

**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

Troth Yeddha': ridge; elevation 624 ft.; located on the campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1.2 mi. N of the Chena River; the name is Lower Tanana Athabascan and means "Indian potato ridge"; Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska; Sec. 6, T1S, R1W and Sec. 1, T1S, R2W, Fairbanks Meridian; 64°51'34"N, 147°50'09"W; USGS map – Fairbanks D2 1:63,360; Not: Dung Hill, Troth Yetth, Tro Yeddha', Tsoł Yedla', Tsoł Teye', Troyeddha' Tsoth K'eti, Tsaath Shédh', West Ridge, Lower Campus, or College Hill.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=64.859537&p_longi=-147.83587

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Fairbanks D2 1:63,360

Proponent: Robert Charlie; James Kari, Annett Freiburger; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Troth Yeddha' (proponent; University of Alaska)

Published: Troth Yeddha' (Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, 2012; Talking Alaska, 2012; many other Web sites; Kraus, Michael working with Moses Charlie, first linguistic documentation of the name, 1967; Kraus, Michael, *Minto-Nenana Athabascan Noun Dictionary*, 1974; John, Peter, et. al., *Minto Place Names*, 1979; Andrews, Elizabeth, et.al., *Native place names of Minto Flats and vicinity, Central Alaska*, 1980; Bishop, Sam, *The Old Country: Alaska Native Place names tell History of an Ancient People*; 1985; Drozda, Robert, *Lower Tanana place name map*; 1990; Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1998; University of Alaska Fairbanks since 2001)

Case Summary: This east-west trending 1.4-mile-long ridge rises to an elevation of 624 feet and covers approximately 2,250 acres. It is located within the campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, between the Chena River and Goldstream Creek. The proposal was submitted by representatives of the Alaska Native Language Center at the university, who report that they have done extensive research into and preservation of place names from the various indigenous languages of the Middle Tanana Valley. The name Troth Yeddha' is from Lower Tanana Athabascan and means "Indian potato ridge" (the plant *Hedysarum alpinum*). The name is proposed without an English generic: troth (potato), yeddh (ridge), and a' (possessive suffix).

In 1956 the last speaker of the Chena dialect described how her mother would collect potatoes on Troth Yeddha'. Although the name appeared in various other reports of the area's native cultures over the next 50 years, it did not come into use on the university campus until the 1990s. In 2008, the university's Board of Regents established a seven-acre park on the ridge, which they voted to name Troth Yeddha' Park. Since 1962, over twenty Athabascan speakers of four Athabascan languages have used the name and noted the importance of the root *Hedysarum alpinum*.

The proposed name is supported by the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Doyon, Ltd., the government of Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Fairbanks Native Association, and the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the Alaska Geographic Names Authority.

ARIZONA

*** The following proposal has been withdrawn

Bosom Peaks: summit; elevation 7,354 ft.; located on the Coconino Plateau just NW of Kaibab National Forest, 6.7 mi. NE of Williams, 8 mi. W of Sitgreaves Mountain; the name refers to the shape of the two peaks when seen from Highway 64; Coconino County, Arizona; Secs. 25&26, T23N, R2E and Secs. 35&36, T22N, R2E, Gila and Salt River Principal Meridian; 35°20'24"N, 112°08'38"W; USGS map – Williams North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.3398644&p_longi=-112.1439616

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Williams North 1:24,000

Proponent: Louis Sabo; Grand Canyon, AZ

Administrative area: State land (in part)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: These two unnamed volcanic cones, proposed to be named Bosom Peaks, lie just outside the Kaibab National Forest on the Coconino Plateau, 6.7 miles northeast of Williams. The elevation of the higher peak is 7,354 feet and the other, located 0.8 miles to the northwest, is 7,349 feet. According to the proponent, “To a motorist driving Hwy 64 they resemble exactly what the name proposes.”

GNIS lists only two features in the United States with names containing the word “bosom”: a historical church (Bosom Bottom Church) in South Carolina, and a summit (Moose Bosom (BGN 2004)) in Maine.

Gadsden Peak: summit; elevation 2,612 ft.; located in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument/Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness 5.5 mi. N of Lukeville, 28 mi. S of Ajo; the name honors James Gadsden (1788-1858), Minister to Mexico who negotiated the Gadsden Purchase; Pima County, Arizona; Sec. 7, T17S, R5W Gila-Salt River Meridian; 31°57'39"N, 112°49'11"W; USGS map – Lukeville 1:24,000; Not: West Twin Peak (BGN 1945).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.960925&p_longi=-112.819653

Proposal: change name to a commemorative name

Map: USGS Lukeville 1:24,000

Proponent: Lee Baiza, Superintendent Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Administrative area: Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness Area

Previous BGN Action: West Twin Peak (FID 23940, 1945)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: West Twin Peak (FID 23940)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Gadsden Peak (Pima County highway map 1961; *Arizona Names: X Marks the Place*, 1983), West Twin Peak (USGS 2011)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of West Twin Peak to Gadsden Peak. The 2,612 foot summit is the more westerly of two peaks that collectively comprise Twin Peaks. It is located within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, along the boundary of Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness. The eastern peak is currently unnamed but is proposed to be named Levy Peak (Review List 411).

Although the name West Twin Peak was made official by the BGN in 1945, having been submitted by the National Park Service, it seems the name did not gain widespread usage. In 1954, the NPS once again contacted the BGN to request that the name be changed to Gadsden Peak. Although a copy of that request exists in the BGN's files, there is no evidence that the BGN ever considered it. As such, the name has remained West Twin Peak for Federal use. The only Federal map on which West Twin Peak has been labeled is the 2011 US Topo map. In the course of researching the Levy Peak proposal, the oversight was uncovered. The NPS now wishes to make the change official.

James Gadsden (1788-1858) was an American diplomat, soldier, and businessman. He negotiated the Gadsden Purchase, which led to the addition of 30,000 square miles of land to the United States. The peak in question lies within this area.

A native of South Carolina, Gadsden served in the U.S. Army, during which time he established Fort Gadsden in northern Florida. He went on to become a planter in Florida, also serving in the Florida Territorial Legislature, which was responsible for the relocation of much of the Seminole Indian Tribe over the Trail of Tears to Oklahoma.

Gadsden later served as president of the South Carolina Railroad Company, which promoted the construction of a transcontinental railroad across the southern states from Georgia to San Diego. However, after conducting extensive surveys it was determined that a route through central New Mexico and Arizona was not feasible as the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo left much of the boundary between the United States and Mexico vague. In 1853, Gadsden was appointed by the U.S. government to be its new minister to Mexico, with instructions to purchase additional land from Mexico for the prospective railroad route, and to resolve potential disputes over the location of the boundary between the two countries. He successfully carried out this mission, resulting in what would come to be known as the Gadsden Treaty, securing approximately 30,000 square miles of new territory. The planned railroad was never built.

In supporting the name change, the National Park Service stated in 1954 that “the name West Twin Peak implies that there is an East Twin Peak which is not so.” At the time, the management of the Monument attempted to locate another peak that might be named for Gadsden but were unable to do so. The NPS also indicated that the Ajo Chamber of Commerce was in favor of the proposed change to Gadsden Peak and “would like to cooperate in arranging a suitable commemorative ceremony when the name change has been officially approved...”

GNIS lists seven other geographic features in Arizona with names containing the word “Gadsden”: an area, a census division, a mine, a park, a populated place, a post office, and a school. None are located in Pima County. Byrd Granger's 1983 volume *Arizona Names: X Marks the Place* lists Gadsden Peak as the name of the summit, and notes that the name was changed from West Twin Peak in 1953. As such, Gadsden Peak is already listed in GNIS as a variant name. The name Gadsden Peak was also applied to the 1961 edition of the Pima County highway map.

CALIFORNIA

Hidden Falls Creek: stream; 35 mi. long; heads on the SE flank of Big Hill at 38°58'27"N, 121°08'19"W, flows generally WSW then S to enter the Main Canal 4.7 mi. NW of the confluence of Cross Canal with the Feather River; Sutter County and Placer County, California; T12N, Rgs4,3&5E and T13N, Rgs6&7E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°50'43"N, 121°34'30"W; USGS map – Verona 1:24,000; Not: Coon Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.8453124&p_longi=-121.5748736&fid=221504

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Verona 1:24,000

Proponent: John Foggy; San Francisco, CA

Administrative area: Hidden Falls Regional Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Coon Creek (FID 221504)

Local Usage: Coon Creek (highway signs)

Published: Coon Creek (USGS maps since 1891; DeLorme *California Atlas & Gazetteer* 2010; *California Gold Camps*, Gudde, 1975; Placer County Auburn Ravine/Coon Creek Restoration Plan 2012; Placer-Nevada-South Sutter-North Sacramento newsletter, Fall 2009; Dry Creek Conservancy; Hayes, John C., *Map of Public Surveys in California*, 1855; *Hidden Falls Regional Park*, 2012; Uglybridges.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Coon Creek, a 35-mile-long stream that heads in Placer County, and then flows generally west-southwest into Sutter County to enter the Main Canal. The proponent, who owns a ranch along the stream, believes the existing name is derogatory. He states, "I am a black american [sic] and have received many comments as to racially derogatory [sic] and offensive name with the sign placed right at the entrance to my property." The replacement name was chosen because the stream flows in part through Hidden Falls Regional Park, which in turn was named for Hidden Falls. The falls are located along an unnamed tributary, approximately 150 feet above Coon Creek.

The name Coon Creek has appeared on maps of California since 1851, including John C. Hayes' 1855 *Map of Public Surveys in California*. It has also been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1891 and is on current maps of Hidden Falls Regional Park. The origin of the name has not been determined. According to David Durham's 1988 volume *California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names of the State*, there was once a settlement in Placer County named Coon Creek and the Coon Creek Post Office operated from 1856 to 1860. Edwin Gudde, in his 1975 volume *California Gold Camps*, states: "Coon Creek [Placer]: This was once a rich camp, but already in 1855 it was dying 'a natural death.' Coon Creek and School District are shown on the County Map, 1887, northwest of Ophir." William Bright's 1998 edition of Gudde's *California Place Names* notes: "Coon: About fifty physical features in the State, mainly creeks, are thus named, mostly because of the presence of raccoons, although some may have been named for settlers named Coon." An online search of Census and vital records for Placer County yielded numerous individuals with the surname Coon, including many in the mid-nineteenth century and many with China listed as the place of birth.

GNIS lists 21 features in California with the name Coon Creek, eighteen of which are streams.

FLORIDA

Veterans Island: island; 37 mi. long; a barrier island located along the Atlantic Coast, extends from Saint Johns River to Saint Augustine Inlet, E of the Intracoastal Waterway; the name honors U.S. military veterans; Duval County and Saint Johns County, Florida; 30°09'30"N, 81°23'08"W; USGS map – Palm Valley 1:24,000 (central point); Not: San Pablo Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.158236&p_longi=-81.385556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Palm Valley 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: A.J. Sartin; Saint Augustine, Florida

Administrative area: Naval Station Mayport (DOD)

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: San Pablo Island

Published: San Pablo Island (numerous tourist publications since 2009; Atlantic Beach official publications)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Veterans Island to an unnamed 37-mile-long barrier island located along the Atlantic coast of Duval County and Saint Johns County. It was submitted in response to a previous proposal to make official the name San Pablo Island for the same feature (Review List 410).

The proponent of the name Veterans Island states, “This is LAST [sic] unnamed island in Florida and the name ‘Veterans Island’ will be a Salute to all Active, Retired, and Former Military Personnel in the State of Florida and the United States of America and those who died, defending our Country.” He adds, “This is the last remaining ‘unnamed’ island in the continental United States. It will be the last chance to have an island named to represent all of the Veterans, past, present and future, of the United States of America.”

At a meeting of the Cultural Resources Review Board (CRRB) of Saint Johns County, the proponent presented arguments against the San Pablo Island proposal, stating, “As indicated by the St. Johns County Archeologist, ‘There are over 20 places & things named San Pablo in the area.’” The CRRB has since recommended disapproval of the San Pablo Island, but did not express an opinion regarding the Veterans Island proposal.

The government of Atlantic Beach has recently begun to refer to the island as San Pablo Island and as such supports that name. The City of Neptune Beach also supports the San Pablo Island proposal, and affirmed this position after it was made aware of the counterproposal. The Florida Inland Navigation District initially supported San Pablo Island, but after it was asked to comment on the Veterans Island proposal responded, “[We] have independently agreed that the district should not vote in this matter.”

GNIS lists one island in Florida with the word “Veteran” in its name; Veterans Key (BGN 2006), with a variant name of Veterans Island, is located in Monroe County 350 miles to the south. GNIS lists 25 other features in the State with “Veteran” in their name, with the majority being hospitals, airports, or parks.

IDAHO

Albertson Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long, heads 1 mi. NE of Forest Siding, 2 mi. NW of Trout Peak at 48°23'06"N, 116°25'31"W, flows SE under Gold Creek Road to enter Gold Creek; the name honors William T. "Bill" Albertson (1896-1983), former Bonner County Commissioner, World War I veteran, and longtime landowner; Bonner County, Idaho; 48°22'46"N, 116°25'08"W; Sec. 14, T58N, R1W, Boise Meridian; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.3795774&p_longi=-116.4188491

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.3849118&p_longi=-116.425263

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Elmira 1:24,000

Proponent: Tracie Roos; Sandpoint, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Albertson Creek to a 0.5-mile-long unnamed tributary of Gold Creek in Bonner County. The stream flows through land owned by the Albertson family since the early 1920s. According to the proponent, William Thomas "Bill" Albertson (1896-1983) "settled on the ranch that this stream is located in 1925. Albertson was a veteran of WWI and was commander of WWI Barrocks [sic] 1109. He was the first master of the Pack River Grange in 1932. And was a member of the Masonic lodge for 64 years. He served his community well, organizing the areas [sic] first 4-H club, the Ground Creek Calf Club, and leading it for several years. He also was on the Grouse Creek School Board." Additionally, William Albertson served as a Bonner County Commissioner from 1954 to 1958.

The Bonner County Commissioners recommend approval of the proposed name. According to GNIS, no other streams in Idaho have names that contain the word "Albertson." Two features in Idaho have "Albertson" in their name, a school and a spring, but neither is in Bonner County.

Change Squaw Creek Vee to Namaa-Tsa pi punni --- see OREGON

Change Squaw Creek to Paa-ba Tehaga Creek --- see OREGON

White Cloud Mountains: range; elevation 11,185 ft.; approx. 11 mi. long; located in Challis National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area, NW-SE trending, approx. 87 mi. NE of Boise, 18 mi. SE of Sunbeam; Custer County, Idaho; Tps8-10N, Rgs15&16E, Boise Meridian; 44°02'22"N, 114°35'08"W; USGS map – Boulder Chain Lakes 1:24,000; Not: White Cloud Peaks (BGN 1931 1965), Whitecloud Peaks.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.03954&p_longi=-114.5855141&fid=393323

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local usage

Map: USGS Boulder Chain Lakes 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Pintar

Administrative area: Salmon-Challis National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: White Cloud Peaks (1931 1965)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: White Cloud Peaks (FID 393323)

Local Usage: White Cloud Mountains (proponent; various web sites)

Published: White Cloud Mountains (Summitpost, 2012; *Backpacker Magazine*, 2012; *Backpacking Technology*, 2012; Visit Idaho, 2012; *All Trips: Sun Valley Idaho* 2012; Idaho Conservation League, 2012; Idaho Alpine Zone, 2012; Castle Peak (Idaho) Weather, 2012; Washington Basin Peak Traverse-Idaho Summits, 2012; numerous other web sites), White Cloud Peaks (USGS maps since 1922; USGS field party letter 1930; USFS maps since 1986; National Map Company, State of Idaho, 1921; C. P. Ross, G. S. Railroad Ridge, 1929; Wild White Clouds, 2012; *Idaho Insider*, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the White Cloud Peaks to White Cloud Mountains to reflect local usage. The approximately 11-mile-long northwest-southeast trending range has been the subject of two BGN decisions, in 1931 and 1965. The 1931 decision defined the range as “rugged mountains extending southerly from the Salmon River near Robinson Bar, between Warm Springs Creek and Slate Creek, to the head of Germania Creek. Part of the Sawtooth Mountains.” The 1931 decision also noted that numerous sources had applied the name White Mountain Peak to “the most prominent peak in the range.” However, a search of field materials found no evidence that any of the peaks within the range were called “White Cloud Peak” and the name does not appear on current Federal maps. The highest peak in the range is named Castle Peak.

The 1965 decision, which resulted from a proposal by the Idaho State Historian, reduced the extent of the range, specifically to “the group of serrated peaks with elevations above 11,000 feet, in the Salmon River Mountains about 18 miles east of the Sawtooth Range and 35 miles southwest of Challis; the group of peaks encompass an area about 13 miles across.” Further, “the above description limits the application of the name to the high peaks whereas the old description applied the name to all the mountains, hills, and ridges between the Salmon River and Germania Creek; in Challis and Sawtooth Nat. Forests.” The decision also noted that the range did not extend to the Salmon River and that the White Cloud Peaks were no longer part of the Sawtooth Mountains.

The Forest Service has confirmed that its maps published prior to the 1931 decision labeled the feature Whitecloud Peaks.

The current proposal is to change the name of the range to White Cloud Mountains to reflect local usage. Prior to receiving this proposal, the entry in GNIS classified the feature as a pillar instead of a range, which according to the proponent, causes “great confusion among the public” “because the word ‘peak’ is believed by many to be a summit, not a mountain range.” The feature class has been corrected to reflect that it is indeed a range. A search of the Internet found approximately ten times the number of returns using the name White Cloud Mountains compared to White Cloud Peaks. The Wikipedia page for the range refers to them as White Cloud Mountains; a list of “unnamed” peaks within the range refers to several as White Cloud Peak 1, White Cloud Peak 2, and so on.

As noted previously, the 1931 BGN decision listed various sources that cited “White Cloud Peak [as the] most prominent peak in this group,” including “Clason, State of Idaho,” a 1913 General Land Office map, and a 1927 Challis National Forest map. Further research determined that the first citation refers to George S. Clason’s *Industrial Map of the State of Idaho*, which includes the label White Cloud Pk., albeit at a small scale. Efforts are still underway to determine which peak this name refers to.

IOWA

Sweet Water Creek: stream; 2.8 mi. long; heads 2.7 mi. SW of Township Cemetery at 42°49'28"N, 92°16'28"W, flows SE then E to flow through the City of Tripoli, then NE to enter the Wapsipinicon River; Bremer County, Iowa; Secs 3&4, T92N, R12W and Sec 33, T93N, R12W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 42°48'57"N, 92°14'23"W; USGS map – Summer SW 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8157173&p_longi=-92.2397122

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.82458&p_longi=-92.2745624

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Summer SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Lenth; Tripoli, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.8-mile-long stream heads just northwest of the City of Tripoli, then flows eastward through the community before turning northeast to enter the Wapsipinicon River at the boundary of the Sweet Marsh State Wildlife Management Area. According to the proponent, the proposed name Sweet Water Creek “was chosen by a local contest among citizens as part of our community development program.” The City’s web site refers to the community as “Home of Sweet Marsh,” while a trail that runs between the city and Sweet Marsh is named the Sweet Water Trail. With the exception of the trail, GNIS lists no other features in Iowa with the terms “sweet water” or “sweetwater” in their name.

KENTUCKY

Student Branch: stream; 2.7 mi. long; heads 0.7 mi. SW of Silver Lake at 38°12'04"N, 84°49'57"W, flows generally SW through the Kentucky State University campus to enter Yeatmans Branch 0.5 mi. from its confluence with the Kentucky River; the name refers to the students of Kentucky State University; Franklin County, Kentucky; 38°11'03"N, 84°51'45"W; USGS map – Frankfort East 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.184144&p_longi=-84.8624181

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2012023&p_longi=-84.8324203

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Frankfort East 1:24,000

Proponent: Tamara Sluss; Frankfort, KY

Administrative area: Kentucky State University

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.7-mile-long stream, which flows through the campus of Kentucky State University, is proposed to be named Student Branch in reference to the students of the university. According to the proponent, an assistant professor of biology at KSU, this small stream appears to be

spring and runoff fed. She believes that naming the stream would highlight the importance of water. She further reports that students in ecology courses on campus conduct water samples along the stream.

MICHIGAN

Heroes Lake: lake; 9.5 acres; located in Texas Township, 2 mi. NE of Mattawan, 1.5 mi. NW of Eagle Lake; the name honors all local military heroes who have served the U.S. since its founding; Kalamazoo County, Michigan; Sec. 7, T3S, R12W, Michigan Meridian; 42°13'40"N, 85°45'08"W ; USGS map – Lawton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.227754&p_longi=-85.752112

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lawton 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl Axel Holmgren; Kalamazoo, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 9.5-acre lake in Texas Township in Kalamazoo County is proposed to be named Heroes Lake as “a fitting tribute to our nation’s veterans and current service members.” The proponent, whose property extends to the shore of the unnamed lake, says there is a local convention of giving bodies of water in the area short descriptive names and he feels that Heroes Lake would be appropriate as there are no other features in Michigan with the word “heroes” in their names.

MISSOURI

The following ten new names are proposed for unnamed stream in the City of Wentzville in Saint Charles County. In the summer of 2012, the City held a stream-naming contest. The contest was a component of the Dry Branch Watershed: Clear Stormwater and Green Parks project, and was funded in part by the Environmental Protection Agency through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources under the Clean Water Act. The contest was intended to evoke change in the community by increasing awareness of water quality. According to the proponent, “the submitted names were judged by a diverse committee which based its decisions on four criteria: 1) the ability of the name to reflect the stream’s character (location, plants, animals, form, history, geography, etc.); 2) the name’s distinctiveness; 3) outreach/education potential; and 4) the submitted name followed the Principles, Policies, and Procedures of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The organizers discouraged commemorative and long names.” The names have been approved by the City of Wentzville, while the Saint Charles County government has no objection. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of eight of the names; a decision was deferred on Daylily Creek pending confirmation that daylilies are found in the area, whereas the name Rio Run Creek was rejected because the name comprises three generic terms.

Crossroads Creek: stream; 4.5 mi. long; heads 1.1 mi. WNW of Linn Cemetery at 38°48'38"N, 90°52'16"W, flows N then NE and NW to enter Dry Branch 0.4 mi. S of its confluence with McCoy Creek; the name reflects the fact that Wentzville is known as “Crossroads of the Nation”; St. Charles County, Missouri; Land Grants, Civil Colonies and Sec. 23, T47N, R1E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°51'15"N, 90°52'05"W; USGS map – Wentzville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8540688737&p_longi=-90.8645377806

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8105425089&p_longi=-90.8710072687

Daylily Creek: stream; 0.2 mi. long; heads 1.1 mi. NW of Linn Cemetery at 38°49'04"N, 90°51'52"W, flows N to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Crossroads Creek (q.v.) 2.4 mi. SSE of its confluence with Dry Branch; the name reflects Wentzville's passion for daylily hybridization; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Sec. 24, T47N, R1E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°49'12"N, 90°51'52"W; USGS map – Wentzville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8200013929&p_longi=-90.8645377806

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8178112903&p_longi=-90.864398305

Fountains Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads in an unnamed reservoir 2.3 mi. S of Mid America Raceway at 38°48'47"N, 90°55'13"W, flows NE to enter Dry Branch 1.1 mi SW of its confluence with Dry Branch; named in association with the Fountains of Bear Creek subdivision; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Sec. 21, T47N, R1E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°49'06"N, 90°54'43"W ; USGS map – Forestell 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8183170261&p_longi=-90.9118626764

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8129836315&p_longi=-90.9201667956

Great Oaks Creek: stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads 1 mi. ENE of the confluence of Spring Creek and Dry Branch at 38°49'29" N, 90°52'21"W, flows NW to enter Dry Branch 2.4 mi. SW of its confluence with McCoy Creek; the name refers to the many stands of native oak species in the area; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Land Grants, Civil Colonies and Secs. 14&13, T47N, R2E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°50'19"N, 90°52'45"W; USGS map – Forestell 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8385769401&p_longi=-90.8792255571

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8247784251&p_longi=-90.8725093058

Legion Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads 0.9 mi. NE of Linn Cemetery at 38°48'50"N, 90°50'36"W, flows NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Crossroads Creek (q.v.) 2.1 mi. SE of its confluence with Dry Branch; named in association with American Legion Post 323 and the Legion ballfields property; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Secs. 13&24, T47N, R1E and Sec. 19, T47N, R2E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38° 49' 33" N, 90° 51' 08" W; USGS map – Wentzville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8259569612&p_longi=-90.8521888903

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8140202473&p_longi=-90.8432195833

Lower Peine Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads 1.3 mi. SE of Mid America Raceway at 38°49'42"N, 90°54'03"W, flows SE to enter Dry Branch 0.1 mi NE of its confluence with Spring Creek; named for its location near Peine Road; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Secs. 22&15, T47N, R1E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°49'25"N, 90°53'26"W; USGS map – Forestell 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8237419659&p_longi=-90.8906195810

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8282220361&p_longi=90.9009622

Peine Ridge Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads 1.3 mi. SE of Mid America Raceway at 38°50'03"N, 90°53'36"W, flows SE to enter Dry Branch 0.7 mi. NE of its confluence with Spring Creek; named in association with nearby Peine Road and Peine Ridge Elementary School; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Secs. 14&15, T47N, R1E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°49'51"N, 90°53'01"W; USGS map – Forestell 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8307962772&p_longi=-90.8835814646

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8384599439&p_longi=-90.8932803324

Progress Creek: stream; 0.3 mi. long; heads 1 mi. NNW of Linn Cemetery at 38°49'04"N, 90°51'25"W, flows N to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Crossroads Creek (q.v.) 2.3 mi. SSE of its confluence with Dry Branch; named because the stream flows into Progress Park; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Sec. 24, T47N, R1E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°49'20"N, 90°51'22"W; USGS map – Wentzville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8178927934&p_longi=-90.8570436886

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8221078403&p_longi=-90.8560620001

Rio Run Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads 1.7 mi. NE of Linn Cemetery at 38°49'38"N, 90°50'28"W, flows NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Crossroads Creek (q.v.) 1.9 mi. SSE of its confluence with Dry Branch; named because of the stream's proximity to Mexico Road; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Sec. 13, T47N, R1E and Sec. 18, T47N, R2E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°49'56"N, 90°50'53"W; USGS map – Wentzville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8323090183&p_longi=-90.8479402712

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8271271196&p_longi=-90.8411596468

Wilderness Creek: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads 2.8 mi. SE of Mid America Raceway at 38°48'42"N, 90°52'59"W, flows generally N to enter Dry Branch 0.4 mi NE of its confluence with Spring Creek; named because the stream runs through an area that is characterized locally as wilderness; Saint Charles County, Missouri; Secs. 14&23, T47N, R1E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°49'33"N, 90°53'11"W; USGS map – Forestell 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8257480023&p_longi=-90.8864997080

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8115373600&p_longi=-90.8831523111

NORTH CAROLINA

Lake Avocet: reservoir; 6.4 acres; located 3.9 mi. SW of Holly Springs, 4.3 mi. NW of Fuquay-Varina; named for the neighborhood in which the reservoir is located; Wake County North Carolina; 35°36'08"N, 78°52'19"W; USGS map – Fuquay-Varina 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.60234&p_longi=-78.87187

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fuquay-Varina 1:24,000

Proponent: Jon Harol; Holly Springs, NC

Administrative area: None

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

Case Summary: This 6.4-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Lake Avocet for the new planned community in which it is located. Avocet is one of the suburbs of Holly Springs, and lies 4.3 miles northwest of Fuquay-Varina in Wake County. According to the proponent, who lives in the community, there is support at the local town hall and within the neighborhood for the reservoir to be given an official name. After polling the residents, it was agreed that Lake Avocet would be the most suitable name. He further states that the reservoir belongs to the Avocet Homeowners Association. The Wake County Commissioners have no objection to the proposed name and the NC SNA approve the name.

OREGON

Chance Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads on Bureau of Land Management land, 1.8 mi. SW of Fish Corner at 45°27'42"N, 123°39'50"W, flows S onto Tillamook State Forest land to enter the Trask River 8.6 mi. E of Tillamook; named in honor of William Hutton Chance (1873-1958), who owned and farmed the property in the first half of the twentieth century; Tillamook County, Oregon; Secs. 21&28, T1S, R8W, Willamette Meridian; 45°27'14"N, 123°39'59"W; USGS map – The Peninsula 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.453768&p_longi=-123.666626

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4616666&p_longi=-123.6638888

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS The Peninsula 1:24,000
 Proponent: Lynda L. Dumas; Tillamook, OR
 Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management, Tillamook State Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This perennial 0.6-mile-long stream heads on Bureau of Land Management public domain land, then flows south to enter the Trask River within Tillamook State Forest. The proposed name would honor William Hutton Chance (1874-1958). A native of Virginia, William Chance relocated to Oregon sometime before 1920, after which he and his family owned and farmed a 240-acre parcel just to the south and east of the stream. In 1954, William and his wife sold their property to the proponent's father.

The Oregon Department of Forestry and the Oregon Geographic Names Board recommend approval of the name Chance Creek. The Tillamook County Board of Commissioners has no opinion. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, a federally recognized tribe, have no objection.

A query of GNIS found 17 features in Oregon using the word "Chance" in their name: a canal, a flat, a lake, two locales, two mines, a spring, six streams, a summit, a valley, and a well. One of these is Chance Creek in Josephine County. Thirteen include the words "Last Chance."

Deer Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; in the City of Portland, heads on the SE side of Capitol Hill at 45°27'46"N, 122°41'19"W, flows SSW to enter Tryon Creek at the edge of Marshall City Park; named in reference to the deer that are seen in the vicinity of the stream; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec. 28, T1S, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 45°27'15"N, 122°41'30"W; USGS map – Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.454279&p_longi=-122.69172

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.462716&p_longi=-122.688667

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Duffield; Portland, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Deer Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.6-mile-long stream, proposed to be named officially Deer Creek, is located within the City of Portland and flows into Tryon Creek at the edge of Marshall City Park. It flows alongside the proponent's property. According to the proponent, "it was a name I heard from the previous owner of my home 45 year ago. I have called it that since then, and it caught on with neighbors and city officials over the years. Deer travel in the vicinity of the Creek." Both the Portland Watershed Council and the City of Portland Environmental Coordinator recommended approval of the name. The proposal also has the support of the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The same proponent has submitted a second proposal to name another tributary of Tryon Creek Owl Creek (q.v.).

A query of GNIS found 91 features in Oregon with names that include the words "deer creek." One stream named Deer Creek is located in Multnomah County 31 miles to the east of the stream in question. There are an additional 76 streams in Oregon with "deer creek" in their name.

"Squaw" Changes in Grant County: The following six proposals were submitted by the Grant County Court in response to previous proposals submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). Each of the CTUIR proposals (Review List 405) were submitted as replacement names for features in Grant County with names that currently contain the word "squaw."

Frosty Meadow: flat; 35 acres; Wallowa-Whitman National Forest; 6.9 mi SE of Bates, 21 mi. SW of Sumpter; the name refers to the meadow's location at the head of Frosty Gulch; Grant County, Oregon; Secs 25&26, T12S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°57'46"N, 119°17'50"W; USGS map – Austin 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Meadow.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.5007151&p_longi=-118.4560525&fid=1145266

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

Map: USGS Austin 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Meadow (FID 1145266)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Meadow (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Squaw Meadow in Grant County to Frosty Meadow. It was submitted by the Grant County Court in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to change the stream's name to Little Wiwaanaytt Meadow (Review List 405). The Umatilla name means "scattered," a reference to the streams flowing into the meadow. The 35-acre flat is located in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 6.9 miles southeast of Bates. The name Frosty Meadow, which was suggested by a Forest Service botanist, refers to the meadow's location at the head of Frosty Gulch.

Hawthorn Creek: stream; 2.7 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest, heads 3.7 mi. NW of Granite at 44°52'06"N, 118°27'50"W, flows generally SSW to enter Granite Creek; named for the hawthorn shrub, which is abundant along the stream; Grant County, Oregon; Secs 27,22,23&14, T8S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°50'21"N, 118°28'55"W; USGS map – Granite 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.8390334&p_longi=-118.4818932&fid=1150238

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

Map: USGS Granite 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150238)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Grant County to Hawthorn Creek. This 2.7 mi long stream is located in Umatilla National Forest, 3.7 mi northwest of Granite. The proposal was submitted in response to a previous proposal, submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to change the name to Kúckuc Creek (Review List 405), a name that means "little." The Grant County Court, which submitted the counterproposal, contends that the Umatilla name is "made-up, random and [does] not reflect any aspect of the creek." The proposed name Hawthorn Creek refers to "the colorful hawthorn shrub... known by the common name black hawthorn, [which] is abundant along the course of the creek." The County Court claims the name was suggested by knowledgeable local citizens who have visited the site.

***** Note: The following proposal has been withdrawn by the proponent. The name Little Elder Creek (Review List 417) has been proposed instead.**

Little Slickear Creek: stream; 1.3 mi long; heads at 44°57'29"N, 119°19'13"W, flows E then N into Squaw Creek (proposed Škáypiya Creek or Slickear Creek (q.v.)), 13 mi. N of Hamilton; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 12, T7S, R29E & Sec 13, T7S, R28E, Willamette Meridian; 44°57'48"N, 119°18'02"W; USGS map – Slickear Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.9632052&p_longi=-119.3005461&fid=1145264

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

Map: USGS Slickear Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Creek (FID 1145264)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Creek (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Squaw Creek in Grant County to Little Slickear Creek. It was submitted in response to a previous proposal to change the name to Little Škáypiya Creek. The 1.3-mile long stream is a tributary of Squaw Creek, the name of which is proposed to be changed to Škáypiya Creek or Slickear Creek.

Myrtle Spring: spring; in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 4.8 mi NE of Bates; the name refers to the Myrtle boxwood plant found in the area; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 35, T10S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°39'09"N, 118°28'17"W; USGS map - Greenhorn 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.6523763&p_longi=-118.4713338&fid=1145267

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

Map: USGS Greenhorn 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court

Administrative area: Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Spring (FID 1145267)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Spring (USGS 1981)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Squaw Spring to Myrtle Spring. It was submitted by the Grant County Court in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to change the name to Little Táwn Spring, which means "to make stone tools out of a hard rock." The spring is located in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 4.8 miles northeast of Bates and 15 miles southwest of Sumpter. The proposed name Myrtle Spring refers to the Myrtle boxwood plant which is found in the area (there is a Myrtle Creek already in the county). The proponent reports that the spring is located along an old wagon road where in the mid-1800s travelers are believed to have rested and watered their livestock. Regarding the existing name, the county suggests it likely refers to "a Native American woman who was observed drawing water or picking berries or digging roots near the spring."

***** Note: The following proposal has been withdrawn by the proponent. The name Elder Creek (Review List 417) has been proposed instead.**

Slickear Creek: stream; 2.5 mi long; heads 15 mi. N of Hamilton at 44°58'37"N, 119°20'27"W, flows SE to enter the John Day River; the term "slickear" is a common term for unmarked livestock found in the open range of eastern Oregon; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 18, T7S, R29 E & Secs 11&13, T7S, R28E, Willamette Meridian; 44°57'45"N, 119°17'50"W; USGS map – Slickear Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.962372&p_longi=-119.2972126&fid=1150239

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

Map: USGS Slickear Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150239)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 2.5-mile-long tributary of the John Day River in Grant County, to Slickear Creek. to change the name to Škáypiya Creek (Review List 405), which means “spirit.” The proposed name Slickear Creek refers to “a range animal lacking an earmark.” In the open range of eastern Oregon, the term “slickear” is a common term for unmarked livestock. Slickear Canyon and Slickear Mountain are located approximately five miles south of the stream in question.

Trail Creek: stream; 1.6 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest; heads 20 mi E of Dale at 45°00’38”N, 118°31’20”W, flows SW to enter Meadow Creek; the name refers to old pack trail that runs alongside the stream; Grant County and Umatilla County, Oregon; Secs 31,32&29, T16S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°59’42”N, 118°32’42”W; USGS map – Silver Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.9951362&p_longi=-118.5449545&fid=1150256

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

Map: USGS Silver Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant County Court

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150256)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Trail Creek. It was submitted by the Grant County Court in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to change the name to Taytáy Creek, which means “many meadows.” This 1.6-mile-long stream is located in Umatilla National Forest, heads in Umatilla County, and flows southwest to enter Meadow Creek in Grant County. The proposed name Trail Creek refers to an old pack trail that runs alongside the stream.

Goose Creek: stream; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads at the confluence of Buckhorn Creek and Indian Creek at 44°35’47”N, 119°42’50”W, flows E then ESE to enter the John Day River; named in association with nearby Goose Rock; Grant County and Wheeler County, Oregon; Sec 30, T11S, R26E and Secs 25-22, T11S, R25E, Willamette Meridian; 44°35’21”N, 119°38’35”W; USGS map – Picture Gorge West 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.5890322&p_longi=-119.6430423&fid=1127482

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

Map: USGS Picture Gorge West 1:24,000

Proponent: Joanne Flower; Kimberly, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1127482)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1990, 1992; NPS 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Kimberly, to change the name of Squaw Creek to Goose Creek. It was submitted in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to change the name of the stream to Ákakpa Creek (Review List 405). The stream heads in Wheeler County, on land administered by the Bureau

of Land Management, then flows generally east and east-southeast before entering the John Day River in Grant County. Although the stream lies outside the boundaries of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, it is shown and labeled as Squaw Creek on the National Park Service brochure.

The proponent of Goose Creek originally proposed Munro Creek as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, in honor of the Munro family that owned property at the mouth of the stream. However, the Oregon Geographic Names Board voted to recommend approval of the Umatilla name Ákakpa Creek instead. Despite the OGNB's rejection, they forwarded the proposal for Munro Creek to the BGN so that both names could be considered at the Federal level; it was listed on BGN Review List 410. Subsequently, the proponent submitted a second proposal to the BGN for Goose Creek, noting that the stream is located near Goose Rock and Goose Rock Bridge. She notes that she and her husband own the former Munro property and she believes a name that is more easily pronounced than "Ákakpa" should be applied. The Grant County Council, which originally supported the proposal for Munro Creek, now endorses Goose Creek.

"Squaw" Changes in Harney County: The following seven proposals were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Burns Paiute Tribe to change the names of seven features in Harney County with names that contain the word "squaw." The OGNB recommends approval of the proposed names.

Ede huudi Creek: stream; 9.5 mi. long; heads on Steens Mountain at 42°55'13"N, 118°24'12"W, flows generally N then E to enter a marshy area just N of Juniper Lake; the name is of Paiute origin and means "near hot spring creek"; Harney County, Oregon; T30S, R36&35E, Willamette Meridian; 42°56'27"N, 118°19'44"W; USGS map - Juniper Lake 1:24,000; Not Squaw Creek (FID 1127485)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.940716&p_longi=-118.3287977&fid=1127485

A counterproposal by the owners of the Atkinson Juniper Ranch, to change the name of Squaw Creek to Juniper Creek, was rejected by the OGNB in favor of Ede huudi Creek.

Kaiba agai Creek: stream; 5.2 mi. long; in Steens Mountain National Recreation Lands (administered by the Bureau of Land Management); heads at 42°41'14"N, 118°42'18"W, flows generally WNW into an unnamed tributary of the Donner und Blitzen River; the name is of Paiute origin and means "Mountain Trout Creek"; Harney County, Oregon; Secs. 13&24, T33S, R32½ and Secs 19-22&27, T33S, R32¾, Willamette Meridian; 42°42'47"N, 118°46'52"W; USGS map - Tombstone Canyon 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek (FID 1127486).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.7073859&p_longi=-118.781028&fid=1127486

Puhi-Pane Na-De Flat: flat; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; the name is of Paiute origin and means "Pretty Blue Lake Flat"; Harney County, Oregon; Secs. 10,15&14, T30S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 42°58'16"N, 118°23'16"W; USGS map - Comegys Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat (FID 1160940).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.9713084&p_longi=-118.3877277

Puhi-Pane Na-De Lake: lake; 75 acres; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as "Pretty Blue Lake"; Harney County, Oregon; Sec. 23,

T30S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 42°56'58"N, 118°22'27"W; USGS map - Juniper Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake (FID 1160938).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.9495097&p_longi=-118.3742612&fid=1160938

Tipi-Tehaga Creek: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 43°45'05"N, 119°10'20"W, flows WNW then WSW to enter Silvies River 12.5 mi. NW of Burns; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as "Rock Canyon Creek"; Harney County, Oregon; Sec. 13, T21S, R39E and Sec. 18, T21S, R40E, Willamette Meridian; 43°44'50"N, 119°11'49"W; USGS map – Burns NW 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek (FID 1150249).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.74708&p_longi=-119.19691&fid=1150249

A counterproposal by a resident of Redmond, who reports that he has owned the property through which the stream flows since 1976, to change the name of the aforementioned Squaw Creek to Beal Creek was rejected by the OGNB in favor of Tipi-Tehaga Creek.

WogonagaT potso-na Flat: flat; in Malheur National Forest, 2.5 mi. N of the confluence of Myrtle Creek and Silvies River; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as "Whispering Pine Flat"; Harney County, Oregon; Sec. 20, T19S, R30E, Willamette Meridian; 43°54'39"N, 119°08'53"W; USGS map – West Myrtle Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat (FID 1150269).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.9107048&p_longi=-119.1480021&fid=1150269

WogonagaT potso-na Flat Spring: spring; in Malheur National Forest, just NE of Squaw Flat (proposed WogonagaT potso-na Flat (q.v.); the name is of Paiute origin and translates as "Whispering Pine Spring"; Harney County, Oregon; Sec. 17, T19S, R30E, Willamette Meridian; 43°55'13"N, 119°08'30"W; USGS map – West Myrtle Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat Spring (FID 1150273).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.9202687&p_longi=-119.1415504&fid=1150273

Kipling Rock: pillar; 89 ft. high; in the Clackamas River 0.3 mi. upriver from Carver, 2.3 mi. SW of Damascus; named for author and poet Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), who visited the rock in 1889; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec. 18, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23'36"N, 122°29'27"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3933333&p_longi=-122.4908333

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Debra Wynn; Washington, DC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Kipling Rock (local residents, historians)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 60-foot-long, 18-foot-high elongated sedimentary rock, proposed to be named Kipling Rock, is located in the Clackamas River, three miles east of the community of Clackamas. The proponent, a cataloger for the Library of Congress, Rudyard Kipling researcher, and native of Baker City, Oregon, reports that local residents, fishing guides, and area

historians have long referred to the feature as Kipling Rock. In June 1889, author Rudyard Kipling wrote “a zesty account” of an overnight fishing trip he took to the Clackamas River, where he claimed “I have lived” after he and two companions caught and released 16 steelhead salmon. Kipling was born in India to English parents who returned to England when he was five. He traveled the world for most of his life, married an American woman, and lived in the United States for four years.

After interviewing local residents and historians and researching Kipling’s travel accounts, the proponent determined that he fished just upstream from a historical fish weir. Since then, mud and silt have created a sharp turn and filled in the river, so that only the top of the rock from which Kipling is thought to have fished now shows. According to a retired Clackamas County Sheriff and historian, who grew up nearby, the rock “was always called Kipling Rock.”

The proposed name, Kipling Rock, is supported by a Charles Howard Chandler Professor of American Literature; the editor of *The Kipling Journal*; the Clackamas County Board of Commissioners; the Clackamas River Basin Council; the aforementioned retired county sheriff; and the Oregon Division of State Lands. The Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval of the name. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, a federally recognized tribe, have no objection to the proposal.

Kipling Rock Farm, Inc. is located on the north shore of the Clackamas River opposite the rock, while Kipling Rock Farm Bed and Breakfast was once located in Clackamas. There are no geographic features in Oregon known to include the word “Kipling” in their name.

“Squaw” Changes in Malheur County: The following 14 proposals were also submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), also on behalf of the Burns Paiute Tribe, to change the names of 14 features in Malheur County with names that contain the word “squaw.” The OGNB recommends approval of the Paiute names. However, the Malheur County Commissioners do not support the proposed changes, citing “no local support for the names and in fact local active opposition to removing the [existing] names.” Furthermore, the County believes there is no State mandate to change ‘squaw’ names or to replace them with names from Indian languages; “the names are not easily understood by the general public and are not common to the area”, and “are not easy to pronounce.” Finally, “Changing names on maps interferes with important historical searches and implementation of emergency services.”

The president of the Malheur Country Historical Society also submitted a letter objecting to the proposed changes; he also claims there is no mandate nor any compelling reason to change the existing names, and further, the proposed names “have never been used and are unknown to the locals, have no local support, no historical documentation, and most persons would have trouble pronouncing [them].”

aa-Tiipi Flat: flat; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, S of Grassy Mountain; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “alkali flat”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 20, T34S, R44E, Willamette Meridian; 42°35’01”N, 117°20’07”W; USGS map – Squaw Flat 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat (FID 1127494).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.5834898&p_longi=-117.3351441&fid=1127494

Ha-ng isa Reservoir: reservoir; 1.6 acres; 1.3 mi. E of Tims Peak; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “Beaver Reservoir”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 32, T21S, R40E, Willamette Meridian; 43°42’01”N, 117°50’42”W; USGS map – Tims Peak 1:24,000; Not: North Fork Squaw Creek Reservoir (FID 1124810).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.7001119&p_longi=-117.8448732&fid=1124810

Hu Tsi Tehaga Creek: stream; 8.3 mi. long; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads 1.1 mi ESE of Tims Peak at 43°41’37”N, 117°50’57”W, flows NE to join South Fork Squaw Creek (proposed Ti-he-cha-paa nena Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Yapaa Creek); the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “Grouse canyon in general”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 16, T21S, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 43°44’37”N, 117°42’32”W; USGS map – Avery Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of stream); Not: North Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1124809).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.743491&p_longi=-117.7087901&fid=1124809

Kwii-na-a Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, on a small tributary of North Fork Squaw Creek (proposed Hu Tsi Tehaga Creek); the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “Golden Eagle Spring”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 24, T21S, R40E, Willamette Meridian; 43°43’30”N, 117°45’45”W; USGS map – Tims Peak 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Spring (FID 1127489).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.7248902&p_longi=-117.7622538&fid=1127489

Namaa-Tsa pi punni: area; located at the confluence of the Owyhee River and Squaw Creek (proposed Paa-ba Tehaga Creek); the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “Two River Connecting”; Malheur County, Oregon and Owyhee County, Idaho; Sec. 26, T34S, R46E, Willamette Meridian; 42°33’33”N, 117°01’57”W; USGS map – Brewster Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Vee (FID 395987).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.559111&p_longi=-117.032522&fid=395987

Paa-ba Tehaga Creek: stream; 15 mi. long; heads on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management at 42°27’01”N, 116°52’42”W, flows NNW and NW to enter the North Fork Owyhee River; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “on the line Creek”; Malheur County, Oregon and Owyhee County, Idaho; Sec 27, T34S, R46E, Willamette Meridian; 42°33’44”N, 117°02’56”W; USGS map – Brewster Reservoir 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek (FID 375234).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.5621527&p_longi=-117.0489407&fid=375234

Paa-ne-na Reservoir: reservoir; 1 acre; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 1.5 mi. W of the head of Warm Springs Canyon; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “reservoir reservoir”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 6, T35S, R45E, Willamette Meridian; 42°32’10”N, 117°14’21”W; USGS map – Three Forks 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat Reservoir Number One, Squaw Flat Reservoir Number Two (FID 1157359).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.5360287&p_longi=-117.2389967&fid=1157359

Paa nena-d Reservoir: reservoir; 2 acres; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, along North Fork Squaw Creek (proposed Hu Tsi Tehaga Creek); the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “reservoir reservoir”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 30, T21S, R41E, Willamette

Meridian; 43°43'12"N, 117°43'54"W; USGS map – Avery Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Reservoir (FID 1127488).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.7198091&p_longi=-117.7326128&fid=1127488

Pisa Paa Ta Tsi Tsa-da Reservoir: reservoir; 1 acre; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, at the NW edge of Squaw Flat (proposed aa-Tiipi Flat); the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “pretty reservoir”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 18, T34S, R44E, Willamette Meridian; 42°35'55"N, 117°21'49"W; USGS map – Squaw Flat 1:24,000; Not: Mustang Reservoir, Squaw Flat Reservoir (FID 1163916).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.5984898&p_longi=-117.363478&fid=1163916

Sai-be Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “Cattail Spring”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 24, T21S, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 43°43'51"N, 117°38'05"W; USGS map – Avery Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Spring (FID 1127490).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.7307515&p_longi=-117.6350394&fid=1127490

Ti-he-cha-paa nena Creek: stream; 6 mi. long; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; heads at 43°41'58"N, 117°48'13"W, flows NE to join North Fork Squaw Creek (proposed Hu Tsi Tehaga Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Yapaa Creek); the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “Deer Creek”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 16, T21S, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 43°44'37"N, 117°42'32"W; USGS map – Avery Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1127325).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.743491&p_longi=-117.7087901&fid=1127325

Tuu-Tiipi Flat: flat; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “volcanic rock flat”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 31, T34S, R45E, Willamette Meridian; 42°33'10"N, 117°15'00"W; USGS map – Three Forks 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Flat (FID 1130273).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.5526565&p_longi=-117.2498649&fid=1130273

Yapaa Creek: stream; 3.3 mi. long; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; heads at 43°44'37"N, 117°42'32"W, flows N to enter the Malheur River; the name is of Paiute origin and translates as “Wild Carrot Creek”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec. 34, T20S, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 43°47'22"N, 117°41'27"W; USGS map – Namorf 1:24,000 (mouth of stream); Not: Squaw Creek (FID 1127487).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.7893244&p_longi=-117.6907361&fid=1127487

Owl Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; located in the City of Portland, heads on the SW side of Capitol Hill at 45°27'41"N, 122°42'04"W, flows SE to enter Tryon Creek at the edge of Marshall City Park; the name refers to the number of owls seen in the area; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec. 28, T1S, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 45°27'19"N, 122°41'38"W ; USGS map – Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.455257&p_longi=-122.693888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.461518&p_longi=-122.701011

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Duffield; Portland, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.6-mile-long stream, proposed to be named Owl Creek, flows into Tryon Creek at the edge of Marshall City Park in the City of Portland. The proponent, a local resident, reports he is proposing the name Owl Creek “because of the number of owls others and I have seen over a 45-year period in Marshal Park [sic].” He further adds that “a wildlife name seems appropriate for the park setting.” The Marshall Park Neighborhood Association recommends approval of the name, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board.

A query of GNIS in Oregon found 10 streams, one swamp, and one trail with the words “owl creek” in their name. None are in Multnomah County.

Platinum Falls: falls; approximately 100 ft. high; in Elliott State Forest, on Bickford Creek just downstream from the confluence of Baker Creek and Bickford Creek; descriptive name, relates to nearby Golden Falls and Silver Falls; Douglas County, Oregon; Sec. 23, T23S, R10W, Willamette Meridian; 43°33’19”N, 123°50’54”W; USGS map – Loon Lake 1:24,000; Not: Baker Falls, Bickford Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.55539&p_longi=-123.84843

Proposal: to make official a name in recent published use

Map: USGS Loon Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray O. Sims; Roseburg, OR

Administrative area: Elliott State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Platinum Falls (proponent and falls visitors)

Published: Platinum Falls (*Loon Lake and Ash Valley Revisited*, 1998)

Case Summary: This north-facing, approximately 100-foot-high waterfall is located in a remote area along Bickford Creek just downstream from its confluence with Baker Creek, and within Elliott State Forest in Douglas County. The proposed name Platinum Falls was chosen as a descriptive name relative to Golden Falls and Silver Falls, which are located 6.2 miles and 6.3 miles, respectively, southwest of the falls in question. These two falls lie within a different drainage basin, and are located in Golden and Silver Falls State Park in Coos County.

The proponent states that some sources (not provided) refer to the falls as either Baker Falls or Bickford Falls; these names refer to two local streams which in turn were named for early property owners. The State Forestry Department confirmed that they have no locally used name for these falls. The name Platinum Falls was published by the proponent in his 1998 local history volume entitled *Loon Lake and Ash Valley Revisited*. He notes that he has “had feedback from many readers of the book without a single complaint regarding the choice of name.”

The Douglas County Commission recommends approval of the name Platinum Falls, as do the Douglas County Historical Society and the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The Grande Ronde Tribe has no objection to the proposed name.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hazle Brook: populated place (unincorporated); located in Foster Township, 4 mi. NW of Weatherly, 1 mi. N of Hazle Creek; Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; 40°58'36"N, 75°53'10"W ; USGS map – Hazleton 1:24,000; Not: Hazelbrook, Hazlebrook, Hazle Brook Village, Village of Hazle Brook.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=40.9767518&p_longi=-75.8860317&fid=1176719

Proposal: name change to recognize long time local use

Map: USGS Hazleton 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael R. Nemshick, Jr.; Hazleton, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hazlebrook (FID 1176719)

Local Usage: Hazle Brook (Foster Township, proponent)

Published: Hazlebrook (USGS maps since 1947; DeLorme Pennsylvania Atlas & Gazetteer, 2009; *U. S. Postal Guide*, 1892-1939); Hazle Brook (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, undated; untitled map with advertisements for several Hazleton businesses, undated; Hazle Brook Coal Company plat map, 1940; George Calhoun Tract map, undated; Foster Township email, 2006; Law Office correspondence, 2006); Village of Hazle Brook (posted road sign, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Hazlebrook from the singular form to Hazle Brook, in order to reflect local usage. The small unincorporated populated place is located in Foster Township in Luzerne County, approximately five miles northeast of Hazleton. According to the proponent, whose family has lived in the community since 1911, local usage has always been Hazle Brook. He provided copies of several maps, letters, and emails indicating the two-word form. These include an undated Pennsylvania Department of Transportation map; an untitled and undated township map; a 1940 Hazle Brook Coal Company plat map; and one other undated tract map.

In 2006, the government of Foster Township asked the Luzerne County 9-1-1 Office to correct the spelling of the names of two roads to the two-word form, and present-day road signs confirm that the road is now named Hazle Brook Road. A highway sign at the entrance to the community reads Village of Hazle Brook. Also in 2006, a local law office corresponded with neighboring Hazle Township regarding garbage collection rates for Hazle Brook. The Wikipedia page for the City of Hazleton provides a list of surrounding communities, one of which is Hazle Brook. (Wikipedia further states, "Hazleton was incorporated as a borough on January 5, 1857. Its intended name was supposed to be spelled 'Hazelton' but a clerk misspelled the name during incorporation, and the name 'Hazleton' has been used ever since.")

The Foster Township Board of Supervisors has no objection to the proposed change, and the government of Luzerne County has stated that it will defer to the Township. The U. S. Census Bureau notes that the populated place is "listed as a defunct entity (in both spellings)," and that historically both spellings have been used to refer to the railroad station. Two of the proponent's neighbors expressed support for the proposed change, with one noting, "My grandparents moved here sometime between 1910 and 1915. My grandfather was postmaster during part of FDR's administration until his death in 1942. Any correspondence that I came across always showed the

village as two names. In fact, I wasn't aware there was another way of it being shown until [the proponent] called it to my attention." It should be noted that numerous editions of *The U.S. Postal Guide* list Hazlebrook in the singular form, starting as early as 1892. *Pennsylvania Postal History* (Kay and Smith, 1976) notes that Hazlebrook Post Office operated from 1885 to 1943.

GNIS lists a bridge, a building, a cemetery, a civil division, two locales, and a stream with the word "hazle" in their names; five are in Luzerne County and two others are in neighboring Carbon County.

TENNESSEE

The following 37 new names are being submitted by the City of Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee. The city passed Resolution 2012-32 to establish names for unnamed streams that drain into the Harpeth River and its tributaries. According to the proponent, many of the names "are commemorative of a[n] historical resident or public figure of Franklin, Tennessee, or Williamson County". He further states, "Several stream names have been taken from nearby features such as hollows, hills, landmarks, etc." Finally, he confirms that all of the honorees have been deceased for at least five years.

According to the June 21, 2012 resolution, "the City of Franklin wishes to clarify nomenclature of local streams and remove any inconsistencies that may exist in order to enhance communication between the City of Franklin, its citizens, and other local, state, and federal agencies". The City believes that naming the streams will enhance communication among the development community, citizens, and government entities, will promote its water quality program, and will preserve the historical integrity of the area. The resolution further states that "the City of Franklin, after consultation with appropriate authorities and in accordance with guidelines established by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names of the U. S. Geological Survey, has developed a Stream Naming Plan for the unnamed streams that course through the City". Several public meetings were held in Franklin regarding this procedure and no objections to the resolution were made. The City Administrator, the City Engineer/CIP Executive, the Director of Engineering, and the Stormwater Coordinator all support the resolution and the proposed stream names.

Bishop Branch: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads 2.1 mi. SSE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°51'43"N, 86°49'14"W, flows E then NE into the City of Franklin to enter Harpeth River 1.9 mi. SE of the dam; the name honors William H. Bishop, Confederate Colonel killed in the historic Battle of Franklin; 35°52'21"N, 86°48'15"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.8725&p_longi=-86.8041666666667

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.86194444444444&p_longi=-86.8205555555556

Boyd Mill Branch: stream; 1 mi. long; heads in the City of Franklin 1.9 mi. WSW of Reid Hill at 35°55'22"N, 86°56'21"W, flows generally NW to enter West Harpeth River 2.3 mi. WNW of Reid Hill; named in association with local features Boyd Cemetery and Boyd Mill; 35°56'04"N, 86°56'44"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.934471&p_longi=-86.945657

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.922712&p_longi=-86.939255

Cameron Spring Branch: stream; 366 ft. long; heads 1.2 mi. NE of Ropers Knob at 35°56'25"N, 86°49'19"W, flows N to enter South Prong Spencer Creek 1.8 mi. SW of Sliders Knob; 35°56'29"N, named for Ewen Cameron (1768-1846), who built the first house in the City of Franklin; 86°49'20"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.941268&p_longi=-86.822239
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.940323&p_longi=-86.821866

Carlisle Branch: stream, 0.4 mi. long, heads 0.4 mi. NE of Reid Hill at 35°56'25"N, 86°49'19"W, flows N to enter South Prong Spencer Creek 1.8 mi. SW of Green Hill; name honors Walter Oscar Carlisle (1880-1955), a prominent member of the community for many years; 35°56'11"N, 86°53'52"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.93626&p_longi=-86.89769
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.933733&p_longi=-86.903228

Carothers Branch: stream, 1.2 mi. long, heads 1.2 mi. NE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°53'53"N, 86°48'30"W, flows generally SW into the City of Franklin, under South Carothers Road, to enter Harpeth River; the name honors Robert Carothers, Sr. (1750-1837), a Revolutionary War soldier who settled in the Franklin area; 35°53'10"N, 86°49'16"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.886162&p_longi=-86.821116
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.898157&p_longi=-86.80841

Cowles Branch: stream, 0.1 mi. long, heads 1.4 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'41"N, 86°55'11"W, flows E to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Guffee Branch (q.v.) 1.3 mi. SSW of Reid Hill; named in association with nearby Cowles Cemetery; 35°54'40"N, 86°55'03"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.911079&p_longi=-86.917464
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.911349&p_longi=-86.919815

Edgmon Branch: stream, 1.2 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. NNW of Chambers Hill at 35°50'56"N, 86°51'21"W, flows NE into the City of Franklin to enter Fivemile Creek 1.7 mi. NE of Chambers Hill; named in association with the nearby Edgmon Cemetery; 35°54'40"N, 86°55'03"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.855949&p_longi=-86.83724
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.848778&p_longi=-86.855847

German Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 2 mi. S of Sliders Knob at 35°55'29"N, 86°47'47"W, flows SSW to enter Watson Branch 2.2 mi. S of Sliders Knob; name honors Dr. Dan German, an early 1900s Franklin physician; 35°55'20"N, 86°47'45"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.922223&p_longi=-86.795785
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.924654&p_longi=-86.796502

Glass Branch: stream, 1.9 mi. long, heads 1.4 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°55'03"N, 86°55'36"W, flows generally NW into Williamson County to enter West Harpeth River 1.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill; the name honors Samuel Fielding Glass (d. 1859), a prominent 19th century farmer and hat factory owner; 35°56'26"N, 86°55'43"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.940461&p_longi=-86.928749
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.917563&p_longi=-86.926717

Glen Echo Branch: stream, 425 ft. long, heads 2.5 mi. SE of Green Hill at 35°57'26"N, 86°51'38"W, flows generally SW to its mouth at a culvert near a cul-de-sac 0.7 mi. NE of Green Hill; named in association with Glen Echo, a former plantation house that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 35°57'23"N, 86°51'41"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.956514&p_longi=-86.861346
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.957234&p_longi=-86.860664

Green Hill Branch: stream, 0.8 mi. long, heads 2.5 mi. SW of Green Hill at 35°55'30"N, 86°54'10"W, flows generally WSW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.) 3.1 mi. SW of Green Hill; the name honors Green Hill, Revolutionary War colonel and the first Methodist preacher in Franklin; 35°55'20"N, 86°54'51"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.922258&p_longi=-86.914178

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.92513&p_longi=-86.902718

Guffee Branch: stream, 0.9 mi. long, heads 1.7 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'27"N, 86°55'18"W, flows generally NE into the City of Franklin to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.) 0.8 mi. SW of Reid Hill; the name honors Dr. Harry Jasper Guffee (1913-1996), prominent surgeon and physician in Franklin; 35°55'03"N, 86°54'50"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.917489&p_longi=-86.913959

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.9075&p_longi=-86.92156

Halfacre Branch: stream, 0.7 mi. long, heads 0.8 mi. NE of Halfacre Cemetery at 35°51'25"N, 86°49'17"W, flows generally SW to enter Filemile Creek 0.25 mi. NW of Halfacre Cemetery; 35°51'05"N, 86°49'55"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.851485&p_longi=-86.831832

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.856938&p_longi=-86.821511

Hamilton-Brown Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 0.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill at 35°56'04"N, 86°54'45"W, flows SW then NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.) 0.8 mi. WNW of Reid Hill; named in association with the Hamilton-Brown House, listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 35°56'02"N, 86°55'14"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.933913&p_longi=-86.920576

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.934413&p_longi=-86.912582

Harlinsdale Spring Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. W of Roper Knob at 35°56'20"N, 86°51'46"W, flows SW then NW to enter the Harpeth River 1.3 mi. WNW of Roper Knob; the name honors William Wilt Harlin (1886-1986), a prominent land owner; 35°56'26"N, 86°51'55"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.940436&p_longi=-86.865405

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.938966&p_longi=-86.862712

Harvey Spring Branch: stream, 0.3 mi. long, heads 1 mi. S of Sliders Knob at 35°56'22"N, 86°47'44"W, flows generally S then turns SW to enter Harvey Branch 1.2 mi. SSW of Sliders Knob; named in association with the nearby Harvey cemeteries; 35°56'10"N, 86°47'50"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.93607&p_longi=-86.797242

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.939429&p_longi=-86.795619

Hatcher Spring Creek: stream, 3 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. S of Reid Hill at 35°54'44"N, 86°54'21"W, flows NW to enter West Harpeth River 1.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill; named in association with the spring from which the stream originates; 35°56'44"N, 86°55'27"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.945667&p_longi=-86.924192

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.912094&p_longi=-86.905947

Herbert Branch: stream, 0.3 mi. long, heads 1.2 mi. NW of McMahan Knob at 35°56'01"N, 86°45'16"W, flows SE to enter Clovercroft Creek 1.1 mi. W of McMahan Knob; named in association with the nearby Herbert Cemetery; 35°55'48"N, 86°45'11"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.929948&p_longi=-86.753019

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.933575&p_longi=-86.754363

Huffine Branch: stream, 379 ft. long, heads 1 mi. SE of Ropers Knob at 35°55'41"N, 86°49'42"W, flows SW to enter North Ewingville Creek 1mi. SSE of Ropers Knob; the name honors Eugene Huffine (d. 1927), a prominent landowner in the area prior to construction of I-65; 35°55'40"N, 86°49'47"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.92779&p_longi=-86.82961

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.92802&p_longi=-86.82836

Jewell Branch: stream, 1.1 mi. long, heads 1.7 mi. W of Reid Hill at 35°55'36"N, 86°56'08"W, flows NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Glass Branch (q.v.) 1.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill; the name honors Asa Jewell (d. 1989), Mayor of Franklin from 1961-1969; 35°56'20"N, 86°55'49"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.93898&p_longi=-86.93018

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.926629&p_longi=-86.935601

Ladd Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 1.8 mi. SE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°52'01"N, 86°49'05"W, flows NNW to enter the Harpeth River; the name honors Alfred Ladd (1928-2005), who owned and farmed the land; 35°52'29"N, 86°49'17"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.8746619&p_longi=-86.8214629

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.867027&p_longi=-86.817945

Lookout Hill Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 0.4 mi. NNE of Lookout Hill at 35°50'11"N, 86°50'10"W, flows NE then N to enter an unnamed stream 0.9 mi. NNE of Lookout Hill; 35°50'37"N, 86°50'00"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.843473&p_longi=-86.833371

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.836358&p_longi=-86.836162

Martin-Hughes Branch: stream, 0.4 mi. long, heads 1.9 mi. SSE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°51'51"N, 86°50'10"W, flows W to enter Fivemile Creek; named in association with the Martin-Hughes Cemetery; 35°51'48"N, 86°50'02"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.863366&p_longi=-86.833966

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.864114&p_longi=-86.826558

McKays Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.4 mi. WNW of Clovercroft Lake at 35°55'23"N, 86°46'59"W, flows SE to enter South Seward Hills Branch; the name honors Thomas McKay, a founder of Franklin and Williamson County in the late eighteenth century; 35°55'18"N, 86°46'47"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.921579&p_longi=-86.779596

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.922985&p_longi=-86.783045

Nolan Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.3 mi. W of Clovercroft Lake at 35°55'14"N, 86°46'58"W, flows E to enter South Seward Hills Branch; named in association with the nearby Nolan Cemetery; 35°55'14"N, 86°46'47"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.920637&p_longi=-86.77975
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.92053&p_longi=-86.782767

Parrish Spring Branch: stream; 0.3 mi long; heads 2.3 mi. WNW of Sliders Knob at 35°57'41"N, 86°50'01"W, flows SW through the Morningside subdivision to enter Dry Branch just below Jackson Lake Dam; named in association with nearby Parrish Cemetery; Williamson County, Tennessee; 35°57'29"N, 86°50'15"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.958011&p_longi=-86.83762
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.961335&p_longi=-86.833665

Pewitt Branch: stream, 0.7 mi. long, heads 1.6 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'24"N, 86°55'02"W, flows N then W then N to enter an unnamed stream proposed 1 mi. SW of Reid Hill; the name honors William Hartwell Pewitt (1843-1906) Civil War soldier wounded at the Battle of Stones River; 35°54'55"N, 86°54'44"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.9151509&p_longi=-86.9122441
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.906743&p_longi=-86.917283

Pickering Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.9 mi. SW of Sliders Knob at 35°55'48"N, 86°48'35"W, flows N then NW to enter South Prong Spencers Creek 1.7 mi. SW of Sliders Knob; the name honors Charles H. Pickering (1778-1844), a prominent farmer and landowner in Franklin; 35°55'58"N, 86°48'35"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.932868&p_longi=-86.809724
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.930043&p_longi=-86.809656

Pratt Creek: stream, 1.8 mi. long, heads 4.5 mi. SSE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°49'38"N, 86°49'24"W, flows NW then NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Shuemate Branch (q.v); the name honors Thomas Houston Pratt (1922-2003) and in association with Pratt Lane which runs alongside the stream; 35°50'51"N, 86°50'19"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.8474943&p_longi=-86.838718
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.827095&p_longi=-86.823363

Robinson Spring Branch: stream, 1.3 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. NE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°54'07"N, 86°48'43"W, flows SW through Robinson Lake to enter the Harpeth River; named in association with Robinson Lake; 35°55'58"N, 86°48'35"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.891782&p_longi=-86.828346
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.902024&p_longi=-86.812007

Royal Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 3.4 mi. NE of Breezy Hill at 35°55'18"N, 86°50'11"W, flows SW then W then NW to enter North Ewingville Creek; named in association with the community of Royal Oaks; 35°55'16"N, 86°50'44"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.921023&p_longi=-86.845643
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.921727&p_longi=-86.836328

Sappington Branch: stream, 0.5 mi. long, heads 1.5 mi. SSW of Reid Hill at 35°54'21"N, 86°54'40"W, flows N then W then NW to enter an unnamed stream 1.2 mi. SW of Reid Hill; the name honors Dr. Sappington, Franklin's first physician who opened his office in 1799; 35°54'43"N, 86°54'44"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.911912&p_longi=-86.912347
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.90574&p_longi=-86.911151

Shuemate Branch: stream, 2 mi. long, heads 0.6 mi. SE of Chambers Hill at 35°49'45"N, 86°50'38"W, flows generally N to enter Fivemile Creek 1.7 mi. NE of Chambers Hill; the name is associated with nearby Shuemate Cemetery; 35°51'15"N, 086°50'14"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.854196&p_longi=-86.837269

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.829229&p_longi=-86.843817

Thompson-Shelton Branch: stream, 0.9 mi. long, heads 1.6 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'44"N, 86°55'35"W, flows generally NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.); named in association with the Thompson-Shelton Cemetery; 35°55'04"N, 86°54'50"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.917747&p_longi=-86.913962

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.912118&p_longi=-86.92631

Willoughby Branch: stream, 0.3 mi. long, heads 1.6 mi. S of Reid Hill at 35°54'15"N, 86°54'22"W, flows N to enter an unnamed stream 1.4 mi. S of Reid Hill; 35°54'28"N, 86°54'22"W; the name honors William Willoughby, a Confederate Captain born in Franklin; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.907877&p_longi=-86.90611

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.90406&p_longi=-86.906231

Wilson Spring Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 0.9 mi. NW of Clovercroft Lake at 35°55'29"N, 86°46'25"W, flows SE then SW to enter South Seward Hills Branch; named in association with Wilson Cemetery; 35°55'05"N, 86°46'47"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.9179583&p_longi=-86.7796336

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.924735&p_longi=-86.773511

Woodland Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 2.2 mi. W of Reid Hill at 35°55'40"N, 86°56'44"W, flows NE then N to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Boyd Mill Branch (q.v.); the name recognizes the Woodland Indians' long association with the area; 35°55'47"N, 86°56'38"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.929601&p_longi=-86.943887

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.927872&p_longi=-86.945485

WEST VIRGINIA

Flat Ridge: summit; elevation 3,738 ft., in Monongahela National Forest, at the S end of Canaan Valley, just S of Canaan Valley Resort State Park; Tucker County, West Virginia; 39°00'08"N, 79°28'01"W; USGS map – Blackwater Falls 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Pointy Knob.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.0023316&p_longi=-79.4669959&fid=1555382

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use and to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Blackwater Falls 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Phil Eastman; Gainesville, VA

Administrative area: Monongahela National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pointy Knob (FID 1555382)

Local Usage: Flat Ridge (local residents), Pointy Knob (real estate listings)

Published: Pointy Knob (USGS 1920, 1968, 1995, 2011; DeLorme *West Virginia Atlas and Gazetteer* 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Pointy Knob, a 3,738-foot summit in Monongahela National Forest in Tucker County, to Flat Ridge. The proponent is a resident of Virginia who also owns property on the feature in question. He believes the name should be changed because local residents have known it as Flat Ridge for 100 years, and because there is another summit named Pointy Knob just 2.5 miles to the northwest, in the same county and on the same topographic map. Furthermore, he indicates the peak in question is not “pointy” but “relatively flat.” The road that runs along the west side of the summit is named Flat Ridge Road. Both summits have been labeled Pointy Knob on USGS topographic maps 1920; both names also appear on the DeLorme *West Virginia Atlas and Gazetteer*. Neither summit is named on the Tucker County highway map, and only the more northerly one is labeled on the National Forest visitors’ map. Various real estate Web sites list property “on Pointy Knob”; it appears they refer to the feature that the proponent claims should be named Flat Ridge.

WISCONSIN

“Squaw” changes in Sawyer County: The following four proposals are to change the names of features in Sawyer County that currently include the word “squaw.” They were initiated in 2000 after the Sawyer County government decided that such names should be changed and suggested to each of the affected municipalities that they should provide replacement names. The county then voted to recommend approval of the names and to forward them to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC). The WGNC approved the four changes but did not forward them to the U.S. BGN. The changes were subsequently incorporated into State stream and lake listings as well as a several Federal products. These include the Environmental Protection Agency, and an Economic Development Strategy Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Commerce. State and local agencies that are using one or more of the names include the Northwest Regional Planning Commission and two local property owners associations. A Round Lake Chain Management Plan published in 2007 by a consortium of Sawyer County, the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, and two local lake associations, includes numerous references to Osprey Lake and Richardson’s Bay [sic].

A representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, who serves as the State’s National Hydrography Dataset steward, noticed the discrepancy between State and Federal products, which led to the WGNC forwarding the case material to the BGN. Included in the paperwork from the WGNC was a resolution by the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians asking that all names within Sawyer County containing the word “squaw” be changed because the word is considered by the tribe to be derogatory. The resolution did not specifically offer any replacement names. The WGNC has affirmed its support for the proposed changes.

Heron Creek: stream; 3.4 mi. long; located in the Town of Edgewater, heads 0.6 mi. W of Benson Creek State Wildlife Management Area at 45°45’45”N, 91°28’24”W, flows SW through Heron Lake to enter Lake Chetac; Sawyer County, Wisconsin; Secs. 33,28,21&22, T38N, R9W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°43’24”N, 91°29’50”W; USGS map – Edgewater 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.72346&p_longi=-91.49734

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.76246&p_longi=-91.47339

Osprey Creek: stream; 4.5 mi. long; heads in Squaw Lake (proposed to be named Osprey Lake (q.v.)) in the Town of Hayward at 45°58’23”N, 91°18’43”W, flows SW to enter Lac Courte Oreilles in the Town of Bass Lake; Sawyer County, Wisconsin; Secs. 28,21,22,15,10&11, T40N, R8W,

Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°55'36"N, 91°22'08"W ; USGS map – Chief Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.9266&p_longi=-91.36878

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.97303&p_longi=-91.31186

Osprey Lake: lake; approximately 217 acres; on the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and in the Town of Round Lake, the Town of Howard, and the Town of Hayward, 2.6 mi. SE of Round Lake; Sawyer County, Wisconsin; Sec. 1, T40N, R8W, Sec. 36, T41N, R8W, Sec. 31, T41N, R7W and Sec. 6, T40N, R7W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°58'42"N, 91°17'57"W; USGS map – Chief Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake (BGN 1933).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9783466&p_longi=-91.2991829&fid=1574773

The existing name Squaw Lake was the subject of a 1933 BGN decision, citing local use and “all maps.”

Richardson Bay: bay; approximately 200 acres; in Round Lake within the Town of Hayward, 1.5 mi. NW of Squaw Lake (proposed to be named Osprey Lake (q.v.)), 8.5 mi. NE of Lac Courte Oreilles; Sawyer County, Wisconsin; Secs. 25,26,35,&36, T41N, R8W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°59'40"N, 91°19'09"W ; USGS map – Chief Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Bay.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9943995&p_longi=-91.3190618&fid=1574754

Research conducted by the Sawyer County clerk for the original proposal stated that there was once a resort on the shore of the bay named Richardson’s Resort, and therefore the bay was known locally as Richardson’s Bay. No other details regarding the resort could be located. Ancestry.com lists numerous individuals in Sawyer County with the surname Richardson, including John Richardson (b. 1868) whose occupation was listed as proprietor of a retail tavern in Hayward Township. The WGNC, citing the BGN’s policy discouraging the use of the possessive apostrophe, asked that the name be amended to Richardson Bay.

A letter included in the WGNC packet, dated 2000, was submitted by a member of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe; he suggested the tribe should propose the name “mikinaak minis wikwegamaa, or as translated to English, Turtle Island Bay” instead. However, no counterproposal was submitted and the WGNC did not entertain that name as an option.

A road that runs alongside the southeast edge of the bay is labeled Richardson Bay Road on a 2000 town plat map.

WYOMING

Prodigy Hill: summit; elevation 7,198 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management public domain land, 1.5 mi. WNW of Dishpan Butte, 7.7 mi. NNW of Sweetwater Station on the Beaver Divide; the name is a play on the word prodigious; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec. 19, T31N, R95W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 42°38'47"N, 108°14'42"W; USGS map – Dishpan Butte 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.646405&p_longi=-108.2449583

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Dishpan Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Damon Montano; Riverton, WY

Administrative area: BLM Public Domain Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 7,198-foot summit is located on Bureau of Land Management public domain land in Fremont County. The summit lies along the Beaver Divide. According to the proponent, the summit appears “butte-like from the south though not technically a butte. It is much longer than it is tall but because it is part of a longer ridge neither is it a mesa.” The proponent has chosen the name Prodigy Hill because “the description of what enters your eyes from this place is something wonderful, marvelous...prodigious.” Furthermore, he states that the view from this point is “staggering.” A National Geodetic Survey benchmark on the summit is named DEVILS GAP and is described as “On W. edge of tree covered ridge on Beaver Rim.”