rainbow trout annually to clubs, hotels, and restaurants from coast to coast in wooden boxes covered with ice. The company employed about 30 people and was second only to the Royal Gorge Bridge in attracting tourists to the area. Horace Frantz decided to close operations rather than expand into the frozen fish market. Mr. Frantz’s home, built in 1926, still stands on CR 154 and is owned by the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

The GNIS entry for Franz Number 1 Dam was compiled from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs (1981). The dam is no longer listed in the current (2010) National Inventory of Dams. The proponent believes the dam is privately-owned and is not asking the BGN to address its name.

Pisarcik Falls: falls; 10 ft. high; located in the Wimanuche Wilderness of the San Juan National Forest along Williams Creek, 1.5 mi. NE of Cimarrona Creek; the name honors Lawrence J. Pisarcik (1940-1997), U.S. Army veteran and frequent visitor to the falls; Hinsdale County, Colorado; 37°33’06”N, 107°11’10”W; Sec. 9, T38N, R3W, New Mexico Meridian; USGS map – Cimarrona Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.5516666666667&p_longi=-107.1861111111111

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cimarrona Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Pisarcik; El Paso, TX

Administrative area: San Juan National Forest / Wimanuche Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: Grandpa’s Falls (proponent’s family), Pisarcik Falls (proponent)

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Pisarcik Falls to an unnamed waterfall in the Wimanuche Wilderness of the San Juan National Forest, located in Hinsdale County. The falls are located along Williams Creek.

The feature is described by the proponent as a “2 level water fall with a southerly flow. Approx 10 feet high at each level and approx. 10 feet in width, approx 8594 feet elevation.” He adds, “Over the past 35 years and now 4 generations, my family and I have made an annual pilgrimage to the San Juan National Forrest near Pagosa Springs Colorado. Every year we ventured approximately 2 miles past Williams Creek Reservoir parked our vehicle and the family proceeded to hike Williams Creek for approximately 1 hour, water level allowing, to a beautiful secluded water fall. Just recently I had

done research and noted the waterfall can be found on National Forrester [sic] Maps but it is titled the 'FALL WITHOUT A NAME.'”

The name is intended to honor the proponent's father, former U.S. Army Master Sergeant Lawrence J. Pisarcik (1940-1997), who served two tours in Vietnam. The proponent states, “My Father passed away after a long battle fighting the effects of Agent Orange, and the treatment associated with the illness, which he was exposed to while serving two tours in Vietnam. He served with the 14th. Engr. Bn.” He reports that his father had a long-term association with the feature, having been a frequent visitor over 20 summers. He appreciated its “raw beauty” and the fact that they never saw anyone else in the area, “primarily because of the difficulty in accessing them.” The honoree, his son, and his grandchildren spent time fishing in the stream and “enjoying the tranquility and beauty of nature.”

Though the feature is in a wilderness area, the proponent believes an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted. He states “In reviewing the requirements I noted that the intended honoree have had to have a long association to the feature to be named and secondly, as a former Search and Rescue Team member myself... I fully understand the importance of identifying the feature.”

According to GNIS, there are no features with “Pisarcik” in their names. There are five named falls in Hinsdale County, Colorado, the closest of which is Piedra Falls, located 6 miles southeast of the feature in question.

GEORGIA

Harvey Branch: stream; 3 mi. long; heads 1.5 mi. WSW of Hoschton, 3 mi. SE of Braselton at 34°04'58"N, 83°49'24"W, flows generally E through Cruce Lake to enter the Mulberry River; presumed to be named for an individual or family named Harvey that once lived in the area; Barrow County, Georgia; 34°04'59"N, 83°47'04"W; USGS map – Auburn 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0830555555556&p_longi=-83.7844444444444

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0827777777778&p_longi=-83.8233333333333

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Auburn 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Thornhill; Hoschton, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: Harvey Branch (local residents)

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Harvey Branch for a 3-mile-long stream in Barrow County. The stream flows generally eastward through Cruce Lake to enter the Mulberry River at the Jackson County line. According to the proponent, a resident of Hoschton, “This stream is named for the Harvey family, who were early settlers in the area. Their home was on the upper reaches of the creek. Long-time residents of the area have been using this name for the creek for at least 100 years.”

Although the name commemorates the Harvey family, it is not known specifically for whom it was named. The proponent notes, “The Harvey family is long gone from this area and, though I have lived in this area all my life, I have never heard any of the first names they might have had. The

Gwinnett County census of 1870 (this area was once part of Gwinnett County) lists an Ezekiel Harvey as living at Cains PO, which would be correct for this family.”

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Barrow County or Gwinnett County with the word “Harvey” in their names.

IDAHO

Gutzman Ridge: ridge; 8 mi. long; elevation 9,105 ft.; in Salmon-Challis National Forest, 6.4 mi. WSW of Salmon, just NE of Phelan Mountain; named in honor of Lester Theodore Gutzman (1904-1979), early forest ranger and firefighter; Lemhi County, Idaho; Sec. 7, T21N, R21E, Boise Meridian; 45°09’45”N, 114°01’45”W; USGS map –Leesburg 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.1625561&p_longi=-114.0292938

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Leesburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Gutzman; Middleton, ID

Administrative area: Salmon-Challis National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an eight-mile-long ridge located in the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The name would honor Lester Theodore Gutzman (1904-1979), who was originally hired as a lookout on the Salmon National Forest in 1923, becoming one of the earliest forest rangers in the National Forest. He was actively involved in the construction of most of the roads and trails in the Yellowjacket and Copper Creek/Cobalt Ranger Districts between 1928 and 1960. According to the proponent, who is the son of the intended honoree, “Lester Gutzman is prominently mentioned in *The History of the Salmon National Forest* by Elizabeth Smith, published in 1972, and in *The 2012 Historical Summary of the Salmon-Challis National Forest* by Rich Wilson.”

The proponent further states that during Mr. Gutzman’s tenure with the Forest Service, “he fought fires including the intense Wilson Creek Fire of 1929, worked with the CCC on projects such as the Hoodoo Meadows airstrip, named and stocked lakes in the Bighorn Crags area, and completed a wide range of other “on-the-ground” tasks.”

The Mayor of the City of Salmon, the Chairman of the Lemhi County Commission, the Director of the Lemhi County Museum, U.S. Senator Crapo, and U.S. Senator Risch all submitted letters of support for the proposal. The U.S. Forest Service also recommends approval of the proposal.

Reno Mountain: summit; elevation 6,779 ft.; located in Kaniksu National Forest, 1,500 ft. SE of Goat Mountain, 7 mi. NE of Moyie Springs; named in honor of Clinton Reno (1926-2007), World War II U.S. Navy veteran and local landowner; Boundary County, Idaho; 48°46’23”N, 116°03’10”W; Sec. 34, T63N, R3E, Boise Meridian; USGS map – Line Point 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.7730766&p_longi=-116.0528541

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Line Point 1:24,000

Proponent: Claudia Reno; Moyie Springs, ID

Administrative area: Kaniksu National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: Reno Mountain (local residents)

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Reno Mountain to an unnamed summit in Kaniksu National Forest in Boundary County. The summit lies between Goat Mountain and Line Point. The proposed name would honor Clinton Reno (1926-2007), a World War II U.S. Navy veteran and local landowner. According to the proponent, his widow, "Clinton E. Reno was born May 15, 1926 in Colorado. As a young boy, Clinton enjoyed and had a deep appreciation for the outdoors. He moved along with his parents to Idaho in 1937 and for the remainder of his life felt that Idaho was home. His appreciation for scenic and pristine places was an important part of this life until his death. Immediately after graduating from high school, he enlisted in the US Navy during World War II. Clinton served and fought honorably in the South Pacific." The 60-acre property at the base of the summit was purchased by Mr. Reno in 1970, after which he and his wife worked to clear the property and built their retirement home. Regarding civic contributions, the proponent states the honoree was "a true steward of the property and the surrounding land until his death. As a neighbor, Clinton was respected as an honest and hard-working man. He and Claudia often volunteered to help others in the small Curley Creek community."

The proponent claims the summit is already known locally as Reno Mountain, noting, "After Clinton E. Reno's death, several neighbors hiked up to the un-named peak and dedicated the hike to Clinton. Soon afterward neighbors in the community started referring to the un-named peak as "RENO MOUNTAIN".

South Fork Sheep Creek: stream; 2 mi. long; in Caribou National Forest, heads on the NE slope of Rasmussen Ridge, 8 mi. E of Blackfoot Reservoir at 42°52'07"N, 111°22'21"W, flows SE then E to enter Sheep Creek; the name is a combination of the names South Rasmussen Drainage and West Fork Sheep Creek, both of which were used by mining companies; Caribou County, Idaho; Secs. 30&31, T6S, R44E and Sec. 25, T6S, R43E, Boise Meridian; 42°51'45"N, 111°20'31"W; USGS map – Upper Valley 1:24,000; Not: South Rasmussen Drainage, West Fork Sheep Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.86249&p_longi=-111.34196

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.86871&p_longi=-111.37242

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Upper Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Rowe; Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Pocatello, ID

Administrative area: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: South Rasmussen Drainage (Nu-West, Agrium), West Fork Sheep Creek (P4, Monsanto)

Published: South Rasmussen Drainage (Nu-West, Agrium), West Fork Sheep Creek (P4, Monsanto), South Fork Sheep Creek (Idaho DEQ Administrative Bulletin, Idaho Department of Water Resources *Recreational Dredging Program*, 2010; EPA *FR Doc No: 97-19797*, 1997)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name South Fork Sheep Creek to a two-mile-long tributary of Sheep Creek, located in the Caribou National Forest in Caribou County. The stream is located in a phosphate mining area. The proponent, who is the Regional Mining Project Manager with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, has proposed the name as "a compromise between the two names currently in use by the local mining companies." Nu-West and Agrium use the name South Rasmussen Drainage in company reports, while P4 and Monsanto use the name West Fork Sheep Creek. The Environmental Protection Agency and both the Idaho Department of Water

Resources and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality have used the name South Fork Sheep Creek since 1997.

GNIS lists six features in Idaho with “South Fork Sheep Creek” in their names, although none are located in Caribou County. The closest is approximately 200 miles to the west-northwest. The closest feature is South Fork Sheep Creek, located 100 miles south-southeast in Wyoming.

INDIANA

Langenbahn Lake: lake; 42 acres; located 1.1 mi. N of Monterey, 4.5 mi. SW of Lake Maxinkuckee; named for Peter Langenbahn (1816-1881), who settled on the shores of the lake around 1870, and farmed approximately 120 acres; Starke County and Pulaski County, Indiana; Sec. 36, T32N, R1W and Sec. 1, T31N, R1W, Second Principal Meridian; 41°10'21”N, 86°28'56”W; USGS map – Culver 1:24,000; Not: Langenbaum Lake, Rothermel Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.172568&p_longi=-86.482188&fid=437619

Proposal: change name to reflect correct family spelling

Map: USGS Culver 1:24,000

Proponent: Mary Nierzwicki; Bloomington, Indiana

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Langenbaum Lake (FID 437619)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Langenbahn Lake (*The Culver Citizen*, 1962, 1965; *The News-Sentinel*, Fulton County Indiana Obituaries, 1964; Letter written to Indiana State and Game Commissioner in 1928 found in Thomas Family tree – Book 30; McCormick, C., 1902, *McCormick’s Guide to Starke County or a Past and Present View of Our Territory*; Ball, T. H., 1916, *Northwestern Indiana from 1800 to 1900 or a View of Our Region Through the Nineteenth Century*), Langenbaum Lake (USGS maps since 1953)

Case Summary: This 42-acre lake, currently named Langenbaum Lake on USGS topographic maps, is located along the boundary between Starke County and Pulaski County. According to the proponent, it was named for her grandfather, Peter Langenbahn (1816-1881), who emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, settled on the shores of the lake around 1870, and farmed approximately 120 acres. The original house and land were located near the lake. Both *McCormick’s Guide to Starke County or a Past and Present View of Our Territory* (1902) and Ball’s *Northwestern Indiana From 1800 to 1900 or a View of Our Region Through the Nineteenth Century* (1916) indicate the lake’s name was Lake Langenbahn, while noting that it was formerly known as Lake Rothermel.

MAINE

Patriots Peak: summit; elevation 1,289 ft.; located in the Town of Temple, 1.1 mi. SE of Jessies Pond, 1.2 mi. ENE of Grants Pond; the name honors “all patriots of our country who have fought to keep us free”; Franklin County, Maine; 44°44'11”N, 70°14'24”W; USGS map – Farmington 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.736505&p_longi=-70.239882

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Farmington 1:24,000

Proponent: Marc Maria; Cumberland, RI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Patriots Peak to an unnamed 1,289-foot summit located in the Town of Temple (an active minor civil division) in Franklin County. According to the proponent, a firefighter in Cumberland, Rhode Island, “The name was chosen in respect to all patriots of our country who have fought to keep us free.” He states, “This summit is located on land that I own.” The Maine State Names Authority reports, “We have checked and can find no name already associated with this peak.” According to GNIS, there are no features in Maine with “Patriot” in their name.

MARYLAND

Briers Mill Run: stream; 3.4 mi. long; heads 1 mi. NE of New Carrollton, 0.5 mi. N of Hynesboro at 38°58’44”N, 76°51’52”W, flows generally W through New Carrollton to enter the Northeast Branch Anacostia River; Prince George’s County, Maryland; 38°58’15”N, 76°55’03”W; USGS map – Washington East 1:24,000; Not: Brier Ditch.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.9712217&p_longi=-76.9169182&fid=597127

Proposal: change name to recognize local preference

Map: USGS Washington East 1:24,000

Proponent: Mathew D’Alessio (Anacostia Watershed Society); Bladensburg, MD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Brier Ditch (FID 597127)

Local Usage: Brier Ditch (local residents), Brier Mill Run (local residents)

Published: Brier Ditch (USGS maps since 1957), Brier’s Mill Run (Anacostia Watershed Society, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Brier Ditch, a 3.4-mile-long stream in the New Carrollton area of Prince George’s County, to Briers Mill Run. The current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1957.

The proponent, a member of the Anacostia Wastershed Society, reports that his organization is involved in extensive clean-up efforts of the stream and believes a name change to Briers Mill Run would enhance those efforts. He notes, “The ecological condition of macroinvertebrate populations in both the Brier Ditch main stem and tributary network is poor. Surprisingly, the Brier Ditch downstream of Auburn Avenue supports a modest fish community (i.e., approximately 20 species). In addition to the current name having a degree of negativity to it, there is a historical tie to the proposed name change as well. At one point there was a mill near the southern end of the creek, the significance of the name change is therefore both historic and perception-based.” Additionally, the Society notes that efforts are underway to establish an organization called Friends of Brier’s Mill Run, which will collaborate with the society in the stream restoration efforts and work toward honoring its heritage.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Prince George’s County with names that include “Brier”; however, a community named Briarwood is located approximately 3.5 miles north of the source of Brier Ditch.

MICHIGAN

Tyden Creek: stream; 0.8 mi. long; in the Barry State Game Area, in Hope Township, heads 1 mi. E of Dagget Lake at 42°35'30"N, 85°25'24"W, flows E then SE through lands administered by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy, to enter Glass Creek; the name honors Emil Tyden (1865-1951), a prominent industrialist, inventor, and philanthropist; Barry County, Michigan; Sec. 6, T2N, R9W, Michigan Meridian; 42°35'15"N, 85°24'28"W; USGS map – Middleville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.5874349&p_longi=-85.4076719

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.591573&p_longi=-85.423336

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Middleville 1:24,000

Proponent: Emily Wilke (Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy); Portage, MI

Administrative area: Barry State Game Area (Michigan Department of Natural Resources)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Tyden Creek to a 0.8-mile-long unnamed tributary of Glass Creek in Hope Township in Barry County. The stream originates in an unnamed lake on lands managed in part by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (Barry State Game Area) and by the Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy (Hidden Pond Preserve).

The name Tyden Creek would honor Emil Tyden (1865-1951). According to the proponent, who is the Director of Land Protection for the Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy, “Tough individuals driven with the desire to improve the human condition are the cornerstones of American manufacturing. Emil Tyden was such an individual. Born in Sweden in 1865, Tyden emigrated to the United States in 1885 at the age of nineteen years. He lived and worked in Chicago, Illinois and eventually was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad. In the 1880's while serving in Idaho as an immigration agent for the Union Pacific, he invented a cargo seal for railroads and shipping companies, the Tyden Ball Seal, to deter cargo theft and pilferage. The product, considered innovative at the time, was the world's first economical self-locking tamper-proof car seal.” Tyden later relocated his operations to Hastings, Michigan, and his company became The Viking Corporation.

Mr. Tyden is also noted as one of the financial founders of the Hastings YMCA in 1914 and as a community philanthropist. The proponent states, “Emil was a forefather of Barry County, the county would not be what it was today if he did not move his company to Hastings. Descendants of the Tyden family also established the Barry County United Way and Barry Community Foundation.” Tyden Park is located 8 miles northeast of the stream in question in the Town of Hastings; it is presumed to be named for the same family.

MONTANA

George Shaw Spring: spring; in Kootenai National Forest, 500 ft. S of Standard Creek, 1 mi. SW of Standard Lake; the name honors George Shaw (1927-1997), a local miner and geologist; Lincoln County, Montana; Sec. 25, T27N, R31W, Montana Principal Meridian; 48°04'27"N, 115°32'28"W; USGS map – Howard Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.07422&p_longi=-115.54125

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Howard Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Dwight Shaw; Kila, MT

Administrative area: Kootenai National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name George Shaw Spring to an unnamed spring, located in Kootenai National Forest. The proposed name would honor George Edwin Shaw (1927-1997), a local mine operator who maintained a claim near the spring.

[This proposal was submitted and initially review listed as Shaw Spring. The proponent later requested that the honoree's first name be added to avoid any confusion with other nearby features that are also named "Shaw."]

The spring is described by the proponent as located "at the end of a primitive road in a forested area at an elevation of approximately 4800 feet. It apparently provided enough water to support long-term camping by a family and watering of livestock used in mining operations. From its location, its waters appear to drain towards the next gulch south of the one occupied by Standard Creek on the slope of Great Northern Mountain and into Standard Creek about half a mile above the mouth of Standard Creek at West Fisher Creek."

According to the proponent, George Shaw was born in 1927 in Kalispell, and first visited the spring as a child. While his family gathered huckleberries, he explored the area and found an interest in geology. The proponent states, "He found where others had been mining an area above the spring and would return to it again and again. Enamored by the shiny rocks he'd find – galena ore – he'd fill his pockets with his finds. This instilled an interest in rocks, minerals and mining that led him to graduate from the Montana School of Mines in Butte, Montana (now Montana Tech) where he studied metallurgy and chemical extraction. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Over the years, George would continue to explore the Cabinet Mountains and regularly camped at the spring his family frequented when he was a boy. He filed multiple claims throughout the area, always in search of the motherlode." The proponent notes that George Shaw mined the area up until his death in November 1997.

According to GNIS, there are 49 features in Montana with "Shaw" in their names; however, none of these are springs. Most features are related to Fort Shaw, a populated place located in Cascade County. Of note, a summit named Shaw Mountain is located in Lincoln County, also on the Howard Lake USGS topographic map, three miles northwest of the spring in question. The origin of the name of this summit has not been determined.

Last Stand Lake: flat; administered by the Bureau of Land Management/Battle Mountain District, in Railroad Valley, 4 mi. N of Last Stand Well, 11 mi NE of Reveille Peak; the name is associated with Last Stand Well; Nye County, Nevada; Tps1&2N, R53E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°58'58"N, 116°01'32"W; USGS map – Freds Well 1:24,000; Not: Bear Paw.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.9827777777778&p_longi=-116.025555555556

Proposal: name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Freds Well 1:24,000

Proponent: Bryan Couch; Wildomar, California

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management/Battle Mountain District

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bear Paw (Dreamland Resort radio transmission glossary)

Case Summary: The name Last Stand Lake is proposed to be applied to a playa lake that lies in a depression in Railroad Valley, approximately 139 miles northwest of Las Vegas and between Quinn Canyon Range and Reveille Range. According to the proponent, meteorites have been found in the vicinity and the feature needs a name. His original proposal was for the name Bear Paw Dry Lake to reflect the shape of the feature when seen from the air. The proponent noted also that a glossary of radio scanner terms referred to the feature as Bear Lake (“This glossary of code words and phrases used in radio transmissions around Area 51 may be useful if you monitor the airwaves”).

However, after the Nevada Board on Geographic Names suggested that the inclusion of the word “Dry” was unnecessary and made the name “cartographically difficult,” the proponent agreed to remove the descriptor and amend the proposal to Bear Paw Lake (RL 408). However, after the Bureau of Land Management stated that it would not support the name because there was no evidence of local usage and because the physical location and shape of the feature were subject to change due to climatic conditions, the proponent once again amended his proposal to Last Stand Lake. The new name is associated with Last Stand Well, located approximately four miles to the south of the feature.

NEW YORK

Jimmys Peak: summit; elevation 1,965 ft.; the westernmost of The Three Sisters, 0.8 mi. E of the Hudson River, 1.5 mi. SW of Pine Mountain; the name honors “Tory” James Cameron who lit signal fires on the summit during the American Revolution; Warren County, New York; 43°27'28"N, 73°49'59"W; USGS map – Warrensburg 1:24,000. Not: Bald Mountain, Jimmies Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.4578464&p_longi=-73.8331776&fid=942869

Proposal: to change a name and revise a recent BGN decision

Map: USGS Warrensburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Evelyn Wood; Town of Thurman, New York

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action:

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bald Mountain (FID 942869)

Local Usage: Bald Mountain (local residents), Jimmys Peak (local residents)

Published: Bald Mountain (USGS maps since 1903), Jimmies Peak (*Adirondack Journal*, 1989), Jimmys Peak (Jimmy’s Peak Mountain Club papers, 1906)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Bald Mountain, one of the three peaks that collectively comprise The Three Sisters. It was submitted by the Supervisor of the Town of Thurman in response to a decision by the BGN in August 2010 to apply the name Jimmys Peak to another of the three peaks (Review List 403). According to the proponent, the middle peak, which was designated Jimmys Peak by the BGN, is in fact known locally as Willard Mountain; she has submitted a proposal to correct the misapplication (Review List 410). After further investigation, she further determined that the more southerly of the three peaks, currently named Bald Mountain, is in fact the correct location of Jimmys Peak. USGS topographic maps have labeled the peak Bald Mountain since 1903. The name Jimmys Peak honors “Tory” James “Jimmy” Cameron who lit signal fires on the summit during the American Revolution.

The three peaks are located within the Town of Warrensburg; the governments of both Warrensburg and Warren County expressed support for the previous proposal for Jimmys Peak. The New York Committee on Geographic Names had no objection. The Warrensburg Town Historian did not submit a formal recommendation on the previous proposal, but when consulted by the Warrensburg Town Clerk noted that the spelling should be “Jimmys” and not “Jimmies” as had been proposed initially.

However, after a descendant of James Cameron learned of the BGN decision, she contacted the Supervisor of Thurman (the Town of Thurman is across the Hudson River from Warrensburg) to voice her objection and to state that the name had been misapplied. The Town Supervisor states, “The name Jimmys Peak was put into place without the knowledge of James Cameron’s direct descendants or the town whose history is impacted by the name. There is opposition to the name Jimmys Peak by the family [and] members of the community in the Town of Thurman. The summit in question was part of the Town of Thurman when James Cameron was alive, and is important to the Town’s history. The Town of Warrensburg was later [1813] formed from part of the Town of Thurman however the name has no significance to the Town of Warrensburg while retaining most significance to the history of the Town of Thurman.”

Referencing the 2010 BGN decision, the proponent continues, “An annual trek is made from Thurman to the real Jimmy’s Peak and has been going on since 1906. The summit named Jimmys Peak in 2010 is actually known locally as Willard Mountain. The current name of Jimmys Peak creates historical confusion and also interferes with and confuses hikers seeking to join the Jimmy’s Peak Mountain Club. The family is seeking to change the name of the current Jimmys Peak to Willard Mountain because that is what the summit has been known as since the 1900s. A book kept by the Jimmy’s Peak Mountain Club since 1906 shows that the summit is clearly not Jimmys Peak and is referred to as Bennet Mountain.”

Additional evidence provided by the current proponent includes the handwritten notes of the Roster of the James’ Peak Mountain Club [sic], which state in part, “The U.S. Geological Survey map on page 147 [of the Roster] shows what is here called ‘Bald Mt.’ It is really ‘Jimmies Peak,’ and was probably called Bald Mountain by the surveyors because the redoubtable Jimmie after who our Club, and the Mountain was named, was himself bald.... The mountain north of Jimmies Peak is called Bennetts Mountain...” (Neither “Bennet” nor “Bennetts” are under consideration for any of the peaks, nor has the origin of those names been determined. The third and most northerly peak, Pine Mountain, is also not at issue.)

The proponent of the earlier Jimmys Peak proposal indicated at the time of her submission that she had the support of a member of the Cameron family, but it is not clear if that individual communicated his opinion to the branch of the family that is now objecting to the BGN’s 2010 decision.

Jimmys Peak is not labeled on any USGS maps, and has not yet been published on the new USTopo, but it is displayed at *The National Map*. According to GNIS, there are 21 summits named “Bald Mountain” in New York; this is the only one in Warren County.

OREGON

High Lakes Pass: gap; elevation 5,105 ft; in Winema National Forest, N of Brown Mountain, SE of Mount McLoughlin, 30 mi. E of Medford; the name refers to the location of the gap between Lake of the Woods and Fish Lake; Klamath County, Oregon; Secs. 31&32, T36S, R5E, Willamette Meridian; 42°23'27"N, 122°16'07"W; USGS map – Mount McLoughlin 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.390833&p_longi=-122.268611

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount McLoughlin 1:24,000

Proponent: Karen Poole; Klamath Falls, Oregon

Administrative area: Winema National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name High Lakes Pass to an unnamed mountain pass in Klamath County, was submitted by the Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OBNB), on behalf of a resident of Klamath Falls. The gap in question is located along State Route 140, within the Winema National Forest, and approximately 30 miles east of Medford. The proposed name refers to the gap's location between Lake of the Woods and Fish Lake, both of which are popular recreation sites. The proponent reports that a road sign at the gap simply provides the elevation, and that the coordinator of the Lake of the Woods Historical Society was unable to find any existing name for the feature. She adds, “Not having a historic history attached to the pass, I felt High Lakes was the best descriptive name and one that has a little use already with the High Lakes trail.”

The Klamath County Commissioners recommend approval of the name, as does the operator of the nearby Lake of the Woods Resort. Six individuals who own cabins at the resort also submitted emails in support. According to an article in the *Klamath Falls Herald and News*, the Klamath County Historical Society has some concerns with the proposed name: “We feel that the proposed name, High Lakes Pass, may be misconstrued by travelers and hikers. From the perspective of Klamath Falls at 4,300 feet, neither the summit pass at 5,105 feet nor the two nearby lakes are very high in elevation. Also, the Summit Trail and Summit Trailhead Sno-Park that connect to the Pacific Crest Trail through the Sky Lakes Wilderness are derived from the present sign on the pass, ‘Summit, 5,105 feet.’” Citing the support of the County, members of the community, and the Winema Forest Supervisor, the OBNB voted to recommend approval of the name. As part of its research, the OBNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn provided a copy to each of the Indian Tribes with an interest in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Mona Creek: stream; 5.7 mi. long; in Malheur National Forest; heads just E of Squaw Butte, 15 mi. SSW of Unity at 44°17'11"N, 118°13'52"W, flows S to enter the Little Malheur River; named for Mona Browning (1903-1990) who homesteaded in the area in the 1930s; Grant County, Malheur County, and Baker County, Oregon; T15S, Rgs36&37E; Willamette Meridian; 44°13'13"N, 118°14'21"W; USGS map – Clevenger Butte 1:24,000; Not: Buck Creek, Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.2201619&p_longi=-118.239097&fid=1150251

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

Map: USGS Clevenger Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert and Diane Browning; Seneca, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150251)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Buck Creek (USFS 1924), Squaw Creek (USGS 1990; USFS 1930)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Mona Creek. It was submitted by the Browning family of Seneca, in response to an earlier proposal, submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to change the name to Waqiima Creek. This 5.7-mile long stream is located in Malheur National Forest, heading just east of Squaw Butte (proposed by the CTUIR to be changed to Waqiima Butte) and 15 miles south-southwest of Unity; it heads in Baker County, then flows south-southwest through a corner of Malheur County, before entering Grant County, where it enters Little Malheur River. According to the proponents, Mona Cammann Browning and her husband, both members of pioneer Oregon families, homesteaded 600 acres along the stream in the 1930s. The family adds, “[We] think it would be a great way of honoring a colorful woman with a pioneering spirit that invested a great deal to the history of the property and creek that runs through it.” Several other members of the family submitted letters of support, some noting that their ancestors were “the only people living in that remote area during this time,” “the young family survived through great challenges,” and “[being 1/8th Native American] suggests her name [would be] an appropriate replacement.” (Mona’s husband was employed by the State Highway Department and was away from the homestead for lengthy periods, leaving Mona to raise the children alone.) The Baker County Commissioners stated, “We agree that the use of “Squaw” in geographical names can have negative connotations and we support changing the various geographical places that have this usage.” They continue, “We believe that Mona Creek would fit within the historical significance of the area. Mona Browning homesteaded the property in the 1930’s with her husband and the family has strong ties to the area.”

Shadley Spring: spring; in Mount Hood National Forest/ Badger Creek Wilderness, 0.6 mi. NE of Cold Point, 2 mi. SW of Frailey Point; the name honors Abraham Lincoln Shadley (1862-1945), U.S. Forest Service volunteer firefighter and homesteader in the early 20th century; Wasco County, Oregon; Sec. 6, T3S, R11E, Willamette Meridian; 45°20’40”N, 121°27’52”W; USGS map – Flag Point 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3444444&p_longi=-121.4644444

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Flag Point 1:24,000

Proponent: Link Shadley: The Dalles, Oregon

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest/ Badger Creek Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed spring, proposed to be named Shadley Spring, is located within the Badger Creek Wilderness area of Mount Hood National Forest. According to the proponent, the spring was located by his grandfather, Abraham Lincoln Shadley (1862-1945) while helping to fight a forest fire east of Mount Hood. He adds, “There was a large wildfire east of Mount Hood and the new US Forest Service put out a call for volunteers to help fight the fire. Abraham along with many

other farmers in the area came to assist. They were told to set up camp in the vicinity... It was a 'dry camp' without water nearby. Abraham told others that he could always find water and took off west of camp until he found a spring." The trail to the spring became known as "Shadley Springs Way Trail" and the spring as "Shadley Spring." The proponent reports also that he and retired Forest Service employees recall seeing the name on a sign on a tree in the late 1950s until the area was logged in the 1960s. He believes that because the name pre-dates the Wilderness Policy, an exception to the policy should be made. He also believes that providing a name for the spring would benefit safety and rescue.

The Wasco County Commissioners report that they could find no other names or water rights associated with the spring; furthermore, the nearest residential dwellings are approximately 4.5 miles away and "therefore, the proposed naming appears to be immaterial to the nearest residents/neighbors in the area." The Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OGBN) forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn provided a copy to each of the Indian Tribes with an interest in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Citing an apparent lack of objection, the OGBN recommends approval of the name Shadley Spring. The proponent has asked the Forest Service to consider making official a name for the trail.

Sharp Creek: stream; 10 mi. long; heads in Malheur National Forest/Strawberry Mountain Wilderness at 44°19'42"N, 118°42'24"W; flows NNE then NNW into the City of Prairie City to enter the John Day River; named for the Phillip T. Sharp family who homesteaded the area around 1865; Grant County, Oregon; Secs. 11,14,13,24,25&36, T13S, R33E, Secs. 6,7&18,T14S,R34E & Secs. 13,24&25, T14S, R33E, Willamette Meridian; 44°27'32"N, 118°42'34"W; USGS map – Prairie City 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek, Sharp Creek Branch, Nikéemexš Creek, Sharps Cr. Branch of Strawberry Cr.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.45886&p_longi=-118.70953

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.32823&p_longi=-118.70674

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory, to make official a commemorative name in local use, and to amend the application of the name

Map: USGS Prairie City 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregg Smith; Keizer, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest/Strawberry Mountain Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek – in part (FID 1150244)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sharp Creek, Sharps Creek (water rights 1875), Sharp Creek Branch (Public Waters Permit 1986), Sharps Cr. Branch of Strawberry Creek (water rights, 1927), Squaw Creek - in part (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Grant County to Sharp Creek, and also to amend the application of the name. It was submitted in response to an existing proposal, submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), to change the name to Nikéemexš Creek (Review List 405). The name proposed by the CTUIR is of Nez Perce origin and is reported to mean "rough interiors." The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 4.7-mile long stream that heads in the Malheur National Forest/Strawberry Mountain Wilderness. The stream then flows across private land to enter an unnamed tributary of the John Day River.

The proponent of Sharp Creek believes the Umatilla name is "fabricated" and has no historic merit; furthermore, if the stream is to be renamed, the replacement name should reflect the history of the area and have local support. Finally, since the Nez Perce Tribe did not reside in what would become

Grant County; there are no “rough interiors” in the area; and local people have never referred to the stream as “Nikémexš,” he believes the CTUIR proposal should be rejected.

According to General Land Office records, in 1872 Phillip T. Sharp homesteaded on 160 acres near the mouth of the stream. Two longtime area surveyors report that they and other local residents have always referred to the stream as Sharps Creek [sic] and question why USGS “changed the name.”

With regard to the application of the name, the proponent contends it should include not only what is currently labeled Squaw Creek but also the aforementioned unnamed tributary, thus applying a single name all the way to the John Day River in Prairie City. The length of the stream proposed to be named Sharp Creek is approximately ten miles. To support his claim that the proposed name has longstanding usage, the proponent provided a copy of two State Engineer’s water rights reports from 1927, one of which was accompanied by a map that labeled the stream Sharps Cr. Branch of Strawberry Cr. (there is some confusion as to whether the stream in question is or was a tributary of Strawberry Creek; however, the present-day National Hydrography Dataset makes a clear distinction between the two). A Water Rights Certificate dated 1959 also refers to Sharps Creek, while a hand-drawn map attached to a 1986 State of Oregon Public Waters Permit labeled it Sharp Creek Branch. An additional map, attached to a 1998 Water Rights Certificate, also applied the name Sharp Creek Branch. It is not clear on these hand-annotated maps that the name extends along the entire ten-mile length of the stream, but there is no evidence that the name Squaw Creek is in local or published use beyond the USGS topographic map (the proponent has suggested that “Squaw” may be a corruption of “Sharp”).

The Grant County Court supports the proposal for Sharp Creek. The Oregon Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service have previously expressed support for Nikémexš Creek.

Shivers Rim: cliff; 150 ft. tall; located atop a ridgeline with a maximum elevation of 4,059 ft., extending 0.3 mi. in length; 1.5 mi. NE of Ritter, 3.5 mi. NNW of Sugar Loaf Mountain; the name honors Charles and Olive Shivers who homesteaded in the area during in the late 1890s; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 8, T8S, R30E, Willamette Meridian; 44°54’17”N, 119°06’59”W (highest point); USGS map – Meadow Brook Summit 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.904826&p_longi=-119.116252

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Meadow Brook Summit 1:24,000

Proponent: Theresa Wisner; Siletz, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: Shivers Rim (local residents)

Published: Shivers Rim (Flickr)

Case Summary: This proposal is make official a commemorative name reported to be in local use. The name Shivers Rim would be applied to an unnamed cliff in Grant County. The feature is a rock outcropping with a vertical face measuring 150 feet, located along a ridgeline that extends 0.3 miles. According to the proponent, the feature has been known as Shivers Rim in reference to her great grandparents Charles and Olive Shivers, who homestead in the area, “arriving sometime between 1896 and 1898.” She claims the feature “was, and remains, known as Shivers Rim” by local residents. The photosharing website Flickr references Shivers Rim at this location.

Shootingstar Meadow: flat; 9.7 acres; in Malheur National Forest, 23 mi. S of Prairie City, 15 mi. NE of Silvies; the name refers to the *dodecatheon meadia*, a perennial wildflower whose common

name is the “shootingstar”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 5, T17S, R33½E, Willamette Meridian; 44°07’59”N, 118°40’39”W; USGS map –Logan Valley West 1:24,000; Not: Sáykiptatpa Meadow, Squaw Meadow.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.1329347&p_longi=-118.6774389&fid=1150282

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

Map: USGS Logan Valley West 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregg Smith; Keizer, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Meadow (FID 1150282)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Meadow (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Meadow in Grant County to Shootingstar Meadow. The 9.7-acre flat is located in Malheur National Forest, 23 miles south of Prairie City. The name Shootingstar Meadow was submitted by a former resident of Grant County in response to an earlier proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), to change the name to Sáykiptatpa Meadow. The latter name means “at the medicine.” After the local community became aware of the CTUIR proposal and learned that the Oregon Geographic Names Board had endorsed the Umatilla name, an informal committee was formed to solicit alternate names. The name Shootingstar Meadow was suggested by a U.S. Forest Service botanist who had visited the area during a recent Oregon Plant Society field trip. The name refers to the *dodecatheon meadia*, a perennial wildflower whose common name is the “shootingstar.” The botanist provided photographs showing the existence of the flowers in the meadow. The proponent of Shootingstar Meadow argues that the name Sáykiptatpa Meadow is “manufactured,” “lacks credibility,” and “has no local citizen or local government support” because it is of Nez Perce origin and the Nez Perce Indians “did not live, fish, hunt, or gather in this region.” The Grant County Court supports the proposal for Shootingstar Meadow.

PENNSYLVANIA

Glen Run: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads in Longswamp Township, 2.1 mi. NE of Five Points, at 40°28’08”N, 75°39’43”W, flows N to enter Little Lehigh Creek 0.4 mi. NE of Longsdale; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°29’20”N, 75°39’53”W; USGS map – Manatawny 1:24,000

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.489&p_longi=-75.66465

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.46897&p_longi=-75.66182

Proposal: to make official a name recently established by the local government

Map: USGS Manatawny 1:24,000

Proponent: Longswamp Township Board of Supervisors: Mertztown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Glen Run (Township resolution 1994)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Glen Run for a 1.5-mile-long tributary of Little Lehigh Creek in Longswamp Township in Berks County. The name was approved by a resolution of the Longswamp Township Board of Supervisors in 1994, but only recently brought to the attention of the BGN by a cartographer with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

According to the resolution, the name was suggested by several residents of the township and was intended to be included in the Pennsylvania Forest Stewardship Program.

There are nine other features in Berks County known to have the word “Glen” in their names; none are streams, and the closest is approximately 12 miles away. There is one stream in Pennsylvania already named Glen Run; it is in neighboring Chester County, 40 miles from the stream in question.

PUERTO RICO

Arkabuko Naguake Woods: woods; 4.4 acres; located 1.8 mi. NW of Punta Yeguas, 1.2 mi. N of Punta Toro; the name refers to a small thick forest with impenetrable vegetation; Municipio de Yabucoa, Puerto Rico; 18°01'20"N, 65°51'34"W; USGS map – Fajardo 1:20,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=18.02215&p_longi=-65.859543

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fajardo 1:20,000

Proponent: Carlalynne Melendez; Bayamon, Puerto Rico

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: These 4.4-acre woods are located along the side of a very heavily forested valley in the Municipio de Yabucoa on the southeastern side of Puerto Rico. According to the proponent, a resident of Bayamon, the proposed name Arkabuko Naguake Woods translates to “small thick forest with impenetrable vegetation.” Located in the Panduras Range, the area of the woods is totally owned by the proponent. She further states that “the term Naguake is a Taino acronym for *Nakan* (Center) *Guakia* (Our) *ke* (land) or Our Land Center.” She states also that “the use of terms such as “Naguake” is part of our school-community cultural-linguistic immersion program. The program has been implemented in area public schools since 2004, to revive our Taino linguistic heritage. The term Naguake is in use [sic] schools located near Arkabuko Naguake. The school is Francisco Sustache or El Guano School. The term Naguake is specific to El Guano Ward (Yabucoa Municipality) and is not in use out side [sic] of our community.”

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mayer Creek: stream; 2.5 mi. long; heads 1.9 mi. W of Little Mountain at 34°11'46"N, 81°26'43"W, flows SSW and SW to enter Camping Creek 3 mi. NW of Lake Murray; named for Floyd T. Mayer (1890-1976) and Lila Agnes Shealy Mayer (1892-1963), who for more than 70 years owned the farm on which the stream headwaters are located; Newberry County, South Carolina; 34°10'00"N, 81°27'54"W; USGS map – Little Mountain 1:24,000

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.1667540&p_longi=-81.4649320

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.1961498&p_longi=-81.4453411

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Little Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: David Eargle; Prosperity, South Carolina

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The stream proposed to be named Mayer Creek is 2.5 miles long and heads 1.9 miles west of the community of Little Mountain; it then flows southwest to enter Camping Creek 3 miles northwest of Lake Murray in Newberry County. The name would honor Floyd T. Mayer (1890-1976) and his wife (Lila) Agnes Shealy Mayer (1892-1963), who owned the farm on which most of the stream is located. The proponent reports that the Mayers lived on and cared for the property and the stream's headwaters for more than 70 years. Their home was one of the oldest houses in the Little Mountain area. According to the proponent, "The house and property today [are] almost like a museum with around 13 outbuildings, the log barn, and the old house itself which they kept in near-original condition."

TEXAS

Lady Bird Lake: reservoir; 468 acres; in the City of Austin along the Colorado River between Longhorn Dam and Tom Miller Dam; named in honor of Claudia Alta "Lady Bird" Taylor Johnson (1912-2007), First Lady of the United States from 1963 to 1969; Travis County, Texas; 30°15'50"N, 97°45'03"W; USGS map – Austin West 1:24,000; Not: Town Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2637947&p_longi=-97.7508441&fid=1376484

Proposal: name change to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Auburn 1:24,000

Proponent: Jennifer Wilson; Austin, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Town Lake (1376484)

Local Usage: Lady Bird Lake (local residents, Austin City Council Resolution, 2007), Town Lake (local residents)

Published: Lady Bird Lake (City of Austin, 2007; Texas Parks & Wildlife, 2012;

AustinExplorer.com; Google Maps), Town Lake (USGS maps since 1966, local residents)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Town Lake, a reservoir in the City of Austin in Travis County, to Lady Bird Lake. The change would recognize the name that was made official for local use in a resolution passed in 2007 by the Austin City Council. The name honors former Lady Bird Johnson, First Lady of the U.S. from 1963 to 1969. Mrs. Johnson died in 2007, but the name change could not be submitted to the BGN until the five-year commemorative names waiting period was satisfied. The proposal was submitted by a hydrologist with the USGS Texas Water Science Center, which has a need to refer to the reservoir in many of its reports.

The reservoir was created in 1960 with the construction of Longhorn Dam (formerly Town Lake Dam). The name Town Lake first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1966. The majority of city and agencies already use the name Lady Bird Lake, and Google Maps also labels the body of water as such. The 7.2-mile-long Town Lake Hike and Bike Trail, which follows the shoreline along both sides of the reservoir, is often referred to as the Lady Bird Lake Bike and Hike Trail or The Trail at Lady Bird Lake, although the official name was changed by the City to the Ann and Roy Butler Hike and Bike Trail at Lady Bird Lake. News accounts of the renaming by the City in 2007 (two weeks and a day after the death of Mrs. Johnson) report that she consistently declined the honor, saying she "wouldn't feel right doing that." However, her daughter told the City Council that her mother "would have accepted the posthumous renaming, but that she wanted the hike and bike trail to be made fully wheelchair accessible."

Claudia Alta “Lady Bird” Taylor Johnson is remembered for her dedication to conservation and beautification efforts, including her support for The Beautification Act of 1965, which encouraged scenic development along Federal highways. Among many projects, she founded the Society for a More Beautiful National Capitol and solicited private donations to plant azaleas and dogwood trees in Washington D.C. After her tenure in the White House, she focused her efforts on wildflower preservation in Texas. The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center at the University of Texas-Austin, was founded by her donation.

According to GNIS, there are six other features in Texas with “Lady Bird Johnson” in their names. Lady Bird Johnson Park Reservoir is located 80 miles west of Austin, in Gillespie County.

Mount Alamo: summit; elevation 2,010 ft.; located 11 mi. NE of Comfort, 12 mi. SW of Stonewall; the name refers to that of a community that was planned in the early 20th century but was never developed; Kendall County, Texas; 30°06’15”N, 98°48’20”W; USGS map – Rafter Hollow 1:24,000; Not: Big Hill; Doebbler’s Hill.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.1040975&p_longi=-98.8055894&fid=1330606

Proposal: change name to reflect long time local use

Map: USGS Rafter Hollow 1:24,000

Proponent: Delia Cuellar; Houston, Texas

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Big Hill (FID 1330606)

Local Usage: Mount Alamo (proponent); Big Hill (Internet search)

Published: Big Hill (USGS maps since 1964; Lower Colorado River Authority, 2012; Public Utility Commission of Texas, 2010; multiple real estate companies, 2012; Cooper, John, 2009, *The Pinta Trail from the Guadalupe River to Fredericksburg*); Mount Alamo (Cooper, John, 2009, *The Pinta Trail from the Guadalupe River to Fredericksburg*)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a 2,010-foot high summit in Kendall County from Big Hill to Mount Alamo. According to the proponent, “It is a ridge [sic] that has been called Mt. Alamo for at least 100 years. On maps it is designated as “The Big Hill” [sic]. It was once a working cattle ranch that was developed into a subdivision named ‘Alamo Springs Ranch.’” Although the proponent provided several references to support her claim, a closer review indicates that only one (John Cooper’s 2009 volume *The Pinta Trail from the Guadalupe River to Fredericksburg*) actually refers to the summit as Mount Alamo; the author notes that it is also known as the Big Hill. All other references and several additional sources indicate that the name Mount Alamo refers to a community that was planned in the early 20th century but never developed.

The establishment of a railroad to serve Fredericksburg promoted land speculation and the proposed development of a community to be called Mount Alamo. According to various publications, including a 2006 article entitled *The Little Engine that Couldn’t: The Fredericksburg & Northern Railroad*, Mount Alamo was promoted as a mountaintop resort and the “Saratoga of Texas.” However, the development company was dissolved in 1923 and the land returned to its original owner “with nothing more than a few roads laid out and some minor grading done.” Mount Alamo is listed as a historical populated place in GNIS.

Nettle Ridge: populated place (unincorporated); located 4.1 mi. SE of Patrick Springs, 3.5 mi. S of Critz; Patrick County, Virginia; 36°35'09"N, 80°08'22"W; USGS map – Nettleridge 1:24,000; Not: Nettleridge.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.5859708&p_longi=-80.1394931&fid=1477574

Proposal: change name to reflect local and historic usage

Map: USGS Nettleridge 1:24,000

Proponent: Andy Rogers; Winston-Salem, NC

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Nettleridge (FID 1477574)

Local Usage: Nettle Ridge (local businesses, Patrick County government, Patrick County Chamber of Commerce)

Published: Nettle Ridge (USGS 1926), Nettleridge (Patrick County website 2012; USGS maps since 1928)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Nettleridge, a small unincorporated community in Patrick County, to Nettle Ridge in order to reflect local and historic usage. The community was first labeled on USGS topographic maps in 1926; the 1:48,000-scale map labeled it Nettle Ridge. However, the 1928 1:62,500-scale map published two years later, labeled it as Nettleridge. Since then, maps have reflected the single-word form (the map itself is also named Nettleridge).

The proponent notes that several local churches use “Nettle Ridge” in their names; only one along with its associated cemetery are listed in the Geographic Names Information System. The Patrick County’s website also refers to the community as Nettle Ridge, and a local road used the two-word form. The proponent suggests the name should be changed to reflect local and historic usage, as well as to be consistent with other nearby communities that have “Ridge” in their names and which use the two-word form.

A ridge named Nettle Ridge is located in Grayson County, 70 miles west of the community in question.

WASHINGTON

Tsoo-Yess: populated place (incorporated); located on the Makah Indian Reservation, along Tsoo-Yess Beach Road between Sooes Beach (proposed Tsoo-Yess Beach) and the Sooes River (proposed Tsoo-Yess River), 1 mi. NE of Anderson Point; Clallam County, Washington; 48°18'17"N, 124°39'47"W; USGS map – Makah Bay 1:24,000; Not: Sooes, Sooes Indian Village, Tzues Indian Village.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.3046054&p_longi=-124.6631233

Proposal: to change spelling to recognize tribal orthography

Map: USGS Makah Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephanie Martin; Makah Indian Tribe, Neah Bay, WA

Administrative area: Makah Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sooes (FID 1512851)

Local Usage: Tsoo-Yess (Makah Indian Tribe, local residents), Sooes (local residents)

Published: Sooes (USGS 2011; Washington Department of Transportation maps since 1981) Sooes Indian Village (Office of Coast Survey chart 1916), Tzues Indian Village (Office of Coast Survey chart 1898)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Sooes, a small unincorporated populated place on the Makah Indian Reservation, to Tsoo-Yess. The proposal is the first of four submitted by the Makah Tribe Habitat Division Manager to change features named “Sooes” to “Tsoo-Yess,” in order to more accurately reflect the orthography of the Makah Indian language and to recognize the spelling that appears in the 1855 Treaty of Neah Bay. The other features are Sooes River (BGN 1905), Sooes Peak (BGN 1959), and Sooes Beach. The community lies along the shore of Makah Bay and on Tsoo-Yess Beach Road, midway between Sooes Beach and Sooes River.

The populated place was added to GNIS with the spelling of Sooes in 1992, citing a 1991 Washington State Department of Transportation map. USGS maps of the area published between 1953 and 1984 labeled Sooes River and Sooes Peak but did not label the community; however, it does appear on the 2011 edition. An 1898 Office of Coast Survey chart labeled the feature Tzues Indian Village, while a 1916 revision of the same chart labeled it Sooes Indian Village.

Despite the 1905 decision for Sooes River, USGS Water-Data Reports beginning in 2011 used the name Tsoo-Yess River in reference to stream gages. The preparers of these reports indicated that this spelling was preferred by the Makah Tribe, and so it was suggested that they or the Tribe should submit an official spelling change. The proposal was initially limited to the stream, but after the proponents learned that an associated community, beach, and summit also used the spelling “Sooes,” the proposal was expanded to include those features, which are all located wholly on the reservation (only the stream extends off the reservation). The Tribe added, “It has created some frustration within the Tribe that areas of the Reservation have been assigned the “Sooes” name as recently as 1992, without any documentation or correspondence with the Makah Tribe (the landowner).”

The Makah Tribe notes on its website, “Like other tribal languages in North America, Qwiqwidičciat [the Makah Indian language] did not have a written component prior to contact with non-Indians. There are 5 unique sounds, or phonetic units, in Qwiqwidičciat. Many of these sounds are not found in English or any other Indo-European language, so we use a variation of the International Phonetic Alphabet to represent Qwiqwidičciat in written form. The Makah Alphabet was formally adopted by the tribe in 1978.” According to one native languages website, “The last fully fluent Makah speaker died in 2002, but there are still some elders in Washington State who remember something of the language today, and some young Makah people are working to keep their ancestral language alive.” As additional evidence to support the proposed change, the 1855 Treaty of Neah Bay specifically refers to the village of Tsoo-Yess. Several of the signatories to the treaty are listed as tribal delegates from the village of Tsoo-yess [sic]. The Makah Tribe’s flag also includes the name Tsoo-Yess.

Tsoo-Yess Beach: beach; located along the Pacific Ocean, on the Makah Indian Reservation, 500 ft. E of Anderson Point, extending on a curve northward to a point 0.4 mi. S of Bahobohosh Point; Clallam County, Washington; Sec. 32, T32N, R15W, Willamette Meridian; 48°18’25”N, 124°39’47”W; USGS map – Makah Bay 1:24,000. Not: Sooes Beach, Tsoo Yess Beach.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.3070085&p_longi=-124.6630177&fid=1531620

Proposal: to change the spelling of a name to recognize tribal orthography

Map: USGS Makah Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephanie Martin; Makah Indian Tribe, Neah Bay, WA

Administrative area: Makah Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sooes Beach (FID 1531620)

Local Usage: Sooes Beach (local residents), Tsoo-Yess Beach (Makah Indian Tribe, local residents)

Published: Sooes Beach (USGS maps since 1984), Tsoo Yess Beach (Makah Indian Reservation map, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Sooes Beach on the Makah Indian Reservation to Tsoo-Yess Beach. The current name first appeared on USGS maps in 1984. The 2011 USGS map also labels road that runs alongside the beach as Sooes Beach Road; however, another road in the vicinity is labeled Tsoo-Yess Beach Road. Clallam County maps do not label the beach, but do show Tsoo-Yess Beach Road, as do Mapquest and Google Maps. The waters directly off Sooes Beach are managed by NOAA as part of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

Tsoo-Yess Peak: summit; elevation 1,975 ft., located on the Makah Indian Reservation, 1 mi. SE of Makah Peaks, 1 mi. E of Grimes Creek; Clallam County, Washington; Sec 11, T32N, R15W, Willamette Meridian; 48°17'05"N, 124°35'28"W; USGS map – Neah Bay 1:24,000; Not: Sooes Mountain, Sooes Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.28479&p_longi=-124.5910677&fid=1512668

Proposal: to change the spelling of a name to recognize tribal orthography

Map: USGS Neah Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephanie Martin; Makah Indian Tribe, Neah Bay, WA

Administrative area: Makah Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: Sooes Peak (BGN 1959)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sooes Peak (FID 1512668)

Local Usage: Sooes Peak (local residents), Tsoo-Yess Peak (Makah Indian Tribe, local residents)

Published: Sooes Mountain (USFS 1948; NOAA chart 1951; AMS 1934); Sooes Peak (USGS maps since 1953; Makah Indian Reservation maps since 1936)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Sooes Peak, a 1,975-foot summit located on the Makah Indian Reservation, to Tsoo-Yess Peak. The current name was approved by the BGN, which had been asked to resolve a discrepancy between Federal products; NOAA, the Army Map Service, and the U.S. Forest Service used the name Sooes Mountain while USGS and the Makah Indian Tribe used the name Sooes Peak.

Tsoo-Yess River: stream; approx. 14.5 mi. long; heads at 48°13'38"N, 124°29'50"W, flows generally W then NW onto the Makah Indian Reservation to enter the Pacific Ocean at Makah Bay; Clallam County, Washington; Tps. 32-33N, Rgs 14-15W, Willamette Meridian; 48°19'27"N, 124°39'27"W; USGS map – Makah Bay 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Sooes, Sooes River, Suez, Suez River, Tsoo-e-ez River, Tzues River, Tsoo-Yess, Tsoo Yess, Tsoo Yess River, Tsoo-e-ez, c'u-yas.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.3242312&p_longi=-124.6574619&fid=1526111

Proposal: to change the spelling of a name to recognize tribal orthography

Map: USGS Makah Bay 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Stephanie Martin; Makah Indian Tribe, Neah Bay, WA

Administrative area: Makah Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: Sooes River (BGN 1905)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sooes River (FID 1526111)

Local Usage: Sooes River (local residents), Tsoo-Yess River (Makah Indian Tribe, local residents)

Published: Sooes River (USGS maps since 1938, NOAA charts since 1894, Makah Indian Tribe map, 2012), Tsoo-Yess River (USGS Water-Data Reports since 2011, Makah Tribe publications since 2010), Tsoo-Yess (various Makah Indian Tribe publications)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of the Sooes River to Tsoo-Yess River. The stream is 14.5 miles long, of which approximately five miles is on the Makah Indian Reservation. Although the current spelling was approved by the BGN in 1905 and has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1938, the Makah Indian Tribe is requesting that the name be changed to recognize its native orthography.

The 1905 decision for Sooes River was the result of research that indicated that maps were showing various spellings for the name of the village. The stream was frequently depicted on these maps but no name was given. The stream was first labeled on NOAA charts in 1894, with the spelling “Tzues.” The GNIS entry for Sooes River lists Tsoo-e-ez River as another variant.

WISCONSIN

Heelsplitter Island: island; approx. 8 acres; in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in the Mississippi River, 4.4 mi. SE of Brownsville, 2.8 mi SW of Stoddard; the name comes from the common name of a local freshwater mussel; Vernon County, Wisconsin; Sec. 6, T13N, R7W, Fourth Wisconsin Meridian; 43°37'56"N, 91°15'30"W; USGS map – Brownsville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.632174&p_longi=-91.258419

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brownsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine Julian; Onalaska, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of seven proposals submitted by a representative of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to name previously unnamed, newly created, islands in the refuge. The islands were recently created to enhance wildlife habitat and to complete Phase III of the Pool 8 Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project. Construction of the islands was a partnership between the FWS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and members of the public. As part of the project, the public was asked to submit names for the new islands. Applicants were asked to suggest names that reflect the local habitat, geology, geography, history of the river, wildlife, and fauna.

The first proposal is to apply the name Heelsplitter Island to an approximately 8-acre island located three miles southwest of Stoddard. The name is derived from the common name of a local freshwater mussel. Pink Heelsplitters, Inflated Heelsplitters, Creek Heelsplitters, and White Heelsplitters are some of the native mussels found in Wisconsin.

Jewelwing Island: island; approx. 5.7 acres; in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in the Mississippi River, 5 mi. NE of Freeburg, 3.4 mi. SW of Stoddard; the name refers to the native damselfly, the Ebony Jewelwing; Vernon County, Wisconsin; Sec. 6, T13N, R7W, Fourth Wisconsin Meridian; 43°37'33"N, 91°15'49"W; USGS map – Brownsville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6257625&p_longi=-91.2636852

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brownsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine Julian; Onalaska, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Jewelwing Island, also submitted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is proposed to be applied to an approximately 5.7-acre man-made island in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. The name refers to the Ebony Jewelwing, a native damselfly (similar to dragonflies), found in the area.

Little Hoot Island: island; approx. 2.75 acres; in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in the Mississippi River, 5.9 mi. NE of Freeburg, 2.5 mi. SW of Stoddard; the name reflects the hooting sound that migratory tundra swan cygnets make; Vernon County, Wisconsin; Sec. 5, T13N, R7W, Fourth Wisconsin Meridian; 43°37'54"N, 91°14'47"W; USGS map – Stoddard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6317577&p_longi=-91.2463903

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Stoddard 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine Julian; Onalaska, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 600 foot by 200 foot rectangular-shaped man-made island is proposed to be named Little Hoot Island. It is located in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, and the name refers to the hooting sound that migratory tundra swan cygnets make. According to the proponent, "Every October, thousands of tundra swans visit the Refuge. The Mississippi River provides them with food and a place to rest as they make their way south to the Atlantic coast.

Musquash Island: island; approx. 800 ft. by 200 ft.; in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in the Mississippi River, 5.8 mi. NE of Freeburg, Minnesota, 2.3 mi. SW of Stoddard, Wisconsin; the name comes from the early American interpretation of the Algonquin word for muskrat; Vernon County, Wisconsin; Sec. 31, T14N, R7W, Fourth Wisconsin Meridian; 43°38'23"N, 91°15'08"W; USGS map – Brownsville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6397711&p_longi=-91.2522697

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brownsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine Julian; Onalaska, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 3.6-acre, 800 foot by 200 foot, rectangular shaped man-made island is proposed to be named Musquash Island. According to the proponent, the “word ‘musquash’ comes from early American settlers’ interpretation of the Algonquin word for muskrat. The name ‘Mississippi’ also comes from Algonquin languages, meaning ‘father of waters.’ This name was proposed by a Stoddard Elementary School fifth grade class.” GNIS lists no other features in Wisconsin with the word “Musquash” in their names. There is a lake in Cook County, Minnesota, named Musquash Lake.

Pumpkinseed Island: island; approx. 2,400 ft. by 200 ft., in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, in the Mississippi River, 2.3 mi. SW of Stoddard; named in reference to the local pumpkinseed sunfish; Vernon County, Wisconsin; Sec. 5, T13N,R7W, Fourth Wisconsin Meridian; 43°37’53”N, 91°14’31”W ; USGS map – Stoddard 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6313229&p_longi=-91.2418413

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Stoddard 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine Julian; Onalaska, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This man-made island is approximately 2,400 feet long and 200 feet wide. The proponent reports, “This island name was suggested by Stoddard Elementary School fifth graders and was inspired by the local pumpkinseed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*)”. GNIS lists one other feature in Wisconsin with “Pumpkinseed” in its name; a stream in Waushara County is named Pumpkinseed Creek.

Soft Shell Island: island; approx. 11 acres; in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, in the Mississippi River, 5.1 mi. NE of Freeburg, Minnesota, 3.1 mi. SW of Stoddard, Wisconsin; the name refers to the local species of soft shell turtles; Vernon County, Wisconsin; Sec. 6, T13N, R7W, Fourth Wisconsin Meridian; 43°37’52”N, 91°15’49”W ; USGS map – Brownsville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6311676&p_longi=-91.2637496

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brownsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine Julian; Onalaska, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 11-acre A-shaped man-made island is proposed to be named Soft Shell Island. According to the proponent, “the name was suggested by a Stoddard Elementary School 5th grade class in reference to local species of turtles - the softshell turtles. Spiny softshell turtles (*Apalone spinifera*) and smooth softshell turtles (*Apalone mutica*) live mainly along the banks of the Mississippi River. The smooth softshell turtle has been designated as a species of special concern for conservation by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Wisconsin’s

Natural Heritage Inventory program.” A query of GNIS for Wisconsin and Minnesota found no features using the words “Soft Shell” in their name.

Willow Sprig Island: island; approx. 15 acres; in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in the Mississippi River, 4.3 mi. SE of Brownsville, 2.7 mi. SW of Stoddard; the name refers to the native sandbar willow saplings that were planted on the islands to help stabilize the soil; Vernon County, Wisconsin; Sec. 6, T13N, R7W, Fourth Wisconsin Meridian; 43°38’15”N, 91°15’39”W; USGS map – Brownsville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6374418&p_longi=-91.2608528

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brownsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Katherine Julian; Onalaska, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The man-made island proposed to be named Willow Sprig Island is approximately 15 acres in size. The proposed name refers to the native sandbar willow saplings that were planted on the islands to help stabilize the soil. The tradition of planting willows along the edges of islands in the Mississippi River pre-dates island construction by many years; willows were originally planted on the natural islands to slow their erosion due to the additions of locks and dams on the Mississippi.

WYOMING

Yount Mountain: summit; elevation 6,220 ft.; located on Bureau of Land Management land, 20 mi. SW of Wheatland, 1 mi. W of Overton Mountain; named for Henry (“Harry”) Yount (ca.1837-1924), a Civil War veteran who served as the first gamekeeper of Yellowstone National Park; Albany County, Wyoming; Sec. 23, T22NS, R71W, Sixth Meridian; 41°51’52”N, 105°19’09”W; USGS map – Poe Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Yaunt Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8644161&p_longi=-105.3191498&fid=1596667

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a commemorative name

Map: USGS Poe Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Flint Shoop; Wheatland, Wyoming

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management Public Domain Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Yaunt Mountain (FID 1596667)

Local Usage: Yaunt Mountain

Published: Yaunt Mountain (USGS maps since 1955)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Yaunt Mountain, a 6,220-foot summit located on BLM public domain land in Albany County, to Yount Mountain, in order to reflect the correct spelling of the honoree’s name. The summit was been labeled as Yaunt Mountain on USGS topographic maps since 1955. The origin of this name has not been determined but the proponent believes the summit was very likely named for Henry (“Harry”) Yount, and so he suggests the spelling should be corrected. General Land Office records confirm that Henry Yount was granted a land patent within one mile of the summit in 1902. Numerous publications refer to quarries and mines operated by Yount in this area around the same time period.

According to Mae Urbanek's book *Wyoming Place Names*, Younts Creek and Younts Peak "were named for Harry S. Younts [sic], a packer for the Hayden Survey in 1878; he climbed the west spur of Grand Teton that year. In 1880 he was appointed gamekeeper of the Yellowstone National Park, thus becoming the first ranger." These features are located over 300 miles from the summit in question and are in Yellowstone National Park, where Yount served as gamekeeper from 1880 to 1882. Interviews with Yount conducted in the early 1920s, as well as subsequent pension records, confirm that he settled near Wheatland, Wyoming, after 1882 and that he developed mining claims in the immediate area until his death in 1924.

Details regarding the life of Henry (or Harry) Yount are inconsistent. Excerpts from the history of the Flying X Ranch, which is located two miles southwest of the summit, state "Harry Yaunt [sic] was a scout and miner. His homestead is at the base of the abandoned copper mines. He is remembered for having two bear hides nailed to the side of the barn." No other available information depicts the spelling of his name as Yaunt. One biography of Yount refers to "the arrival of two brothers with the name of "YOUNKERS" [sic] who settled at Younkens (now Yonkers), New York.... It was said, [the family] moved west to Pennsylvania where the family name underwent a change from Younkens to Yount."

Henry Yount is regarded as the first park ranger by the National Park Service. He was appointed the first gamekeeper at what would later become Yellowstone National Park. His 1880 and 1881 communications entitled "Report of Gamekeeper" highlighted the need for additional resource protection and the establishment of a professional workforce for park management, which is credited with the future plans for the establishment of the NPS. Each year, the NPS awards the Harry Yount Award to individual employees whose "overall impacts, record of accomplishments, and excellence in traditional ranger duties have created an appreciation for the park ranger profession on the part of the public and other members of the profession."

GNIS lists 38 features in the U.S. with "Yount" in their names. Of these, it is not known how many are named for Henry Yount; however, multiple sources indicate the City of Yountville in Napa County, California, is named for his uncle George C. Yount. The only feature in GNIS with "Yaunt" in its name is the feature in question.