

**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.

ALASKA

Godfrey Mountain: summit; elevation 642 m (2,105 ft); located on Afognak Island approximately 21 km (13 mi) NNW of the community of Afognak, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) N of Raspberry Strait and the mouth of Muskomee Bay; named for Glenn G. Godfrey (1949-2002), the first Alaska Native to serve as Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety and Director of the Alaska State Troopers; Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska; Sec 5, T24S, R23W, Seward Mer.; 58°07'11"N, 153°04'53"W; USGS map – Afognak A-4 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=58.119793&p_longi=-153.08145

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Afognak A-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Jana Turvey; Kodiak, Alaska

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Chief Administration Officer of the Afognak Native Corporation Culture Committee, would apply the new name Godfrey Mountain to an unnamed 622 m (2,042 ft) summit on Afognak Island. The name would honor Glenn G. Godfrey (1949-2002), the first Alaska Native to serve as Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety and Director of the Alaska State Troopers. He was instrumental in starting the Village Public Safety Officer Program and spent significant time at Muskogee Bay. He was also a shareholder of Afognak Native Corporation and a board member and chair of Koniag, Inc. The City of Ouzinke; the City of Port Lions; Koniag, Inc.; the Native Village of Afognak; and the Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, all support this proposal. The AHC also contacted the Kodiak Island Borough, the Ouzinkie Native Corporation, the Ouzinkie Tribal Council, and the Port Lions Traditional Tribal Council, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Piper Lake: lake; 62 acres; located just W of the Little Susitna River approximately 11 km (7 mi) SW of the S shore of Big Lake, 23 km (14 mi) SW of the community of Houston; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 3-4, T16N, R5W, Seward Mer.; 61°30'08"N, 150°09'57"W; USGS map – Tyonek C-2 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=61.50222222222222&p_longi=-150.16583333333333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Tyonek C-2 1:63,360

Proponent: Edward Dillon; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Piper Lake to an unnamed 62 acre lake in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, 23 km (14 mi) southwest of the community of Houston. The proponent reports that he is the only private property owner on the lake, with the majority of the lake being owned by the borough. He claims the proposed name has come into local use because the Piper

Super Cub float plane is typically used to land on this lake. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the City of Houston, and the Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, all recommend approval of the proposed name. The AHC also forwarded the proposal to the following Native Alaska groups, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: the Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; Eklutna, Inc.; Knikatu, Inc.; Alexander Creek Corporation, Inc.; the Montana Creek Native Association; the Caswell Native Association; and the Big Lake Community Council.

ARIZONA

Beaman Point: cape, elevation 2,396 m (7,860 ft); in Grand Canyon National Park (Wilderness Study Area), on the North Rim, along Swamp Ridge, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) NNW of Elaine Castle; named for E.O. Beaman, the photographer on the second Powell Expedition down the Colorado River in 1871; Coconino County, Arizona; 36°19'32"N, 112°18'04"W; USGS map – King Arthur Castle 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.32555555555556&p_longi=-112.30111111111111

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS King Arthur Castle 1:24,000

Proponent: James E. Babbitt; Flagstaff, AZ

Administrative area: Grand Canyon National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Beaman Point is proposed for a prominent point on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, just to the northeast of Rainbow Plateau. The unnamed cape also lies within Grand Canyon National Park, in an area designated for Wilderness Study. The proposed name is intended to honor the photographer on John Wesley Powell's second expedition (1871-1872) down the Colorado River. According to the proponent, "Beaman left the expedition at Lees Ferry to explore and photograph the Buckskin Mountains (Kaibab Plateau) and Kanab Creek. He photographed landmarks such as Deer Creek Falls and the Fern Shower Bath in Kanab Canyon. In June of 1872, he ascended the North Rim and took stereograph views from the rim in the vicinity of today's Rainbow Plateau." According to one website, "Men such as William Henry Jackson, E.O. Beaman and Jack Hillers pioneered the use of photography to document the wonders of the West. All accompanied John Wesley Powell on his Colorado River explorations and participated in other surveys, transporting their cumbersome equipment and fragile glass plates on pack mules into the most rugged terrain." In 1874, Beaman published an article describing his experiences on the Powell expedition. There are no other geographic features in Arizona known to be named "Beaman."

Beckys Spring: spring; located on the Bar V Ranch 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of the Flying R Ranch (currently the Bar V Ranch) headquarters, 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Fleming Tank; named in honor of Rebecca Martin (1952-2004); Pima County, Arizona; Sec 28, T17S, R17E, Gila and Salt River Mer.; 31°55'53"N, 110°36'43"W; USGS map – The Narrows 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=31.93138888888889&p_longi=-110.61194444444444

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in recent local use

Map: USGS The Narrows 1:24,000

Proponent: Kerry Baldwin; Tucson, AZ

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Beckys Spring (Martin family)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Beckys Spring for an unnamed spring located on the Bar V Ranch in Pima County. For many years, the ranch was owned by the Martins, “an important ranching family with strong ties to the history of southern Arizona,” but more recently, ownership was transferred to Pima County. Through a management agreement and under the county’s direction, the Martin family still operates the ranch as a working landscape, with an emphasis on the protection of its biological and historic values. During the transition to county management, it was suggested that the name Beckys Spring be formally applied to the spring that feeds the ranch headquarters. The proponent, who represents the Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department, says the name would honor Rebecca Martin, the ranch owner’s daughter, who died in January 2004 and who for many years had encouraged the family to protect the Bar V from encroaching development. The proponent claims the family has used the name Beckys Spring “for decades.” When asked to elaborate, Mr. Martin responded, “The reason for the spring idea came from my family and I being in the cattle business. Becky, being in the cow ranching game, on the Bar V Ranch, with the rest of us, owned part of the ranch, which included the main source of water for the ranch, horses, and cattle. The spring didn’t have a name. We built a nice concrete spring box for the spring, and piped the water to the headquarters, and on thru the ranch to the cattle. It seemed an appropriate place to put a nice bronze plaque, with Becky’s name on it.”

This proposal has the support of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, the Cienega Corridor Conservation Council, the Sonoran Institute, and Boy Scout Troop 777. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names also recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the Tohono O’odham Indian Nation and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe were contacted, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other features in Arizona named “Becky” or “Beckys.”

Empire Rapid: rapids; elevation 653 m (2,142 ft); located in Grand Canyon National Park, 708 m (2,323 ft) E of the confluence of Hundred and Twentytwo Mile Creek with the Colorado River in Conquistador Aisle; Coconino County, Arizona; unsurveyed area; 36°14’38”N, 112°29’57”W; USGS map – Explorers Monument 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.2438888888889&p_longi=-112.4991666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Explorers Monument 1:24,000
Proponent: Jacquie Lewis; Deerfield, IL
Administrative area: Grand Canyon National Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Empire Rapid to unnamed rapids on the Colorado River in Coconino County. The rapids lie between Blacktail Canyon and Foster Rapids in a stretch of the river known as Conquistador Aisle. They are also located within Grand Canyon National Park, in an area classified as a Wilderness Study Area. The rapids are shown but not named on the USGS topographic map. According to the proponent, these rapids lie beside a rock formation

that “strongly resembles the Empire State Building’s top floors.” She believes the proposal warrants an exception to the BGN’s Wilderness Names Policy for purposes of safety. There are eight other features in Arizona named “Empire” – a flat, a valley, a mine, a summit, a locale, an airport, a school, and a well. None of these are in Coconino County. Six are in Pima County, one in Santa Cruz County, and the closest is in La Paz County.

Troy L. Péwé Cave: cave, 60 feet deep; in Grand Canyon National Park, in Marble Canyon, at Colorado River mile 26.2; named for Professor Troy L. Péwé (1918-1999), geomorphologist, geologist, historian, and educator; Coconino County, Arizona; 36°34’08”N, 111°48’36”W; USGS map – North Canyon Point 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.569003&p_longi=-111.809967

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use for several years

Map: USGS North Canyon Point 1:24,000

Proponent: J. Ramón Arrowsmith; Tempe, AZ

Administrative area: Grand Canyon National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Troy L. Péwé Cave (geology students,

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the commemorative name Troy L. Péwé Cave to an unnamed cave located along the Marble Canyon section of the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park. It was submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) on behalf of an associate professor of geology at Arizona State University. The proponent reports that the name has been used locally for 20 years, having been given to the feature in recognition of Professor Troy Péwé’s long association with the Grand Canyon. The proposal states, “Professor Troy L. Péwé, PhD was a renowned geomorphologist, geologist, historian, and educator. Among his numerous accomplishments, Professor Péwé made more than 30 trips down the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon, educating and sharing his enthusiasm for the River, the Canyon, its flora and fauna, and its history with literally thousands of people. Professor Péwé taught a popular course at Arizona State University --- Geology of the Grand Canyon [and a] Grand Canyon trip was a required part of the course. On this trip... there was always a stop at this cave.” The proponent claims the proposal would serve two purposes: “it is a testament to the access of nature’s splendor that is most compelling educationally --- an ethos which characterized Professor Péwé’s life and teaching, and it records the clear evidence (via the far-traveled cobbles it contains) of the enduring power of the Colorado River to transport such cobbles hundreds of miles. Péwé was the first to identify the significance of these pebbles.” He adds, “Péwé was not only a great student of the Grand Canyon’s geology, but also of the history of its exploration, especially by John Wesley Powell.” Support for this proposal was received from the owner of Hatch River Expeditions (“who can speak from the perspective of those who would see the cave most”), and from a professor of geology and longtime colleague of the intended honoree. Doug Todd, former State legislator, also has expressed support, as has the former Arizona State Geologist and a former student of Professor Péwé.

CALIFORNIA

Casada Canyon: valley; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; in Angeles National Forest, heads on the SE slope of Josephine Peak at 34°16’58”N, 118°09’22”W, trends to the SW to join the valley through which Clear Creek flows, 17 km (11 mi) NE of Burbank; Los Angeles County, California; named for U.S. Marine Corps Capt. Howard O. Casada, who was killed Sept. 22, 1960, when his Navy jet crashed into the peak; 34°16’18”N, 118°09’52”W; USGS map - Condor Peak 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.271758&p_longi=-118.1644821

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.2827512&p_longi=-118.1559849

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Condor Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Maxon; Sunland, CA

Administrative area: Angeles National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names Associated with feature: None

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Casada Canyon (local hikers)

Published: Casada Canyon (*Adventure Hikes and Canyoneering in the San Gabriels*)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Casada Canyon for a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long valley in Los Angeles County and within Angeles National Forest. The name is intended to remember U.S. Marine Corps Captain Howard O. Casada, Jr., who died when his Navy jet crashed near the feature during a routine test flight. The proposed name has been published at a hiking website, with the author noting, "Captain Casada's Navy F-104 Starfighter was based at China Lake Naval Weapons Center and carrying Sidewinder missiles [when it] crashed into the southern face of Josephine Peak at an elevation of 4500ft. The cause of the crash was thought to be oxygen depletion at altitude. Casada was 29 at the time." The same site also refers to one of the peaks overlooking the valley as "Casada Point" but when asked, the proponent did not respond whether he wished to make official that name. There are no other features in California known to be named "Casada."

East Table Mountain: ridge; elevation 2,064 m (6,771 ft); 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; in San Bernardino National Forest, just N of the community of Wrightwood along the N side of Swarthout Valley; San Bernardino County, California; Secs 8,9&5, T3N, R7W, San Bernardino Mer.; 34°22'04"N, 117°37'45"W; USGS map - Mount San Antonio 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.3677777777778&p_longi=-117.6291666666667

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Mount San Antonio 1:24,000

Proponent: Joan Steber; U.S. Forest Service

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name East Table Mountain is submitted as a counter-proposal to the proposal for San Andreas Ridge (BGN Review List 395), a new name requested for an officially unnamed ridge overlooking the community of Wrightwood. The original proposal was submitted by an individual who was living at the time in Wrightwood; he also taught at the Los Angeles County Outdoor Science School (the proponent has since passed away, but a representative of the San Bernardino County government has asked that in his memory the proposal stay active). The proposal would recognize the fact that the ridge lies along the northeast side of the San Andreas Rift Zone. When asked to comment on the proposal for San Andreas Ridge, the U.S. Forest Service responded that it does not support the name, because they have already come to call the feature East Table Mountain. A retired USFS fire dispatcher and visitor center employee reports, "Any events that took place on that ridge, such as fire, lost hikers, illegal hunters, etc., were reported as being on "East

Table Mountain”. I realize that the maps do not reflect that designation. We have always just called it by that name.” Citing the confusion that would be caused by applying any other name, the USFS has asked that East Table Mountain be made official.

COLORADO

Rangers Pond: lake; 0.3 acre; in White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, just N of an unnamed tributary to Avalanche Creek, 5 km (3.1 mi) ESE of Redstone, 8.4 km (5.2 mi) NW of Capitol Peak; named for all the wildlife and forest rangers who have hiked this area and reportedly missed the feature; Pitkin County, Colorado; Sec 24, T10S, R88W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°10'28"N, 107°10'28"W; USGS map – Redstone 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.17444444444444&p_longi=-107.17444444444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Redstone 1:24,000

Proponent: John Seidel; Carbondale, CO

Administrative area: White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.3 acre lake, proposed to be named Rangers Pond, is located close to an unnamed tributary of Avalanche Creek in the White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness in Pitkin County. The proponent reports that while researching the local wildlife habitat he noticed the lake on Google Earth, and has proposed to name it “for all the wildlife and forest rangers who have hiked the area and apparently missed the feature.” He suggests the Colorado Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service would appreciate the irony of the name. The lake is not depicted on USGS topographic maps. According to GNIS, there is a cluster of small lakes and also a locale in Jackson County, approximately 180 km (112 mi) from the lake in question, named Ranger Lakes and Ranger Lakes Campground, respectively.

GEORGIA

Odums Branch: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads at 33°51'15"N, 83°14'18"W, flows NNW to join Goulding Creek 5.3 km (3.3 mi) SW of Arnoldsville; named in honor of local ecologist William Odum (1942-1991); Oglethorpe County, Georgia; 33°51'43"N, 83°14'39"W; USGS map – Maxeys 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.861828&p_longi=-83.244267

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.8541763&p_longi=-83.2383338

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Maxeys 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Fahlund; Washington DC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Odums Branch is proposed for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long unnamed tributary of Goulding Creek in Oglethorpe County. According to the proponent, William (Bill) Odum (1942-1991) was an ecologist who grew up in this area of Georgia. As the son of Eugene Odum, “the father of ecosystem ecology” and head of the Institute of Ecology at the University of Georgia, Bill Odum was also a productive ecologist. He specialized in freshwater wetlands and was especially concerned about the loss of small streams and wetlands. There are 17 features in Georgia with names containing the word “Odum” (a building, a cemetery, a census area, three churches, one civil decision, two dams, a locale, a populated place, a post office, four reservoirs, and a school), but none are in Oglethorpe County. The closest feature is 61 miles away.

IDAHO

Blackmon Peak: summit; elevation 3,142 m (10,307 ft); in Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area, in the White Cloud Peaks, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of Fourth of July Lake, 13 km (8 mi) E of the Sawtooth Valley; named for George Blackmon (b.1854), freed slave and mining pioneer; Custer County, Idaho; Secs 1&2, T8N, R15E and Sec 36, T9N, R15E, Boise Mer.; 44°03'29"N, 114°39'09"W; USGS map – Washington Peak 1:24,000; Not: Blackman Peak, Blackman's Peak, Blackmon's Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.058078&p_longi=-114.65246

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

Map: USGS Washington Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: James Ridenour; Spokane Valley, WA

Administrative area: Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Blackman Peak (FID 377808)

Local Usage: Blackman Peak (area residents)

Published Usage: Blackman Peak (USGS 1919, 1922, 1946, 1957/64, 1964, 1982; USFS 1960, 1986; Custer County highway map, 1953, 1973; *Idaho Place Names*, Boone, 1988; *Idaho Encyclopedia*, 1938; Idaho Black History Museum website; IdahoSummits.com; Boulder White Clouds Council website; AmericasRoof.com), Blackman's Peak (VineyardBoise.org), Blackmon Peak (*Scribner's Magazine*, 1930), Blackmon's Peak (Idaho mining claims)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Spokane Valley, Washington, to change officially the spelling of the name of Blackman Peak in Custer County to Blackmon Peak. The summit has an approximate elevation of 10,300 feet and lies along the boundary between Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Although the name Blackman Peak has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1919, the proponent's research suggests the summit was named for George Blackmon (b.1854), a freed slave who came to Idaho in the early 1880's and established quartz mining claims in the White Cloud Peaks. For the remainder of his life, he lived in the Washington Basin area, in the vicinity of the summit that came to be named for him.

A previous proposal to change the summit's name to Blackmon Peak was rejected by the BGN in 2006. Although the Custer County Commissioners and the U.S. Forest Service had recommended approval of the change, the Idaho Geographic Names Board did not, citing a lack of overwhelming evidence that the honoree's name was spelled Blackmon. The State cited entries for “George Blackman” in the 1910 and 1920 Federal Census and the fact that that spelling had appeared on early

USFS photographs and correspondence. Lalia Boone, in her 1988 volume *Idaho Place Names, A Geographical Dictionary*, stated, “Blackman Peak [was] named for George Washington Blackman, a black who mined in the area for many years. He began prospecting in Blackman Basin (actually Washington Basin) in 1879 and also worked many claims along Fourth of July Creek. All who knew him respected him and knew his cabin as a welcome stopping place.” Although the original proponent of the change to Blackmon Peak claimed there were photos, correspondence, and numerous mining claims that all confirmed the proposed spelling, he did not respond to the State’s request for copies of this material. Citing the Idaho Board’s lack of support and an absence of compelling evidence, the BGN voted not to approve the change.

In requesting that the BGN reopen the case, the new proponent (not the same individual who submitted the first proposal) was able to provide copies of the aforementioned supporting material. Although his research was focused on whether or not George Blackman’s middle name was Washington (seemingly not, which also refutes the long-published belief that the various features surrounding the summit that are named “Washington” were named for Mr. Blackman), he learned from the historical evidence that his surname was in fact spelled Blackmon and not Blackman. He also learned of the BGN’s previous rejection of the name change. The evidence he uncovered included a civic complaint from 1908 and a handwritten letter dated 1914, both of which included the signature of George Blackmon; a copy of his 1936 obituary and death certificate, both spelled Blackmon; and a copy of a 1930 *Scribner’s Magazine* article entitled “The Black Man of Blackmon Peak.” He notes also that 58 of the 64 public records found in the Custer County Recorder’s Office that pertain to the individual show his name as Blackmon.

MINNESOTA

May Day Island: island; in Powderhorn Park, within Powderhorn Lake, in the City of Minneapolis, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) E of Lake Calhoun, 4 km (2.5 mi) NNW of Lake Nokomis; Hennepin County, Minnesota; Sec 26, T28N, R24W, Fourth Principal Extended Mer.; 44°56’29”N, 93°15’22”W; USGS map – Minneapolis South 1:24,000; Not: Powderhorn Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.9413888888889&p_longi=-93.2561111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Minneapolis South 1:24,000
Proponent: Collin Knopp-Schwyn; Minneapolis, MN
Administrative area: Powderhorn Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name May Day Island to a small unnamed island located within Powderhorn Lake in the City of Minneapolis. The proponent suggests the name would be an appropriate way to recognize the annual May Day Parade, “a large community event that ends in Powderhorn Park by the Powderhorn Lake in which this island sits.” Although he claims this island is also known as Powderhorn Island, a search of the Internet did not yield any references to that name. There are no other geographic features in Minnesota known to be named “May Day.”

MONTANA

Charlie Swamps: swamp; approx. 1.8 sq mi; in Lolo National Forest, 4.6 km (2.9 mi) WSW of Morrell Mountain, 7.4 km (4.6 mi) E of Seeley Lake; named in honor of Charles Young (1919-1988); Powell County, Montana; Sec 29, T17N, R14W, Principal Meridian; 47°11'50"N, 113°24'56"W; USGS map – Seeley Lake East 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.19722222222222&p_longi=-113.41555555555556

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seeley Lake East 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Young; Raymond, NH

Administrative area: Lolo 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 unnamed swamp in Lolo National Forest in Powell County for the proponent's father, Charles Young (1919-1988). The swamp is approximately 1.8 sq. mi. in size and lies 4.6 km (2.9 mi) west-southwest of Morrell Mountain. According to the proponent, his father was raised in an orphanage during the depression years, and therefore he strove to provide a better life for his family. His father "loved interacting with people and the outdoors. His favorite hunting area for more than 25 years was in this swamp." There are no other features in Montana named Charlie Swamps.

Duckhead Buttes: summit; elevation 1,268 m (4,162 ft); on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, 10 km (6 mi) E of Mission Lake; named for Annabell Bad Marriage Duckhead (1907-1934), who acquired the original Indian allotment on the land; Glacier County, Montana; Secs 15&14, T32N, R7W, Principal Mer.; 48°32'03"N, 112°30'29"W; USGS map – Squaw Buttes 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Squaw Buttes.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.53416666666667&p_longi=-112.50805555555556

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

Map: USGS Squaw Buttes 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Blackfeet Tribal Business Council

Administrative area: Blackfeet Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Buttes (FID 777118)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Buttes (USGS 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Buttes, a summit located on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Glacier County, to Duckhead Buttes. It was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee on behalf of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, who believe the existing name is derogatory and should be changed. The proposed name is intended to honor Annabell Bad Marriage Duckhead (1907-1934), the grandmother of the present-day landowner, who acquired the original Indian allotment on the land. The Glacier County Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposal, and the Montana State Names Authority recommends approval as well.

Pikuni Flat: flat; 11 km (7 mi) long; on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, between North Fork Milk River and Hagerty Creek, 21 km (14 mi) ENE of Babb; "Pikuni" is another word used to describe the Blackfeet people of the Blackfeet Confederacy; Glacier County, Montana; Tps 37&36N, Rgs

11&12W, Principal Mer.; 48°54'46"N, 113°08'13"W; USGS map – Hall Coulee 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Squaw Flat.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.9127777777778&p_longi=-113.136944444444

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

Map: USGS Hall Coulee 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Blackfeet Tribal Business Council

Administrative area: Blackfeet Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Flat (FID 777131)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Flat (USGS 1968, 1979)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Flat, an 11 km (7 mi) long flat located on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Glacier County, to Pikuni Flat. It was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee on behalf of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, who believe the existing name is derogatory and should be changed. The proposed name is intended to recognize another name that is used to refer to the Blackfeet people of the Blackfeet Confederacy. The stream that flows along the southeastern side of the flat was renamed by the BGN in 2003 from Squaw Creek to Hagerty Creek. The Glacier County Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposed change to Pikuni Flat, and the Montana State Names Authority recommends approval as well.

OHIO

Emerald Run: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; in Green Township, heads at the N edge of the community of Bridgetown at 39°09'46"N, 084°38'41"W, flows N then NNW to enter Wesselman Creek; named in reference to its location in Green Township; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'43"N, 084°39'03"W; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.178664&p_longi=-84.65071

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.16271&p_longi=-84.64468

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000

Proponent: Kassie Schwan; Brooklyn, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Emerald Run (local residents)

Published: Emerald Run (Rivers Unlimited newsletter, Fall 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed stream in Green Township Emerald Run, was submitted by an organization called Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township. The name was suggested by a former resident of the area, who submitted the winning entry in a Name That Stream contest sponsored by the citizens' group. The group has been involved in recent years in efforts to prevent the development of the area surrounding the stream into an upscale shopping center. As part of the development project, the unnamed stream would have been rerouted and much of the adjacent land leveled, so the “Safe, Clean Green” group suggested it should be given an official name. The name Emerald Run was chosen from a list of 31 nominations, and was selected because it reflects the stream's location in Green Township.

Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners, Rivers Unlimited (which included a photograph and caption for “Emerald Run” in its Fall 2007 newsletter), Friends of The Great Miami River, and the Land Conservancy of Hamilton County. A petition with 128 signatures in support of the name was also included with the application. In describing the unnamed stream, the proponent referred to two of its major tributaries as “East Fork” and “West Fork,” so two additional proposals for those names have been initiated. There are no other streams in Ohio named “Emerald.” The proponent has also requested that four other unnamed tributaries of “Emerald Run” be named; these proposals will appear on the next Quarterly Review List.

Southeast Fork Emerald Run: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in Green Township, heads at 39°09'42"N, 84°38'10"W, flows NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run (q.v.); Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'02"N, 84°38'29"W; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.167202&p_longi=-84.641418 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.159865&p_longi=-84.637578

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000

Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by an organization named Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township, to name three unnamed streams in Green Township. The name Emerald Run was submitted as the winning entry in a local Name That Stream contest. In describing the unnamed stream, the proponent referred to one of its two major tributaries as “East Fork,” although after further review it was determined the name Southeast Fork Emerald Run would be a more appropriate reference.

West Fork Emerald Run: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in Green Township, heads at 39°10'00"N, 84°38'55"W, flows NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run (q.v.); Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'13"N, 84°38'39"W; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.170163&p_longi=-84.644337 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.166054&p_longi=-84.648585

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000

Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the last of the three proposals to name three unnamed streams in Green Township. The name Emerald Run was submitted as the winning entry in a local Name That Stream contest. In describing the unnamed stream, the proponent referred to one of its two major tributaries as “West Fork” so this proposal for West Fork Emerald Run was initiated.

OKLAHOMA

Horseshoe Mountain: summit; elevation 309 m (1,014 ft); located 6.3 km (3.9 mi) SW of the community of Davis, 4.7 km (2.9 mi) W of the confluence of Colbert Creek and the Washita River; the name is reflective of the shape of the summit; Murray County, Oklahoma; Sec 10, T1S, R1E, Indian Meridian; 34°29'13"N, 97°11'16"W; USGS map – Turner Falls 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.48694444444444&p_longi=-97.18777777777778

Proposal: new proposal for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Turner Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Larry Lyon; Davis, Oklahoma

Administrative area: None

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 unnamed summit Horseshoe Mountain. The proponent, who reports that he owns the majority of the property that includes the summit, chose the name because the feature is shaped like a horseshoe. The summit in question is located within the Arbuckle Mountains in Murray County, 6.3 km (3.9 mi) southwest of the community of Davis, and 4.7 km (2.9 mi) west of the confluence of Colbert Creek with the Washita River. There are 23 other geographic features in Oklahoma with the word Horseshoe in their name (four bends, seven lakes, two locales, a park, a post office, a ridge, two schools, three summits, a trail, and a valley). The three summits, all located in McCurtain County, are Horseshoe Mountain (146 miles away), Little Horseshoe Mountain (123 mi away), and Big Horseshoe Mountain (127 mi away). None of the features named “Horseshoe” are in Murray County. Of the 20 Tribal authorities consulted on the issue, one, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, has responded thus far that it does not have an opinion on the issue.

OREGON

Benson Glacier: glacier; elevation 2,808 m (9,214 ft); in Wallowa National Forest/Eagle Cap Wilderness, 1 km (0.6 mi) SE of Eagle Cap, 29 km (18 mi) S of Enterprise; named for Frank W. Benson (1858-1911), who served as Governor of Oregon 1910-1911; Union County, Oregon; Sec 2, T5S, R44E, Willamette Mer.; 45°09'22"N, 117°17'43"W; USGS map – Eagle Cap 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.1561111&p_longi=-117.295189

Proposal: application change to correct location

Map: USGS Eagle Cap 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Fountain; Portland, OR

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

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Benson Glacier (glaciologists, geologists)

Published: Benson Glacier (Skovlin et al., 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal, to correct the location of the name Benson Glacier, was submitted by the Chair of the Department of Geology at Portland State University. Although the name was made official by a BGN decision in 1944, the proponent believes the description in the file was misleading and so for over 60 years the name has been applied to the wrong feature. Instead of the glacier on the north slope of Eagle Cap, the evidence suggests that the glacier to which the original proponents were

referring is in fact 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further to the south-southeast, just southwest of Glacier Lake, and on the east slope of an unnamed 2,894 m (9,495 ft) peak that has long been known informally as “Glacier Peak.”

This area is in the Wallowa National Forest and within the Eagle Cap Wilderness. The name Benson Glacier honors Frank W. Benson (1858-1911), who served as governor of Oregon in 1910 and 1911. According to research conducted prior to the 1944 decision, the U.S. Forest Service had recommended approval of the name as early as 1928, but the 15-year delay in bringing it to the BGN for a decision “was principally because studies were being made to determine whether this was a real glacier or merely a snow field.” The file further stated that the name had first been applied “...on August 12, 1912, by a party of businessmen from Enterprise, Oregon, and myself, who made the ascent of Eagle Cap that day” (Clyde Aitchison letter, 1943). Another letter in the 1944 file reads, “I have crossed over the little piece of ice on Eagle Cap a couple of times and my recollection of it is that it is a genuine glacier, but so small that I would hardly think it deserved a name.” The file further described Benson Glacier as “a small glacier on the northeastern and eastern slopes of Eagle Cap.” The geographic coordinates provided in the application were only in degrees and minutes and as such were not precise enough to pinpoint the exact location. It does say, however, that the location is “about on the line between townships 4 and 5 S...” The proponent does not dispute the fact that the name was applied to a glacier “on Eagle Cap,” but believes the original proponents’ interpretation of the position of Eagle Cap was probably incorrect. As further evidence, he provided a copy of a present-day photograph that almost exactly reproduces one taken earlier (possibly 1912 or 1914) which confirms that the glacier is above Glacier Lake and on the northwest slope of the unofficial “Glacier Peak,” not on Eagle Cap. He also notes that the glacier on Eagle Cap has melted away and so the name could not apply to that location.

The Summitpost.org website states, “The last active glacier in the Wallowa Mountains was Benson Glacier on the slopes of Glacier Peak above Glacier Lake. Benson Glacier ceased to be active in the 1930s and since has been one of the largest ice caps in the Wallowas.” Furthermore, “The Benson Glacier scoured the West Fork for almost 20 miles, was 2,000 ft thick, and left what is considered to be the most perfect lateral moraine in the United States enclosing Wallowa Lake on the east side. The relict perpetual snowbank residing above Glacier Lake on the north slope of Glacier Peak is all that remains of the Benson Glacier today.”

Brumback Butte: summit; elevation 1,672 m (5,486 ft); located at the center of Findley Buttes, 26 km (16 mi) NE of Enterprise; named for Newton Brumback and his family who homesteaded in the area in 1892; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 19&30, T1N, R47E, Willamette Mer.; 45°32'45"N, 116°59'34"W; USGS map – Findley Buttes 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.545798&p_longi=-116.992767

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local and published use

Map: USGS Findley Buttes 1:24,000

Proponent: Deniece Osterberg; Orofino, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brumback Butte (family members)

Published: Brumback Butte (History of Wallowa County, 1983), Findley Butte (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest map, n.d.)

Case Summary: Brumback Butte is the first of three names proposed to be applied to the three buttes that collectively comprise Findley Buttes. The proponent, a resident of Idaho who grew up in the area around these buttes, confirmed that the name Findley Buttes has long been applied to the summits,

but no names have ever been made official for the individual features. The name Brumback Butte would recognize the Brumback family, most notably Newton Brumback, a native of Missouri who homesteaded at the foot of the summit in 1892. The first post office in the district was located in the Brumbacks' home. A 1944 National Geodetic Survey benchmark, stamped "BRUMBACK 1944" is located at the peak of this summit. Along with her application, the proponent provided a copy of an undated U.S. Forest Service map, on which the feature in question is labeled Findley Butte, while the one to the northwest is given the name Brumback Butte. The proponent claims this is incorrect, as the Brumbacks lived and farmed closest to the more central butte.

Lewis L. McArthur's *Oregon Geographic Names* includes an entry for Findley Buttes, stating, "Named for Florence Findley, who took up a homestead there in the 1880's. These buttes are sometimes known as Brumback Buttes for N.W. Brumback, early settler, but Findley Buttes is the older name and, in the opinion of the writer, the correct one."

Findley Butte: summit; elevation 1,583 m (5,194 ft); located at the N end of Findley Buttes, 26 km (16 mi) NE of Enterprise; named for Florence Findley, who homesteaded nearby in the 1880's; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 13, T1N, R47E, Willamette Mer.; 45°34'12"N, 117°00'27"W; USGS map – Findley Buttes 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.569892&p_longi=-117.007484

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Findley Buttes 1:24,000

Proponent: Deniece Osterberg; Orofino, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Brumback Butte (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest map, 1930's)

Case Summary: Findley Butte is the second of three names proposed for three buttes that collectively comprise Findley Buttes. Although the latter name has appeared on Federal maps since as early as 1919, the proponent reports that each of three buttes also has a locally-known name. The most northerly one is proposed to be named Findley Butte. Findley Buttes was named for Florence Findley, who homesteaded nearby in the 1880's. The buttes proposed to be named Findley Butte and Harsin Butte (q.v.) fall within an area managed by The Nature Conservancy as part of the Zumwalt Prairie, while the third one, Brumback Butte, is on private land.

Harsin Butte: summit; elevation 1,685 m (5,529 ft); located at the SE end of the Findley Buttes, 26 km (16 mi) NE of Enterprise; named for the Harsin family who homesteaded in the area in the early 1900's; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec. 32, T1N, R47E, Willamette Mer.; 45°31'36"N, 116°57'53"W; USGS map – Findley Buttes 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.526561&p_longi=-116.964839

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local and published use

Map: USGS Findley Buttes 1:24,000

Proponent: Deniece Osterberg; Orofino, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Harsin Butte (The Nature Conservancy; Annual Chemeketans Outing, 2008; family members), Harsins Butte (The Nature Conservancy)

Published: Harsin Butte (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest map, n.d.; *Eugene Register-Guard*, 2008; History of Wallowa County, 1983)

Case Summary: The name Harsin Butte is proposed to be made official for the third and most southeasterly of the three buttes that comprise Findley Buttes. This name would recognize the Harsin family, who homesteaded in the area in the late 1880's, most notably Fred Harsin (d. 1943) and his wife Katie Murray Harsin (d. 1922). In 1888, Fred Harsin and his parents settled on property at the base of what would later become known as Harsin Butte, where he raised dairy cows. The family would eventually acquire 2,100 acres around the feature, which lies within an area long known as the Zumwalt Prairie. According to The Nature Conservancy, "the Zumwalt Prairie [at 33,000 acres] is North America's largest remaining grassland of its type, and the largest Conservancy acquisition ever in Oregon."

Along with her application, the proponent provided a copy of an undated (probably ca. 1935) U.S. Forest Service map, on which the feature in question has the handwritten label Harsin Butte (the butte lies just outside the boundary of the Wallowa National Forest), and a search of the Internet also reveals several references to the name. These include a May 2008 article in the *Eugene Register-Guard* referring to a hike at Harsin Butte, as well as the website of The Nature Conservancy which includes a map and a description of the "Harsin Butte Scramble." The 77th Annual Chemeketa Outing, held in August 2008, also mentioned Harsin Butte, as does a history of the early homesteaders of the Zumwalt Prairie published in "The History of Wallowa County, Oregon," a 1983 publication of the Wallowa County Museum Board. Letters of support for this proposal were submitted by several local residents.

PENNSYLVANIA

Cedar Point Run: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads in Fairview Township at 40°10'43"N, 076°52'36"W, flows generally SW to join Yellow Breeches Creek just SE of the community of Lisburn, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NW of Nauvoo; the stream flows through an area known locally as The Cedars and in the vicinity of the community of Cedar Point; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°10'04"N, 76°54'20"W; USGS map – Lemoyne 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.167777777778&p_longi=-76.905555555556

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1786233&p_longi=-76.8767881

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Lemoyne 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

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 12 proposals submitted by a resident of Lewisberry, to name unnamed streams located throughout Fairview Township. He suggests these streams need names in order to assist with "Hazmat planning and mapping." The 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long stream proposed to be named Cedar Point Run flows generally southwest, to enter Yellow Breeches Creek just southeast of the community of Lisburn. According to the proponent, a lifelong area resident and local historian, the proposed name recognizes the stream's location within an area known locally as The Cedars; the community of Cedar Point is also located nearby. The governments of Fairview Township and York

County both recommend approval of this name and the other eleven proposals. There are no other geographic features in Pennsylvania known to be named Cedar Point Run.

Clear Spring Lake: reservoir; 27 acres; in Cambria Township, along South Branch Blacklick Creek, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) ESE of the dam at Williams Run Reservoir, 3.1 km (1.9 mi) W of the dam at City Reservoir; Cambria County, Pennsylvania; 40°29'53"N, 78°45'07"W; USGS map – Nanty Glo 1:24,000 (dam).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.49805555555556&p_longi=-78.75194444444444

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Nanty Glo 1:24,000 (dam)
Proponent: Philip H. Scaglione; Ebensburg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new descriptive name Clear Spring Lake is proposed for a 27-acre spring-fed reservoir located along South Branch Blacklick Creek in Cambria Township in Cambria County. The Cambria Township Supervisors, the Cambria County Planning Commission, and the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board all have no objection to the name. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection/Division of Dam Safety recommends approval of the name. The dam that forms the reservoir is listed in GNIS as Natcher Dam, a name compiled from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams. When asked whether the dam had an official name in the State's files, the PA DEP responded that it was known informally as Natcher Dam as a reference to the individual who owned the property in the 1970's, but to be consistent with the new reservoir name, "Clear Spring Lake Dam" might be more appropriate. The PA DEP has been asked whether it wishes to submit a name change for the dam. There are no other lakes or reservoirs in Pennsylvania named Clear Spring Lake, but there is a community named Clear Springs, an historical mine named Clear Spring Shaft, a reservoir named Clear Spring Pond, and two communities named Clear Spring. None are in Cambria County.

Green Run: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°08'35"N, 76°54'42"W, flows NW then NE then NW to enter Yellow Breeches Creek 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of Lisburn, 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of Andersontown; named for Joseph Green, first landowner and settler in the area, ca. 1737; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°09'45"N, 76°55'09"W; USGS map – Lemoyne 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.162575&p_longi=-76.919188

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1431509&p_longi=-76.9117211

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream
Map: USGS Lemoyne 1:24,000
Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of the 12 proposals submitted for unnamed streams in Fairview Township in York County. This 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long stream flows northwest then northeast and then northwest again to enter Yellow Breeches Creek 1.1 km (0.7 mi) southwest of the community of Lisburn. According to the proponent, the stream would be named for Joseph Green, who settled in the area around 1737. There are five other streams in Pennsylvania named Green Run, but none in York County. The closest is 54 km (34 mi) away in Adams County.

Iron Stone Run: stream; 5 km (3.1 mi) long; heads in Lower Allen Township at 40°10'48"N, 76°52'32"W, flows generally NW into Fairview Township to join Yellow Breeches Creek 4.5 km (2.7 mi.) NNW of the community of Lisburn; so named because the stream heads in a wetland of predominantly iron stone (siderite); York County, Pennsylvania; 40°12'23"N, 76°54'56"W; USGS map – Lemoyne 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.206443&p_longi=-76.915498

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1801349&p_longi=-76.8754376

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Lemoyne 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 5 km (3.1 mi) long stream proposed to be named Iron Stone Run flows generally northwest to join Yellow Breeches Creek 4.5 km (2.7 mi.) north-northwest of the community of Lisburn. It heads in Lower Allen Township and flows into Fairview Township. The name was chosen because the stream heads in a wetland of predominantly iron stone (siderite). There are no other geographic features in Pennsylvania known to be named “Iron Stone” (two words), but there are a stream and a community in Berks County named Ironstone Creek and Ironstone, respectively, as well as a ridge named Ironstone Ridge in Cumberland County.

Lime Kiln Run: stream; 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°12'05"N, 76°53'12"W, flows NW then NE to enter Yellow Breeches Creek 0.6 km (0.4 mi) NW of the intersection of US 76 and US 83; so named because the stream flows through a limestone soil district and parallel to Lime Kiln Road; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°12'49"N, 76°53'12"W; USGS map – Lemoyne 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.21361111111111&p_longi=-76.88666666666667

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.20138888888889&p_longi=-76.88666666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Lemoyne 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lime Kiln Run is proposed for a 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Yellow Breeches Creek in Fairview Township. This name was chosen because the stream flows through a limestone soil district and parallel to Lime Kiln Road. According to the proponent this area once had several lime kilns, one of which is still standing. There are no other features named “Lime Kiln” in Pennsylvania.

Line Run: stream; 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; heads in Monaghan Township at 40°07'57"N, 76°54'58"W, flows NW then N along the boundary with Fairview Township to enter Yellow Breeches Creek 1.4 km (0.9 mi) NE of Andersontown; this stream forms the boundary between Monaghan Township and Fairview Township; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°12'49"N, 76°53'12"W; USGS map – Lemoyne 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.21361111111111&p_longi=-76.88666666666667

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1325&p_longi=-76.91611111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Lemoyne 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long stream heads in Monaghan Township, then flows northwest and north along the boundary with Fairview Township before entering Yellow Breeches Creek. The name Line Run was chosen because the stream forms the township boundary. There is one other stream in Pennsylvania, in Bedford County, named Line Run; it is located 137 km (86 mi) from the stream in question.

Nauvoo Run: stream; 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°09'53"N, 76°52'44"W, flows generally SSE to join Bennett Run in Silver Lake 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SE of the community of Nauvoo; named in association with the nearby community of Nauvoo; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°08'12"N, 76°52'14"W; USGS map – Steelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.13666666666667&p_longi=-76.87055555555556

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.16472222222222&p_longi=-76.87888888888889

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Steelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of Bennett Run in Fairview Township is proposed to be named Nauvoo Run because it heads near the community of Nauvoo. There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to be named Nauvoo Run.

Priest Run: stream; 4 km (2.5 mi) long; in Fairview Township; heads at 40°11'16"N, 76°52'21"W, flows N then NE to enter Yellow Breeches Creek 1.4 km (0.9 mi) SW of Stucker Island, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) NE of the intersection of US 76 and US 83; named in honor of David Priest, the original landowner who settled in the area in 1734; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°13'06"N, 76°51'41"W; USGS map – Steelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.21833333333333&p_longi=-76.86138888888889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.18777777777778&p_longi=-76.8725

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Steelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary of Yellow Breeches Creek in Fairview Township is proposed to be named in honor of David Priest, the original landowner and settler in the area in 1734. There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to be named Priest Run.

Ratler Run: stream; 2.3 km (1.4 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°11'18"N, 76°50'47"W, flows generally NE to join Marsh Run 1 km (0.6 mi) SW of Hoak Island; named in honor of Jim Ratler, a freed slave who was given land alongside this stream; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°11'56"N, 76°49'50"W; USGS map – Steelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.19888888888889&p_longi=-76.83055555555555

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.18833333333333&p_longi=-76.84638888888889

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name found in historical documents

Map: USGS Steelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.3 km (1.4 mi) long stream in Fairview Township flows generally northeast to join Marsh Run 1 km (0.6 mi) southwest of Hoak Island. The name Ratler Run would honor Jim Ratler, a freed slave who was given land alongside this stream. According to the proponent, the name appeared in many documents found in the York County Archives, but has fallen into disuse. There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to be named Ratler Run.

Salem Run: stream; 2.3 km (1.4 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°11'07"N, 76°48'43"W, flows SSW to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named Stillhouse Run (q.v.) 1.8 km (1.1 mi) NW of the community of Yocumtown; so named because the stream flows near Fishing Creek Salem United Methodist Church; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°10'06"N, 76°49'12"W; USGS map – Steelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1683335&p_longi=-76.8199085

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1853634&p_longi=-76.8119476

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Steelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.3 km (1.4 mi) long stream in Fairview Township is proposed to be named Salem Run because it flows within 246 m (809 ft) of Fishing Creek Salem United Methodist Church. There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to be named Salem Run.

Sawmill Run: stream; 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°11'12"N, 76°50'26"W, flows E then S to enter a stream proposed to be named Stillhouse Run (q.v.) 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Frogtown, 3.1 km (1.9 mi) NW of Yocumtown; the name recognizes the stream's association with a late 19th century sawmill; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°10'32"N, 076°49'56"W; USGS map – Steelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.17543&p_longi=-76.832156

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.186726&p_longi=-76.8405509

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Steelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long stream in Fairview Township flows east then south to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named Stillhouse Run (q.v.). It lies 1.6 km (1 mi) southeast of the community of Frogtown and in the vicinity of a late 19th century sawmill which the stream powered. There are 14 other streams in Pennsylvania named Sawmill Run, including one in York County, 54 km (33 mi) from the stream in question.

School House Run: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°09'31"N, 76°52'09"W, flows generally S to join Bennett Run, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) N of Silver Lake, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of the community of Nauvoo; the stream heads near School House Road; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°08'21"N, 76°52'09"W; USGS map – Steelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1391142&p_longi=-76.8691666

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.158607&p_longi=-76.869235

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Steelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long stream in Fairview Township flows generally south then east to join Bennett Run, 162 m (531 ft) north of Silver Lake and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) southeast of the community of Nauvoo. The name was chosen because the stream heads near School House Road. There is one other stream in Pennsylvania, in Delaware County, 120 km (75 mi) away, named School House Run.

Stillhouse Run: stream; 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long; in Fairview Township, heads at 40°11'07"N, 76°50'37"W, flows SE into Newberry Township, to join Fishing Creek 4.5 km (2.8 mi) SE of the community of Frogtown; the stream name recognizes a historic distillery that still stands nearby; York County, Pennsylvania; 40°09'11"N, 76°48'37"W; USGS map – Steelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.153162&p_longi=-76.810226

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.185365&p_longi=-76.843572

Proposal: new name for an unnamed stream
Map: USGS Steelton 1:24,000
Proponent: Phillip Dodson; Lewisberry, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long stream in Fairview Township flows southeast to join Fishing Creek, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) southeast of the community of Frogtown. The proposed name would recognize a historic distillery that still stands nearby. The Newberry Township Supervisors have submitted a letter in support of this new name. There are two other streams in Pennsylvania named Stillhouse Run; one is in Adams County 62 km (39 mi) away and the other in Cameron County, 185 km (115 mi) away.

TEXAS

Malakopf Hill: summit; elevation 1,762 m (537 ft); located 4 km (2.5 mi) NNE of Boerne, 3.1 km (1.9 mi) SW of Smith Hill; the name is German for “view” and “head”; Kendall County, Texas; 29°49'39"N, 98°42'31"W; USGS map – Boerne 1:24,000; Not: Malakopf Mountain, Malikoff Hill.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=29.8275&p_longi=-98.708611111111

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name to recognize a family name
Map: USGS Boerne 1:24,000
Proponent: Duane Peterson; Boerne, TX
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Malikoff Hill (FID 1362111)
Local Usage: Malakopf Hill (Kendall County historian)

Published: Malikoff Hill (USGS 1964, 1987; Kendall County highway map 2000),
Malakopf Hill (TX GenWeb site, 2008), Malakopf Mountain (TX GenWeb site, 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a resident of Boerne, is to correct the spelling of the name of Malikoff Hill in Kendall County to Malakopf Hill. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1964 and was listed as such in the quad report for 1965. Malikoff Hill was also shown on the 2000 edition of the official Kendall County highway map. However, the proponent suggests it should be spelled “Malakopf” because that is the German word meaning “view” and “head.” Several websites dedicated to the history and German heritage of Kendall County include references to the Herff Monument that was built in 1881 atop “Malakopf Hill” (some of the sites also use the generic term “Mountain”). Another website describing the history of Boerne refers to “Malakopf Mountain” and says it is located on a privately-owned ranch.

UTAH

Corona Arch: arch; located 521 m (4,709 ft) NE of the mouth of Bootlegger Canyon, 623 m (2,174 ft) ESE of Pinto Arch; Grand County, Utah; Sec 32, T25S, R21E, Salt Lake Mer.; 38°34'48"N, 109°37'12"W; USGS map – Moab 1:24,000; Not: Little Rainbow Bridge.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.58&p_longi=-109.62

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local usage

Map: USGS Moab 1:24,000

Proponent: Jay Wilbur; Cedar Park, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Rainbow Bridge (FID 1429787)

Local Usage: Corona Arch

Published: Corona Arch (Sierra Club Glen Canyon Group, 2001; Climb Utah.com; Utah.com; many other web sites),

Little Rainbow Bridge (USGS 1959, 1961; Climb Utah.com; tour company websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Rainbow Bridge to Corona Arch. This partly freestanding sandstone natural arch spans 140 feet and is 105 feet high; it is located along the west side of Bootlegger Canyon at the end of the Corona Arch Trail in Grand County. The land surrounding the section in which the arch is situated is administered by the Bureau of Land Management, but the section itself is managed by the State Trust Lands Department, which supports the proposal, stating it is the name they have always used to refer to the feature. The proponent, who serves as Vice President of the Natural Arch and Bridge Society, states, “[The] Proposed name “Corona Arch” is in common use locally, throughout the state of Utah, and even internationally. [The] Federal agency responsible for managing this land, BLM, uses “Corona Arch” in signage and interpretive materials. Virtually no one refers to this natural arch by its current official name “Little Rainbow Bridge”. In addition, this natural arch is not a natural bridge. Thus, the official name is misleading. Although the arch has some physical resemblance to Rainbow Bridge, it is not a natural bridge.”

USGS field research conducted in 1975 determined that there had been some controversy concerning the name, but a reliable authority on local arches confirmed it should be Corona Arch. The Utah Geographic Names Committee and a member of the Arches National Park interpretive staff both agreed with the recommendation of this individual and an application to change the name to Corona Arch was completed. It seems, however, that the form was never submitted to the BGN. Citing the controversy, the arch was left unnamed on the next USGS topographic map. A search of the Internet shows that both names are applied to the feature, but most indicate that Corona Arch is the preferred name in local usage.

WASHINGTON

Derby Creek: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads at the NE edge of the community of Hollywood Hill at 47°44'19"N, 122°06'57"W, flows W to enter the Sammamish River at Sammamish River Park, 2.5 km (1.6 mi) SSE of Woodinville; the name derives from a historical name given to the local area; King County, Washington; Secs 15,14&13, T26N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 47°44'07"N, 122°08'50"W; USGS map – Kirkland 1:24,000; Not: Tributary 90.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.7354058&p_longi=-122.1472038

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.7385448&p_longi=-122.1158749

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kirkland 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Wuotila; Woodinville, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature: None

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Tributary 90 (*Seattle Times*, 2000)

Published: Derby Creek (EPA 2004; Washington Department of Ecology, 2008; King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, 2004; City of Woodinville

Comprehensive Plan, 2002; City of Woodinville Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, 2005; City of Woodinville Shoreline Inventory, 2006)

Case Summary: The new name Derby Creek is proposed for a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of the Sammamish River in King County. According to the proponent, “Derby” was the first name applied to the area by its early settlers. It continued to be used from 1876 until approximately 1910, when the post office name was changed to Hollywood. The book *Village in the Woods*, published in 1993 by the Woodinville Historical Society, includes references to the name “Derby”, and a 1909 postcard postmarked “Derby” was also provided as historical evidence. The proponent suggests the name Derby Creek would help increase public awareness of the history of the area. An article published in 2000 in *The Seattle Times*, entitled “Name from past might find a home”, stated, “No one knows for sure where the name Derby came from, but locals speculate the community was named after an English family who had a logging operation southeast of Woodinville. What is known, however, is that a wealthy Seattle lumber baron, Frederick Stimson, had the name changed to Hollywood about 1911 after he built a hunting lodge in the area and lined his driveway with holly trees.”

The City of Woodinville’s 2005 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan also mentions “the original wooden one-room Derby Schoolhouse built in 1892.” A search of the Internet shows that the name Derby Creek has come into local use since its approval by the City in 2002 and the State in 2003 (the proposal was not forwarded to the BGN until 2008). The EPA also lists the name in its 2004 stream inventory, and it appears in several Woodinville city documents, including its 2002 Comprehensive

Plan and the aforementioned Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. The Woodinville City Council and the Washington State Board on Geographic Names recommend approval of the proposal, as does a lifelong resident and first mayor of Woodinville, and the President of the Woodinville Historical Society. There is one other geographic feature in Washington named “Derby”; Derby Canyon is located in Chelan County, 74 miles from the stream in question.

Fairview Schoolhouse Creek: stream; 7 km (4 mi) long; heads at 45°52’07”N, 122°35’19”W, flows SW to enter East Fork Lewis River 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of La Center; named for a one-room schoolhouse that once stood nearby; Clark County, Washington; Sec 11, T4N, R1E, Willamette Mer.; 45°50’29”N, 122°38’42”W; USGS map – Ridgefield 1:24,000; Not: Stoughton Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.84111111111111&p_longi=-122.645

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.86861111111111&p_longi=-122.58861111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ridgefield 1:24,000

Proponent: Virginia VanBreemen; LaCenter, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature: None

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Stoughton Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name is proposed for an unnamed 7 km (4 mi) long tributary of the East Fork Lewis River in Clark County. The proponent, who lives alongside the stream, suggests the name is an appropriate way to recognize the existence of a one-room schoolhouse that once stood nearby. According to a biologist with a local environmental technology consulting firm, some local resource agencies have begun calling the stream Stoughton Creek due to its proximity to Stoughton Road; however, this name is not published on any official sources. The La Center Museum Association has submitted a letter of support for Fairview Schoolhouse Creek. There are 19 other features in Washington with “Fairview” as a part of the name, of which two are named Fairview Creek. None are in Clark County.

Preacher Creek: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, heads at 46°25’11”N, 121°41’59”W, flows NE to enter North Fork Cispus River 1.4 km (0.9 mi) downstream from its confluence with Yozoo Creek; Lewis County, Washington; Secs 15,16&21, T11N, R9E, Willamette Mer.; 46°26’25”N, 121°40’58”W; USGS map – Blue Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.44027777777778&p_longi=-121.68277777777778

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.41972222222222&p_longi=-121.69972222222222

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Blue Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Dave Garoutte; Packwood, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature: None

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Preacher Creek (local residents; USFS employees)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The stream proposed to be named Preacher Creek is a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of the North Fork Cispus River in Lewis County, and is within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. According to the proponent, the name Preacher Creek has been in local use since at least 1987; he believes the stream got its name because it drains off Bishop Mountain. The proponent provided a copy of a U.S. Forest Service sign along State Road 78 that already identifies the stream as Preacher Creek. The Lewis County Board of Commissioners, the Washington Board on Geographic Names, and the U.S. Forest Service all recommend approval of this proposal.

Robber Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Gifford Pinchot National Forest; heads at 46°23'54"N, 121°40'32"W, flows NE to enter Timonium Creek 2.7 km (1.7 mi) upstream of its junction with North Fork Cispus River; named in recognition of the large number of camp robberies that have occurred in the area; Lewis County, Washington; Secs 26,34&35, T11N, R9E, Willamette Mer.; 46°24'48"N, 121°38'38"W; USGS map – Blue Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.4134313&p_longi=-121.6438344

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.3984414&p_longi=-121.6755888

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Blue Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Dave Garoutte; Packwood, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature: None

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Robber Creek (local residents; timber sale maps)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The stream proposed to be named Robber Creek is a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Timonium Creek in Lewis County, within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. According to the proponent, the name Robber Creek has been in local use since at least 1975, having been given to the stream in recognition of the large number of logging camp robberies that have occurred in the area. The Lewis County Board of Commissioners, the Washington Board on Geographic Names, and the U.S. Forest Service all recommend approval of this proposal.

Spaulding Creek: stream; 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long; heads 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NE of Central Park at 46°59'05"N, 123°41'31"W, flows NE then E then SE to enter the Wynoochee River 5.2 km (3.2 mi) upstream of its confluence with the Chehalis River; named for Frederick Grant Spaulding (1864-1937), a pioneer who farmed and helped develop the area in the 1800's; Grays Harbor County, Washington; Secs 2-4, T17N, R8W, Willamette Mer.; 46°59'08"N, 123°38'50"W; USGS map – Central Park 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.9854658&p_longi=-123.6471301

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.9847481&p_longi=-123.6919255

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Central Park 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Rabey; Montesano, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature: None

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Spaulding Creek (local residents)

Published: Spaulding Creek (Grays Harbor County Commissioners, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Spaulding Creek for a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of the Wynoochee River in Grays Harbor County. The proponent claims the name has been in local use for 40 years and that it honors Frederick Grant Spaulding (1864-1937), who for many years farmed the area through which the stream flows. The property is currently co-owned by Tacoma Newsprint and the proponents. Because the stream supports the local coho salmon population, having it officially named would “help preserve [it] and its surrounding habitat.” After the Washington Board on Geographic Names approved the name in 2003 (the proposal was not forwarded to the BGN until 2008), it came into local use and has been published in several online county documents. In addition to the State Board, the Grays Harbor Engineer, the Polson Park & Museum Historical Society, and the East Grays Harbor Historical Society Council all recommend approval of the proposal. There are two other geographic features in Washington named “Spaulding”; Spaulding Lake is located in Okanogan County, and Camp Spaulding is in Pend Oreille County. These are approximately 208 miles and 305 miles to the east and north of the mouth of Spaulding Creek, respectively.

WISCONSIN

Connor Mill Creek: stream; 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long; heads at 44°46'32"N, 090°05'32"W; flows NE through the Village of Stratford, to enter the Big Eau Pleine River; named for a historical mill that once operated along the stream; Marathon County, Wisconsin; Sec 25, T27N, R3E, Fourth Principal Mer.; 44°48'13"N, 90°03'26"W; USGS map – Stratford 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.803702&p_longi=-90.057163

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.7755556&p_longi=-90.092182

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Stratford 1:24,000

Proponent: Village of Stratford, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Connor Mill Creek (Village of Stratford)

Published: Connor Mill Creek (Stratford village map)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Connor Mill Creek for a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long stream that flows through the Village of Stratford in Marathon County. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council on behalf of the Village Board of Trustees, who wished to recognize the existence of a historical mill named Connor Mill along the stream. The application states that the village was replacing a small culvert and bridge over the stream, which led to questions as to whether it had a name. Since proposing the name in 2001, the village has applied it to its official street map. The WGNC recommends approval of this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Wisconsin named “Connor Mill”, but ten named “Connor”, “Connors”, or “O’Connor”. Five of these are streams; none are in Marathon County. Approximately 136 km (85 mi) from the stream in question is Connor Mill Road in Forest County.

Davis Lake: lake; 7 acres; in the Town of Cassian, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of East Horsehead Lake, 14 km (9 mi) WNW of Rhinelander; named for John Davis, Sr., who owned property at the west end of the lake for 30 years; Oneida County, Wisconsin; Sec 21, T37N, R7E, Fourth Principal Mer.; 45°41'06"N, 089°36'55"W; USGS map – McNaughton 1:24,000;

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.685137&p_longi=-89.615221

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS McNaughton 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom and Dorothy Herman; Harshaw, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Davis Lake (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Davis Lake, was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of two residents of Harshaw, who claim the name has been in local use for at least 50 years. The 7 acre lake is in the Town of Cassian in central Oneida County. The proponent reports that although the lake has been known as Davis Lake ever since John Davis, Sr. sold the property in 1950 (he acquired it in 1920), no effort was made to make the name official until another landowner expressed an interest in naming it. The Town of Cassian recommends approval of the proposal, as does the WGNC. There is one other lake in Oneida County, 17 km (11 mi) to the southeast of the lake in question, which is also named Davis Lake. This name appears on USGS topographic maps, but its origin is not known. There are three other lakes in the State with the same name, one each in Price County, Iron County, and Sawyer County, as well as East Davis Lake and West Davis Lake in Bayfield County. The one in Iron County is 66 km (41 mi) away, while the one in Price County 69 km (43 mi) away.

Kocmoud Lake: lake; 35 acres; in the Town of Winter and the Town of Draper, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NE of Perch Lake; named for the Kocmoud family who owned property adjacent to the lake from 1934 until 2002; Sawyer County, Wisconsin; Secs 36&25, T40N, R5W and Sec 31, T40N, R4W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 45°54'46"N, 090°55'38"W; USGS map – Blaisdell Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.912646&p_longi=-90.927143

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Blaisdell Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: William and Esther Musser; Loretta, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Kocmoud's Lake (local residents)

Published: Kocmoud Lake (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Directory, 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Kocmoud Lake for a 35-acre lake in Sawyer County, along the boundary between the Town of Winter and the Town of Draper. The name is intended to recognize the Kocmoud family's longtime ownership of property around the lake, beginning in 1934 and ending in 2002 with the death of George Kocmoud, the last of the family to live there. The proponents report that they and the Kocmouds were neighbors and that they have many fond memories of boating, fishing, and swimming in the "deep, cold, spring fed lake." The Kocmoud family raised cows and grew corn on their property. Both the Town of Winter and the Town of Draper passed resolutions in support of Kocmoud Lake, and the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors also recommends approval. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) is in

favor of the proposal. Following the WGNC's approval of the name, it was added to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Directory.

Lowers Lake: lake, 100 acres; in the Town of Birch Creek, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Meadows Lake, 14 km (7 mi) NW of Cornell; named for Charles Lowers, who constructed a dam to enlarge the lake; Chippewa County, Wisconsin; Secs 29&30, T32N, R7W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 45°13'46"N, 091°16'30"W; USGS map – Bob Lake 1:24,000; Not: Meadows Lake West.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.229478&p_longi=-91.275015

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bob Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Virgil Comstock; Kenosha, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Lowers Lake to a lake located in the Town of Birch Creek in Chippewa County. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council on behalf of a resident of Kenosha, who wishes to honor his great-uncle Charles Lowers. Mr. Lowers was a World War I veteran who owned the land on which the lake is situated. During the time he owned it, Mr. Lowers constructed a dam at the western end of the lake, increasing its size from 34 acres to its present-day 100 acres. He sold the property in the 1950's. Although the WGNC found some evidence that the Chippewa County government was referring to the lake as Meadows Lake West (no maps or documents have been located to substantiate this), the County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Lowers Lake. The WGNC recommends approval of the name.

Wingra Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in the City of Madison, heads in Lake Wingra at 43°03'28"N, 89°24'30"W, flows SE then E then NE to enter Lake Monona at Olin Park; named in association with Wingra Lake, from which the stream flows; Dane County, Wisconsin; Secs 25-27, T7N, R9E, Fourth Principal Mer.; 43°03'21"N, 89°22'39"W; USGS map - Madison West 1:24,000; Not: Murphy Creek, Murphy's Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.05583&p_longi=-89.3776188

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.0577778&p_longi=-89.4083333

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historical and present-day usage

Map: USGS Madison West 1:24,000

Proponent: David S. Liebl; Madison, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Murphy Creek (FID 1570038)

Local Usage: Wingra Creek (City of Madison, Friends of Wingra Creek, local residents)

Published: Murphy Creek (USGS 1904, 1959, 1983, 1991; Wisconsin DNR Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System, 2006-2008; Wisconsin DNR public boat access listing, 2008; Wisconsin Department of Commerce, 2003; Dane County Electric Initiative map, 2004; *Wisconsin State Journal*, 2008), Murphy (Wingra) Creek (USGS 2001), Wingra Creek (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2007; EPA 2006; Wisconsin DNR Lower Rock River Water Quality Management Plan, 2001; Wisconsin

Department of Transportation, 2003; Laws of Wisconsin 1905; Dane County Office of Lakes and Watersheds, 2005; City of Madison Wingra Creek Master Plan, 2004; *Wisconsin State Journal*, 2003, 2006; *The Capital Times*, 2002-2007, *Place Names of Dane County*, 1947, 1968; Map of Dane County, 1954; Horace Greeley's map of Wisconsin, 1854; Bicycle Federation of Wisconsin, 2002), Wingra Creek (Murphy's Creek) (Bay Creek Neighborhood Association)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Murphy Creek in the City of Madison to Wingra Creek to recognize the name reported to be in local use. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of a local group called Friends of Wingra Creek. The stream was labeled Wingra Creek on Greeley's map of 1854, but since 1904 all Federal maps have named it Murphy Creek. The 1904 USGS topographic map showed only the lower two-thirds of the present-day stream, labeling it Murphy Creek. The upper portion is depicted only as an unnamed marshy area. A recent Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) report notes that channelization of Murphy Creek ("commonly called Wingra Creek") began in 1905.

The 1905 Laws of Wisconsin referred to the stream as Wingra Creek. Fred Cassidy's *Place Names of Dane County* (1947, revised 1968) includes entries for both names; for Murphy's Creek, it states, "A more recent alternate name for *Wingra Cr.*, particularly the lower part. The name appears first in 1904 (USGS, "Murphy Cr."); but it may be connected with J. Murphy, who owned land before 1873 in the nearby NW quarter of sec. 36." The entry for Wingra Creek reads, "[Named] because it carried the off-flow from L. Wingra (and therefore this name is applied today chiefly to the upper part of the creek, whereas the alternate name, *Murphy's Cr.*, is applied chiefly to the lower part.)" A local neighborhood history reports that in 1919, "A dam on Murphy Creek reduces the size of Lake Wingra."

A 2001 USGS factsheet referred to a stream gaging station on Murphy (Wingra) Creek. In 2003, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation described efforts to repair the Wingra Creek Bridge. In 2004, the City of Madison initiated efforts for urban renewal as part of the Wingra Creek Master Plan, and numerous newspaper articles refer to renovation and improvements along the Wingra Creek corridor. Also, in 2004, however, a map of Dane County's electrical system labeled the stream Murphy Creek. In 2005, the Dane County Office of Lakes and Watersheds organized the "Wingra Creek Clean Up." A series of photographs of Lake Wingra and Lake Monona, posted online by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, include the notation, "The lakes are connected by Wingra Creek, also called Murphy Creek." The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, in a 2007 watershed assessment report, labeled the stream Wingra Creek. The Environmental Protection Agency's listings of impaired waters, published during the period 2002 to 2006, named the stream Wingra Creek. The Park Street Cultural Tour described fishing in Wingra Creek. Wingra Creek Parkway runs alongside a portion of the stream.

An article in the *Wisconsin State Journal* in April 2008 referred to fish spawning along Murphy Creek. Wisconsin DNR Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System reports published between 2006 and 2008 label the stream Murphy Creek.

The proponent also believes the change is necessary to avoid confusion with another stream named Murphys Creek in the Town of Dunn, just 8 km (5 mi) south of the stream in question and also within Dane County. The Dane County Land Information Office and the Lakes and Watersheds Division support the proposal to restore the name Wingra Creek. The Madison City Engineer's Office and the Town of Madison also recommend approval of the proposed change, as does the WGNC.