

Docket 384
(73 Names)
Released October 7, 2003
For initial consideration at the
November 13, 2003 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, (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage, or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per 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 USGS Geographic Names Office 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 20192-0523. Telephone: (703) 648-4544. Fax: (703) 648-4549. E-mail: BGNEEXEC@usgs.gov.

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.

ALABAMA

Baxley Branch: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Weogufka at 33°00'55"N, 086°18'59"W; flows E from the SE side of Weogufka to join Ditch Branch; named for James Baxley (1882-1954) and his wife Kate Baxley (1886-?), early landowners who were active in the community; Coosa County, Alabama; Sec 6, T23N, R18E and Sec 31, T24N, R18E, St. Stephens Mer; 33°01'03"N, 86°18'13"W; USGS map - Weogufka 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.0175&p_longi=-86.30361111111111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.01527777777778&p_longi=-86.31638888888889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Weogufka 1:24,000

Proposer: Herron Baxley; Sylacauga, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a resident of Sylacauga to honor his parents, James Baxley (1882-1954) and Kate Baxley (1886-?). James Baxley originally purchased the land on which both features are located in 1905. The family was extensively involved in the local community and politics. James served as Mayor of Weogufka. The 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long stream flows east, along the south side of the community of Weogufka, and into Ditch Branch, a tributary of Weogufka Creek. There are no other streams in Coosa County that are known to be named "Baxley".

Baxley Mountain: summit; elevation 253 m (830 ft); located 0.4 km (0.3 mi) SE of the community of Weogufka, 0.4 km (0.3 mi) W of Weogufka Creek; named for James Baxley (1882-1954) and his wife Kate Baxley (1886-?), early landowners who were active in the community; Coosa County, Alabama; Sec 6, T23N, R18E, St. Stephens Mer; 33°00'50"N, 86°18'31"W; USGS map - Weogufka 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.01388888888889&p_longi=-86.30861111111111

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature.

Map: USGS Weogufka 1:24,000

Proposer: Herron Baxley; Sylacauga, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: A member of the Baxley family submitted this proposal, in conjunction with another to name a nearby stream Baxley Branch (q.v.). Both proposals would honor the proponent's parents, James Baxley (1882-1954) and Kate Baxley (1886-?). James purchased the land on which both features are located in 1905. The Baxley family was active in the community, with James serving as mayor of Weogufka. The summit is 253 m (830 ft) high and is located 0.3 km (0.4 mi) southwest of Weogufka, in north-central Coosa County. There is a summit named Baxley Hill in Tallapoosa

County, approximately 72 km (45 mi) southeast of the summit proposed to be named Baxley Mountain. The origin of the name of Baxley Hill has not been determined.

Runamuck Island: island, 945 m (3100 ft) by 229 m (750 ft); located in the Raft River, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) upstream of its confluence with Grand Bay, opposite the mouth of Big Bay John, 25 km (15 mi) SW of Bay Minette; named for a local duck hunting and fishing camp established in the 1950's; Baldwin County, Alabama; Secs 28,29&32,T3S,R1E,St. Stephens Mer; 30°45'05"N, 87°59'13"W ; USGS map – Hurricane 1:24,000 (central point).

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Hurricane 1:24,000 (central point)

Proposer: Mark Wyatt; Mobile, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Runamuck Island (local residents, photograph caption)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Mobile to make official the name Runamuck Island for a 945 m (3100 ft) long, 229 m (750 ft) wide, island located along the Raft River in west-central Baldwin County, 25 km (15 mi) southwest of Bay Minette. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use for almost 50 years, having been derived from that of Runamuck Inn, a duck hunting and fishing camp that was established at the northern end of the island in the 1950's. He also reports that the proposed name has no historical significance, although it is in common use today. He provided photocopies of a 1996 County plat book, the 1991 County highway map, and land ownership maps dated 1946 and 1991, all of which show the island to be unnamed. The property title to the camp is held in the name of Runamuck, LLC.

A petition signed by 20 area residents supporting the request to make official the name was included with the proposal. Another lifetime resident of the area submitted a letter stating that as a youngster in the 1950's, he would accompany his father and a friend to a cabin they had built on the island they referred to as Runamuck Island. He also reports that on the wall of a seafood restaurant in Mobile there is a photograph with the caption "upon Runamuck Island in the Raft River, 1961". There are no other geographic features in Alabama known to be named "Runamuck".

ALASKA

Deception Pass: gap, elevation 1,478 m (4,850 ft); located in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness, along the Continental Divide, 6.4 km (4 mi) ESE of Akabluak Pass; so named because the feature seems easy but is difficult to cross; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Sec 12,T23N,R19E,Kateel River Mer; 67°24'38"N, 154°31'43"W; USGS map – Survey Pass (B-4).

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Survey Pass (B-4)

Proposer: Jason Geck; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by an instructor at Alaska Pacific University to name three unnamed gaps located within the Brooks Range in the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness. The proponent reports that he and several colleagues visited the area on a recent hiking, climbing, and pack rafting trip, and they discovered the features were apparently unnamed. The name Deception Pass is proposed for a gap that lies along the Continental Divide, 6.4 km (4 mi) east-southeast of Akabluak Pass, at an elevation of 1,478 m (4,850 ft). The proponent reports that on maps, the gap appears easy to cross, but because it is all granite, it is treacherous, particularly in wet weather. In addition, the west side appears to be impossible to navigate, but small ledges on the granite wall make it possible.

Mystery Meadow Pass: gap, elevation 1,234 m (4,050 ft); located in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness, 3 km (2 mi) WSW of Akabluak Pass, 11 km (7 mi) E of Mount Igikpak; the name refers to a meadow located nearby that contains a stream that appears to flow uphill; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Sec 31, T24N, R19E, Kateel River Mer; 67°26'12"N, 154°43'00"W; USGS map – Survey Pass (B-4).

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Survey Pass (B-4)

Proposer: Jason Geck; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Gates of the Arctic National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Mystery Meadow Pass is proposed for a gap at an elevation of 1,234 m (4,050 ft), and within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness. The proponent reports that as he and his hiking companions approached the gap, they passed through a meadow that contained a stream. As they walked, the presence of piles of glacial moraine caused an optical illusion, which made it seem as if the stream was flowing uphill.

Slot-Cut Pass: gap, elevation 1,509 m (4,950 ft); located in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness, 4.8 km (3 mi) ESE of Akabluak Pass; descriptive name, because the feature is a narrow slot in a steep ridge; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Sec 2, T23N, R19E, Kateel River Mer; 67°25'24"N, 154°33'58"W; USGS map – Survey Pass (B-4).

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Survey Pass (B-4)

Proposer: Jason Geck; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Slot-Cut Pass is proposed for a gap that lies just to the south of the Continental Divide, 4.8 km (3 mi) ESE of Akabluak Pass, at an elevation of 1,509 m (4,950 ft), and within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Wilderness. The proponent, a resident of Anchorage who was hiking in the area recently, reports that the proposed name is descriptive as the feature is a narrow (3 feet wide) slot within a steep knife-like ridge.

ARIZONA

Banning Creek: stream; 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long; in Prescott National Forest; heads 4 km (2.5 mi) E of Bean Peaks at 34°29'02"N, 112°24'59"W; flows NW through Upper Goldwater Lake and Lower Goldwater Lake into Granite Creek; named for William F. Banning who owned a ranch on the stream; Yavapai County, Arizona; Secs 9,15,16&22-24, T13N, R2W, Gila and Salt River Mer; 34°31'03"N, 112°28'35"W; USGS map - Prescott 1:24,000; Not: Bannon Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.517222222222&p_longi=-112.477222222222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.483888888889&p_longi=-112.416388888889

Proposal: name change to conform to the spelling of a family name

Map: USGS Prescott 1:24,000

Proposer: Lisa Nau; Prescott, AZ

Administrative area: Prescott National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bannon Creek (ID 04001267/FID 25954)

Local Usage: Banning Creek (Prescott Day Hikes), Bannon Creek (school students)

Published: Banning Creek (Yavapai Trails website), Bannon Creek (USGS 1947, 1979; USFS 1948; Prescott Creek Preservation Association website; Yavapai Trails website)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Prescott in order to correct the spelling of the name of a stream from Bannon Creek to Banning Creek. The proponent reports that, "prior to the USGS map of 1947, the creek was named Banning Creek." Her research indicates that the feature was named for William F. Banning, who owned a ranch along the stream. The 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long tributary of Granite Creek is located in central Yavapai County, within the Prescott National Forest. A search of the Internet yielded references to both names; an article describing a school field trip mentioned Bannon Creek, as did a website produced by the Prescott Creek Preservation Association. Another website, dedicated to Prescott area day hikes, refers to a trail at Banning Creek, while another entitled "Yavapai Trails" mentions both Banning Creek and Bannon Creek in the same article.

Echevarriah Point: cliff, elevation 1,894 m (6,214 ft), in Grand Canyon National Park/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) W of Temple Butte, 16 km (10 mi) ESE of North Rim, 10 km (6 mi) W of the boundary of the Navajo Indian Reservation; named for Pima Indian Chief Juan Jose Echevarriah; Coconino County, Arizona; T32N,R5E,Gila and Salt River Mer; 36°10'26"N, 111°53'36"W; USGS map – Walhalla Plateau 1:24,000; Not: Chiavria Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.173888888889&p_longi=-111.893333333333

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

Map: USGS Walhalla Plateau 1:24,000

Proposer: Ramon M. Chavarria; Las Vegas, NV

Administrative area: Grand Canyon National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Chiavria Point (ID 04004787/FID 2807)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Chiavria Point (USGS 1988, 1983; Coconino County highway map, 1971; *Grand Canyon Place Names* online, 2002; *River to Rim: A Guide to Placenames Along the Colorado River*, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Chiavria Point, a cliff in the Grand Canyon National Park approximately 16 km (10 mi) east-southeast of the community of North Rim, to Echevarriah Point. The proponent is a resident of Las Vegas who reports that he is the great-great-grandson of Juan Jose Echevarriah, a Pima Indian Chief. He reports that a plaque placed near the feature says it was named “Chiavria Point, for Juan Chiavria, Noted Maricopa Chief”, but that this should be corrected, because the spelling of the name of his ancestor is incorrect and he was a chief of the Pima, not the Maricopa. The proponent acknowledges that his family’s name has been spelled various ways over the years; his own surname is spelled Chavarria.

U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps published in 1983 and 1988, as well as the 1971 Coconino County highway map, all label the feature Chiavria Point. A website dedicated to the place names of the Grand Canyon indicates that Chiavria Point was “named by Frank Bond for Juan Chiavria, a noted Maricopa chief”, and Nancy Brian’s book *River to Rim: A Guide to Placenames Along the Colorado River* (1992) includes an entry for “Chiavria Point, named for Juan Chiavria, a Maricopa chief at the battle of Bloody Tanks. Chiavria’s and King S. Woolsey’s men massacred a group of visiting Apaches whom they had invited into their camp and whom they thought were hostile.”

Glen Canyon Reservoir: reservoir; 27,000,000 acre-feet; located in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 220 km (137 mi) N of Flagstaff, 161 km (100 mi) SSE of Cedar City; named in association with Glen Canyon, the valley within which the reservoir is located; Coconino County, Arizona and Garfield County, Kane County, and San Juan County, Utah; 36°56'10"N, 111°29'03"W (dam); USGS map - Page 1:24,000; Not: Escalante Lake, Lake Powell.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.93611111111111&p_longi=-111.4841666666667

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication and to apply a more appropriate generic term

Map: USGS Page, AZ 1:24,000

Proposer: Nancy Jacques; Durango, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: Lake Powell (BGN 1959)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Powell (ID 04017726/FID 1431462)

Local Usage: Lake Powell (mapping agencies, local governments, tourism and environmental groups)

Published: Lake Powell (Federal maps since 1960)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Coalition to Rename Lake Powell, an organization based in Durango, Colorado, whose members believes that the reservoir in Arizona and Utah named Lake Powell should be renamed Glen Canyon Reservoir because there is another body of water in Colorado that is also named Lake Powell. They also suggest the use of “Lake” as the generic is incorrect and misleading. The latter feature is located in Grand County, approximately 175 km (280 mi) northeast of the reservoir of the same name, and was also named for John Wesley Powell. It is not known exactly when the smaller body of water in Colorado was named, but the case file for the BGN’s approval in 1961 of nearby Powell Peak indicates the summit was named for nearby Lake Powell.

The dam that forms Lake Powell (the reservoir) was constructed between 1956 and 1964, and was named Glen Canyon Dam sometime prior to 1959. The valley that was in part submerged by this impoundment was named Glen Canyon by John Wesley Powell in 1869. As his team explored the

area, Powell was struck by the beauty, stating “carved walls, royal arches, glens, alcove gulches, mounts and monuments; from which of these features do we select a name? We decide to call it Glen Canyon.”

The reservoir was named Lake Powell by a decision of the BGN in 1959. The Coalition believes that this action violated the BGN’s duplicative naming policy. To date, the BGN has received 47 e-mail messages and letters addressing this issue; of these, 13 are in support of the change to Glen Canyon Reservoir, while 34 are opposed. Of these, the majority are from private citizens, but some of the letters of opposition are from representatives of the following organizations: the Arizona Municipal Power Users Association, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Central Arizona Project (Central Arizona Water Conservation District), the Colorado River Energy Distributors Association, Electrical District Number 2 (Pinal County, Arizona), the USGS Associate Director for Biology, the USGS Associate Director for Geology, the USGS Associate Director for Water, the Utah Department of Natural Resources, and the Utah Municipal Power Agency. The following organizations have indicated support for the proposal: the Glen Canyon Institute and River Runners for Wilderness. The supporters of the change cite the same reasons offered by the proponent, while the opponents cite long term and widespread verbal and published usage of the existing name. They also cite the national and international significance of the name, and the costs involved in changing it. Several opponents of the change also suggest the renaming effort is related to the ongoing desire by some to drain the reservoir.

CALIFORNIA

Arlington Peak: summit, elevation 998 m (3,275 ft); located in Los Padres National Forest, within the San Ynez Mountains, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) S of La Cumbre Peak, 6.4 km (4 mi) N of the center of the City of Santa Barbara; Santa Barbara County, California; Sec 28,T5N,R27W, San Bernardino Mer; 34°28'59"N, 119°43'03"W; USGS map – Santa Barbara 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.4832125&p_longi=-119.7175026

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Santa Barbara 1:24,000

Proposer: Channel Industries; Santa Barbara, CA

Administrative area: Los Padres National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Arlington Peak (hiking website)

Case Summary: This is the first of three “corrections and additions” that were submitted by a representative of a small manufacturing business in Santa Barbara. The proponent, who submitted only a hand-annotated map as evidence, indicated that the summit shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps as Cathedral Peak is in fact known locally as Cathedral Rock (q.v.), while the “unnamed” summit that lies 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the south-southeast is named Arlington Peak. No information regarding the origin of the latter name was provided, although a search of the Internet yielded one hiking report which referred to a “lesser peak adjacent to Cathedral Peak” as Arlington Peak. The summit is shown, but not named on USGS maps. It lies within the boundaries of Los Padres National Forest, partially on National Forest land and partially on a private in-holding. The third proposal that this proponent submitted is to make official the name West Beach for a beach located along the shoreline in the City of Santa Barbara.

Azalea Peak: summit, elevation 2,198 m (7,210 ft); in San Bernardino National Forest, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) W of San Jacinto Peak, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) N of Idyllwild; named for nearby Camp Azalea Trails, a girl scout camp established in the 1940's; Riverside County, California; Sec 24,T4S,R2E,San Bernardino Mer; 33°48' 46"N, 116°43'18"W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.8127777777778&p_longi=-116.721666666667

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS San Jacinto 1:24,000

Proposer: Anna Buffalo; Torrance, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Azalea Trails Peak (area girl scouts)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Azalea Peak for a 2,198 m (7,210 ft) high summit in the San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside County. The proponent is a resident of Torrance, who reports that the proposed name has been used locally since the Girl Scout camp, Camp Azalea Trails, was established at the base of the summit in the 1940's. The proponent reports that the Girl Scouts of San Geronio are in support of the name.

Cathedral Rock: summit, elevation 1,016 m (3,333 ft); located in Los Padres National Forest, within the San Ynez Mountains, 1 km (0.6 mi) SSW of La Cumbre Peak; Santa Barbara County, California; Sec 28,T5N,R27W, San Bernardino Mer; 34°29'13"N, 119°43'12"W ; USGS map – Santa Barbara 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.4870152&p_longi=-119.7199917

Proposal: to change the generic part of a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Santa Barbara 1:24,000

Proposer: Channel Industries; Santa Barbara, CA

Administrative area: Los Padres National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cathedral Peak (ID 06043223/FID 240364)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cathedral Peak (USGS 1982, 1995; USFS 1996; hiking website)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the generic part of a name to recognize reported local use. The name Cathedral Peak is shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, but the proponent, a local resident, reports that the summit is known locally as Cathedral Rock. No further evidence to support this claim has been located. One hiking report found on the Internet referred to the summit as Cathedral Peak.

Davis Slough: stream, 9.6 km (6 mi) long; heads at Farmers Ditch, 3.2 km (2 mi) S of Farmersville at 36°16'18"N, 119°12'58"W, flows SW to join Inside Creek 7.2 km (4.5 mi) E of Tulare; Tulare County, California; Secs 13,24-26&35,T19S,R25E and Secs 2&11,T20S, R25E, Mount Diablo Mer; 36°12'10"N, 119°14'35"W ; USGS map – Cairns Corner (mouth of feature); Not: Davis Creek, Davis Ditch, Negro Slough, Nigger Slough, Road 159.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.2028151&p_longi=-119.2430091

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.2715422&p_longi=-119.2161655

Proposal: name change to make official a name in local use and to remove a name considered by some to be derogatory

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

Proposer: Mark Larsen; Farmersville, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Slough (FID 1988112)

Local Usage: Davis Creek (local residents), Davis Slough (Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District)

Published: Davis Creek (Compass Maps, 1998), Davis Ditch (Compass Maps, 1982, 1989), Negro Slough (Tulare County map, 1975; Tulare County GIS, 2003), Nigger Slough (USGS 1927, 1951; Tulare County map, c.1930; 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Projects/Administrative Manager for the Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District, "to change the name of Nigger Slough" [sic]. The feature is described as "a natural channel in Tulare County that runs in a southwesterly direction approximately 11 km (7 mi) east of [the City of] Tulare". Various names have been applied to the feature since it was first shown on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1927 as Nigger Slough. That name appeared again on USGS maps in 1951, but in 1963, in accordance with its policy regarding pejorative names, the feature was renamed by the U.S. Board to Negro Slough. Following that change, the feature continued to be shown but was no longer named on subsequent USGS maps. The Tulare County highway map of 1975 labeled the feature Negro Slough, but a California Road System map of Tulare County published in 1992 reverted back to the name Nigger Slough. A memorandum dated 1993 from the Tulare County Resource Management Agency/Surveyor's Office described various features in the county that had been named "Nigger", including Nigger Slough; it noted that these features were likely named in the late 1800's and early 1900's, and for the most part, were no longer named on current maps.

The proponent reports that in an effort to avoid using the pejorative word, the stream has become known locally as Davis Creek or Davis Ditch, although the latter name is more accurately applied to another manmade channel just north of the head of Negro Slough. The name Davis Ditch was applied to the stream in question on a 1982 Compass Map of Tulare County, while a revision of that map published in 1998 labeled it Davis Creek. The identity of "Davis" has not been determined, although in addition to the nearby ditch, there are also a summit and a ranch in the county with that name. A recent GIS search by the proponent showed no name for the lower portion of the stream, while a portion of the upper reach was labeled Negro Slough, and the most northerly part was labeled "Road 159". He also reports that, "the name Davis Slough is used by all except those brave enough to say the current official name". Because of the confusion that has resulted from the various names and application of those names, and in an effort to preserve the historic generic, the proponent recommends the name Davis Slough be applied. The Tulare County government and the Consolidated Peoples Ditch Company, which maintains and operates the channel, also recommend approval of that name.

West Beach: beach, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; located within the City of Santa Barbara, inside Santa Barbara Harbor, between Stearns Wharf and Point Castillo; Santa Barbara, California; T4N, R27W, San Bernardino Mer; 34°24'33"N, 119°41'30"W; USGS map – Santa Barbara 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.4091666666667&p_longi=-119.691666666667

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Santa Barbara 1:24,000

Proposer: Channel Industries; Santa Barbara, CA

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: West Beach (local residents)

Published: West Beach (USGS 1995; Thomas Bros map, 199?; Santa Barbara Parks and Recreation Department website, 2003; Santa Barbara beach reports)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name West Beach for the coastal area located within the harbor at the City of Santa Barbara. The name is applied to current U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, but to a different feature approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) to the southwest of the intended location. The more southwesterly feature is listed in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) as Leadbetter Beach, but the name West Beach is recorded as a variant. The name Leadbetter Beach was compiled in GNIS from a Coastal Resource Guide published by the California Coastal Commission. Numerous websites, including those of the Santa Barbara Parks and Recreation Department and the EPA's National Health Protection Survey of Beaches (1999) refer to the more southwesterly beach as Leadbetter Beach. The proponent provided a copy of a Thomas Brothers map published in the 1990's, on which the name West Beach is applied to the area within Santa Barbara Harbor, as proposed. A website dedicated to the beaches and water sports of Santa Barbara also referred to West Beach as "waterfront, west of Stearns Wharf" and "at the entrance to Santa Barbara Harbor". The Santa Barbara Parks and Recreation Department website includes a map indicating that West Beach is located within the harbor.

COLORADO

Cronin Peak: summit; elevation 4,228 m (13,870 ft); in San Isabel National Forest, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) NE of Grizzly Mountain, 6.3 km (3.9 mi) S of Alpine Lake; named for Mary Cronin (1893-1982), who in 1921 became the first woman to climb all the 14,000-foot peaks in Colorado; Chaffee County, Colorado; 38°39'19"N, 106°16'58"W; USGS map - Saint Elmo 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6552778&p_longi=-106.2827778

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saint Elmo 1:24,000

Proposer: Woody Smith; Denver, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest

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 Denver and archivist of the Colorado Mountain Club, to honor Mary Cronin (1893-1982), who in 1921 became the first woman to climb all 14,000-foot peaks in Colorado. The 4,200 m (13,870 ft) summit proposed to be named Cronin Peak is located in Chaffee County, within the San Isabel National Forest. It is approximately 2.7 km (1.7 mi) northeast of Grizzly Mountain and 6.3 km (3.9 mi) south of Alpine Lake. The proponent reports that the Colorado Coalition for Women's History is in support of the proposal. He also reports that as recreational use is growing, high summits in the State "will acquire names. These remaining unnamed summits should be named in a manner that recognizes names that are historical and/or appropriate". No other features in the State are known to apply the name "Cronin".

Kiamia, Mount: summit, elevation 4,020 m (13,188 ft); located in Uncompahgre National Forest/San Juan National Forest, at the N end of Sliderock Ridge, 11 km (7 mi) ESE of Mount Wilson; the name

is derived from the acronyms for “Killed in Action” and “Missing in Action” and honors all American servicemen and women lost or missing in action; Dolores County and San Miguel County, Colorado; Sec 29,T41N,R9W,New Mexico Principal Mer; 37°47’07”N, 107°53’08”W; USGS map – Mount Wilson 1:24,000; Not: Big Sheep Mountain, Sheep Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.7852777777778&p_longi=-107.885555555556

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Mount Wilson 1:24,000

Proposer: Bruce L. Salisbury; Aztec, NM

Administrative area: Uncompahgre National Forest/San Juan National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sheep Mountain (ID 08020257/FID 187491)

Local Usage: Big Sheep Mountain (Ute Indians)

Published: Sheep Mountain (USGS 1897,1904,1922,1953,1955,1982; USFS 1984; Dolores County, 1977; San Miguel County, 1977)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Sheep Mountain, located in Dolores County and San Miguel County and Uncompahgre National Forest, to Mount Kiamia. The proponent, a resident of Aztec, New Mexico, reports that he is a retired Air Force master-sergeant, who upon learning of the recent efforts to name a summit in Colorado for the Space Shuttle Columbia, decided that a summit should also be named for the “killed-in-action” (“KIA”) and “missing-in-action” (“MIA”) of America’s wars. The proposed name is an abbreviation of the two acronyms. He also suggests the name is appropriate because the word “kia” is Hawaiian for “spike-high point-nail (or) prominent place” and “mia” is Spanish for “mine”, thus rendering the proposed name as a translation of “my high place”. He believes that naming a summit in Colorado for the war heroes would provide “a place [for others] to go and think about those they have lost”, and that it would be “more convenient” than the memorial in Hawaii or the various veterans’ cemeteries located overseas.

The summit in question, which has an elevation of 4,020 m (13,188 ft), is named currently Sheep Mountain and has appeared as such on Federal maps since 1897. The proponent also suggests that as there are 38 summits in the State named “Sheep”, this name change would eliminate a duplicative name.

Mayhem Spike: summit, elevation (12,625 ft); in San Juan National Forest, 8 km (5 mi) ENE of Jura Knob, 3.2 km (2 mi) SSW of Sultan Mountain, 7 km (4 mi) SW of Silverton; the name is descriptive and refers to the dangerous nature of the feature’s steep cliffs and loose falling rock; San Juan County, Colorado; T41N,R8W,New Mexico Principal Mer; 37°45’39”N, 107°42’53”W ; USGS map - Silverton.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.7608255&p_longi=-107.7147031

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Silverton 1:24,000

Proposer: Don May; Durnago, CO

Administrative area: San Juan National Forest

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 summit in San Juan County, in the San Juan National Forest, Mayhem Spike. The proponent, a resident of Durango and professor of engineering

at Fort Lewis College, reports that the feature serves as a prominent landmark on the road between Durango and Silverton, and that “the area is heavily used by hikers, bikers, skiers, and snow machine enthusiasts”. It is also one of the more prominent points overlooking Little Molas Lake and is “a key navigational feature for hikers enroute to the Grand Turk Mountains and Sultan Mountain”. The proponent states that the proposed name is descriptive, because the upper 150 feet of the summit is comprised of steep rock cliffs on three sides. “Climbing this peak is treacherous due to steep cliffs and loose falling rock, hence Mayhem.” There are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named “Mayhem”.

FLORIDA

Annabelle Reed, Lake: lake, 7 acres; located 3.2 km (2 mi) S of Howey in the Hills, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) W of the S end of Little Lake Harris; named for former area resident Annabelle Reed (1969-1994); Lake County, Florida; Sec 1,T21S,R25E, Tallahassee Mer; 28°41’11”N, 81°46’15”W; USGS map – Howey in the Hills 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.6863888888889&p_longi=-81.7708333333333

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Howey in the Hills 1:24,000

Proposer: Audrey Reed; Howey in the Hills, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lake Annabelle Reed (family members)

Published: Lake Annabelle Reed (Florida LakeWatch, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Howey in the Hills to make official a name that has reportedly been in local use for a few years. The proponent reports that she is responsible for monitoring the 7-acre lake for Florida LakeWatch, and that the lake was named for her daughter who died in 1994 at the age of 25. A search of the LakeWatch 2002 Data Book confirms that the lake is named as proposed, although no additional information regarding the history of the naming is provided. The proponent reports that her daughter was “a champion for the lake, was very concerned about its water quality, knew about the aquatic life and [was] concerned about the riparian plant life”.

Between the Grades Lake: lake; 33 acres; located 4.3 km (2.7 mi) W of North Prong Alligator Creek 8.5 km (5.3 mi) S of Shell Creek; the lake is situated between two old railroad grades; Charlotte County, Florida; Sec 22,T41S,R24E, Tallahassee Mer; 26°53’43”N, 81°54’07”W; USGS map - Cleveland 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.8952777777778&p_longi=-81.9019444444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cleveland 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted, along with 16 others, by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The lake in question is 33 acres in size. The proponent reports that names are needed for these unnamed bodies of water to aid the department in its Ambient Monitoring Project of Florida's water bodies as is required by the Clean Water Act. The name Between the Grades Lake was selected because the lake lies between two old railroad grades.

Cartoon Dog Lake: lake; 34 acres; located 7.7 km (4.8 mi) N of Rattlesnake Gully, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) W of Tiger Bay Slough; a descriptive name, as the feature resembles the head of a cartoon dog; Desoto County, Florida; Sec 9,T39S,R26E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°06'13"N, 81°43'13"W; USGS map - Long Island Marsh SW 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.10361111111111&p_longi=-81.7202777777778

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature.

Map: USGS Long Island Marsh SW 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL

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 was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the shape of the lake resembles the head of a cartoon dog. The lake in question is 34 acres in size.

Cow Pen Lake: lake; 29 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Cow Pen Slough, 6.4 km (4 mi) E of Laurel; named in association with nearby Cow Pen Slough; Sarasota County, Florida; Sec 27,T38S,R19E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°08'56"N, 82°23'49"W; USGS map - Laurel 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.1488888888889&p_longi=-82.3969444444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Laurel 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake lies in the vicinity of Cow Pen Slough. The lake in question is 29 acres in size.

Crooked Arm Lake: lake; 33 acres; located 25 km (15 mi) SW of Cleveland, 6.4 (4 mi) S of the mouth of Myrtle Slough; a descriptive name, as the lake resembles a crooked arm; Charlotte County, Florida; Secs 10&15,T41S,R24E, Tallahassee Mer; 26°55'01"N, 81°47'51"W; USGS map - Bermont 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.91694444444444&p_longi=-81.7975

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bermont 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the shape of the lake resembles a crooked arm. The lake in question is 33 acres in size.

Forty Acre Pond: lake; 40 acres; located 4.5 km (2.8 mi) S of Shell Creek, 7.9 km (4.9 mi) ESE of Cleveland; descriptive name; Charlotte County, Florida; Sec 4,T41S,R24E, Tallahassee Mer; 26°56'14"N, 81°54'44"W; USGS map - Cleveland 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.937222222222&p_longi=-81.912222222222

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Cleveland 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Forty Acre Pond (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This descriptive name was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The proponent reports that the name is in local use, and is descriptive.

Hog Bay Lake: lake; 40 acres; located 0.3 km (0.2 mi) S of Hog Bay, 4.1 km (2.5 mi) W of Myrtle Slough; named in association with a nearby stream named Hog Bay; Desoto County, Florida; Sec 10,T39S,R25E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°06'10"N, 81°47'58"W; USGS map - Arcadia SE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.102777777778&p_longi=-81.799444444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature.
Map: USGS Arcadia 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
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 was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake lies near a stream named Hog Bay. The lake in question is 40 acres in size.

Horse Leg Lake: lake; 25 acres; located 2.3 km (1.4 mi) S of Shell Creek; a descriptive name, as the lake is shaped like a horse leg; Charlotte County, Florida; Sec 33,T40S,R25E, Tallahassee Mer; 26°57'02"N, 81°48'55"W; USGS map - Bermont 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.950555555556&p_longi=-81.815277777778

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bermont 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
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 was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the shape of the lake resembles a horse's leg. The lake in question is 25 acres in size.

Ladle Lake: lake; 43 acres; in Cecil M Webb State Wildlife Management Area, 3.4 km (2.2 mi) E of Charlotte County Airport, 7.7 km (4.8 mi) S of Shell Creek; a descriptive name, as the lake is shaped like a ladle; Charlotte County, Florida; Sec 18,T41S,R23E, Tallahassee Mer; 26°54'35"N, 81°57'15"W; USGS map - Cleveland 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.90972222222222&p_longi=-81.95416666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Cleveland 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
Administrative area: Cecil M Webb State Wildlife Management Area
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the shape of the lake resembles a ladle. The lake in question is 43 acres in size and is located 6.4 km (4 mi) south-southeast of Cleveland.

Operation, Lake: lake; 32 acres; located 5.6 km (3.5 mi) N of Long Island Marsh, 4 km (2.5 mi) E of Tiger Bay Slough; a descriptive name as the feature resembles a hole in the board game "Operation"; DeSoto County, Florida; Sec 1,T39S,R26E and Sec 6,T39S,R27E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°06'56"N, 81°39'42"W; USGS map - Long Island Marsh SW 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.11555555555556&p_longi=-81.66166666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature.
Map: USGS Long Island Marsh SW 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
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 was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the shape of the lake resembles a hole in the board game "Operation". The lake in question is 32 acres in size.

Piggy Back Lake: lake; 30 acres; located 21 km (13 mi) NW of Long Island Marsh, 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Hawthorne Creek; named in association with nearby Piggy Back Road; Desoto County, Florida; Secs 1&12,T39S,R24E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°06'26"N, 81°52'17"W; USGS map - Arcadia SE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.10722222222222&p_longi=-81.8713888888889

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Arcadia SE 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
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 was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake lies near Piggy Back Road. The lake in question is 30 acres in size.

Pine Island Lake: lake; 34 acres; located 8.8 km (5.5 mi) NW of Long Island Marsh, adjacent to Myrtle Slough; so named because the feature lies between Pine Island Road and Pine Island Ranch Airport; Desoto County, Florida; Sec 18,T39S,R26E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°05'31"N, 81°45'07"W; USGS map - Arcadia SE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.09194444444444&p_longi=-81.75194444444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Arcadia SE 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
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 was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake lies between Pine Island Road and Pine Island Ranch Airport. The lake in question is 34 acres in size.

Powerline Lake: lake; 32 acres; in Cecil M Webb State Wildlife Management Area, 8.5 km (5.3 mi) E of South Punta Gorda Heights, 10.3 km (6.4 mi) NNW of Gilchrist; the lake lies next to powerlines; Charlotte County, Florida; Secs 33&34,T41S,R24E, Tallahassee Mer; 26°52'04"N, 81°54'29"W; USGS map - Gilchrist 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.86777777777778&p_longi=-81.90805555555555

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature.
Map: USGS Cleveland 1:24,000
Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL
Administrative area: Cecil M Webb State Wildlife Management Area
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake lies next to powerlines. The lake in question is 32 acres in size.

Sour Orange Lake: lake; 117 acres; located 7.2 km (4.5 mi) N of Long Island Marsh, 4.8 km (3 mi) E of Tiger Bay Slough; named in reference to nearby Sour Orange Hammock; Desoto County, Florida; Sec 31,T38S,R27E and Sec 6,T39S,R27E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°07'26"N, 81°39'10"W; USGS map - Long Island Marsh SW 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.1238888888889&p_longi=-81.6527777777778

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Long Island Marsh SW 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake lies near Sour Orange Hammock. The lake in question is 117 acres in size.

Split Lake: lake; 706 m (2,316 ft) wide; located 1.9 km (1.2 mi) N of Cow Slough, 24 km (15 mi) ESE of Cleveland; a descriptive name as the lake is split by a road; Desoto County, Florida; Sec 16,T38S,R27E,Tallahassee Mer; 27°10'33"N, 081°37'18"W; USGS map - Long Island Marsh NE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.1758333333333&p_longi=-81.6216666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature.

Map: USGS Long Island Marsh NE 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake is split by a road.

Thimble Lake: lake; 610 m (2,000 ft) long; located (1.3 mi) S of Prairie Creek; a descriptive name as the lake is shaped like a thimble; Charlotte County, Florida; Sec 7,T40S,R25E, Tallahassee Mer; 27°00'29"N, 81°51'15"W; USGS map - Arcadia SE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=27.0080555555556&p_longi=-81.8541666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Arcadia SE 1:24,000

Proposer: Robert Burns; Tallahassee, FL

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 was submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The name was selected because the lake is shaped like a thimble.

IDAHO

Sohon Pass: gap; elevation 1,506 m (4,940 ft); in Coeur d'Alene National Forest and Lolo National Forest, within the Bitterroot Mountains, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) WSW of Runt Mountain, 6.4 km (4 mi) ESE of the community of Mullan; named for Gustavas Sohon (1825-1903), an artist and interpreter on several Western expeditions who was involved in the building of the Mullan Road; Shoshone County, Idaho and Mineral County, Montana; Sec 5,T47N,R6E,Boise Mer and Sec 31,T20N,R32W,Principal Meridian; 47°26'59"N, 115°43'15"W; USGS map – Lookout Pass 1:24,000; Not: Saint Regis Pass, Sohons Pass, Sohon's Pass.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.44972222222222&p_longi=-115.7208333333333

Proposal: to change a name to restore the historical name of the feature
Map: USGS Lookout Pass 1:24,000
Proposer: Paul McDermott; Gaithersburg, MD
Administrative area: Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Lolo National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Saint Regis Pass (ID 16019165/FID 399010)
Local Usage: Saint Regis Pass (Lookout Pass Ski Area; area residents)
Published: St Regis Pass (USGS 1903, 1905, 1956, 1988; USFS 1911, 1912, 1989; GLO 1897, 1898; Shoshone County highway map, 1973; Century Atlas, 1897), Sohon Pass (Sohon map, 1859-60; GLO map 1888; John Bartholomew & Company map of Idaho, 18??; *Across the Northern Plains*, 1952), Sohons Pass (GLO 1891, 1897)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Saint Regis Pass, located in the Bitterroot Mountains on the Idaho-Montana boundary, to Sohon Pass. The proposal was submitted by a retired professor of historical geography and cartography at Maryland's Montgomery College, who reports that during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the gap was known as either Sohon Pass or Sohons Pass, but by 1897, the name Saint Regis Pass had come into use.

The name Sohon Pass first appeared on a sketch map produced in 1859-60 by Gustavus Sohon, who from 1852 to 1863 was employed by the U.S. government as a cartographer, illustrator, and barometrical observer on many explorations of the Rockies and Pacific Northwest (American Treasures of the Library of Congress website, 2003). He was also involved in the expedition to build the Mullan Road, the 624-mile long military wagon road that connected Fort Benton and Fort Walla Walla. Sohon, a German immigrant, was a gifted linguist, who in addition to speaking English, French, and German, learned the Salishan languages of the Flathead and Pend D'Oreille Indians, and became valuable on the expeditions as an interpreter. The proponent reports that Sohon created two dictionaries of Native American languages and is considered one of the first to explore the wilderness of the Bitterroot Mountains. Lieutenant John Mullan, in his 1861 report to Congress, stated, "After a long and careful examination of the range and its different gaps and depressions, we have found a

pass, which probably is the lowest in the Coeur d'Alene range, and which, in honor of Mr. Sohon, who made the first topographical map of it in our expedition, I have termed "Sohon's Pass".

The name Sohon Pass was applied to the General Land Office (GLO) map of Idaho of 1888, but the same map published three years later added an "s" to Sohon's name. The GLO maps of Idaho and Montana of 1898 both showed the pass to be named St. Regis Pass. The first U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the area, published in 1903, applied the name Saint Regis Pass, as did U.S. Forest Service maps of the same area published in 1911 and 1912. The latter name has continued to appear on Federal maps ever since. The pass, as well as approximately one dozen other local features, mostly administrative, are named "Saint Regis"; the name was first applied to the Saint Regis River in 1842 by Father DeSmet, in honor of his fellow Jesuit brother St. Regis de Borgia. The pass in question overlooks the Saint Regis River. An article published in 1964 and entitled "The Mullan Road in Idaho" describes Mullan's route "up the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene toward Sohon's Pass [modern St. Regis Pass]..." (Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series). There was at one time a small community approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the southeast of the pass that was named Sohon. The Mineral County Historical Society is in support of the proposal, as is the Vice-President of the Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum. A great-grandson of Gustav Sohon [sic] has also submitted a letter of support.

MAINE

Bartletts Harbor: bay, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) wide; located in the Town of Mount Desert on the W shore of Mount Desert Island, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) W of Pretty Marsh; named for the Bartlett family that settled on nearby Bartlett Island in the 18th century; Hancock County, Maine; 44°20'28"N, 68°25'04"W ; USGS map – Bartlett Island 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.34111111111111&p_longi=-68.41777777777778

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Bartlett Island 1:24,000

Proposer: Samuel Vaughan; Mount Desert, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bartletts Harbor (local residents)

Published: Bartlett's Harbor (Island travel guide, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Bartletts Harbor for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) wide bay located on the western shore of Mount Desert Island in the Town of Mount Desert. The bay lies on the east side of Bartlett Narrows, directly opposite Bartlett Island. The proponent of the name Bartletts Harbor, has already submitted proposals to change officially the names of the aforementioned island and channel to Bartletts Island and Bartletts Narrows, respectively (BGN Docket 382), but in doing so, he also referred to an associated bay and locale as Bartletts Harbor and Bartletts Landing. Neither of the latter features is named on any Federal maps or documents, so the proponent has asked that these locally-used names be made official for Federal use.

The only reference to the proposed names was found at a website describing one family's travels throughout Mount Desert Island, Bar Harbor, and Acadia National Park. The website included a photograph of "Bartlett's Landing at low tide", and recommended that fellow visitors "follow the signs to Bartlett's Harbor Landing". The Town government has already recommended that the original proposals for Bartletts Island and Bartletts Narrows *not* be approved, citing long term usage

of the singular form of the names. A case brief has not been prepared for the fourth name, Bartletts Landing, because that name is considered administrative; depending on the outcome of the decisions for the other names and the response of the Town government, it might be possible to add the latter name directly to the Geographic Names Information System.

MASSACHUSETTS

Castle Brook: stream, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long; located in the Town of Dartmouth; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Cornell Pond at 41°40'38"N, 71°02'02"W, flows W then S then ESE to join Shingle Island River; the name refers to the property owner's home as being his "castle"; Bristol County, Massachusetts; 41°40'09"N, 71°01'36"W; USGS map – Fall River East 1:25,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fall River East 1:25,000

Proposer: Gary S. Ash; North Dartmouth, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Castle Brook (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name is proposed by a resident of North Dartmouth, who reports that he and his wife acquired the property through which the stream flows three years ago. He suggests the feature needs to be named "for management of ecological activities in [the] town and Westport River watershed". The name Castle Brook was selected because "The stream and nearby wetlands nearly surround my house, forming a "moat", and everyman's home is his "castle". The ruins of an old stone barn foundation lie nearby, adding to the image of a castle". The stream is approximately 1.3 km (0.6 mi) long and flows from a wetlands area generally east-southeastward into the Shingle Island River.

The proponent reports that he discussed the idea of naming the stream with the Environmental Affairs Coordinator for the Town of Dartmouth Conservation Commission, who "supports my idea". His also reports that his wife works for the Westport River Watershed Alliance, which helps to protect the watershed in which this stream is located, and that "we discovered that it is difficult to describe protection activities for streams that have no name". He and his wife have started to refer to the stream as Castle Brook, and he has also named his newly-established engineering consulting business after the stream. There are no other streams in Bristol County known to be named "Castle".

Leonard Washburn Brook: stream, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; located in the Town of Lakeville, heads 4.8 km (3 mi) W of Middleboro at 41°53'32"N, 70°58'44"W, flows N to enter Poquoy Brook 1.6 km (1 mi) upstream of its confluence with the Taunton River, 1 km (0.6 mi) W of the U.S. Route 44 and State Route 25 interchange; named for Leonard Washburn (1813-1888), a lifelong resident of property along the stream; Plymouth County, Massachusetts; 41°54'07"N, 70°58'40"W; USGS map – Bridgewater 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Bridgewater 1:24,000

Proposer: Patrick Rogers; Boston, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Leonard Washburn Brook (local residents)

Published: Leonard Washburn Brook (Division of Fisheries and Wildlife files, 1955; property plan, 1980)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Leonard Washburn Brook for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Poquoy Brook in southwestern Plymouth County. The proposal was submitted by the Watershed Leader of the Taunton River Watershed of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs on behalf of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Lakeville. The Town reports that the proposed name has been in local use for at least 50 years, having appeared in fisheries reports since 1955 and on property plans drawn up in 1980. The name honors Leonard Washburn, who was born in Lakeville in 1813 and who in 1835 purchased 60 acres of land along the stream that had been in the Washburn family since 1802. The property remained in the family until Mr. Washburn's widow sold it in 1889, one year after her husband's death. According to the proposal, "the Town feels that due to the long family association by ownership of the property and the loss of Mr. Washburn's two sons during the Civil War, as well as the local name association, we request that this brook be officially named "Leonard Washburn Brook"."

Congressman Barney Frank submitted a letter in support of the proposal, citing the stream's importance as "an important wildlife waterway. The Lakeville Historical Commission also indicated that it was in support of the name. As further evidence of local usage of the name, the proponent included a letter dated May 2002 from the Town's Conservation Commission to the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, seeking designation of "Leonard Washburn Brook" as a Cold Water Habitat for Native Brook Trout. In his response, the District Fisheries Manager indicated, "Leonard Washburn Brook has long been known to our office as [a] cold water habitat...", and further stated, "a survey report of Poquoy Brook in 1955 stated...three brook trout were picked up off the mouth of Leonard Washburn Brook." The Massachusetts State Names Authority reports that he concurs with the proposal.

MICHIGAN

Great Sulphur Spring: spring, 70 m (230 ft) in diameter; located in Erie Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of the N end of North Maumee Bay, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Vienna, 16 km (9 mi) NE of Toledo; descriptive name; Monroe County, Michigan; Sec 22, T8S, R8E, Michigan Mer; 41°46'04"N, 83°27'22"W; USGS map – Erie 1:24,000; Not: Widgeon Hole, Widgeon Spring.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.7677777777778&p_longi=-83.4561111111111

Proposal: to make official a descriptive name found in geologic literature

Map: USGS Erie 1:24,000

Proposer: Dr. Rane Curl; Ann Arbor, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Widgeon Hole (The Nature Conservancy/ Michigan Chapter), Widgeon Spring (some local residents,)

Published: "Great sulphur spring" (Geological Report on Monroe County, Michigan, 1900)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Great Sulphur Spring for a sinkhole spring located in Erie Township in southeastern Monroe County, approximately 16 km (9 mi) northeast of Toledo, Ohio. Although the proposed name has not been published as a proper name, the feature was described in a 1900 Geological Report of Monroe County, Michigan (Scherzer) as a "great sulphur spring". The proponent, professor emeritus at the University of Michigan, describes

the feature as “a water filled sinkhole about 70 meters in diameter, from which “sulphurous” water overflows continually. Water is near saturation with gypsum and contains hydrogen sulfide”.

Because of the significance of the feature in geologic reports, the proponent suggests a formal name is needed and he believes the most appropriate name is the one used as a descriptor by Professor Scherzer in his 1900 report. He acknowledges there is some local use of the names “Widgeon Hole” or “Widgeon Spring” for the feature, but those names have not been published in any known sources. According to a land steward at the Michigan Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, “the spring was always called the sulphur Spring [sic]. Sometime in the 50’s/60’s the name Widgeon Hole came into favor due to the large number of widgeons seen there.” That name was “derived from the fact that widgeons (a species of waterfowl) prefer that part of the marsh, presumably because the plants that grow there prefer the water influenced by the sulfur spring”.

Versluis Lake: lake; 8 acres; in Plainfield Township, on the S side of the Grand River, 8 km (5 mi) NE of the center of Grand Rapids; named for Leonard A. Versluis (1898-1993), long time area resident, photographer, and radio and television pioneer; Kent County, Michigan; Sec 23, T8N, R11W, Michigan Mer; 43°03’27”N, 85°34’26”W; USGS map – Rockford 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Rockford 1:24,000

Proposer: Sherry Batzer; Rockford, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Versluis Lake (local residents; family members, Kent County dive team, local dive shop)

Published: Versluis Lake (Michigan Department of Natural Resources Boating Regulations, 2000; Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, 2002; Plainfield Township Zoning map, 1997; Township Stormwater Plan, 2001; Plainfield Township newsletter, 2000; West Michigan Environmental Action Council, 2001; Rand McNally street map, 199?; real estate website, 2003; Access Kent Bathing Beach Stations, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Versluis Lake, was submitted by the County Administrator of Kent County. Although the name does not appear on any Federal or State maps, the proponent reports that it has been in local use ever since the lake was created in the 1960’s. In 1978, Leonard A. Versluis (1898-1993) donated property he owned to Plainfield Township for use as a park; one of the conditions of this sale was that the park be named Versluis Park. The Grand Rapids Gravel Company, owners of adjoining property, converted an old gravel pit into an 8-acre lake, which over time has reportedly become known as Versluis Lake. The proposed name was applied to Plainfield Township maps and documents, including a 1997 Land Use map, a 2001 Stormwater Plan, and various zoning maps. Leonard Versluis began his career as a portrait photographer in Grand Rapids, and over the years, he opened several other photography studios throughout western Michigan. In 1940, he established WLAV-FM radio station (the call letters represented his initials), and in 1949, he ventured into the television industry, with the founding of the WLAV-TV station. He also served as president of the local Optimist Club and was responsible for developing Blythefield Memorial Gardens in nearby Rockford.

Although the name Versluis Lake has been published on various local sources, the residents of a condominium community located on the shore of the lake have requested that the lake be named Crystal Waters Lake instead; the latter name has not been submitted to the BGN. The Township Board received 17 letters in support of the name Versluis Lake as well as a petition signed by 137

area residents. The proponents of the name Crystal Waters Lake submitted a petition signed by 34 condominium residents, and pointed out that these individuals own 72% of the lake and 90% of its frontage. The Township Board considered both requests and voted in favor of the name Versluis Lake. The Kent County Board of Commissioners also recommends approval of that name.

Walker Lake: lake, 25 acres; located in Sheridan Township, 9.6 km (6 mi) NE of Mecosta, 30 km (19 mi) E of Big Rapids; named for Walker Hogle Winterstein (1994-1996) whose family owned property at the lake; Mecosta County, Michigan; Sec 26, T15N, R7W, Michigan Mer; 43°39'21"N, 85°07'24"W; USGS map – Sherman City 1:24,000; Not: Thompson Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.65583333333333&p_longi=-85.12333333333333

Proposal: name change in commemoration

Map: USGS Sherman City 1:24,000

Proposer: Cindy Hoekstra; Rockford, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Thompson Lake (ID 26024690/FID 1614773)

Local Usage: Thompson Lake (local residents)

Published: Thompson Lake (USGS 1964, 1981, 1991; Michigan Census 2000 maps; Michigan DNR maps; Michigan Environmental Council, 2003; Mecosta County highway map, 1968; Sweetwater Alliance, 2003; Grand Rapids Press article, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Thompson Lake, a 25-acre lake in east-central Mecosta County, to Walker Lake. The proponent of the change reports that her cousin Walker H. Winterstein died in 1996 at the age of two and a half and that the family would like to rename the lake in his memory. The family has owned property at the lake for several years. The existing name, Thompson Lake, has been applied to Federal maps since 1964, but the origin of the name has not yet been determined. The name appears at various websites, including those related to Census 2000 maps of Mecosta County and reports by the Michigan Environmental Council. The lake has also been the focus of recent media coverage because of a lawsuit filed by a statewide citizens' group against a large bottled water company over the withdrawal of subsurface waters from various lakes in the county.

MINNESOTA

East Lake Sylvia: lake, 747 acres; located in Southside Township, 8 km (5 mi) SW of Clearwater Lake, 27 km (17 mi) WNW of Buffalo; Wright County, Minnesota; Secs 27,28,33&34,T121N, R28W, Fifth Principal Mer; 45°15'09"N, 94°11'38"W; USGS map – South Haven 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Lake Sylvia.

Proposal: name change to eliminate confusion

Map: USGS South Haven 1:24,000 (central point)

Proposer: Jan Evenson; South Haven, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Sylvia (ID 27021441/FID 652969)

Local Usage: Lake Sylvia (local residents)

Published: Lake Sylvia (USGS 1974,1982,1986; Wright County highway map, 1994; *Minnesota Place Names*, 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal is one of two submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of several residents of the Lake Sylvania Association in Wright County. There are two adjacent lakes that are connected by a narrow channel, and which are named currently Lake Sylvania and Twin Lake, but the proponents believe this is confusing, as both lakes are often referred to collectively as “Lake Sylvania” or historically as “Twin Lakes”. After working with the State’s Commissioner of Natural Resources, who serves as the State Names Authority, the Wright County government and the proponents suggested the names East Lake Sylvania and West Lake Sylvania would be more appropriate. The origin of the name “Sylvia” has not been determined, although the State Names Authority reports that the name began to come into local use in the 1880’s. The point of land that divides the two lakes is named Lake Sylvania Peninsula; this name is not affected by this proposal, nor is there any interest in naming the two lakes collectively.

After holding a public hearing, the County Commissioners voted unanimously to accept the names East Lake Sylvania and West Lake Sylvania. The State Names Authority also recommends approval of the names. A letter seeking input on the proposed changes was sent to the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, but no response was received by the deadline, so the presumption is that that organization has no comment on the issue.

West Lake Sylvania: lake, 1012 acres; located in Southside Township, 9.6 km (6 mi) SW of Clearwater Lake, 27 km (17 mi) WNW of Buffalo; Wright County, Minnesota; Secs 28,29,32&33,T121N, R28W and Secs 4&5,T120N,R28W, Fifth Principal Mer; 45°15’07”N, 94°12’51”W; USGS map – South Haven 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Twin Lake.

Proposal: name change to eliminate confusion

Map: USGS South Haven 1:24,000 (central point)

Proposer: Jan Evenson; South Haven, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Sylvania (ID 27022201/FID 653425)

Local Usage: Lake Sylvania (local residents), Twin Lake (local residents)

Published: Twin Lake (USGS 1974,1982,1986; Wright County highway map, 1994; *Minnesota Place Names*, 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of several residents of the Lake Sylvania Association. The two adjacent lakes are named currently Lake Sylvania and Twin Lake, but the proposal would eliminate the confusion that has resulted from both lakes being referred to as “Lake Sylvania”. This proposal is to change Twin Lake to West Lake Sylvania. The Wright County Commissioners and the State Names Authority have also recommended approval of the names. A letter seeking input on the proposed changes was sent to the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, but no response was received by the deadline, so the presumption is that that organization has no comment on the issue.

MISSOURI

Happy Sac Creek: stream, 9.6 km (6 mi) long; heads just N of Interstate 44, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of Saint Clair at 38°20’27”N, 91°00’55”W, flows N then E then N to enter the Bourbeuse River 4.8 km (3 mi) S of Union; Franklin County, Missouri; Secs 11,10,15,14,23,26,27&34, T42N,R1W,Fifth Principal Mer; 38°24’19”N, 91°00’12”W; USGS map – Union (mouth of feature); Not: Hamilton Creek, Happy Sock Creek.

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

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

Proposer: Roger S. Davis; Union, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Happy Sock Creek (ID 29009534 /FID 731577)

Local Usage: Happy Sac Creek (local residents)

Published: Hamilton Creek (Franklin County Plat Book, 1878; Ramsay Place Name file, 1943), Happy Sac Creek (Missouri Dept of Transportation website, 2001; Franklin County Street Guide, 2000), Happy Sock Creek (USGS 1946,1948,1966/80, 1978; Missouri Department of Conservation website; Conservation Commission of Missouri website)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Happy Sock Creek to Happy Sac Creek, was submitted by a resident of Union, who reports that he is a volunteer for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earth Science Corps. The stream is a 9.6 km (6 mi) long tributary of the Bourbeuse River in central Franklin County. While conducting a field check of the Union topographic map, the proponent discovered that the stream that has been shown on USGS maps as Happy Sock Creek since 1946 is in fact known locally as Happy Sac Creek. He acknowledged that “there is some confusion or disagreement among local long time residents as to the spelling and/or pronunciation of the name”, but noted that the Franklin County Street Guide of 2000 labels the stream and an adjacent road Happy Sac Creek and Happy Sac Road, respectively.

The current name, Happy Sock Creek, appears at the websites of the Missouri Department of Conservation and the Conservation Commission of Missouri, but another website, produced by the Missouri Department of Transportation, refers to the stream as Happy Sac Creek. The proponent also noted that the stream was labeled Hamilton Creek on an 1878 Franklin County Plat Map, and that name is also mentioned in Robert Ramsay’s placename file compiled in the 1930’s and 1940’s. The Ramsay file suggests the stream was likely named for one of the members of the Hamilton family that settled nearby in either the 1820’s or 1840’s.

Snapp Bald: summit; elevation 331 m (1,087 ft); located 5.6 km (3.5 mi) SSW of Rockaway Beach, 3.7 km (2.3 mi) E of Branson; named for the Snapp family, original owners of the land; Taney County, Missouri; Sec 25,T23N,R21W,Fifth Principal Mer; 36°32’09”N, 93°10’42”W; USGS map - Branson 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Branson 1:24,000

Proposer: Rex Snapp; Springfield, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: none

Published: none

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a member of the Snapp family, as a counter-proposal to another proposal to name the same feature, Joe Shirk Mountain (Docket 383). The latter name was submitted by a resident of Branson who wishes to honor his father; in submitting the proposal the proponent believed the feature to be unnamed. The proponent of Snapp Bald claims that that name is already in local use, having been given in honor of the Snapp family, early area landowners.

The name Snapp Bald is proposed for one of the individual summits that make up the larger uplifted feature named currently Snap Bald but proposed to be renamed Snapp Balds (q.v.). According to the

State Board, there is some confusion as to whether the name Snapp Bald (or any variation thereof) may have been applied to a specific summit or to the collective feature, and if the former, to which of the individual summits. The State Board concurs with the recommendations of the White Valley Historical Society and the City of Branson not to name the individual summits but only to correct the spelling of the name of the larger feature.

Snapp Balds: summit; elevation 355 m (1,165 ft); 4.8 km (3 mi) long; located 4 km (2.5 mi) E of the community of Hollister, directly N of the community of Kirbyville; named for the Snapp family, original owners of the land; Taney County, Missouri; Secs 26&35,T23N,R21W and Secs 1&2,T22N,R21W, Fifth Principal Mer; 36°38'25"N, 93°10'10"W; USGS map - Branson 1:24,000.

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

Map: USGS Branson 1:24,000

Proposer: Missouri Board on Geographic Names

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Snapp Balds (ID 29021488/FID 726656)

Local Usage: Snapp Balds (local residents)

Published: Snapp Balds (USGS 1989)

Case Summary: The proposal to change the spelling of the name of Snapp Balds to Snapp Balds was initiated by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. The State Board's research suggests that the feature has been known by the spelling Snapp Balds for 130 years. The 4.8 km (3 mi) long summit, which is oriented north to south, is comprised of several individual summits, but the name Snapp Balds is applied collectively to the entire feature. The proposed name honors the Snapp family, who were early pioneers in Taney County and who owned land on which the feature is located. The City of Branson and the White Valley Historical Society, as well as several area residents, have confirmed local usage of the name Snapp Balds and recommend approval of the proposal. The State Board has also submitted a proposal to apply the new name, Snapp Bald to one of the aforementioned summits located within the larger feature named Snapp Balds.

Sourwood Mountain: summit; elevation 355 m (1,166 ft); located 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Kirbyville, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) SE of Ozark Beach; named for sourwood trees that reportedly grow on the summit; Taney County, Missouri; Sec 22,T22N,R21W,Fifth Principal Mer; 36°38'19"N, 93°10'29"W; USGS map - Branson 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Branson 1:24,000

Proposer: Wayne Davis; Branson, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: Sourwood Mountain (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name was proposed by a resident of Branson who reports that in 1969 he purchased property surrounding the summit in question. Since then, his family has constructed a road named Sourwood Mountain Drive, and he has initiated efforts to restore the summit to its "pre-settlement vegetation". He reports that there are a number of sourwood trees on the summit, and the family plans to plant more. The proponent also reports that the name Sourwood Mountain has been in local use for 30 years. The feature lies approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) northwest of Kirbyville and 4.2 km (2.6 mi) southeast of Ozark Beach. With an elevation of 355 m (1,166 ft), it is the tallest in a group of summits known collectively as Snapp Balds (q.v.). The Missouri Board on Geographic

Names has recommended disapproval of the proposal for Sourwood Mountain, citing research conducted by the White Valley Historical Society that indicated that sourwood trees are *not* historically found in southwest Missouri, and that there is no evidence to support the claim of local usage of the proposed name. The City of Branson also rejected the name, and agreed with the historical society's recommendation that none of the individual summits within Snapp Balds be named individually. No features in Missouri, or neighboring counties in Arkansas, apply the name "Sourwood".

MONTANA

Bobcat Saddle: gap, elevation 1,981 m (6,500 ft); in Bitterroot National Forest, 1.6 km (1 mi) SSW of Cold Spring Hill, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) N of Deer Mountain, 24 km (15 mi) SSE of Hamilton; named for bobcats seen at the site; Ravalli County, Montana; Sec 2,T3N,R20W,Principal Meridian; 46°02'44"N, 114°03'32"W; USGS map – Deer Mountain 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Deer Mountain 1:24,000

Proposer: Chip Harris; Darby, MT

Administrative area: Bitterroot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bobcat Saddle (proponent and local loggers)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Bobcat Saddle is proposed for a gap located along the ridge between Cold Spring Hill and Deer Mountain in the Bitterroot National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Darby and an assistant engine foreman for the U.S. Forest Service, reports that he and several co-workers were driving over the saddle when they spotted three bobcats. The animals climbed into a nearby tree, allowing the proponent and his companions to observe them for several minutes. He reports that there is still some logging being done in the area, so there is often a need to refer to this location and to differentiate it from another saddle located nearby. Over the past year he and the loggers have begun to refer to the gap as Bobcat Saddle. He indicated that he is submitting this proposal on his own behalf and not as a representative of the Forest Service. The area in which this gap is located is not designated wilderness. There are 21 other geographic features in Montana already named "Bobcat", although none are in Ravalli County and none are named Bobcat Saddle. The Forest Service has indicated it has no objection to the proposal.

Ch-paa-qn Peak: summit; elevation 2,437 m (7,996 ft); located on the boundary of the Lolo National Forest and the Flathead Indian Reservation, along Reservation Divide, 8 km (5 mi) SE of Blackrock Peak; a Salish word meaning "shining peak"; Missoula County and Sanders County, Montana; Secs 10&11,T16N,R22W,Principal Meridian; 47°09'28"N, 114°21'18"W; USGS map – Hewolf Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Čpaaqn, Skiotah Peak, Squaw Peak.

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

Map: USGS Hewolf Mountain 1:24,000

Proposer: Lloyd Irvine, Confederated and Salish Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Lolo National Forest and the Flathead Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Peak (BGN 1918), Skiotah Peak (BGN 1917)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Peak (ID 30023834/FID 791393)

Local Usage: Čpaaqn (Salish and Kootenai peoples)

Published: Squaw Peak (USGS 1959, 1984, USFS 1987, 1997; Missoula County highway map 1973; Sanders County highway map, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal is to rename Squaw Peak, a 2,437 m (7,996 ft) high summit that lies on the boundary of Missoula County and Sanders County, and also on the boundary between the Lolo National Forest and the Flathead Indian Reservation. The proposed replacement name is Ch-paa-qñ Peak. The proposal was submitted by the Acting Chair of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, which believes the existing name is derogatory. The name Squaw Peak has appeared on Federal maps since 1959 and on County maps since 1958. As early as 1863, Captain John Mullan referred to the summit as Skiotah Peak, and in 1917, that name was made official by the BGN. However, one year later, that decision was reconsidered and the name Squaw Peak was made official. The 1918 BGN workcard indicated that the latter name was applied to the Lolo National Forest map, although the date of that map was not noted.

The proponents report that the name Čpaaqñ is “the historical/aboriginal Salish-Pend d’Oreille place name” for the summit, but they are willing to submit the anglicized form Ch-paa-qñ and to add the generic “Peak” as well. The Montana House Bill 412 Advisory Committee, which was created to address the issue of removing the word “squaw” from the geographic names of Montana, recommends approval of the proposal. The government of Missoula County also endorses the change.

Cube Iron Pass: gap; in Lolo National Forest; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SE of Cube Iron Mountain, 2.3 km (1.4 mi) NW of Duckhead Lake; named in association with nearby Cube Iron Mountain, which was named for cube iron found there; Sanders County, Montana; Sec 11, T22N, R29W, Principal Meridian; 47°40'56"N, 115°16'57"W; USGS map - Mount Headly 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.6822055&p_longi=-115.2824593

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

Map: USGS Mount Headly 1:24,000

Proposer: Tate Cavill; Thomspson Falls, MT

Administrative area: Lolo National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Pass (ID 30023831/FID 791390)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Pass (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by Montana’s House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee to change the name of Squaw Pass, located in the Lolo National Forest in Sanders County, to Cube Iron Pass. The proposal was submitted to the committee by the supervisor of the Lolo National Forest, on behalf of the Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest and the students of Thompson Falls Middle School. The district ranger worked with the local school to provide the students an opportunity to participate in learning about the issue and renaming the feature. Thirty-nine students studied maps, historical notes, aerial photos, and then prepared their own justification statement regarding the names they had chosen to replace Squaw Pass. The ranger district narrowed the list to the top three, and the HB 412 Committee selected and approved the name Cube Iron Pass. It is an associative name, as the gap is located less than a half-mile southeast of Cube Iron Mountain. The summit was reportedly named for cube iron found there. The proposal has also been endorsed by Montana State Senator Jim Elliot. The Committee indicated that the Confederated Salish-Kootenai Tribe will likely be submitting a name change proposal for this feature as well. The nearby summit is the only feature in GNIS that applies the name “Cube Iron”.

Denbys Peak: summit, elevation 753 m (2,470 ft); located just N of Interstate 94, 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Fallon, 4.8 km (3 mi) NW of the mouth of Hatchet Creek; named for Alden L. Denby, Sr., local

rancher; Prairie County, Montana; Sec 13,T13N,R52E, Principal Meridian; 46°52'58"N, 105°04'17"W; USGS map – Fallon NE 1:24,000; Not: Denby's Peak.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Fallon NE 1:24,000

Proposer: Donald Denby; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Denby's Peak (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Denbys Peak for a 753 m (2,470 ft) high summit in east-central Prairie County. The proponent, a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, reports that the feature has been known as Denby's Peak since the early 1900's when his ancestor, Arden L. Denby, a rancher, shot and killed a mountain sheep on or near the summit. He suggests, "for a mountain sheep to be found that far from its natural habitat in the Rocky Mountains near 200 miles to the west [sic] was so locally noteworthy that the peak thereafter came to be known as Denby's Peak." Three longtime area residents submitted letters confirming the proponent's claim and reporting that the name Denby's Peak is used as a local landmark. The Prairie County Museum also submitted a letter supporting the proposal. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to be named "Denby".

Hagerty Creek: stream; 11.7 km (7.3 mi) long; in the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; heads 6.8 km (4.2 mi) SW of Freezeout Flat at 48°52'15"N, 113°10'12"W; flows NE to the North Fork Milk River, named for Wright Hagerty (1900-1972) and his wife Grace Hagerty (1904-1981), early ranchers in the area; Glacier County, Montana; Secs 1,2,10,11,15&36,T36N,R12W and Secs 20& 29-31,T37N,R11W,Principal Meridian; 48°56'56"N, 113°04'45"W; USGS map - Emigrant Gap 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

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

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

Proposer: Lorraine Rumney; Blackfeet Indian Reservation, MT

Administrative area: Blackfeet Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 30023813/FID 777128)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1968)

Case Summary: The current landowner, a member of the Blackfeet Tribe, proposed the name Hagerty Creek to the House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee, to change the name from Squaw Creek. The new name would honor Wright Hagerty (1900-1972) and his wife Grace (1904-1981), who were early landowners and part of a prominent ranching family on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. The 11.7 km (7.3 mi) long stream heads approximately 6.8 km (4.2 mi) southwest of Freezeout Flat, and flows northeast into the North Fork Milk River. The feature is located on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Glacier County; the governments of both the Blackfeet Tribe and the County have approved the name change proposal. No other features in the county are known to apply the name "Hagerty".

Meyers Creek Pass: gap; located in the Custer National Forest and Gallatin National Forest, between Moccasin Lake and South Fork Meyer Creek; named in association with other features in the area named Meyer; Sweet Grass County, Montana; 45°29'01"N, 109°59'54"W; USGS map - Meyer Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.4835487&p_longi=-109.9982386

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

Map: USGS Meyer Mountain 1:24,000

Proposer: Carol Juneau; Browning MT

Administrative area: Custer National Forest/Gallatin National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Pass (ID 30023830/FID 791389)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Pass (USGS 1996)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to rename Squaw Pass located in Sweet Grass County on the boundary between Custer National Forest and Gallatin National Forest. The Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee is charged with changing all geographic names containing the term *squaw*. The proposed replacement name, Meyers Creek Pass, was recommended by the U.S. Forest Service, but the specific origin of the name was not provided. The gap lies in the vicinity of four other features, a summit, two streams, and a community, named “Meyer”.

Pine Island Rapids: rapids, 100 m (320 ft) wide; located along the Missouri River, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Chisholm Mountain, 53 km (33 mi) SW of Great Falls; Cascade County, Montana; Sec 36, T17N,R2W,Principal Meridian47°10'55"N, 111°48'24"W; USGS map – Hardy 1:24,000; Not: Halfbreed Rapids, Lone Pine Rapids, Pine Island Rapid.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.18194444444444&p_longi=-111.8066666666667

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

Map: USGS Hardy 1:24,000

Proposer: Bob Brown, Montana Secretary of State

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Halfbreed Rapids (ID 30010877/FID 772074)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Halfbreed Rapids (USGS 1961, 1984, 1991), Lone Pine Rapids (Lewis and Clark Journals, Moulton, 1983), Pine Island Rapid (Lewis and Clark Atlas, ca. 1814)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Halfbreed Rapids to Pine Island Rapids, was submitted by the Secretary of State of Montana, “on behalf of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and all of the members of [the Senate and the House]”. In March 2003, the Senate and House passed Joint Resolution 22, “requesting the Board on Geographic Names to rename Halfbreed Rapids on the Missouri River as “Pine Island Rapids”, the name given by members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”. The Resolution further stated, “Whereas, the word “halfbreed” is “generally regarded as an offensive term because often used contemptuously”, according to Webster’s New World Collegiate Dictionary, Fourth Edition (2001)”.

The rapids in question are located along the Missouri River, approximately 53 km (33 mi) southwest of the center of the City of Great Falls, 11 km (7 mi) southwest of Cascade, and in the vicinity of the small community of Hardy. The rapids were mentioned, but not named in the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but Gary Moulton in his 1983 reprinting of the journals, referred to them as “probably the later Half-Breed, or Lone Pine, Rapids, in Cascade County, the Pine Island Rapid of *Atlas* map 62.”). The Montana Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission has passed a resolution in support of the proposed change. The Secretary of State was asked whether there was any intention of making official the name Pine Island for the island located immediately upstream of the rapids, but no

response has been received. There is just one other feature in Montana known to be named “Pine Island”; a school named Pine Island School was once located in Golden Valley County.

Sacajawea Mountain: summit; elevation 3,171 m (10,404 ft); in Beaverhead National Forest, 7.3 km (4.5 mi) NNE of Homer Youngs Peak, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) S of Twin Lakes; named for Sacajawea, the Indian scout that accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition of 1903-05; Beaverhead County, Montana; 45°22'22"N, 113°42'23"W; USGS map - Homer Youngs Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.3728303&p_longi=-113.7063503

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

Map: USGS Homer Youngs Peak 1:24,000

Proposer: Carol Juneau; Browning MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Mountain (ID 30023827/FID 791387)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Mountain (USGS 1979)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by Montana’s House Bill 412 Committee to change the name of a summit currently named Squaw Mountain. The proposed name, Sacajawea Mountain, would honor the young Indian scout who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. There are already 11 features listed in GNIS that apply the name “Sacajawea” to features in Montana. Two of these are summits, although they are not in Beaverhead County, nor in adjoining counties in Montana. In neighboring Lemhi County, Idaho, less than 16 km (9 mi) to the south of the summit proposed to be renamed Sacajawea Mountain, there is a summit named Sacajawea Peaks (BGN 2001); both summits are located on the same U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map.

Sohon Pass: gap; elevation 1,506 m (4,940 ft); in Coeur d’Alene National Forest and Lolo National Forest, within the Bitterroot Mountains, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) WSW of Runt Mountain, 6.4 km (4 mi) ESE of the community of Mullan; named for Gustavas Sohon (1825-1903), an artist and interpreter on several Western expeditions who was involved in the building of the Mullan Road; Shoshone County, Idaho and Mineral County, Montana; Sec 5,T47N,R6E,Boise Mer and Sec 31,T20N,R32W,Principal Meridian; 47°26'58"N, 115°43'20"W; USGS map – Lookout Pass 1:24,000; Not: Saint Regis Pass, Sohons Pass, Sohon’s Pass.

Proposal: to change a name to restore the historical name of the feature

Map: USGS Lookout Pass 1:24,000

Proposer: Paul McDermott; Gaithersburg, MD

Administrative area: Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Lolo National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Saint Regis Pass (ID 16019165/FID 399010)

Local Usage: Saint Regis Pass (Lookout Pass Ski Area; area residents)

Published: St Regis Pass (USGS 1903, 1905, 1956, 1988; USFS 1911, 1912, 1989;

GLO 1897, 1898; Shoshone County highway map, 1973; Century Atlas, 1897),

Sohon Pass (Sohon map, 1859-60; GLO map 1888; John Bartholomew & Company

map of Idaho, 18??; *Across the Northern Plains*, 1952), Sohons Pass (GLO 1891,

1897)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Saint Regis Pass, located in the Bitterroot Mountains on the Idaho-Montana boundary, to Sohon Pass. The proposal was submitted by a retired professor of historical geography and cartography at Maryland’s Montgomery College,

who reports that during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the gap was known as either Sohon Pass or Sohons Pass, but by 1897, the name Saint Regis Pass had come into use.

The name Sohon Pass first appeared on a sketch map produced in 1859-60 by Gustavus Sohon, who from 1852 to 1863 was employed by the U.S. government as a cartographer, illustrator, and barometrical observer on many explorations of the Rockies and Pacific Northwest (American Treasures of the Library of Congress website, 2003). He was also involved in the expedition to build the Mullan Road, the 624-mile long military wagon road that connected Fort Benton and Fort Walla Walla. Sohon, a German immigrant, was a gifted linguist, who in addition to speaking English, French, and German, learned the Salishan languages of the Flathead and Pend D'Oreille Indians, and became valuable on the expeditions as an interpreter. The proponent reports that Sohon created two dictionaries of Native American languages and is considered one of the first to explore the wilderness of the Bitterroot Mountains. Lieutenant John Mullan, in his 1861 report to Congress, stated, "After a long and careful examination of the range and its different gaps and depressions, we have found a pass, which probably is the lowest in the Coeur d'Alene range, and which, in honor of Mr. Sohon, who made the first topographical map of it in our expedition, I have termed "Sohon's Pass"."

The name Sohon Pass was applied to the General Land Office (GLO) map of Idaho of 1888, but the same map published three years later added an "s" to Sohon's name. The GLO maps of Idaho and Montana of 1898 both showed the pass to be named St. Regis Pass. The first U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the area, published in 1903, applied the name Saint Regis Pass, as did U.S. Forest Service maps of the same area published in 1911 and 1912. The latter name has continued to appear on Federal maps ever since. The pass, as well as approximately one dozen other local features, mostly administrative, are named "Saint Regis"; the name was first applied to the Saint Regis River in 1842 by Father DeSmet, in honor of his fellow Jesuit brother St. Regis de Borgia. The pass in question overlooks the Saint Regis River. An article published in 1964 and entitled "The Mullan Road in Idaho" describes Mullan's route "up the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene toward Sohon's Pass [modern St. Regis Pass]..." (Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series). There was at one time a small community approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the southeast of the pass that was named Sohon. The Mineral County Historical Society is in support of the proposal, as is the Vice-President of the Shoshone County Mining and Smelting Museum. A great-grandson of Gustav Sohon [sic] has also submitted a letter of support.

Travois Gulch: valley; 6 km (3.7 mi) long; in Custer National Forest; heads 5.5 km (3.4 mi) SW of Sugarloaf Mountain at 45°30'10"N, 109°59'52"W; trends E to W; Sweet Grass County, Montana; 45°30'43"N, 109°56'01"W; T4S,R14E,Principal Meridian; USGS map - Sliderock Mountain 1:24,000; Not Squaw Gulch.

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

Map: USGS Sliderock 1:24,000

Proposer: Carol Juneau; Browning, MT

Administrative area: Custer National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Gulch (ID 30023819/FID 791381)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Gulch (USGS 1954)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 Committee to change the name of Squaw Gulch, a valley in Custer National Forest, to Travois Gulch. The proposed name was derived from a word used for an Indian sling. The 6 km (3.7 mi) long valley trends east to west, and heads approximately 5.4 km (3.4 mi) southwest of Sugarloaf Mountain. No other features in Sweet Grass County are known to be named "Travois".

NEBRASKA

Prairie Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; heads 6 km (3.8 mi) SW of Eagle at 40°47'38"N, 096°29'35"W, flows W into Stevens Creek; named for native prairie lands near stream; Lancaster County, Nebraska; Secs 34&35, T10N, R8E and Secs 3&4, T9N, R8E, Sixth Principal Mer; 40°46'42"N, 096°32'20"W; USGS map - Walton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.77833333333333&p_longi=-96.53888888888889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.79388888888889&p_longi=-96.49305555555556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Walton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
Proposer: Bruce A. Stahr; Bennet, NE
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: A resident of Bennet submitted this proposal to name an unnamed stream in Lancaster County, Prairie Creek. In conjunction with this proposal, he also submitted one for Prairie Creek Lake (q.v.) for an unnamed reservoir located adjacent to the stream. The stream is approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) long, heads 6 km (3.8 mi) southwest of the community of Eagle, and flows west into Stevens Creek. The proponent reports that the name refers to the areas of native prairie land near the stream. No features in the county or neighboring counties are named Prairie Creek.

Prairie Creek Lake: reservoir, 12 acres; located 2.7 km (1.7 mi) E of Stevens Creek, 4 km (2.5 mi) ESE of Walton; named for native prairie lands near lake; Lancaster County, Nebraska; Sec 34, T10N, R8E, Sixth Principal Mer; 40°47'22"N, 96°30'49"W; USGS map - Walton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.78944444444444&p_longi=-96.51361111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Walton 1:24,000
Proposer: Bruce A. Stahr, Bennet, NE
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: A resident of Bennet submitted two proposals, one to name this unnamed reservoir Prairie Creek Lake and another to name the adjacent stream Prairie Creek (q.v.). Both features are in Lancaster County and are proposed to be named for the areas of native prairie land that are located nearby. The reservoir is newly-constructed and is 12 acres in size. It is located approximately 2.7 km (1.7 mi) east of Stevens Creek and 4 km (2.5 mi) east-southeast of Walton. No features in the county or neighboring counties are known to apply the name Prairie Creek.

NEVADA

Goat Lake: lake, 0.77 acres; located in Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Scenic Area, just W of the head of Right Fork Lamoille Creek, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Echo Lake, 14 km (9 mi) SSE of Lamoille; named for mountain goats seen in the area; Elko County, Nevada; Sec 34,T32N,R58E, Mt Diablo Mer; 40°36'45"N, 115°25'46"W; USGS map – Ruby Dome 1:24,000; Not: Heaven Lake, Right Fork Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.6124661&p_longi=-115.430093

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Ruby Dome 1:24,000

Proposer: Mark Warren; NV Division of Wildlife, Reno, NV

Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest /Ruby Mountains Scenic Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Goat Lake (Nevada Division of Wildlife), Heaven Lake (Sierra Club members)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Goat Lake for a 0.77-acre lake located within the Ruby Mountains, in the Humboldt National Forest /Ruby Mountains Scenic Area. The proposal was submitted by a Fisheries Staff Specialist with the Nevada Division of Wildlife, in response to a request for input regarding another proposal to name the same lake Heaven Lake (submitted originally as Heaven Pond, but the generic was later modified; BGN Docket 383). The proponent of the name Heaven Lake believed the lake was unnamed and indicated that in recent years, it had become known locally as Heaven Lake or Heaven Pond because of its beauty and serenity.

When the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names, as part of its research, asked the State Wildlife Division to comment, it was discovered that the feature has been referred to as Goat Lake, presumably because of the existence of mountain goats in the area. The Division of Wildlife reports the name Goat Lake has been used for approximately 12 years. Because the lake lies near the head of Right Fork Lamoille Creek, the proponent states it has also been known as Right Fork Lake, but neither that name nor Goat Lake have appeared on any published maps or documents. There are 13 geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Goat” although only one, Goat Creek, is located in Elko County. This stream lies 135 km (84 mi) to the north of the proposed Goat Lake.

OKLAHOMA

Caisteal Creek: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads in the City of Edmond, 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Arcadia at 35°42'02"N, 97°22'59"W, flows SSW to join Coffee Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) E of I-77, 4.8 km (3 mi) NW of the Lake Arcadia dam; the name is Gaelic for “castle” which describes a rock formation located near the stream; Oklahoma County, Oklahoma; Secs 11,10&15,T14N,R2W, Indian Mer; 35°41'01"N, 97°23'46"W; USGS map – Edmond 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.68361111111111&p_longi=-97.39611111111111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.70055555555556&p_longi=-97.38305555555556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Edmond 1:24,000

Proposer: Brian Amy; Edmond, OK

Administrative area: City of Edmond
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Caistéal Creek is proposed for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Coffee Creek in north-central Oklahoma County, approximately 7.2 km (4.5 mi) north of the Oklahoma City corporate boundary. The proponent reports that the stream heads just outside his property, and that the word “Caistéal” is Gaelic for “castle”. There is a rock formation on his property that resembles a castle. There are no other geographic features in the nation known to be named “Caistéal”.

Medicine Woman Creek: stream, 23 km (14 mi) long; in Black Kettle National Grassland, heads 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Crawford at 35°48'15"N, 99°46'33"W, flows SE through Dead Indian Lake to enter the Washita River 1.8 km (1.1 mi) WNW of Strong City; named for Medicine Woman Later (d. 1868), the wife of Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle; Roger Mills County, Oklahoma; Tps 14&15N, Rgs 23&24W, Indian Mer.; 35°40'39"N, 099°46'33"W; USGS map – Strong City (mouth of feature); Not: Dead Indian Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.6775&p_longi=-99.7758333
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.8041666&p_longi=-99.7758333

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

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

Proposer: Lowell Keith Russell; Anadarko, OK

Administrative area: Black Kettle National Grassland

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dead Indian Creek (ID 40002908/FID 1101387)

Local Usage: Dead Indian Creek (local residents)

Published: Dead Indian Creek (USGS 1965, 1966, 1984, 1989; USFS 1979; Roger Mills County highway map, 1971)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Anadarko who reports that as a member of the Kiowa Tribe, he finds the names Dead Indian Creek and Dead Indian Lake, as applied to a stream and a reservoir in Roger Mills County, to be offensive. He supports the existing proposal to change the name of Dead Indian Lake to Black Kettle Lake (BGN Docket 367), but is proposing that the name of the stream be changed to Medicine Woman Creek. The stream is approximately 23 km (14 mi) long and is a tributary of the Washita River. In the 1950's, a dam was built along the upper portion of the stream, creating Dead Indian Lake.

The proposed name Medicine Woman Creek would honor Medicine Woman Later, the wife of Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle, who along with her husband and many other members of the Cheyenne Tribe was massacred by General Custer in November 1868. The Board has received another proposal to rename both the reservoir and the stream, Dead Warrior Lake and Dead Warrior Creek, respectively (Docket 374). The government of Roger Mills County and many local residents have expressed reluctance for any renaming; some suggest that the features were named “Dead Indian” as a reference to the habit of local American Indians of burying their dead on scaffolds along the stream. The opponents of the change also believe the names have no relation to the 1868 massacre.

OREGON

Boutwell Creek: stream; elevation 69 m (225 ft); 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads in the City of Lake Oswego, within Oswego Lake Country Club, at 45°25'12"N, 122°41'02"W; flows SE then SSW to enter Lake Oswego immediately N of Diamond Head; named for Burr Boutwell (1931-1977), prominent Portland architect; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec 9,T2S,R1E,Willamette Mer; 45°24'56"N, 122°41'12"W; USGS map – Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proposer: Burr Boutwell, Jr.; Lake Oswego, OR

Administrative area: City of Lake Oswego

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Boutwell Creek was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the son of the honoree. The stream in question is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long and flows through the Boutwell property before entering Lake Oswego. The proposal would honor Burr Boutwell (1931-1977), a prominent architect in Portland who was responsible for the design and construction of many of the city's downtown structures. He was also a corporate member, director, and treasurer of the Portland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and a member of numerous other civic organizations.

The Assistant City Manager and the Chief of Survey of the City of Lake Oswego have both indicated they have no objection to the proposed naming, while the Clackamas County Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board recommend approval of the name. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Shaw Creek: stream; 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long; in Tillamook State Forest; heads approximately 1.5 km (0.9 mi) W of community of Jordan Creek at 45°33'03"N, 123°36'51"W; flows NE into Ryan Creek; named for Hugh Shaw (1923-1998), who was active in the community and spent over 25 years enjoying the area; Tillamook County, Oregon; Secs 24&25,T1N,R8W,Willamette Mer; 45°33'19"N, 123°36'28"W; USGS map - Jordan Creek 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.55527777777778&p_longi=-123.60777777777778

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.55083333333333&p_longi=-123.61416666666667

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jordan Creek 1:24,000

Proposer: Stephen Shaw; Tillamook, OR

Administrative area: Tillamook State Forest

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 Tillamook, to honor his father Hugh Shaw (1923-1998). The honoree was born and raised in Portland, but when he retired from the military he settled in Tillamook, where he worked and “contributed to the community”. The proponent reports that in 1993 he purchased land that the stream runs through because he and his father had enjoyed hiking and hunting in the area for many years. His father’s ashes were spread on this property, along the stream. The feature heads approximately 1.5 km (0.9 mi) west of the community of Jordan Creek and flows northwest into Ryan Creek, a tributary of the Wilson River. The stream is approximately 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long. It is located in Tillamook County and the Tillamook State Forest. There are two other streams within the County that apply the name Shaw Creek, one is on the same U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, and the other is on an adjoining map.

Trolley Trail Creek: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads at the N edge of the community of Oak Grove at 45°25’20”N, 122°38’23”W, flows NE through Milwaukie Heights to enter Kellogg Creek 1.1 km (0.7 mi) upstream of its junction with the Willamette River; named for the historic Portland Traction (trolley) line that runs alongside the stream; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 41&49, T2S, R1E, Willamette Mer; 45°26’04”N, 122°37’52”W; USGS map – Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proposer: Claire Mancha; Portland, OR

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 resident of Portland, to name an unnamed 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long stream in Clackamas County, just outside the corporate boundaries of the City of Milwaukie. The proposed name Trolley Trail Creek would recognize the fact that the stream parallels the old Portland Traction Company streetcar line, which was used from 1893 until 1958. Through cooperative efforts between the Metro Council of the Portland area, the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District, and the community, the line is being converted into a regional multi-use trail. The Oak Lodge Community Council has recommended approval of the proposed name.

PENNSYLVANIA

Cherith Brook: stream, 2.2 km (1.4 km) long; located in Lowhill Township, heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) ENE of Glausville, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of Leather Corner Post at 40°36’58”N, 75°38’58”W, flows N to enter Jordan Creek 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SW of Weidasville; the name derives from the Biblical reference to a place “before Jordan”; Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; 40°38’11”N, 75°38’57”W; USGS map – Slatedale 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: a new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proposer: Debra and John McDermott; Schnecksville, PA

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 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long tributary of Jordan Creek in Lowhill Township in west-central Lehigh County. The proponents report that the stream winds through a wooded area and through their property, where it enters Jordan Creek. They state that they own the only residence along the stream, and “it is so small that even the local map doesn’t show it”. The proposed name is derived from a reference in the Bible, which describes “Cherith Brook” as a tributary of the Jordan River. The proponents suggest the proposed naming is “in keeping with the naming of other geographical features in the area. Examples of this include: Jordan Creek, Bethlehem, Emmaus, Egypt, Goshen, and Nazareth.” The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia contains the following reference: “Cherith, The Brook: The place where Elijah hid and was miraculously fed, after announcing the drought to Ahab. It is described as being “before”, or “east” of Jordan”. The government of Lehigh County and the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names have both stated that they have no objection to the proposal. There is just one other geographic features in the nation known to be named “Cherith”: a locale in North Dakota is named “Camp Cherith”.

Gossip Run: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads in Georges Township at 39°49’19”N, 79°49’11”W, flows S through Nicholson Township to enter York Run 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Smithfield; named for the gossip that takes place along the stream; Fayette County, Pennsylvania; 39°48’37”N, 79°49’11”W; USGS map – Smithfield 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Smithfield 1:24,000

Proposer: Arnold and Gloria Burchianti; Smithfield, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Gossip Run** is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of York Run in southwestern Fayette County. The proponents, longtime residents of a farm located along the stream, report that the name was suggested because of the gossip that takes place there. They also report that until recently, the 3-foot wide stream served only as a drainage ditch for the surrounding farm land, but it now lies within a registered wildlife habitat, and the proponents report that they have made efforts to preserve its environment, including joining the Georges Creek Watershed Alliance. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection/Bureau of Mining and Reclamation has been testing the stream for damage resulting from longtime mine run-off. Because of this increased environmental awareness, “many passersby stop to discuss and gossip over what they have heard”. Seven neighbors, including an 86-year old resident who has owned and farmed the adjoining property since 1931, suggest the name **Gossip Run** “describes it ideally”. The Springhill Township Supervisors have stated they “have no objection to what name is chosen” and “will agree to what ever decision is made”. A letter of support for Gossip Run was received from State Representative Lawrence Roberts. There are no other geographic features in Pennsylvania known to be named “Gossip”.

Tindey Run: stream, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; located in Upper Providence Township, heads 3.2 km (2 mi) W of Collegeville at 40°10’58”N, 75°29’52”W, flows W to enter Mingo Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Royersford; the name is of Lenape Indian origin, meaning “red” or “fire”, descriptive of the stream’s rocks; Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; 40°11’03”N, 75°31’10”W ; USGS map – Phoenixville 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proposer: Nathan Walker; Collegetown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Tindey Run is proposed for an unnamed 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of Mingo Creek in southwestern Montgomery County, just west of Collegetown. The proposal was submitted by a Watershed Specialist with the Montgomery County Conservation District, who reports that the Friends of Mingo Creek led a community-based effort to name the stream. The proponents solicited the input of students at a nearby intermediate school, who were participating in Pennsylvania's Watershed Awareness Month. The students held a contest, with the winning entry being Tindey Run. The name is reportedly of Lenape Indian origin and translates as "red" or "fire", which describes the "color of the soil making up the banks of the stream". The Friends of Mingo Creek, who endorse the proposed name, also solicited and received a resolution of support from the Board of Supervisors of Upper Providence Township. There are no other geographic features in Pennsylvania known to be named "Tindey".

RHODE ISLAND

Plum Point: cape, elevation 3 m (10 ft); located in the Town of North Kingstown, at the W end of the Jamestown Bridge, projecting E into Narragansett Bay; Washington County, Rhode Island; 41°31'48"N, 71°24'55"W; USGS map – Wickford 1:24,000; Not: Plum Beach Point, Plumb Beach Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.53&p_longi=-71.41527777777778

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Wickford 1:24,000

Proposer: BGN staff

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Plum Beach Point (BGN 1930)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Plum Beach Point (ID 44000738/FID 1218045)

Local Usage: Plum Point (Town Planning Office)

Published: Plum Beach (NOAA Chart 1915, 1921, 1945), Plum Beach Point (USGS 1942, 1944, 1957)

Case Summary: This proposal was initiated by the BGN staff to correct a name and recognize local usage. The existing name Plum Beach Point was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1930, but in correspondence with the Town of North Kingstown Planning Office regarding various name issues in the town, it was learned that the feature is known locally as Plum Point. The name Plum Beach Point has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1944, while Office of Coast Survey nautical charts published between 1915 and 1950 apply the name Plum Beach to the same general area. The cape lies at the west end of the Jamestown Bridge, projecting eastward into Narragansett Bay, approximately 5.8 km (3.6 mi) southeast of the community of Wickford. The lighthouse located due east of the cape, that operated from 1899 to 1941, is named Plum Beach Lighthouse. There are two other features, a beach and a community, located to the south of the Jamestown Bridge, both named Plum Beach. The 1930 decision for Plum Beach Point was made following a request from the Rhode Island Geographic Board, which wanted to recognize the name found on a local (unidentified) map of 1741.

UTAH

Glen Canyon Reservoir: reservoir; 27,000,000 acre-feet; located in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 220 km (137 mi) N of Flagstaff, 161 km (100 mi) SSE of Cedar City; named in association with Glen Canyon, the valley within which the reservoir is located; Coconino County, Arizona and Garfield County, Kane County, and San Juan County, Utah; 36°56'10"N, 111°29'00"W (dam); USGS map - Page 1:24,000; Not: Escalante Lake, Lake Powell.

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication and to apply a more appropriate generic term

Map: USGS Page, AZ 1:24,000

Proposer: Nancy Jacques; Durango, CO

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: Lake Powell (BGN 1959)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Powell (ID 04017726/FID 1431462)

Local Usage: Lake Powell (mapping agencies, local governments, tourism and environmental groups)

Published: Lake Powell (Federal maps since 1960)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Coalition to Rename Lake Powell, an organization based in Durango, Colorado, whose members believe that the reservoir in Arizona and Utah named Lake Powell should be renamed Glen Canyon Reservoir because there is another body of water in Colorado that is also named Lake Powell. They also suggest the use of "Lake" as the generic is incorrect and misleading. The latter feature is located in Grand County, approximately 175 km (280 mi) northeast of the reservoir of the same name, and was also named for John Wesley Powell. It is not known exactly when the smaller body of water in Colorado was named, but the case file for the BGN's approval in 1961 of nearby Powell Peak indicates the summit was named for nearby Lake Powell.

The dam that forms Lake Powell (the reservoir) was constructed between 1956 and 1964, and was named Glen Canyon Dam sometime prior to 1959. The valley that was in part submerged by this impoundment was named Glen Canyon by John Wesley Powell in 1869. As his team explored the area, Powell was struck by the beauty, stating "carved walls, royal arches, glens, alcove gulches, mounts and monuments; from which of these features do we select a name? We decide to call it Glen Canyon."

The reservoir was named Lake Powell by a decision of the BGN in 1959. The Coalition believes that this action violated the BGN's duplicative naming policy. To date, the BGN has received 47 e-mail messages and letters addressing this issue; of these, 13 are in support of the change to Glen Canyon Reservoir, while 34 are opposed. Of these, the majority are from private citizens, but some of the letters of opposition are from representatives of the following organizations: the Arizona Municipal Power Users Association, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Central Arizona Project (Central Arizona Water Conservation District), the Colorado River Energy Distributors Association, Electrical District Number 2 (Pinal County, Arizona), the USGS Associate Director for Biology, the USGS Associate Director for Geology, the USGS Associate Director for Water, the Utah Department of Natural Resources, and the Utah Municipal Power Agency. The following organizations have indicated support for the proposal: the Glen Canyon Institute and River Runners for Wilderness. The supporters of the change cite the same reasons offered by the proponent, while the opponents cite long term and widespread verbal and published usage of the existing name. They also cite the national and international significance of the name, and the costs involved in changing it. Several

opponents of the change also suggest the renaming effort is related to the ongoing desire by some to drain the reservoir.

VERMONT

Connor Island: island; 61 m (200 ft) long; located within Newark Pond, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) W of Center Pond, 2.3 km (1.4 mi) SSW of Bald Hill Pond; Named for Byron Conner Roosa (1990-1990); Caledonia County, Vermont; 44°43'00"N, 71°59'06"W; USGS map - West Burke 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Burke 1:24,000

Proposer: The Nature Conservancy of Vermont

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 proposal was submitted by The Nature Conservancy of Vermont to honor Byron Conner Roosa (1990-1990). The proposed name, Connor Island, would apply to an unnamed 200-foot long island in The Nature Conservancy's Newark Pond Natural Area, in Caledonia County. The infant's ashes were spread on the island, and the family established an endowment for the preserve in their son's name. The preserve was acquired to protect a historic loon nesting area. The Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, as well as the government of the Town of Newark and the Roosa family, are in support of the name. No features in Vermont, or neighboring counties in New Hampshire, are known to apply the name "Connor".

Meeks Peak: summit; elevation 806 m (2,644 ft); located 2.7 km (1.7 mi) E of East Branch Missisquoi River, 3.9 km (2.4 mi) S of Truland Brook; named for the Meek family, land owners; Orleans County, Vermont; 44°45'12"N, 72°25'25"W; USGS map - Lowell 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.75333333333333&p_longi=-72.42361111111111

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lowell 1:24,000

Proposer: J. Robert Meek; Naples, FL

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 the Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the Geographic Names Authority for that State. The Vermont General Assembly mandated that the name Meeks Peak be applied to the highest summit in the Lowell Mountains. The feature lies within a forestry enterprise area that has been owned by the Meek family since the mid 1800's. The 806 m (2,644 ft) high summit is located approximately 1.7 mile east of the East Branch Missisquoi River and 2.4 miles south of Truland Brook, spanning the Town of Albany and the Town of Lowell, and within Orleans County. No other geographic features in the State are known to apply the name "Meek" or "Meeks".

VIRGINIA

North Buckle Island: island; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; located 0.6 km (0.4 mi) NNE of Knight Point, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) SSE of Little Cedar Island; Virginia Beach (city), Virginia; 36°33'20"N, 75°54'30"W; USGS map - Knotts Island 1:24,000.

Proposal: name change to eliminate confusion

Map: USGS Knotts Island:24,000

Proposer: City of Virginia Beach, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Buckle Island (FID 1930511)

Local Usage: Buckle Island

Published: Buckle Island (USGS 1954)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the City of Virginia Beach in response to a request for comments regarding two previous proposals to change the names of two other geographic features. The 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long island proposed to be named North Buckle Island lies within the corporate boundaries of the City of Virginia Beach, and is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) north-northeast of Knight Point and 3.4 km (2.1 mi) south-southeast of Little Cedar Island.

The original proposals were submitted to restore the historical names Buckle Island and Manns Island (Docket 378) to two islands that straddle the North Carolina-Virginia State boundary. The first of these, Buckle Island, has been proposed to replace the existing name Mon Island while another “unnamed” island is proposed to be named Manns Island. However, there is already an island named Buckle Island located approximately 305 m (1,000 ft) to the north of Mon Island (proposed Buckle Island); it lies entirely on the Virginia side of the State line.

When asked to comment on the original proposals, the Planning Department of the City of Virginia Beach indicated it would support the proposed names, on the condition that the BGN consider changing the name of the “existing Buckle Island” to North Buckle Island. The City wants to “avoid any confusion concerning two islands in such close proximity to one another.” The State Geographic Names Authorities in both North Carolina and Virginia had already recommended disapproval of the initial proposals, citing long-time published usage of the existing names. The State-approved Meherrin Indian Tribe was contacted for an opinion on the two original proposals, but responded that they had no connection with the islands; and thus they “should not give any input on the naming”. The Virginia State Names Authority, citing evidence of long-term published usage of the name Buckle Island, does not recommend approval of the current proposal.

WASHINGTON

Meridian Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads just E of Meridian Park, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SW of Ronald Bog at 47°45'10"N, 122°20'07"W, flows S then E to enter North Fork Thornton Creek at Twin Ponds Park; named for the park and community in which the stream heads; King County, Washington; Secs 17,18&7,T26N,R4E, Willamette Mer; 47°44'21"N, 122°19'48"W ; USGS map – Seattle North 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Evergreen Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.73916666666667&p_longi=-122.33

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.75277777777778&p_longi=-122.335277777778

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proposer: John Dixon; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Evergreen Creek (Evergreen School students), Meridian Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Meridian Creek to an unnamed tributary of North Thornton Creek in the North City area of Seattle. The proponent reports that he is a volunteer plant steward at Twin Ponds Park which is located at the mouth of the stream and he suggests that a name is needed for the stream because of the work being done there by the Thornton Creek Alliance, a Seattle-based non-profit organization. The stream is approximately 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long and heads in Meridian Park within the Meridian Park neighborhood, and runs alongside Meridian Avenue, hence the choice of name. The majority of the stream does not appear on local or Federal maps, because much of it is piped underground.

The proponent reports that students at Evergreen School, located near the mouth of the stream, have begun to refer to the feature as “Evergreen Creek”, but he suggests this is “self-serving” and not appropriate because “naming the creek after a private school is similar to naming a geographical feature after a person”. He reports that the director of the Shoreline Parks Department is in support of the proposal for Meridian Creek. In addition to the park and neighborhood, there are seven other features in King County known to be named “Meridian”: two communities, two schools, a lake, a building, and a golf course.

Thea Lake: lake, 183 m (600 ft) by 61 m (200 ft); in Wenatchee National Forest, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of Mission Peak, 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Clara Lake, 17 km (11 mi) SSW of Wenatchee; the name is Greek for “God’s gift”; Chelan County, Washington; Sec 22, T21N, 19E, Willamette Mer; 47°17'23"N, 120°26'30"W ; USGS map - Mission Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.2898549&p_longi=-120.4415703

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mission Peak 1:24,000

Proposer: Dr. Donald B. Fager; East Wenatchee, WA

Administrative area: Wenatchee National Forest

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 a small unnamed alpine lake in southeastern Chelan County, Thea Lake. The proponent is a retired doctor living in East Wenatchee, who for the past 30 years has been a national ski patrol instructor and a member of the Chelan County Mountain Rescue Team. He suggests that a name is needed for the lake because of its significance as a point of reference on the annual 21-mile Nordic Trek from the Mission Ridge Ski Area to Swauk Pass. The lake is also used by the local National Nordic Ski Patrol for testing navigational skills in Winter Mountain Travel and Rescue courses, and throughout the year, it serves as a reference point in an area that is increasingly being used for recreational purposes. The lake lies 0.5 km (0.3 mi) north of Mission Peak, 17 km (11 mi) south-southwest of Wenatchee, and within the Wenatchee National Forest. The name Thea Lake was chosen to recognize its proximity to other lakes with girls’ names, specifically Clara Lake and Marion Lake. “Thea” is the Greek for “God’s gift”. There is only one

other geographic feature in Washington known to be named “Thea”; Thea Foss Waterway in Pierce County lies 151 km (94 mi) to the west.

WISCONSIN

Elaine, Lake: lake, 13 acres; located in the Town of Land O’Lakes on the campus of the Conserve School, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Black Oak Lake, 6.4 km (4 mi) WNW of the community of Land O’Lakes; named for Elaine Lowenstine (1927-1994), longtime area resident and wife of the founder of the Conserve School; Vilas County, Wisconsin; Sec 30,T43N,R10E, Fourth Principal Mer; 46°10'35"N, 089°17'57"W; USGS map – Black Oak Lake 1:24,000; Not: Lonewood Lake, Lowenwood Lake, Weisse Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.1763888888889&p_longi=-89.2991666666667

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Black Oak Lake 1:24,000

Proposer: Paul McLeod; Land O’Lakes, WI

Administrative area: Ottawa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Lonewood Lake (BGN 1957)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lonewood Lake (ID 55009491/FID 1579733)

Local Usage: Lake Elaine (honoree’s family, Conserve School)

Published: Lake Elaine (Conserve School campus map, 2002), Lonewood Lake (USGS 1955, 1981; USFS 1980; Wisconsin Dept of Natural Resources, 2003; Vilas County highway map, 1973; Northern Wisconsin Vacation and Lodging Guide, 2003; Lake Link lake listing, 200?)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Lonewood Lake, located in northern Vilas County in the Town of Land O’Lakes, to Lake Elaine. The lake lies on the campus of a private boarding school that opened in August 2002 at the behest of the late James R. Lowenstine, formerly President and Chairman of the Board of Central Steel and Wire Company. The proponent, a teacher at the school, reports that the lake became known as Lake Elaine following the death of Mr. Lowenstine’s wife Elaine in 1994. He states that in the early twentieth century, the lake was known as Weisse Lake in recognition of area resident Emil Weisse, but after the Lowenstines acquired the property in the 1940’s, it became known as Lowenwood Lake. The current name, Lonewood Lake, was made official for Federal use by a decision of the U.S. Board in 1957, following a request from the Wisconsin Board on Geographic Names. There is no information in the 1957 case file regarding the origin of the name, although the proponent of the name Lake Elaine suggests it was a corruption of “Lowenwood”. The State Board also did not indicate whether the proposed name was in local use at the time of the 1957 decision, although it had already been applied to a U.S. Geological Survey 15-minute topographic map published in 1955. One of the residence halls on the Conserve School campus, located closest to the lake in question, is named “Elaine House”; a map of the campus already applies the name Lake Elaine to the lake.