

Docket 377
36 Names
Released June 1, 2001
For consideration at the
June 14, 2001 meeting

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

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

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

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

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

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process.

The horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is primarily the North American Datum of 1927. The horizontal datum of some geographic coordinates added since 1991 is the North American Datum of 1983. The name records containing these coordinates are so indicated. The Domestic Names Committee will, when feasible, convert all coordinate values to the North American Datum of 1983. When the conversion occurs, the largest coordinate shifts will be in Alaska and Hawaii where latitude will shift as much as 366 meters (1,200 feet) and longitude by up to 290 meters (950 feet). In the conterminous United States, the maximum changes will be approximately 50 meters (165 feet) in latitude and 105 meters (345) in longitude.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192. Telephone: (703)648-4544.

THE NAMES IN THIS DOCKET MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER
APPROVAL BY THE BGN

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

ALASKA

Bettles: ppl (incorporated); 196 m (643 ft); located on the E bank of the Koyukuk River, at the N end of Bettles Airport, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Evansville; named for Gordon Bettles, a trader who established the original community in 1898; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Secs 8,7,18,17&19,T24N,R18W and Sec 24,T24N,R19W,Fairbanks Mer; 66°55'08"N, 151°30'58"W; USGS map – Bettles D-4 1:63,360.

Proposal: to change the application of the name of a community to recognize local and administrative use
 Map: USGS Bettles D-4 1:63,360
 Proposer: Rich Thorne; Bettles, AK
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: Bettles (BGN 1944) (former location)
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Bettles (02002274/ FID 1398910)
 Local Usage: Bettles (local residents, City government)
 Published: Bettles (City Incorporation, 1985; National Geographic Atlas, 1999; various websites)

Case Summary:

This proposal would change officially the application of the name Bettles, as applied to a small community in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area in north-central Alaska. The name is applied on current Federal maps to a cluster of buildings just downstream of the junction of John River and the Koyukuk River. However, the proponent reports that over the past 40 years, the community has moved to a new location approximately 7.2 km (4.5 mi) further to the east, and that in 1985, it was incorporated as the City of Bettles by the State of Alaska. The new city's boundaries include a cluster of buildings on the east bank of the Koyukuk River, as well as the airstrip.

The original community of Bettles was established in 1898 by Gordon Bettles, a printer and prospector, who operated a trading post during the last years of the Alaska Gold Rush. The name Bettles was made official by the U.S. Board in 1944, following a request by the Aeronautical Charting Section of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to approve a name found to be in local and published use since 1902. The community, which lies (35 mi) north of the Arctic Circle, in the foothills of the Brooks Range, also served as a point of transfer from barges to horses for miners who were heading to the gold fields further up the Koyukuk River. A post office operated in Bettles from 1901 to 1956. However, as the gold rush started to decline and river travel was replaced by air travel, the community began to migrate eastward to the site of a new airstrip, which had been constructed in 1948 by the U.S. Navy to support the exploration of the newly-discovered petroleum reserves. A post office was opened near the airstrip in 1950, and in 1956, a school was built.

In recent years, the new site of Bettles has served as a stopover point for visitors to Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and the Brooks Range. Bettles Lodge has a new winter facility for dog sledding, northern lights viewing, and snowmachine tours. The population of the community in 1994 was just 34, making it "Alaska's smallest city".

The City Clerk of Bettles, who submitted this proposal, reports that the last residents of the former community left in 1997, and so he is proposing that the old location be renamed Old Bettles (q.v.), and if possible, marked "abandoned" on Federal maps. He says the "incorrect" application of the name Bettles on Federal maps has caused confusion among visitors to the area, especially for those traveling downstream by boat or by raft. Several references were found on the Internet to the relocation of the community, including the use of the names "Bettles" and "Old Bettles". The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this application change, as well as the proposal to apply the name Old Bettles to the community's former location.

Old Bettles: ppl; elevation 190 m (625 ft); located on the W bank of the Koyukuk River, 1.6 km (1 mi) downstream of its junction with the John River, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) ENE of Lookout Mountain; named for Gordon Bettles, a printer, prospector, and trader who established the community in 1898; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Sec 16,T24N,R19W,Fairbanks Mer; 66°54'25"N, 151°40'59"W; USGS map – Bettles D-4 1:63,360.

Proposal: to apply a new name to a historical community
 Map: USGS Bettles D-4 1:63,360
 Proposer: Rich Thorne, City Clerk; Bettles, AK
 Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Bettles (BGN 1944)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bettles (02002274/ FID 1398910)

Local Usage: Old Bettles (area residents, City of Bettles government)

Published: Bettles (USGS 1970; *Dictionary of Alaska Placenames*, 1967), Old Bettles (various websites)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to apply the new name Old Bettles to the community once known as Bettles. In 1898, Gordon Bettles, a printer, prospector, and trader, established a trading post on the Koyukuk River, 1.6 km (1 mi) downstream of its junction with the John River, to serve the miners heading north to the gold mines of the upper Koyukuk River. A post office was established there in 1901, and in 1944, the U.S. Board made official the name Bettles for the community. However, as the Alaska Gold Rush started to decline and river travel was replaced by air travel, the residents of Bettles began to migrate to the east, closer to a new airstrip which had been constructed by the U.S. Navy to support the exploration of the newly-discovered petroleum reserves.

Although the name Bettles is applied on current Federal maps to the community's former location, the City Clerk of the newly-incorporated City of Bettles has asked that the application of the name be changed to reflect the new location, while the former location be renamed Old Bettles and the feature shown as "abandoned" on future editions of U.S. Geological Survey maps. He says the "incorrect" application of the name Bettles on Federal maps has caused confusion, especially among visitors to the area who travel downstream by boat or by raft. Several references were found on the Internet to the relocation of the community, including the use of the names "Bettles" and "Old Bettles". The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name Old Bettles.

Sunset Lake: lake, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) wide; located approximately 32 km (20 mi) NE of Willow, between 196 Mile Creek and Kashwitna River, on the E side of Parks Highway; descriptive name; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 1&12,T21N,R4W,Seward Mer; 61°55'52"N,149°54'45"W; USGS map – Anchorage D-8 1:63,360.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature.

Map: USGS Anchorage 1:63,360

Proposer: Elizabeth Stewart; Willow, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record.

Local Usage: Sunset Lake (local air service).

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name is proposed for an unnamed lake in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The proponent, who owns the only private property surrounding the lake, believes a name is needed because of recent efforts by the Borough government to sell adjacent property. She has suggested the name Sunset Lake because during the winter, beautiful sunsets can be seen across the lake from a nearby summit. Since acquiring the property, she has begun to use the proposed name, and the local air service is now also referring to it as Sunset Lake. The proponent also indicated that the previous owner of the property knew of no name for the feature, and reportedly had no objection to the proposal. This individual had homesteaded there in 1935, and used the log cabin he built only for seasonal hunting trips.

The lake in question has a diameter of approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi), and lies 32 km (20 mi) northeast of Willow, between 196 Mile Creek and the Kashwitna River. The government of Matanuska-Susitna Borough has found no existing name for the lake and has no objection to the proposed name. The Alaska State Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal. There are currently no other lakes in Alaska named Sunset Lake, and just one other feature named "Sunset" in the same borough: a locale named Sunset is located 82 km (51 mi) to the northwest of this lake.

ARIZONA

Kartchner Caverns: cave, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Kartchner Caverns State Park, in the Whetstone Mountains, just N of the E end of Guindani Canyon, 14 km (9 mi) S of Benson, on State Route 90; named for James

Kartchner (1909-1986), former owner of the land on which the feature is located; Cochise County, Arizona; Sec 25,T18S,R19E,Gila and Salt River Mer; 31°50'17"N, 110°21'07"W; USGS map – McGrew Spring 1:24,000; Not - Xanadu.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local and administrative use
 Map: USGS McGrew Spring 1:24,000
 Proposer: Kenneth Travous, Exec. Dir., AZ State Parks Dept.
 Administrative area: Kartchner Caverns State Park
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record.
 Local Usage: Kartchner Caverns (local residents and Park visitors)
 Published: Kartchner Caverns (Arizona Conservation Projects, 1992; *Arizona Republican*, 1997; *Arizona Highways*, 1989).

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names, on behalf of the Arizona State Parks Department, to make official the name Kartchner Caverns. This limestone cave, located in western Cochise County, was discovered in 1974 by two spelunkers from Tucson, but the find was kept secret for 14 years until the State Parks Department could reach an agreement with the property owner, James Kartchner (1909-1986), and his heirs regarding the acquisition and preservation of the area. Part of the purchase agreement with the family was the retention of their name in any future references to the area. The Kartchner family acquired the property in 1941 and operated it as a ranch for the next four decades. Although they were aware of the cave's existence, they assumed it was a sinkhole and referred to it informally as "Xanadu".

In 1988, the Arizona Nature Conservancy purchased the land from the Kartchners, but shortly thereafter, resold it to the State Parks Department, which began the process of establishing it as the State's newest park. In 1997, there was a dispute between the Parks Department and the Kartchner family over attempts by the family to trademark the name for commercial purposes, but this was resolved in 1998.

In November 1999, the 550-acre Kartchner Caverns State Park opened to the public; the caves, which are over 3.2 km (2 mi) in length, are now regarded as one of the top ten such features in the world. The caves lie just north of the east end of Guindani Canyon, in the Whetstone Mountains, 14 km (9 mi) south of Benson, and approximately 192 km (120 mi) southeast of Phoenix. The name Kartchner Caverns has appeared in several publications, including *Arizona Republican* (1997), and in a 1992 report on Arizona conservation projects. A 1989 article in *Arizona Highways* was titled "Kartchner Caverns: Arizona's Newest Park".

With the exception of the State Park and a substation located elsewhere in Cochise County, there are no features in the U.S. named "Kartchner". After confirming that the Cochise County Board of Commissioners supports this proposal, and determining that there is no known local opposition to the name, the Arizona State Board has recommended approval of the proposal for Kartchner Caverns.

CALIFORNIA

Alice Peak: summit, 3,312 m (10,866 ft); in San Bernardino National Forest/San Gorgonio Wilderness; located 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of San Gorgonio Mountain, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NE of Galena Peak, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) S of Dry Lake; named for Alice Marie Krueper (1926-1996), longtime preservationist and defender of the San Gorgonio Wilderness; San Bernardino County, California; Sec. 13,T1S,R1E,San Bernardino Mer; 34°05'22"N, 116°49'48"W; USGS map – San Gorgonio 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS San Gorgonio 1:24,000
 Proposer: Joyce Burk, Chairman, Sierra Club Southern California Forest Committee
 Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest/San Gorgonio Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found.

Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name was submitted by the Chair of the Southern California Forest Committee of the Sierra Club. The name would honor Alice Marie Kreuper (1926-1996), who for the last thirty-five years of her life, was active in the preservation of the San Gorgonio Wilderness. The unnamed summit proposed to be named Alice Peak lies within the Wilderness, in the San Bernardino National Forest, and approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) south of San Gorgonio Mountain, which is the highest peak in southern California.

In the years following World War II, the area around San Gorgonio Mountain was facing development, especially for downhill skiing, so Alice Krueper and her husband Harry established Defenders of San Gorgonio, a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the area as a wilderness. After an extensive campaign both in California and in Washington D.C., they were successful in persuading Congress to designate the area a wilderness in 1964. For the next 32 years, Alice Krueper worked tirelessly to continue the preservation of the wilderness, and beginning in the early 1980's, she volunteered with the U.S. Forest Service to maintain trails and lead interpretive tours. She produced a popular wilderness trail guide which is still sold today, and in 1984, was instrumental in getting an additional 21,500 acres added to the wilderness.

Letters of support for this proposal were submitted by Senator Dianne Feinstein, as well as by the San Gorgonio Volunteer Association, the San Bernardino Mountains Landtrust, the Pacific Crest Trail Association, the Rim of the World Trails Association, the San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society, and the Deep Creek Open Space Coalition.

Marsh, Mount: summit; elevation 4,130 m (13,550 ft); located in Sequoia National Park and Inyo National Forest/John Muir Wilderness, 2 km (1.2 mi) SSE of Mount Whitney, 0.4 km (0.2 mi) NNW of Mount McAdie, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) ESE of Whitney Pass; named for Gustave F. Marsh (1869-1946), under whose leadership the projects to build a trail to the top of Mount Whitney and to construct a shelter on its summit were completed in 1904 and 1909, respectively; Inyo County and Tulare County, California; Sec 9,T16S,R34E,Mount Diablo Mer; 36°33'17"N, 118°16'38"W; USGS map - Mount Whitney 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name

Map: USGS Mount Whitney 1:24,000

Proposer: George Marsh; Laguna Woods, CA

Administrative area: Sequoia National Park and Inyo National Forest/John Muir Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None (deferred by BGN, 1938; not approved by the BGN, 2000)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mount Marsh (Inyo County Board of Supervisors; Tulare County Board of Supervisors; Chester Versteeg; summit register, 1998)

Published: Mount Marsh (*Los Angeles Times*, September 22, 1940; hand-annotated USGS 1:125,000-scale Mount Whitney topographic map, 193?)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted to make official the name Mount Marsh for a summit, located on the boundary between Inyo County and Tulare County, and also between the John Muir Wilderness and Sequoia National Park. The 4,130 m (13,550 ft) high summit is located 2 km (1.2 mi) south-southeast of Mount Whitney, 0.4 km (0.2 mi) north-northwest of Mount McAdie, and 0.2 km (0.1 mi) east-southeast of Whitney Pass.

The proponent reports that the name Mount Marsh was applied to the feature sometime in the 1930's, in honor of his grandfather, Gustave F. Marsh (1869-1946), under whose leadership the trail from the Lone Pine Creek valley to the summit of Mount Whitney was completed in 1904. Mr. Marsh was also the leader of the Smithsonian Institution's project to build a shelter on the summit in 1909. The shelter, which is still in existence, was constructed of steel and cement, and served as a station for meteorological and astronomical observations. Mr. Marsh's commitment to these difficult projects, as well as his outstanding record of service to the community of Lone Pine, prompted Mr. Chester Versteeg, who was a member of the summit's first ascent team, to name informally the summit Mount Marsh sometime in the late 1930's. Mr. Versteeg spent most of his spare time exploring the High Sierra, reportedly suggested names for approximately 250 features, and was regarded as an authority on geographic names in this area.

Although the summit is not named on published maps, two photographs of the feature and the first ascent team were published in the September 22, 1940, edition of *The Los Angeles Times*, the captions indicating that the feature was named Mount Marsh. The name also appears as one of 23 hand-annotated names found on a copy of the 1937 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:125,000-scale Mount Whitney topographic map. Although it is not clear when this annotation was done, the map is included in the USGS Historical Map Archives collection. In 1998, a local climber reportedly found the register placed at the summit by the first ascent team, indicating that the feature was named Mount Marsh. Letters of support for the proposal have been received from the Boards of Supervisors of Inyo County and Tulare County, and from Congressman Jerry Lewis and California Senator W.J. “Pete” Knight.

A proposal to name the summit Mount Marsh was submitted originally in September 1997, but the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN), in January 2000, recommended disapproval of the name, citing a lack of evidence that the name was in local use and stating that because the summit lies within a wilderness, no need for this “new name” had been demonstrated. The U.S. Board, in May 2000, concurred with the recommendation of the CACGN and voted not to approve the name. However, following the negative vote, the proponent asked the U.S. Board to revisit its decision, citing evidence that the aforementioned hand-annotated map was likely compiled by Chester Versteeg in preparation for his submission to the U.S. Board in 1938 of approximately 60 new geographic names. Records of the U.S. Board’s consideration of these proposals indicate that 15 of the names were approved, but a decision on the remaining names was deferred “until such time as names might be needed for future mapping projects”. An article published in 1938 in a Los Angeles area newspaper also indicated that Mr. Versteeg had submitted “several old names...including Mount Marsh” to the U.S. Board for consideration. An organization entitled Friends of the Eastern California Museum, in its July 2000 newsletter, published an article about Gustave Marsh, and included a form letter which subscribers could complete to indicate support for the Mount Marsh proposal; approximately 60 such forms were submitted to the U.S. Board.

Nathaniel Smith Opening: flat, 154 m (520 ft); 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi); located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of the mouth of Dietz Gulch, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) ENE of Docker Hill, 4.8 km (3 mi) NE of Comptche; named for Nathaniel Smith (c.1815-c.1906), early resident of the area; Mendocino County, California; Sec 28,T17N,R15W,Mt. Diablo Mer; 39°17’52”N, 123°32’44”W; USGS map – Comptche 1:24,000; Not: Negro Nat Opening, Nigger Nat Opening.

Proposal: name change to recognize the name of the honoree

Map: USGS Comptche 1:24,000.

Proposer: Jim McCummings; Mendocino, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Negro Nat Opening (BGN 1963)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Nat Opening (FID 1891023)

Local Usage: None found.

Published: Nigger Nat Opening (USGS 1960)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change officially the name of Negro Nat Opening, a flat in Mendocino County, to Nathaniel Smith Opening. The existing name does not appear on current Federal maps, although a 1960 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 15-minute topographic map labeled the feature Nigger Nat Opening. Following a decision by the U.S. Board in 1963 to change universally all feature names containing the derogatory term, the name was removed from later editions of USGS maps, but was retained in the National Geographic Names Database as Negro Nat Opening. The proponent indicated that he was pleased that the original derogatory name had been removed from Federal maps, but stated that to make official the honoree’s full name would forever recognize his contributions to the area.

The flat is approximately 0.5 km (0.3 mi) by 0.5 km (0.3 mi) in size, and is located 4.8 (3 mi) northeast of the community of Comptche. Nathaniel Smith, for whom the feature was named, was an African-American, reportedly born around 1815 in Maryland, who traveled west sometime in the 1840’s. By 1850, he was operating a ferry service between San Francisco and Sausalito, but shortly after, he sailed on a whaling ship up the coast to what would become Mendocino County, settling in 1852 in a cabin near Cuffeys Cove. During the next forty years, Mr. Smith relocated further up Big River, settling near the flat that soon came to bear his name. He was employed by the Mendocino Lumber Company, and also farmed, hunted, and trapped on his land. He was well known throughout the area, and would

frequently help local people in need. There are 35 other features in Mendocino County which include the term “Opening” as the generic.

Tongva Peak: summit, 810 m (2,656 ft); located within the Verdugo Mountains, in the City of Glendale, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of the head of Engleheard Canyon, and 4.8 km (3 mi) NE of the center of Burbank; named for the Indian tribe which is believed to be the first to inhabit what would become Los Angeles County; Los Angeles County, California; Sec 5, T1N,R13W,San Bernardino Mer; 34°11’50”N, 118°15’30”W; USGS map – Burbank 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Burbank 1:24,000
 Proposer: Richard Toyon; Glendale, CA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record.
 Local Usage: None found.
 Published: None found.

Case Summary:

The name **Tongva Peak** is proposed for an unnamed summit in south-central Los Angeles County. The proponent is director of Volunteers Organized In Conservation of Environment (VOICE), and he believes a name is needed for the feature because it is one of the more prominent peaks in the Verdugo Mountains, as well as the site of most of the area’s radio towers. The summit has an elevation of 810 m (2,656 ft) and lies within the City of Glendale, 4.8 km (3 mi) northeast of the center of Burbank.

The proposed name is derived from that of an Indian tribe which resided in the area as early as 500 A.D., thus making its members the first inhabitants of what would later become Los Angeles County. A few hundred members of the Tribe still live in the Los Angeles Basin, and although early Spanish colonists referred to them as Gabrielinos, they prefer to be known today as “Tongva”, which means “People of the Earth” or “the Humans”. According to *Los Angeles: A Guide to the City and Its Environs* (American Guide Series, 1951), “The Santa Catalina Indians, or Gabrielinos (a Spanish term from the Mission San Gabriel), were a branch of the Shoshone, belonging to the great Uto-Aztecan family”.

COLORADO

Ramstetter Creek , stream, 4 km (2.5mi) long; heads in Ramstetter Reservoir, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of the Golden corporate boundary at 39°47’31”N, 105°13’38”W; flows NE then E along the N edge of North Table Mountain to enter an unnamed stream that intersects Van Bibben Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SSW of Boyd Lake; named for Ernest Ramstetter (1891-1961) and his wife Gladys (1897-1988), longtime ranchers and farmers in the area; Jefferson County, Colorado; Secs 10,11,15&16,T3S,R70W,Sixth Principal Mer; 39°48’04”N, 105°11’16”W; USGS map – Golden 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Golden 1:24,000
 Proposer: Lynn Yehle; Denver, CO
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Denver, who would like to recognize the association between this unnamed stream and Ernest and Gladys Ramstetter, longtime ranchers and farmers in the area. The stream, which is 4 km (2.5 mi) long, flows along the north side of North Table Mountain, just north of the corporate boundary of Golden, and into an unnamed stream which intersects Van Bibben Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) south-southwest of Boyd Lake.

Mr. Ramstetter (1891-1961) and his wife Gladys (1897-1988) moved to the Bonvue Ranch, which was located along the stream, in the 1920's, and over the next three decades, they became known internationally for their champion Corridale sheep and Hereford cattle. During his years at Bonvue Ranch, Mr. Ramstetter supported numerous local farming and ranching activities, including founding and serving as director of the Jefferson County 4-H organization. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Ramstetter continued to oversee the ranch and supported a successful paint-horse breeding operation run by her family. She also hosted the Horse Protection League and maintained a horse-boarding operation. The reservoir located at the head of the stream has been named Ramstetter Reservoir since 1943 when Ernest Ramstetter built it; the reservoir is shown and named on a 1977 Jefferson County Drainageway Planning map.

Silver Creek: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Steele Lakes at 40°08'24"N, 105°13'33"W, flows E to join Dry Creek 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NE of Lagerman Reservoir; named for the nearby Silver Creek Middle/High School; Boulder County, Colorado; Secs 13-15;T2N,R70W,Sixth Principal Mer; 40°08'33N, 105°10'33"W; USGS map – Hygiene 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Hygiene 1:24,000
 Proposer: Suzanne Webel, Claire and Colin Bovet; Longmont, CO
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary of Dry Creek in Boulder County. The proponents, a resident of Longmont and her two school-age children, live on property at the head of the stream, but have found no evidence of it ever having been named. They have suggested that it be named officially Silver Creek, because a new school, named Silver Creek Middle/High School, is under construction just to the northeast of the stream's mouth and is to open in August 2001. The proponents report that the school's name was not derived from that of any geographic features in the area. According to an article published in March 2001 in the *Longmont and St. Vrain Valley Sunday Times-Call*, "When members of the St. Vrain Valley school board voted last month to christen the new middle/senior high "Silver Creek", they did so knowing the facility didn't have a namesake. District policy allows schools to be named for geographic places, but it says nothing about proximity or relevance." Although there are 23 occurrences of the name Silver Creek in Colorado, the closest is in Clear Creek County, approximately 50 km (31 mi) southwest of this feature. The article further stated that the proponents of the name Silver Creek believed "there needed to be some sort of justification for the new name, so they set out to rectify the situation."

The Boulder County Transportation Department confirmed that the stream was not named on any County maps or documents, and a long-time resident of the area, whose family homesteaded on property along the stream in 1869, also stated that he had never known of the stream having a name. The principal of the new school wrote a letter supporting the proposal, as did the Boulder County Board of Commissioners.

FLORIDA

Ashton, Lake: lake, 413 acres; located 2.4 km (1.5 mi) S of State Route 540, 8 km (5 mi) E of Wahneta, and just E of Rattlesnake Lake; Polk County, Florida; sec 19,T29S,R27E,Tallahassee Mer.; 27°56'50N, 81°39'06"W; USGS map – Eloise 1:24,000; Not: Lake Myrtle.

Proposal: submitted to change a name to recognize name established by a developer
 Map: USGS Eloise 1:24,000
 Proposer: Lake Ashton Development Group; Lakeland, FL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Lake Myrtle (ID 12012421 FID 287511)

Local Usage: Lake Ashton (development group), Lake Myrtle (area residents)

Published: Lake Myrtle (USGS 1955, 1993, 1997; Polk County map 1981)

Case Summary:

This proposed name change, from Lake Myrtle to Lake Ashton, was submitted by an attorney in Lakeland, on behalf of a local developer. There are currently two lakes in Polk County named Lake Myrtle, so the proponent has suggested that the more southerly of the two be renamed. No reason was given for the selection of the name Lake Ashton, except that it was “a pleasant-sounding name”. The development group, which has acquired property along the lakeshore, has already changed its name from Lake Myrtle Development Group to Lake Ashton Development Group.

A recent article in *The Lakeland Ledger* suggests that the name Lake Myrtle refers to the thick stands of wax myrtles that often grow in lake floodplains. However, it has also been noted that many of the lakes in this area have feminine names, and Lake Myrtle may have been named as part of this group.

A letter of support for the proposed change to Lake Ashton was submitted by the owner of a 299-acre tract of land adjoining the lake, who states that in addition to easing possible confusion between the two lakes, the proposed name “would be in keeping with the name of the new development surrounding a large portion of the lake.” The Southwest Florida Water Management District is also in favor of the proposed change, stating “currently, we must differentiate between these lakes by hydrological station site identification number. In light of the fact that there is no lake in Polk County with the name “Ashton,” we believe that this name change would simplify record keeping and help to clarify confusion between the two lakes.” Also in support of the proposed name change are the Polk County Board of Commissioners, and three residents of nearby Winter Haven. However, representatives of a local Trust, which administers shoreline property along the southern shore of the lake as well as most of the southern lake bottom, are opposed to the change, stating that the Trust was not given an opportunity to comment on the proposal prior to the endorsement by the County Commissioners, and that because the feature has been known as Lake Myrtle since the 1930’s, the name of the lake should remain as such. The Florida State Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of this proposal, citing evidence of support by the County Commissioners and a majority of local property owners.

GEORGIA

Kedron Creek: stream, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads in a small unnamed reservoir within the community of Tyrone at 33°28’35”N, 84°35’34”W; flows S and SE, under U.S. Route 74, and enters Lake Kedron just inside the Peachtree City corporate boundary; name is of Scottish origin, and relates to early Scotch-Irish settlement in the area, Fayette County, Georgia; 33°26’38”N, 84°34’29”W; USGS map - Tyrone.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tyrone 1:24,000

Proposer: David W. Cree; Peachtree City, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record.

Local Usage: None found.

Published: Tributary 8 (Fayette County Engineering Dept.)

Case Summary:

This new name is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Flat Creek, which in the 1980’s was dammed to form Lake Kedron, one of six reservoirs in Fayette County. The stream is approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) long, and although it is listed in Fayette County Engineering Department documents as “Tributary 8”, no other name has been found.

The proponent is president of a local homeowners’ association; he reports that the word “Kedron” is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was chosen for the new reservoir because Scottish and Irish families were among the first Europeans to settle the area, and were responsible for establishing the nearby communities of Aberdeen and Tyrone. However, further research suggests that the word “Kedron” (or “Kidron”) may be of Hebrew origin, and in referring to a valley in Israel, means “dusky, gloomy, and turbid”.

The stream proposed to be named Kedron Creek heads in a small unnamed reservoir within the City of Tyrone, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) southwest of the community of Stop. It then flows generally south and southeast, under U.S. Route 74, before entering Lake Kedron just inside the corporate boundary of Peachtree City. Aside from the reservoir, there are no other geographic features in Georgia named Kedron.

Trinity Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads at 32°50'24"N, 83°44'49"W; flows N along the W side of Tucker Road, then NE under Interstate 475, to enter Rocky Creek 8 km (5 mi) WNW of the center of Macon; named for The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity/Trinity Woods Summer Day Camp; Bibb County, Georgia; 32°51'12"N, 83°44'26"W; USGS map – Macon West 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature.

Map: USGS Macon West 1:24,000.

Proposer: Rev. Steven R. Geske; Macon, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record.

Local Usage: None found.

Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This new name is proposed for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of Rocky Creek in west-central Bibb County. The proposal was submitted by a representative of The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, which operates a summer camp known as the Trinity Woods Summer Day Camp, on property located along the stream. The stream heads just south of the church property, then flows northward alongside Tucker Road and under Interstate 475, before entering Rocky Creek. There are no other physical features named “Trinity” in Bibb County.

IDAHO

East Fork ‘Imnamatnoon Creek: stream, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long; in Clearwater National Forest; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) WSW of Powell Junction at 46°34'39"N, 114°43'40"W; flows SW then S to join West Fork Papoose Creek to form Papoose Creek; Nez Perce name, meaning “grizzly bear”; Idaho County, Idaho; T37N,Rgs13&14E,Boise Mer; 46°32'06"N, 114°45'58"W; USGS map – Cayuse Junction 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: East Fork Papoose Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5350413&p_longi=-114.7661448

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5775000&p_longi=-114.727777777778

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

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

Proposer: Samuel Penney, Chair; Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest

Previous BGN Action: East Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Fork Papoose Creek (16007235/ FID381150)

Local Usage: East Fork Papoose Creek

Published: East Fork Papoose Creek (USGS 1966, 1979, 1980, 1994; USFS 1980; Idaho County map 1980)

Case Summary:

This is the first of eight proposals submitted by the Chair of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, to change names considered by the Tribe to be offensive. Four of the proposals are to rename features named “Squaw”, while the remainder contain the word “Papoose”. Six of the features are streams; the other two are gaps, and all lie within the Clearwater National Forest in northern Idaho County.

This proposal is to change officially the name of East Fork Papoose Creek to East Fork ‘Imnamatnoon Creek. The current name is applied to a 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long stream which heads near Powell Junction and flows southwest and south to join West Fork Papoose Creek (q.v.), which together form Papoose Creek (q.v.). The latter name, as well as the names of the two tributaries, were made official by the U.S. Board in 1966, after U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

cartographers discovered discrepancies in the applications of the names. There was no mention in the 1966 case file of the origin of the name “Papoose” for these features, but according to *Idaho Geographic Names* (Boone, 1988), the name [Papoose Creek] was derived from “an incident of the 1879 Sheepeater War...when Lt. Farrow captured two Indian women and a baby. He sent the mother after her people and kept the baby to insure her return, much to the discomfort of his men who could not sleep because of the vociferous crying of the baby.” The proposed name, East Fork Imnamatnoon Creek, reflects the name reported to be used by the Nez Perce, and is translated as “grizzly bear creek”.

East Fork Waw’aalamnime Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Clearwater National Forest; heads at the N end of Wendover Ridge at 46°34’43”N, 114°49’02”W; flows SW to enter Squaw Creek 2.7 km (1.7 mi) N of Squaw Saddle; Nez Perce name, meaning “cutthroat trout”; Idaho County, Idaho; Secs 17,8,9,4&3,T37N,R13E, Boise Mer.; 46°33’22”N, 114°51’19”W; USGS map – Cayuse Junction 1:24,000; Not: East Fork Squaw Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5559979&p_longi=-114.8551512

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5787457&p_longi=-114.8171282

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

Map: USGS Cayuse Junction 1:24,000

Proposer: Samuel Penney, Chair; Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Fork Squaw Creek (16007273/ FID381180)

Local Usage: East Fork Squaw Creek

Published: East Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1966, 1979, 1980, 1994; USFS 1980; Idaho County map 1980)

Case Summary:

The name East Fork Squaw Creek applies currently to a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek in northern Boise County. However, the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee believes the term “squaw” is offensive, and has proposed that this stream be renamed to East Fork Waw’aalamnime Creek, to recognize the native name meaning “cutthroat trout”. Related proposals were also submitted to rename Squaw Creek (q.v.), West Fork Squaw Creek (q.v.), and Squaw Saddle (q.v.)

Imnamatnoon Creek: stream, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in Clearwater National Forest; heads at the confluence of East Fork Papoose Creek and West Fork Papoose Creek at 46°32’06”N, 114°45’58”W; flows S to enter the Lochsa River at Mile 65.5, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) upstream of the mouth of Robin Creek; Nez Perce name, meaning “grizzly bear”; Idaho County, Idaho; Secs 36,25&24,T37N,R13E,Boise Mer; 46°30’41”N, 114°45’41”W; USGS map – Cayuse Junction 1:24,000; Not: Papoose Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.511271&p_longi=-114.7615099

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5350413&p_longi=-114.7661448

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

Map: USGS Cayuse Junction 1:24,000

Proposer: Samuel Penney, Chair; Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Papoose Creek (BGN 1966)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Papoose Creek (16026535/ FID388154)

Local Usage: Papoose Creek

Published: Papoose Creek (USGS 1911, 1966, 1979, 1980, 1994; USFS 1980; Idaho County map 1980; Boone, 1988)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change officially the name of Papoose Creek, because the proponent believes that name is offensive. The name Papoose Creek applies to a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long tributary of the Lochsa River, and has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1911. According to *Idaho Geographic Names* (Boone, 1988), the name was derived from “an incident of the 1879 Sheepeater War...when Lt. Farrow captured two Indian women and a baby. He sent the mother after her people and kept the baby to insure her return, much to the discomfort of his men who could not sleep because of the vociferous crying of the baby.”

The U.S. Board rendered a decision on the name Papoose Creek in 1966, as part of an effort by the USGS to establish the correct applications of the names of the primary stream and its two tributaries. The proposed name, Imnamatnoon Creek, is reported to be the name used by the Nez Perce, and is translated as “grizzly bear creek”.

Imnamatnoon Likoolam: gap; elevation 1,721 m (5,647 ft); located in Clearwater National Forest, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) NW of Powell Junction, 4.8 km (3 mi) NW of Parachute Hill; Nez Perce name, meaning “grizzly bear saddle”; Idaho County, Idaho; Secs 31&32,T38N,R14E,Boise Mer; 46°35’11”N, 114°43’58”W; USGS map – Rocky Point 1:24,000; Not: Papoose Saddle.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.586341&p_longi=-114.7327781

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
 Map: USGS Rocky Point 1:24,000
 Proposer: Samuel Penney, Chair; Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee
 Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Papoose Saddle (16016549/ FID 388167)
 Local Usage: Papoose Saddle
 Published: Papoose Saddle (USGS 1966, 1979, 1994; USFS 1980; Idaho County map 1980; *Idaho Geographic Names*, 1988)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to rename Papoose Saddle, a gap located in the Clearwater National Forest, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) northwest of Powell Junction. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1966, and was mentioned in Lelia Boone’s 1988 volume *Idaho Geographic Names*, in connection with a description of the origin of the name of nearby Papoose Creek.

The proposed change to Imnamatnoon Likoolam was submitted by the Chair of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, in an effort to remove the word “papoose” from the names of geographic features, because it is considered by the Tribe to be offensive. The proposed replacement name is reported to be the Nez Perce name for the feature, and is translated as “grizzly bear saddle”. The Tribe has asked that an English generic not be added to the proposed name, as to do so would be considered redundant by native speakers.

Payette River: stream, 99 km (62 mi) long; in Boise National Forest, heads at the confluence of North Fork Payette River and South Fork Payette River, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE of Banks at 44°05’04”N,116°06’51”W; flows S and W to enter the Snake River at Payette; named for François Payette, fur trader with the North West Company; Payette County, Gem County, and Boise County, Idaho; Tps5-9N,Rgs1-5W&1-3E,Boise Mer; 44°05’32”N,116°57’05”W; USGS map – Payette 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local use.
 Map: USGS Payette 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proposer: Idaho Water Resource Board; Boise, ID
 Administrative area: Boise National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: Payette River (BGN 1961)
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Payette River (16016725/FID 388284)
 Local Usage: Payette River (area residents)
 Published: Payette River (USGS 1973,1980,1985; USFS 1987; County maps 1970)

Case Summary:

This proposal was initiated in association with the proposal by the Idaho Department of Water Resources to change the application of the name South Fork Payette River (q.v.). Current Federal, State, and County maps apply the name Payette River to a stream which is 112 km (70 mi) long, and which heads at the confluence of the Middle Fork Payette River and the South Fork Payette River, near the community of Crouch. However, the proponents report that area residents have long applied the name South Fork Payette River to the section of the stream between Crouch and Banks, and so the application of that name should be extended downstream another 12 km (7.6 mi). This would limit the application of the name Payette River to only the lower 99 km (62 mi) of the stream. The Boise County Board of

Commissioners and the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council have confirmed local usage of the applications as proposed, and both recommend approval of this change.

South Fork Payette River: stream, 122 km (76 mi) long; in Boise National Forest, heads in a small unnamed lake 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of Vernon Lake at 43°57'51"N, 114°59'59"W; flows E then N through Edna Lake and Virginia Lake, then NW 32 km (20mi), then generally W to its confluence with North Fork Payette River 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE of Banks; named in association with the Payette River, which was named for François Payette, fur trader with the North West Company; Boise County, Idaho; Tps8-10E,Rgs3-13E,Boise Mer; 44°05'04"N,116°06'51"W; USGS map – Banks 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Lower South Fork River, Payette River – in part, South Fork.

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local use.

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

Proposer: Idaho Water Resource Board; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Boise National Forest

Previous BGN Action: South Fork Payette River (BGN 1961), Payette River – in part (BGN 1961)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Payette River – in part (16016725/FID 388284), South Fork Payette River (16020805/FID 390989)

Local Usage: South Fork Payette River (area residents, local rafting companies)

Published: Payette River – in part (USGS 1973, 1980,1985; Boise County map 1970), South Fork Payette River (USGS Surface Waters, 1956; USFS 1987; Idaho State Code, 1988; Idaho Department of Commerce website)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by the Idaho Department of Water Resources, to change the application of the name South Fork Payette River, as applied to a stream in the Boise National Forest in Boise County. Current Federal, State, and County maps apply the name to a 109 km (68 mi) long stream, which heads in southeastern Boise County near Edna Lake, and flows generally to the north and west to its mouth just south of the community of Crouch. At this point, the stream joins the Middle Fork Payette River to form the Payette River. However, the proponents indicate that according to local and documented usage, the name South Fork Payette River should be extended downstream another 12 km (7.6 mi), so that its mouth is coincident with the mouth of the North Fork Payette River, near the community of Banks. A separate case brief has been prepared to amend the application of the name Payette River.

The Department of Water Resources submitted evidence in support of the proposal, including a copy of the Idaho State Code of 1988; an Idaho Department of Commerce website; and material from several rafting companies which operate in the area. All of these sources indicate that the mouth of the South Fork Payette River is near Banks, and refer to the reach between Crouch and Banks as part of the South Fork Payette River or as “the Lower South Fork River”. The Boise County Board of Commissioners and the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council have confirmed local usage of the proposed name, and both recommend approval of this application change.

Waw'aalamnime Creek: stream, 10.4 km (6.5 mi) long; in Clearwater National Forest; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Cayuse Junction at 46°35'46"N, 114°51'17"W; flows S to enter the Lochsa River 3.2 km (2 mi) NNE of Jerry Johnson Spring, just downstream of Mile 60; Nez Perce name, meaning “cutthroat trout”; Clearwater County and Idaho County, Idaho; Tps36-38N,R13E,Boise Mer; 46°29'34"N, 114°51'26"W; USGS map – Tom Beal Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

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

Map: USGS Tom Beal Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proposer: Samuel Penney, Chair; Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (16021249/ FID391298)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1966, 1979, 1980, 1994; USFS 1980; Idaho County map 1980)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to rename Squaw Creek, a 10.4 km (6.5 mi) long stream which heads just inside Clearwater County, before flowing south into Idaho County to enter the Lochsa River near Mile 60. The specific origin of the current name has not been determined; Squaw Creek has appeared on Federal maps since 1966, and is also on the 1980 Idaho County map. The name which the Tribal Executive Committee has proposed as a replacement is Waw'aalamnime Creek, a Nez Perce word meaning "cutthroat trout". The proponent reports that this name was applied historically to the stream because Nez Perce women once caught, dried, and prepared fish there.

West Fork 'Imnamatnoon Creek: stream, 8 km (5 mi) long; in Clearwater National Forest; heads 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SW of Papoose Saddle at 46°35'10"N, 114°44'11"W; flows SW then S to join East Fork Papoose Creek to form Papoose Creek; Nez Perce name, meaning "grizzly bear"; Idaho County, Idaho; Tps37&38N,Rgs13&14E,Boise Mer; 46°32'06"N, 114°45'58"W; USGS map – Cayuse Junction 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: West Fork Papoose Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5350413&p_longi=-114.7661448

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5973264&p_longi=-114.8547864

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

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

Proposer: Samuel Penney, Chair; Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest

Previous BGN Action: West Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: West Fork Papoose Creek (16024223/ FID393164)

Local Usage: West Fork Papoose Creek

Published: West Fork Papoose Creek (USGS 1966, 1979, 1980, 1994; USFS 1980; Idaho County map 1980)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change officially the name of West Fork Papoose Creek to West Fork 'Imnamatnoon Creek, because the proponent believes the existing name is offensive. The current name is applied to an 8 km (5 mi) long stream which heads 0.3 km (0.2 mi) southwest of Papoose Saddle (q.v.), then flows southwest and south to join East Fork Papoose Creek (q.v.), which together form Papoose Creek (q.v.). The names Papoose Creek, East Fork Papoose Creek, and West Fork Papoose Creek were made official by the U.S. Board in 1966. The proposed name, West Fork 'Imnamatnoon Creek, reflects the name reported to be used by the Nez Perce to refer to the feature, and is translated as "grizzly bear creek".

West Fork Waw'aalamnime Creek: stream, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long; in Clearwater National Forest; heads 2.6 km (1.6 mi) E of Spring Mountain at 46°35'50"N, 114°51'17"W; flows SE, S, then SW to enter Squaw Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Squaw Saddle; Nez Perce name, meaning "cutthroat trout"; Idaho County, Idaho; Secs 19&6,T37N,R13E,Boise Mer; 46°29'33"N, 114°51'29"W; USGS map – Cayuse Junction 1:24,000; Not: West Fork Squaw Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.4924836&p_longi=-114.8581553

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.5973264&p_longi=-114.8547864

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

Map: USGS Cayuse Junction 1:24,000

Proposer: Samuel Penney, Chair; Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: West Fork Squaw Creek (16024273/ FID393205)

Local Usage: West Fork Squaw Creek

Published: West Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1966, 1979, 1980, 1994; USFS 1980; Idaho County map 1980)

Case Summary:

The name West Fork Squaw Creek applies currently to a 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek (q.v.) in northern Boise County. However, the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee believes the word "squaw" is offensive, and has proposed that this stream be renamed to West Fork Waw'aalamnime Creek, to recognize the native name meaning "cutthroat trout".

MARYLAND

Bohdal Pond: lake, 152 m (500 ft) by 30 m (100 ft); located on the N shore of Broad Neck along the Magothy River, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) E of Spriggs Pond, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of the mouth of Forked Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) E of Severna Park; named for Anthony F. Bohdal (1908-1977), longtime area resident and businessman; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 39°03'53"N, 76°29'45"W; USGS map – Gibson Island 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Gibson Island 1:24,000
 Proposer: Deborah Ensor Bohdal; Arnold, MD
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name would honor Anthony F. Bohdal (1908-1977), a longtime resident of the community of Arnold in northern Anne Arundel County. Mr. Bohdal was a native of Baltimore, but moved to Anne Arundel County in the early 1940's. In 1966, he acquired 17 acres of land along the south side of the Magothy River, just east of Spriggs Pond; this property includes this unnamed lake. The lake is 152 m (500 ft) by 30 m (100 ft), and is shown, but not named, on all available Federal and County maps.

Following employment as a machinist at the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Station during World War II, Mr. Bohdal opened and operated a laundry and dry-cleaning business in nearby Glen Burnie. He continued to run this business for the next 28 years, during which time he also served on the local Chamber of Commerce and the County Welfare Board, and was involved in church, hospital, and civic organizations. He also sponsored local sports teams, and was responsible for the development of part of his property as parkland for use by the local community. During the time he owned the property, Mr. Bohdal and his family added bulkheads to the feature, which allowed local residents to enjoy ice skating, kayaking, and fishing there. A petition signed by 16 local residents was submitted in support of the name Bohdal Pond, and the Maryland State Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the proposal. There are no other geographic features in the U.S. named Bohdal.

Nesbitt Run: stream, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads 0.3 km (0.2 mi) W of Woodlawn at 39°38'07"N, 76°04'50"W, flows NW to enter Basin Run 0.5 km (0.3 mi) ESE of Liberty Grove, 6.2 km (3.9 mi) SW of Rising Sun; named for Alexander Nesbitt, early settler in the Sleepy Hollow area; Cecil County, Maryland; 39°39'12"N, 76°06'51"W; USGS map - Rising Sun 1:24,000.

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature in commemoration
 Map: USGS Rising Sun 1:24,000
 Proposer: Jeannette Hillyer; Port Deposit, MD
 Administrative area:
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Port Deposit, to name an unnamed, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long, stream in western Cecil County, Nesbitt Run. The proposed name would recognize the historical association between the Nesbitt family and the area. According to an account of the settlement of Sleepy Hollow, Alexander Nesbitt (1754-1814) was the among the first owners of land along the stream, which heads near the community of Woodlawn and flows northwest to join Basin Run just east of Liberty Grove. The County Commissioners of Cecil County and the Historical Society of Cecil County have both indicated that they support this proposal. The Maryland State Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal.

MICHIGAN

Nicholas, Lake, lake, 7 acres; located in Brandon Township, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NE of Perry Lake, 4.8 km (3 mi) SE of Ortonville; named for Nicholas “Nick” Mozarowsky (1909-1986), longtime area resident; Oakland County, Michigan; Sec 21,T5N,R9E,Michigan Mer; 42°50'11"N, 83°23' 51"W; USGS map – Ortonville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.83638888888889&p_longi=-83.3975

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Ortonville 1:24,000
 Proposer: Ms. Delia Valade; Rochester Hills, MI
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record.
 Local Usage: None found.
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name is proposed for an unnamed 7 acre lake in Brandon Township in northern Oakland County. The name would honor Nicholas “Nick” Mozarowsky (1909-1986), who for many years, owned property surrounding the lake. The proponent, who is the daughter of the honoree, reports that her father developed and stocked this spring-fed lake for the enjoyment of his family and neighbors. The Supervisor of Brandon Township has confirmed that the lake is not currently named, and submitted a resolution by the Township Board in support of the name Lake Nicholas. Seven local residents signed a petition in favor of the proposal.

Ram Hill; summit; elevation 258 m (845 ft); located 1.6 km (1 mi) NNW of the center of Tecumseh, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) W of Al Meyers Airport, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of the N end of Red Millpond; named for sheep which once grazed there; Lenawee County, Michigan; sec 21,T5S,R4E,Michigan Mer; 42°01'34"N,83°57'36"W; USGS map – Tecumseh North 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Tecumseh North 1:24,000.
 Proposer: Erick Trickey; Lakewood, OH
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new name was submitted by a resident of Lakewood, Ohio, to name an unnamed summit located just north of the City of Tecumseh in northeastern Lenawee County, Ram Hill. The proponent indicated that his uncle, who resided in Tecumseh in his youth, would refer to the summit as Ram Hill because when he visited the summit, he would see sheep grazing there. The summit has an elevation of 258 m (845 ft) and lies 0.8 km (0.5 mi) west of the northern end of Red Millpond and 1.7 km (1.1 mi) west of Al Meyers Airport.

MISSOURI

Aley Mountain; summit, elevation 363 m (1,190 ft); located in Graves Mountain State Forest, in Logan Township, 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Patterson, 3.2 km (2 mi) ENE of Gold Hill; named for Solomon Aley, 19th century resident and mill operator; Wayne County, Missouri; Secs 4&5,T29N,R4E,Fifth Principal Mer; 37°13'17"N, 90°37'21"W; USGS map – Patterson 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Alex Mountain, Haley Mountain.

Proposal: to resolve a discrepancy between Federal sources and to recognize the name in predominant local use

Map: USGS Patterson 1:24,000 (central point)
 Proposer: BGN staff
 Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Alex Mountain (29009385/ FID 755551)

Local Usage: Aley Mountain (local residents), Haley Mountain (local residents)

Published: Aley Mountain (USGS 1985; Wayne County history, 1972; Ramsay's Missouri Placename file, 1945), Haley Mountain (USGS 1932, 1935, 1968, 1985; USFS 1968, 1981, 1998)

Case Summary:

This proposal was initiated by the BGN staff, in order to resolve a discrepancy between the names Alex Mountain, Aley Mountain, and Haley Mountain, as applied to various Federal sources. This summit has an elevation of 366 m (1,200 ft) and is located 6.4 km (4 mi) northwest of the community of Patterson in northwestern Wayne County. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dating from 1932 to 1985 apply the name Haley Mountain to the summit, although the origin of that name has not been ascertained. Research conducted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names suggests that the summit was likely named for an area resident named Solomon Aley, but local pronunciation of the name as "Haley" resulted in that name being applied to maps. Representatives of the Missouri Department of Conservation also reported that they refer to the summit as Haley Mountain, although they cite the USGS maps as their source. Although the summit lies outside the boundary of the Mark Twain National Forest, U.S. Forest Service maps published in 1968, 1981, 1993, and 1998 continue to show the feature as Haley Mountain.

A history of Wayne County, published in 1972 by Rose Fulton Cramer, identified the summit as "Aley Mountain (misnamed Haley on some maps)". Robert Ramsay's file of Missouri placenames, compiled from the 1920's to the 1940's, includes an entry for "Aley Mountain: Solomon Aley, for whom both the mountain and [Aley's Mill] were named, entered the original land grant and established the mill...before the Civil War."

On the 1986 edition of the 1:100,000-scale USGS map, the name was changed from Haley Mountain to Aley Mountain, but because of the type placement, it was transcribed into the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) as Alex Mountain. The State Board has recommended that the name Aley Mountain be made official.

NEW YORK

Hugh Redmond, Lake: lake; 670 m (2,200 ft) by 122 m (400 ft); located in Tibbetts Brook Park, in the City of Yonkers, 3.2 km (2 mi) NNE of Van Cortlandt Lake, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) E of the Hudson River; named for Hugh Francis Redmond (1919-1970), a World War II veteran and alleged CIA operative, who died in China after 19 years of imprisonment; Westchester County, New York; 40°55'15"N, 73°52'51"W; USGS map - Yonkers 1:24,000; Not Tibbetts Lake.

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature in commemoration

Map: USGS Yonkers 1:24,000

Proposer: John Morrissey; Patterson, NY

Administrative area: Tibbetts Brook Park, City of Yonkers

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Tibbetts Lake (Infantrymens Association)

Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Patterson, in order to name an unnamed lake in Westchester County, Lake Hugh Redmond. The lake is 670 m (2,200 ft) long and 122 m (400 ft) wide, and is located within Tibbetts Brook Park in the City of Yonkers, 3.2 km (2 mi) north-northeast of Van Cortlandt Lake and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) east of the Hudson River. The proposed name would commemorate Hugh Francis Redmond, a native of Yonkers, who was a World War II veteran and an alleged CIA operative, who died in China after 19 years of torture and imprisonment, for "refusing to admit his crimes." The proponent provided copies of several newspaper articles describing Redmond's capture and reported death as well as claims by the Redmond family that the U.S. government has never acknowledged his service in China nor "the

ultimate sacrifice he made for his country". A biography of Redmond, entitled *China Spy, The Story of Hugh Francis Redmond*, was published in 1998 by Maury Allen.

The proponent provided letters of support for this proposal from the Infantrymen's Association of New Rochelle; the Hudson Valley Chapter of the American Merchant Marines Veterans' organization; and the Veterans Services Committee of Westchester County. Other letters of support "for naming an unnamed physical feature in New York for Hugh Redmond" were submitted by the City Council of Yonkers; the Hudson Valley Chapter of the American Ex-Prisoners of War; and the Westchester County Chapter of Vietnam Veterans of America. The Westchester County Parks Commissioner has indicated he does not support this proposal because there is already a park in Yonkers named for Hugh Redmond; the former Cook Field, located just 1.6 km (1 mi) northeast of the unnamed lake, was renamed Redmond Park in Redmond's honor in 1972.

OHIO

West Creek: stream, 14 km (9 mi) long; in Cuyahoga Valley National Park, heads 3.2 km (2 mi) N of Broadview Heights at 41°20'49"N, 81°41'12"W, flows N, to the W of Seven Hills and E of Parma, to enter the Cuyahoga River just W of Interstate 77; named for the family which owned land in the area in the 1800's; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Tps6&7N,Rgs12&13W, Connecticut Western Reserve; 41°25'00"N, 81°38'48"W; USGS map – Cleveland South 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Skinnel Run, Skinner Creek, Skinners Run, West Creek River.

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and administrative use

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

Proposer: Ken Gross, Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Administrative area: Cuyahoga Valley National Park, West Creek Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Skinners Run (39048566/ FID 1068339)

Local Usage: West Creek (local residents, park authorities)

Published: Skinnel Run (Ohio EPA report, ca1988), Skinner Creek (B&O Railroad map, 1918), Skinners Run (Dr. Raup's Ohio Placenames), West Creek River (*Cleveland Gazette*, 2000)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, to change officially the name of Skinners Run, a 14 km (9 mi) long tributary of the Cuyahoga River in Cuyahoga County, to West Creek. A short section of the stream flows through an 18 m (60 ft) wide strip of land administered by the National Park.

The existing name does not appear on any available Federal maps, but was obtained from a file of Ohio placenames compiled by Dr. Hallock Raup. The name Skinners Run was reportedly derived from that of a family which once lived and farmed in Independence Township; according to *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, the head of this family, David Skinner, was murdered during a robbery attempt in 1868. The proponent reports, however, that the name Skinners Run is no longer known or used locally, nor do any members of the family reside in the county. He states that all local residents, as well as various City and County authorities, refer to the stream as West Creek.

Ever since a preservation campaign was initiated by the City of Parma and Independence Township, the name West Creek has been well-publicized, and is used to refer to the newly-established West Creek Preserve and the West Creek Valley Park, as well as in the 2000 West Creek Watershed Management Plan. A June 2000 issue of *The Parma Sun Post* included a discussion of the new West Creek Valley Park, while *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* and the Cuyahoga Board of Health both refer to the feature as West Creek. It is unclear when that name was first applied to the stream, but a 1940 county map labels an adjacent road "West Creek Road". A report by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, published around 1988, included the name Skinnel Run, but the proponent suggests that this was likely a typographical error. The stream named currently Skinners Run heads 3.2 km (2 mi) north of Broadview Heights, then flows north, between the communities of Seven Hills and Parma, to enter the Cuyahoga River just west of Interstate 77.

OKLAHOMA

Bearcat Creek: stream, 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long; heads just N of Mooreland Cemetery at 36°27'08"N, 99°12'20"W; flows S through the community of Mooreland, then underground at a point approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of the North Canadian River; Woodward County; Secs 23,26&35,T23N,R19W and Secs 2&3,T22N,R19W,Indian Mer; 36°24'21"N, 99°13'17"W; USGS map – Mooreland 1:24,000.

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Mooreland 1:24,000
 Proposer: Steve H. Bunch; Mooreland, OK
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record.
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Town of Mooreland, to name an unnamed stream which flows through the community, Bearcat Creek. This stream heads just to the north of Mooreland and flows south for 6.7 km (4.2 mi) before flowing underground approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) to the northeast of the North Canadian River. After local officials determined that the stream was not already named, the name Bearcat Creek was selected through a local school's "Name That Stream" contest. The Town of Mooreland's Board of Trustees passed a resolution supporting this proposal. There are no other features in Oklahoma named "Bearcat".

OREGON

Ogden Hill: summit, elevation 1,779 m (5,837 ft); located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of the community of Siskiyou, 4 km (2.5 mi) NNW of Siskiyou Pass, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) N of the Oregon-California boundary; named for explorer and Hudson's Bay Company trader Peter Skene Ogden (1790-1854); Jackson County, Oregon; Secs 18&19,T40S,R2E,Willamette Mer; 42°05'02"N, 122°37'29"W; USGS map – Siskiyou Pass 1:24,000; Not: Bald Mountain.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Siskiyou Pass 1:24,000
 Proposer: Judson Parsons; Medford, OR
 Administrative area: BLM
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This new commemorative name is proposed for an unnamed summit located in southern Jackson County, 4 km (2.5 mi) north-west of Siskiyou Pass and 8.8 km (5.5 mi) north of the Oregon-California boundary. The name Ogden Hill is intended to honor Peter Skene Ogden (1790-1854), a native of Quebec who was a fur trader and explorer for the Hudson's Bay Company. As the leader of the "Snake Country Brigade", he explored much of southern Oregon and northern California in pursuit of the lucrative fur trade, and is believed to be the first Euro-American to cross Siskiyou Pass. He is also reputed to be the discoverer of the Humboldt River, and he blazed much of the California Trail over the Great Basin (*American National Biography*, vol. 16, 1999). Ogden's journals, describing his explorations of southern Oregon, were published in 1961. Although the exact route that he followed over Siskiyou Pass has never been determined, research suggests that he was likely in the immediate vicinity of the summit in February 1827, and may have been referring to it when he described a "high hill" (for this reason, the proponent suggests that "hill" is a more appropriate generic than "mountain" or "peak". In addition, the summit is dome-shaped). The city of Ogden in Utah, as well as a summit in Alaska, are named for Peter Ogden, but nothing in Oregon bears his name.

The proponent and his family have owned much of the property surrounding the summit since 1918; the remaining land is administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). A local U.S. Forest Service historian who assisted in the preparation of this proposal reports that a 1920 surveyor's plat names the feature Bald Mountain, but apparently that name never came into local usage, and because the area has experienced extensive reforestation, the name would no longer be appropriate.

Letters of support for the name Ogden Hill were submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board by the Southern Oregon Historical Society, nine area residents, the Superior Lumber Company, and two local historians. The Colestin Rural Fire District also stated that having a name on maps would serve as an additional landmark in its search and rescue efforts. The Oregon Board determined that the summit is not currently named, and recommended approval of the proposal. However, since then, the U.S. Board has received two letters of opposition, with one of the opponents suggesting that the name would honor "yet another white explorer" and that there were "not enough Indian/native names" in the area. Another letter to the Board from an American Indian living in the area indicated that she supported the name.

PENNSYLVANIA

Minquas Run: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads in the community of South Media at 39°54'24"N, 75°23'02"W; flows generally S to enter Vernon Run 0.6 km (0.4 mi) upstream of its junction with Ridley Creek; named for the Minquas Indian Path which crossed the area during the 17th century; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°53'54"N, 75°23'05"W; USGS map – Media 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Media 1:24,000
 Proposer: Gary Cummings; Wallingford, PA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record.

Local Usage: Minquas Run (Name That Stream Contest)

Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Stream Naming Committee of Nether Providence Township, which was established in 1998 to name many of the unnamed streams in the township. As increased development has led to more awareness of the area's environment, local governments have expressed a need to make official names for the township's unnamed water features. On Nether Providence Township Pride Day in September 1998, the Township posted maps and photographs identifying the location of several "unnamed" streams and provided forms for local residents to suggest new names. These efforts were also described in a newsletter mailed to all township residents. The Name That Stream Contest was conducted until June 1999, when all entries were considered by the Stream Naming Committee and forwarded to the Township Commissioners for review and approval.

The first proposed name, Minquas Run, would apply to a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Vernon Run, in the area of South Media in the western part of the township. The name Minquas refers to a historic Lenape Indian trail which traversed the area in the 17th century, and which connected settlements and trading posts in the lower Schuylkill Valley with fur-producing regions to the west. There are no other geographic features in the U.S. named "Minquas".

Mudpuppy Run: stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; heads just SW of the community of Pendle Hill at 39°54'13"N, 75°22'18"W; flows NE under Turner Road to enter Dicks Run 1.6 km (1 mi) upstream of its junction with Crum Creek; named for mudpuppies (salamanders) commonly found in the stream; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°54'19"N, 75°22'18"W; USGS map – Lansdowne 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Lansdowne 1:24,000
 Proposer: Rick Sanders; Wallingford, PA
 Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record.
 Local Usage: Mudpuppy Run (Name That Stream Contest)
 Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This proposal is to name an unnamed stream in Nether Providence Township, Mudpuppy Run. The name would apply to a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long tributary of Dicks Run, and was suggested by a local resident as part of a Township Name That Stream Contest, because he recalls gathering mudpuppies from the stream as a child. A mudpuppy is described by Webster's Collegiate Dictionary as "a large American salamander (*Necturus maculosus*) that has external gills and is gray to rusty brown usually with bluish black spots". There are no other geographic features in the U.S. named "Mudpuppy".

Pine Ridge Run: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads in the community of Pine Ridge at 39°55'02"N, 75°22'15"W; flows E alongside the railroad tracks to enter Crum Creek just S of Smedley Park, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of the campus of Swarthmore College; named for the community through which it flows; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°54'58"N, 75°21'37"W; USGS map – Lansdowne 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a new name in recent local usage
 Map: USGS Lansdowne 1:24,000
 Proposer: Gary Cummings; Wallingford, PA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record.
 Local Usage: Pine Ridge Run (Name That Stream Contest)
 Published: None found.

Case Summary:

This proposal is to make official the name Pine Ridge Run for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of Crum Creek in Nether Providence Township. The proposed name, which has come into local use in recent years, was derived from that of the community of Pine Ridge, through which it flows. With the exception of the community, there are no other geographic features in Delaware County named "Pine Ridge".

UTAH

Heber Sykes Arch: arch, 1,646 m (5,400 ft); located in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 4 km (2.5 mi) E of Stevens Canyon, and 4 km (2.5 mi) S of the Kane County-Garfield County boundary; named for Heber L. Sykes (1898-1992), who homesteaded nearby and explored much of southern Utah; Kane County, Utah; Sec 11,T38S,R9E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°30'39"N, 110°53'51"W"; USGS map – Stevens Canyon North 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Stevens Canyon North 1:24,000
 Proposer: Mark A. Sykes; Page, AZ
 Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal, to name an unnamed arch in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Kane County, was submitted by a resident of Page, Arizona. The feature proposed to be named Heber Sykes Arch is located approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) east of Stevens Canyon, and 4 km (2.5 mi) south of the Kane County-Garfield County boundary. The proponent reports that he discovered the arch during a 128 km (80 mi) backpacking trip through the remote and rugged area, and he would like the feature to be named for his grandfather, Heber L. Sykes (1898-1992), who homesteaded in the area and explored

much of southern Utah, including the area surrounding this arch. It is not known whether he ever encountered this particular arch during his travels. Five families, all descendants of Heber Sykes, still live in nearby Wayne County.

In requesting that this arch be named for his grandfather, the proponent states: “Three of the most prominent arches discovered by Utah natives in the area were subsequently named after officials with no Utah connections. Royce Knight, from St. George, Utah, discovered the 3rd largest arch in the world in 1955 and tried to name it for years. It was finally named after William Wrather, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. La Gorce Arch and Grosvenor Arch were also discovered by Utahns but named after Presidents of the National Geographic Society. While these officials indeed contributed significantly in their field, some Utah landmark name should reflect Utah heritage. Heber Sykes reflects Utah heritage.”

Letters of support for the name Heber Sykes Arch were submitted by the former president of the Board of Directors of the Natural Arches and Bridges Society; the Mayor of Escalante City; the Park Manager of Anasazi State Park; and the publisher of *The Lake Powell Chronicle*. In addition, residents of Wayne County and Halls Crossing signed petitions in favor of the proposed name.

Justice Arch: arch, 1,585 m (5,200 ft), in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, in Waterpocket Fold, just W of Grand Gulch, and 1 km (0.6 mi) N of Millers Creek; named for “Truth, Justice, and the American Way”; Garfield County, Utah; Sec 15,T37S,R9E,Salt Lake Mer; 37°35’43”N, 110°54’11”W; USGS map – Stevens Canyon North 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Stevens Canyon North 1:24,000
 Proposer: Mark A. Sykes; Page, AZ
 Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This proposal is to name an unnamed arch located in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Garfield County, Justice Arch. The feature proposed to be named lies within Waterpocket Fold, just west of Grand Gulch, and approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) north of Millers Creek. The proponent, a resident of Page, Arizona, states that he discovered the arch while backpacking through this remote and rugged area, and so he wishes to name it Justice Arch for the saying, “Truth, Justice, and the American Way.”

Letters of support for the proposal were received from the former president of the Board of Directors of the Natural Arches and Bridges Society; the Mayor of Escalante City; the Park Manager of Anasazi State Park; and the publisher of *The Lake Powell Chronicle*. In addition, residents of Wayne County and Halls Crossing signed petitions in favor of the proposed name.

WASHINGTON

Carpenter Creek: stream, 5 km (3.1 mi) long; heads 3.5 km (2.2 mi) E of Port Gamble (harbor), 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Apple Cove Point, at 47°49’49”N, 122°31’01”W; flows S 3.2 km (2 mi) into Carpenter Lake, then SE and E, to enter Appletree Cove 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Kingston; named for carpenters who reportedly frequented the area during the 1930’s; Kitsap County, Washington; Secs 14,23,22,27&26,T27N,R2E,Willamette Mer; 47°47’42”N, 122°30’38”W; USGS map – Port Gamble 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Port Gamble 1:24,000
 Proposer: Naomi Maasberg; Kingston, WA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Carpenter Creek (local residents, citizens groups)

Published: Carpenter Creek (*Kingston Community News*, 1999)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to make official the name Carpenter Creek for a 5 km (3.1 mi) long stream that flows through northeastern Kitsap County, into Appletree Cove, an arm of Puget Sound. The proponent, a resident of Kingston, reports that the proposed name has been in local use “for many years”, and she claims that many residents were surprised to learn that the name was not already official. The stream heads 3.5 km (2.2 mi) east of the harbor of Port Gamble, and flows south through Carpenter Lake, before turning eastward to enter Appletree Cove 0.5 km (0.3 mi) northeast of Kingston.

The origin of the names Carpenter Lake and “Carpenter Creek” is unknown, although local history suggests that they were named for carpenters who took lunch breaks there during the 1930’s. Research conducted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names and local historians determined that the names are not commemorative. In recent years, the stream proposed to be named Carpenter Creek has been the subject of environmental studies, and local citizens’ groups, such as Cutthroats of Carpenter Creek, are involved in the protection of its trout and salmon habitat. An article describing these efforts, and referring to the stream as Carpenter Creek, appeared in the *Kingston Community News* in 1999. The proponent asked area residents to consider names for the stream; she reports that over 90 percent of respondents were in support of the name Carpenter Creek, with the remaining 10 percent having no opinion; one respondent suggested Stillwater Creek, but did not submit a proposal for that name. There are currently four other streams in Washington named Carpenter Creek, the closest being approximately 48 km (30 mi) to the east-northeast, in Snohomish County.

After receiving letters of support for the name from the Kitsap County Commissioners, the Kitsap County Historical Society, and the Ilahee Community Club, the State Board recommended approval of this proposal.

Hinkhouse Peak: summit, elevation 2,310 m (7,580 ft); located in Okanogan National Forest and Wenatchee National Forest, 1.5 km (0.9 mi) N of Washington Pass, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) ENE of Cutthroat Peak; named for Jimmy D. Hinkhouse (1943-1995), mountaineer and founder of a local substance recovery program; Chelan County and Okanogan County, Washington; Sec 18,T35N,R18E,Willamette Mer; 48°32’15”N, 120°39’18”W; USGS map – Washington Pass 1:24,000; Not: Fickle, Fickle Peak, Index, Middle, Pinky, State Crag, Towers of the Throatgripper, Towers of the Throat Gripper, Washington Pass Peak.

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature in commemoration

Map: USGS Washington Pass 1:24,000

Proposer: Erik Anderson; Mercer Island, WA

Administrative area: Okanogan National Forest, Wenatchee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Fickle (local mountaineers), Fickle Peak (local mountaineers), Index (local mountaineers), Middle (local mountaineers), Pinky (local mountaineers), State Crag (local mountaineers), Towers of the Throatgripper (local mountaineers), Towers of the Throat Gripper (local mountaineers), Washington Pass Peak (local mountaineers)

Published: Fickle (Cascade Alpine Guide, 19??), Fickle Peak (WA Placename Atlas, 19??), Index (Cascade Alpine Guide, 19??), Middle (Cascade Alpine Guide, 19??), Pinky (Cascade Alpine Guide, 19??), State Crag (Cascade Alpine Guide, 19??), Towers of the Throatgripper (Mountaineer Bulletin, 1971), Towers of the Throat Gripper (Cascade Alpine Guide, 19??), Washington Pass Peak (Mazamas Register, 1968)

Case Summary:

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Mercer Island, to apply the name Hinkhouse Peak to an unnamed summit located on the boundary between Okanogan National Forest and Wenatchee National Forest, and between Chelan County and Okanogan County. Various names have been applied informally to the 2,310 m (7,580 ft) high summit by the mountaineering community, such as “Fickle Peak”, “Index”, “Middle”, “Pinky”, “State Crag”, “Towers of the Throat Gripper”, and “Washington Pass Peak”, but none were made official or have extensive local usage. This is the second

proposal which was submitted by this proponent for this name; the first was withdrawn because the feature chosen initially was within a wilderness.

This commemorative name would honor the life and work of Jimmy D. Hinkhouse (1943-1995), a native of Oregon and economist with the Boeing Corporation in Seattle, who was regarded as a “notable” Washington State mountaineer during the 1980’s and 1990’s. He was also founder of One Step at a Time (OSAT), a mountaineering club for members and friends of local 12-step recovery groups. According to the proponent, “the program [Hinkhouse] started is recognized as a success in the field of substance abuse recovery.” His impact on the climbing and recovery communities of western Washington was considered “profound.” Mr. Hinkhouse climbed summits throughout the Cascade Range and the Olympic Mountains, but reportedly had no specific association with the feature proposed to be named in his honor. He died of hypothermia at the age of 52, while climbing Mount McKinley as part of OSAT’s Denali Expedition.

The County Commissioners of Chelan County and the Chelan County/Okanogan County Engineer have indicated that they are in support of this proposal, while letters indicating a lack of objection were received from the Washington Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Army, and the North Central Washington Museum Association. Many friends and colleagues of Mr. Hinkhouse submitted letters of endorsement to the Washington Board on Geographic Names, which unanimously recommended approval of the name.

Kloochman Butte: summit, 1.6 km (1 mi) long, elevation 791 m (2,595 ft); located in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 5.8 km (3.6 mi) S of the junction of Copper Creek and East Fork Lewis River, 4.6 km (2.9 mi) WNW of Silver Star Mountain; the name is a Nootka and Salish word meaning “woman”; Clark County, Washington; Sec 2,T3N,R4E, Willamette Mer; 45°46’14”N, 122°17’16”W; USGS map – Dole 1:24,000; Not Squaw Butte.

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

Map: USGS Dole 1:24,000

Proposer: Peter and Jane Revesz; Battleground, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Butte (53019488/ FID 1526447)

Local Usage: Squaw Butte (local residents)

Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1956, 1979, 1986; USFS 1999; Corps of Engineers 1941; Clark County map, 1943, 1967; Columbia NF map, 1936; *DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer*, 1992)

Case Summary:

This proposal, to change officially the name of Squaw Butte in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Clark County to Kloochman Butte, was submitted by two residents of the nearby community of Battleground. It was initiated in response to another proposal which the Washington State Board on Geographic Names had received previously, to rename the feature Chinook Ridge (Docket 375). The name Squaw Butte has appeared on Federal maps since 1936, but the specific reason for the name is not known.

The proponent of Chinook Ridge suggested that the existing name is derogatory and the feature should be renamed to reflect the historical association between the Chinook Tribe and the area. Letters of support for the change to Chinook Ridge were submitted to the Washington State Board by the Chinook Tribal Council, the Clark County Commissioners, the County Historical Society, the Mayor of Vancouver, the local chapter of the Sierra Club, and the Vancouver Audubon Society. However, prior to the State Board’s consideration of the proposal, it received a counter-proposal to name the summit Kloochman Butte. One of the proponents of the latter name, whose family has owned property adjacent to the summit for 47 years, argued that the area in which it is located was the traditional home of the Cowlitz Tribe rather than the Chinook and that the feature is more accurately a summit (“butte”) rather than a ridge. They report that the word “Kloochman” is a Chinook word, although of Nootka and Salish origin, meaning “woman”, so it would be a more logical replacement for Squaw Butte.

After considering the merits of the second proposal, the proponent of Chinook Ridge reported that he had no objection to the name Kloochman Butte, and the Clark County Commissioners agreed that the name was more appropriate than the original proposal. The State Board determined that there was more widespread support and historical validity for

Kloochman Butte, and recommended approval of that name. There are currently four other features in Washington named “Kloochman”; the closest is Kloochman Rock, a pillar in Yakima County.

Mill Creek; stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads at 47°52’03”N, 122°12’53”W, flows SW along the W edge of the community of Mill Creek to enter North Creek; named for the community through which it flows; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 31,T27,R5E & Sec 6,T28N,R5E, Willamette Mer; 47°51’26”N, 122°13’20”W; USGS Map – Bothell 1:24,000; Not: Smokehouse Creek, Smokerhouse Creek

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Bothell 1:24,000
 Proposer: Colleen Whitten Scrull; Mill Creek, WA
 Administrative Area: None
 BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Smokehouse Creek (local residents), Smokerhouse Creek
 Published: None found

Case Summary:

This case was submitted by a resident of the community of Mill Creek, to apply the name Mill Creek to an unnamed stream that flows through the community. The stream is 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long, and flows southwest into North Creek. In anticipation of the construction of the new Mill Creek Town Center, which will be located along the stream, a former city council member suggested that the stream be named officially Mill Creek.

The planned community of Mill Creek was built during the 1970’s and incorporated in 1983; it now covers an area of 10.2 sq km (4 sq mi). No information could be found regarding the origin of the community’s name, although the County Council confirmed that it was selected by the developer and was not commemorative. At one time, the stream proposed to be named Mill Creek was known informally as Smokehouse Creek because it flows behind a building that once housed a meat and fish smoking operation and retail establishment called Larry’s Smokehouse; however, this business closed around 1990. There are currently 30 streams in Washington named Mill Creek, although none in Snohomish County.

The proposal for Mill Creek has the support of the Mayor of the City of Mill Creek and the Snohomish County Council. 16 local residents also submitted letters of support for the name, many indicating that it would “make sense” to “finally” have a stream name to coincide with that of the community. The Washington Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the proposal for Mill Creek.

WEST VIRGINIA

Merritts Creek: stream, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long; heads (1.9 mi) ESE of the mouth of Sevenmile Creek at 38°27’22”N, 82°16’42”W; flows SW then S to join Mud Creek 0.3 km (0.2 mi) upstream of its junction with the Guyandotte River at the N edge of Barboursville; named for William Merritt, early 19th century landowner; Cabell County, West Virginia; 38°25’ 00”N, 82°17’27”W; USGS map – Barboursville 1:24,000; Not: Merrick Creek.

Proposal: to change a name to recognize current and historical usage
 Map: USGS Barboursville 1:24,000
 Proposer: Charles L. Dundas; Lesage, WV
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Merrick Creek (ID 54012199/FID 1543130)
 Local Usage: Merritts Creek
 Published: Merrick Branch (USGS 1896/1908), Merrick Creek (USGS 1902/23, 1957, 1968/85, 1982; Cabell Co. map 1978), Merritts Creek (Cabell Co. map, 1884)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change officially the name of Merrick Creek in Cabell County to Merritts Creek, to recognize the name reported to be in current and historical usage. The stream has been named Merrick Creek on all Federal maps since 1902, and as Merrick Branch on an 1896 edition of a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map. However, the proponent reports that local residents have always referred to it as Merritts Creek. He provided an 1884 map of Cabell County by H.H. Hardesty and Company, on which the stream is named Merritts Creek, along with a sketch map which showed the county during the period 1809 to 1824, and on which appeared nearby Merritts Mill. William Merritt owned a gristmill just below the mouth of the stream in the early 19th century; an historical account of Cabell County mentions that William Merritt was a resident of the county in 1809 and 1810, and his name also appears in the 1815 tax roll of the county.

The stream in question is a 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long tributary of Mud Creek, which in turn flows into the Guyandotte River just north of Barboursville. A second stream, also named Merritt Creek, flows into the Guyandotte River just 8.6 km (5.4 mi) to the south of the stream in question; it has been labeled on Federal maps since 1896, having been named reportedly for Revolutionary War soldier Larose Merritt. A recent newspaper article mentioned the stream proposed to be renamed Merritts Creek, because construction is currently underway for a new regional jail and interstate intersection; the article mentioned that the new intersection would cross “Merritts Creek” and would likely result in the disruption of the “Merritt and Strupe Family Cemetery”. The proponent also included with his proposal a photograph of two mailboxes located along “Merritts Creek Road”, which runs alongside the stream. The Cabell County Board of Commissioners has written in support of the proposed name change.

WISCONSIN

Hermanson Lake: lake, 12 acres; located in St. Lawrence Township, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Iola, 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Ogdensburg; named for Gjert Hermanson and Erik Hermanson (1814-1862), early settlers of the area; Waupaca County, Wisconsin; Sec 7, T23N, R12E, Fourth Principal Mer; 44°29'19"N, 89°05'38"W; USGS map – Ogdensburg 1:24,000; Not: Herman Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.48861111111111&p_longi=-89.09388888888889

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a historical family name and current local usage

Map: USGS Ogdensburg 1:24,000

Proposer: Mr. Hyde Murray; Waupaca, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Herman Lake (55006839/ FID 1566319)

Local Usage: Hermanson Lake (local residents; WI DoT road sign)

Published: Herman Lake (USGS 1957, 1969, 1985, 1992; Waupaca County map, 1973; WI DNR Lake List, 1978?), Hermanson Lake (Waupaca County Plat Book, 1889)

Case Summary:

This proposal is to change officially the name of Herman Lake in Waupaca County to Hermanson Lake. The proponent is a longtime resident of Waupaca and a descendant of Erik Hermanson (1814-1862) and Gjert Hermanson, members of a Norwegian family and the first Europeans to settle in St. Lawrence Township in the early 1850's.

Although the name Herman Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1957, and was named as such on the 1973 Waupaca County map and in a 1978 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lake list, the proponent suggests that these sources are in error, as local usage has always been for Hermanson Lake. He reports that “local folklore holds that the name was “too long” and the lake “too short” and that a mapmaker once abbreviated the name as “Herman”, causing the discrepancy”. He submitted a copy of an 1889 Plat Book of Waupaca County which labels the feature Hermanson Lake and which shows Gjert Hermanson's farm adjacent to the lake. The settlement of St. Lawrence Township by the Hermanson family is described in *A History of Waupaca County* (Wakefield, 1890), and in *From The Indian Land: First-hand Account of Central Wisconsin's Pioneer Life* (Rosholt, 1985). The road which runs alongside the lake is currently named Hermanson Lake Road (although it is Herman Lake Road on U.S. Geological Survey maps), and according to Rosholt (*ibid.*), a school which once operated at the southeast end of the lake was named Hermanson School.