

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALABAMA

*** *Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn; see **Wash Maybin Branch** (Review List 409)*

Creek Indian Branch: stream; 1.8 mi long; heads just NE of Henry County Roads 176 and 65 at 31°26'45"N, 85°10'58"W, flows NW to enter Abbie Creek 8.7 mi NE of Newville, 8.2 mi SE of Abbeville; the name refers to the historical population of Creek Indians in the area; Henry County, Alabama; Secs 26,25&36, T6N, R28E, St. Stephens Meridian; 31°27'31"N, 85°12'17"W; USGS map – Haleburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.458518&p_longi=-85.204806

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.445966&p_longi=-85.182896

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Haleburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Richter; Abbeville, Alabama

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.8 mile-long perennial stream, proposed to be named Creek Indian Branch, is a tributary of Abbie Creek in south-central Henry County. According to the proponent, the area was heavily populated by the Creek Indians prior to European settlement in the 1800s; the name Abbie Creek refers to “Yatta Abba,” the name given by the local Indian population to the area that would become the community of Abbeville. The proponent reports that Abbie Creek, Neal Ayers Gin Branch, and the unnamed stream form a natural hunting ground, with the hill overlooking the confluence of these streams forming a perfect campground site that was “undoubtedly used at times by Native Americans.” Indian artifacts are abundant in the area, as are native foods common to the tribe. As Henry County was originally occupied by the Creek Nation, the proponent believes the stream deserves a name that honors the “rich Native American heritage of the people who hunted and farmed in this area for thousands of years”.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Alabama that contain the words “Creek Indian”; however, there are 29 streams named “Indian Creek.”

ALASKA

Hawadax Island: island; 9 mi long; in Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge; in the Rat Islands, within the Bering Sea, 13 mi NW of Amchitka; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; the name originates from an Unangan word reportedly meaning “those two over there” or “entry” or “welcome”; 51°48'09"N, 178°17'51"E; USGS map – Rat Islands C-6 1:63,360; Not: Agadak Island, Aiugadakh, Ajugadach Island, Ayougadakh Island, Ayugadakh Krysi, Island aux Rats, Krissey Island, Kryci Island, Krysi Island, Krysii, Ostrov Ayugadak, Rat Island (BGN 1937), Rats Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=51.7983333&p_longi=178.3083333&fid=1416306

Proposal: change name to reflect historical usage

Map: USGS Rat Islands C-6 1:63,360

Proponent: Karen Pletnikoff; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: Rat Island (BGN: 1937)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Rat Island (FID 1416306)

Local Usage: Rat Island, Hawadax

Published: Agadak Island, Aiugadakh, Ajugadach Island, Ayougadakh Island, Ayugadakh Krysi, Hawadax (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2007; Aleut Dictionary 1840; The Ornithological Council, 2010; The Nature Conservancy 2011; Defenders of Wildlife magazine 2009; Island Conservation Annual Report, 2008; Living on Earth website, 2009; *Christian Science Monitor* 2009; *Rat Island: Predators in Paradise and the World's Greatest Wildlife Rescue*, Stolzenburg, 2011), Island aux Rats, Krissey Island, Kryci Island, Krysi Island, Krysi, Ostrov Ayugadak, Rat Island, Rats Island, Xavia (1767)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Rat Island to Hawadax Island. The island in question is located in the Rat Islands in the Bering Strait, approximately 200 miles west of Adak. It is uninhabited and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, but according to the proponent, "it was traditionally used by the Unangas/Unangan (Aleut) people for millennia." In 1980, most of the islands in the refuge, including Rat Island, were designated wilderness.

Although the name Rat Island was made official by the BGN in 1937, the proponent of the change is asking that the traditional Unangan name "Hawadax" be recognized. She states, "The island has had various previous Aleut names, but the name "Rat Island" has been most commonly used with English, Russian and French variants since the island was infested in the 1780's. The Norway rat infestation had damaged habitat by significantly reducing, and sometimes even extinguishing, vast sea bird populations. These birds previously contributed ocean derived nutrients back to the land, which in turn, provided the optimal balance for sea bird habitat. As Rat Island is part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service manages the island for sea bird habitat, natural and cultural resource protection, and public education of wilderness resources. Encouraged by the successful eradication of rats from islands near New Zealand, the Nature Conservancy (TNC) approached the USFWS about using the technique on Rat Island. After numerous years of research, public input, and careful consideration of the island's unique situation, these project partners successfully removed the rat population from Rat Island by using rodenticide in a difficult and expensive effort. After only two years of rat-free status, the Giant Song Sparrow, an endemic subspecies that had not been seen on the island for hundreds of years, has returned. Additionally, many other populations of sea birds have increased in population and will continue to increase with ample habitat available for reclamation. Since the island is now rat-free, an appropriate Unangas/Unangan name should be restored to reflect both the true history of the island and celebrate the success of removing invasive species from essential habitat. Resources show that the most historic Unangas/Unangan name for the island was 'Hawadax'."

The proponent further notes, "This name [Hawadax] is further supported by attestations recorded in 1840 and again in 1950-1952. It is still used by speakers in the native village of Atka today." BGN files indicate the name Rat Island is a translation from the Russian 'Krysi' and probably from the Aleut name 'Ayugadak,' meaning 'rat.' In 1802, Commodore Billings of the Imperial Russian Navy listed the feature as Krissey Island. Russian nautical charts published in 1836 listed the feature as either Kryci or Ayoungadakh. A Russian chart published in 1848 listed the name as Ostrov Ayugadak (Krysi). Prior to the infestation of rats on the island, the name Xavia was used. All of these names are recorded in GNIS as variants. The Alaska Native Language Center has confirmed historical usage of the name "Hawadax" in 1840.

Following the eradication of the rats from Rat Island, numerous conservation organizations and websites referenced the story; a large number of them noted that Hawadax was the historical Aleut name for the island. These included The Ornithological Council (in a report prepared for The Nature Conservancy and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), Defenders of Wildlife, *The Christian Science*

Monitor, and the Private Island News website. In 2011, William Stolzenburg, author of “Where the Wild Things Were,” published a book entitled “Rat Island: Predators in Paradise and the World’s Greatest Wildlife Rescue.” One of the chapters describes the efforts to eradicate rats from Rat Island.

The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association and the Aleut Corporation both passed resolutions in support of the proposal. The proponent did not indicate that the collective name Rat Islands (BGN 1963) should be changed, nor was Rat Island Channel (BGN 1937) mentioned.

CALIFORNIA

Clem Nelson Peak: summit; elevation 11,343 ft; in Inyo National Forest/Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest, in the White Mountains, 10 mi E of Laws; named in honor of former UCLA geology professor Clemens Arvid Nelson (1918-2004), a paleontologist, WWII veteran, and researcher of trilobites and Early-to-Middle Cambrian boundaries of the area; Inyo County, California; Sec 30, T6S, R35E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°23’44”N, 118°10’24”W; USGS map – Blanco Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.3956642&p_longi=-118.1732368

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Blanco Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Arthur Sylvester; Santa Barbara, CA

Administrative area: Inyo National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None found

Published: Reed Peak (peak register)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Clem Nelson Peak to an unnamed summit located in the Inyo National Forest, in Inyo County. The name is intended to honor Clemens “Clem” Arvid Nelson (1938-2004), renowned paleontologist, stratigrapher, and author of geologic maps, who after retirement settled in the Owens Valley area, not far from the summit in question.

The name Clem Nelson Peak was originally proposed as a replacement name Squaw Peak, also in the Inyo National Forest, but it was withdrawn after the Big Pine Paiute Indian Tribe stated that that feature was located within its ancestral lands and therefore they wished to propose the name Wünüpü Peak instead. When advised of the counter-proposal, the proponent of Clem Nelson Peak withdrew his proposal and expressed support for Wünüpü Peak, adding “[We] believe Clem Nelson would support it with enthusiasm.” Wünüpü Peak is listed on BGN Review List 404. The proponent then sought another, unnamed, feature to be named for Mr. Nelson.

According to the proponent, “The name is meant to honor former UCLA geology professor Clemens Arvid Nelson (1918-2004), who made and published U.S. Geological Survey geologic maps, not only of the quadrangle in which the peak lies, but also of all or parts of five other contiguous quadrangles in the White and Inyo Ranges of eastern California. Clem was a renowned paleontologist specializing in trilobites, a meticulous stratigrapher and participant in refining the Early-to-Middle Cambrian boundary, superb field geologist and author of geologic maps, dedicated and inspiring teacher of both his students and his colleagues, and friend and helper to everyone in need.” He also served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. At UCLA, he was geology department chairman, and following retirement in 1987, he served as undergraduate advisor, guiding and inspiring his department’s younger students. He led numerous geology field camps on the slopes above Owens Valley near Big Pine. He and his wife settled in the valley in 1987, yet remained active in the

geology of eastern California. Clem Nelson is remembered as “a remarkable source of support for younger generations of geologists working in the White-Inyo Range. His maps truly inspired generations of geologists to work in eastern California.” Six letters of support from the Nelson family and colleagues of Dr. Nelson were included with the proposal.

CONNECTICUT

The Rose of Our Lady Pond: lake; 0.1 acre; located in Norwich Township 1.6 mi ESE of Norwich, 1.6 mi SW of Taftville; New London County, Connecticut; 41°32'51"N, 72°03'28"W; USGS map – Norwich 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.5475481&p_longi=-72.0577061

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Norwich 1:24,000

Proponent: Christine Kaiser; Norwich, Connecticut

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.1 acre-lake, which is located on private property owned by the proponent, was restored by the property owners in 2004 to be used as a retention area for flooding. The proponent reports that the previous owners informed her that the original pond had become a swamp after the hurricane of 1938. The proposed name was chosen because the City of Norwich is often known as “the Rose of New England”, and the proponent also intends to have an area for peace and prayer. She further states, “Our nation’s greatest Marian Shrine is located in Washington, DC and dedicated to the Patroness of the US – the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Our Lady of the Guadalupe in Mexico is known as the Queen of the Americas. Dedications to our Lady is [sic] a very common practice.”

FLORIDA

Ais Island: island; 45 mi long; barrier island located along the Atlantic Coast, extends S from Cape Canaveral to Sebastian Inlet; Brevard County, Florida; the name commemorates the Ais Indians who once inhabited the area; 28°07'51"N, 80°35'00"W; USGS map – Tropic 1:24,000 (central point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.1307333&p_longi=-80.5833435

Proposal: new name an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Patricia Paisley; American Indian Association of Florida

Administrative area: Patrick Air Force Base

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: none

Published: none

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Ais Island to an unnamed 45-mile-long barrier island located along the Atlantic coast of Brevard County. The name was submitted in reaction to recent media coverage that suggested there are efforts underway to apply the name Ponce de Leon Island to the island (the year 2013 marks the 500th anniversary of his exploration of Florida). Although no proposal has been received for Ponce de Leon Island, the American Indian Association (AIA) of Florida strongly opposes naming the feature after the Spanish explorer.

In an email to local municipal governments, the AIA stated Ponce de Leon and his men “had no qualms about pillaging, mutilating, raping, and murdering the Ais people, the original inhabitants of the barrier island... Naming the island after Ponce de Leon would be seen by indigenous people around the world as the equivalent of honoring a mass murderer.” They add, “We propose, instead, that the island be named Ais Island to honor the memory of its original inhabitants.”

According to the Indian River Anthropological Society, “The Ais Indians ranged along the Indian River Lagoon in what is now Brevard, Volusia and Indian River counties.” Shell mounds remain from some of their villages. Historical accounts report that the Ais Indians (or Ays) maintained close contact with the Spanish in Florida until the late 1700s. According to accounts from a French trader, Athanase De Mézières, by 1776 “[the Ais Indians] are almost extinct as a nation; four years ago the small pox destroyed the greater of them.” Some accounts indicate the tribe disappeared between 1715 and 1720, while other historians believe they were extinct by the early 1800s. Other reports indicate the surviving Ais Indians relocated to parts of Texas and Louisiana, and later joined other tribes in Oklahoma.

According to media reports, in September 2011, four municipalities voted on the effort to name the feature Ponce de Leon Island. Two municipalities, the City of Rockledge and the City of Cocoa Beach, voted to approve the name. The cities of Cape Canaveral and Satellite Beach votes both ended in a tie, so the name was not endorsed. The governments of Brevard County, Melbourne Beach, the City of Melbourne, and the City of Indialantic previously adopted resolutions of support for the Ponce de Leon Island proposal.

According to GNIS, there are no other features with the “Ais” in their name.

IDAHO

Staffel Island: island; 45 acres; located in the South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area, in the Snake River, 4.5 mi WNW of the community of Swan Valley; named for Herman “Skip” Staffel (1947-2006), longtime Bureau of Land Management employee; Bonneville County, Idaho; Sec. 32, T2N, R43E Boise Meridian; 43°27’57”N, 111°25’35”W; USGS map – Conant Valley 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.4658153&p_longi=-111.4265156

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Conant Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Shannon Bassista; Idaho Falls, ID

Administrative area: South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Staffel Island (South Fork Snake River Boaters Guide, 2011)

Case Summary: This 45-acre island lies in the Snake River, within the South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area, and one mile outside of the boundary of the Caribou National Forest. The proposed name, Staffel Island, was submitted by the Bureau of Land Management and would honor former BLM employee Herman “Skip” Staffel (1947-2006), who was employed for over 30 years in the Federal government, in the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and finally the BLM. According to the proponent, the name would serve as “a reminder of the dedicated service that Skip and many others have given to preserve and maintain the precious natural resources on America’s public lands.” She adds, “It was a joy to Skip to share the beauty he experienced in life

with those around him. Among Skip's hobbies was a love of history and he often gave lectures to tour groups at the South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area." He spent "innumerable hours surveying the Snake River and many other public lands throughout Eastern Idaho." In the last few years of his career, Skip was a realty specialist for the BLM in Idaho Falls. One of his principle tasks was to complete land acquisitions and conservation easements that have preserved the open spaces, scenery, habitat and recreational opportunities of the South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area.

In 2007, an interpretative sign overlooking the island was posted with the name Staffel Island. In 2011, the name appeared in a South Fork Snake River Boaters Guide.

IOWA

Cardinal Creek: stream; 2.4 mi long; heads 2.8 mi SW of Coralville, 4.8 mi W of Iowa City at 41°39'47"N, 91°37'02"W, flows E into Clear Creek; named in association with several other features in the area named "Cardinal"; Johnson County, Iowa; Sec. 7, T79N, R6W and Sec. 12, T79N, R7W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 41°40'08"N, 91°34'43"W; USGS map – Iowa City West 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6688888888889&p_longi=-91.5786111111111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6630555555556&p_longi=-91.6172222222222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Iowa City West 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Urban; Iowa City, Iowa

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted to name two unnamed streams in Johnson County. This 2.4 mile-long tributary of Clear Creek is proposed to be named Cardinal Creek, while another stream that enters from the south to join the unnamed stream is proposed to be named Cardinal Creek South Branch (q.v.). The area through which the streams flow was once the site of a now defunct Rotary Club camp named Cardinal Camp. Much development has occurred in the area, with two local roads named Camp Cardinal Boulevard and Camp Cardinal Road. According to the proponent, "the name "Cardinal" is very much part of the area's culture."

Cardinal Creek South Branch: stream; 1.2 mi long; heads at 41°39'34"N, 91°36'17"W, flows ENE to enter a stream proposed to be named Cardinal Creek (q.v.); Johnson County, Iowa; Sec. 7, T79N, R6W and Sec. 12, T79N, R7W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 41°40'08"N, 91°34'43"W; USGS map – Iowa City West 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6640959&p_longi=-91.5847778

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6592546&p_longi=-91.6040468

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Iowa City West 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Urban; Iowa City, Iowa

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Cardinal Creek South Branch is proposed for an unnamed 1.2 mile-long stream that flows east-northeastward before entering an unnamed stream proposed to be named Cardinal Creek (q.v.).

MARYLAND

Glendarragh Stream: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads in the Town of Garrett Park at 39°02'12"N, 77°05'42"W, flows NE through Waverly-Schuykill Neighborhood Park to enter Rock Creek 2 mi. NW of Capitol View Park; the word "glen" refers to a valley; "darragh" is of Gaelic origin and means "dark oak" or "oak"; Montgomery County, Maryland; 39°02'26"N, 77°05'20"W; USGS map – Kensington 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.0404196&p_longi=-77.0890045

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.0367696&p_longi=-77.095077

Proposal: to make official a historical name

Map: USGS Kensington 1:24,000

Proponent: Kevin Kline; North Bethesda, MD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Glendarragh ("Garrett Park: A History of the Town From Its Beginnings to 1970"; "Garrett Park, Maryland A Scrapbook 1898-1988")

Case Summary: This 0.5-mile-long stream is proposed to be named Glendarragh Stream. According to the proponent, "Glendarragh" is mentioned in "Garrett Park, Maryland: A Scrapbook 1898-1988" (Edlund, Paul, ed.) and described as "the most beautiful glen in this neighborhood." Another volume, "Garrett Park: A History of the Town From Its Beginnings to 1970" (Shidler, Barbara, 1974), includes a map of Garrett Park showing the stream labeled as Glendarragh, from the confluence of its two forks to its confluence with Rock Creek. The word "glen" refers to a valley, typically one that is long, deep, and often glacially U-shaped; or one with a watercourse running through it, while "darragh" is of Gaelic origin and means "dark oak" or "oak." The original proposal was submitted with no generic term, but the proponent agreed to add "Stream" because all references in a Montgomery County "streambed project" referred to the feature as a "stream" and "streambed" (there are over 1,500 streams in the U.S. with names that use the generic "Stream"). He believes that applying an official name would give nearby residents a sense of ownership and responsibility to maintain it in its present good condition. The Town of Garrett Park supports the proposal for Glendarragh Stream.

MISSOURI

August A Busch Lake Number 33: reservoir; 161 acres; in August A Busch Memorial Conservation Area, along Kraut Run, 2.3 mi SW of Dardenne; St. Charles County, Missouri; 38°44'02"N, 90°46'16"W; USGS map – Defiance 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.73376&p_longi=-90.7712201

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

Map: USGS Defiance 1:24,000

Proponent: Tony Spicci; Missouri Dept. of Conservation

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kraut Run Lake (FID 760348)

Local Usage: August A Busch Lake Number 33 (Missouri Dept. of Conservation)

Published: August A Busch Lake Number 33 (Missouri Dept. Conservation online map, 2011); Kraut Run Lake (USGS 2009)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Kraut Run Lake to August A Busch Lake Number 33 was submitted by the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC). Given the large numbers of people of Germanic descent in the St. Louis area, the MDC believes the term “Kraut” could be considered offensive. The precise origin of the name has not been determined, although *The History of Callaway County Missouri* (1884), reports that the name was given in the early 19th century by Capt. James Callaway, who had built a cabin along the stream, and for whom Callaway County was later named.

Although the reservoir (constructed in 1963) was not named on earlier USGS topographic maps, the name Kraut Run Lake was added to GNIS from a 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) dams and reservoirs inventory; since 2009, the name has been published on USGS maps. The proposed replacement name would be consistent with the names of other reservoirs within the August A. Busch Memorial Conservation Area. The MDC’s map of the conservation area already labels the reservoir “#33.” The dam that forms the reservoir is listed in GNIS as August A Busch Lake Number 33 Dam, while the current USACE inventory records it as Kraut Run Lake Dam. The name “August A Busch” honors August (Gussie) Anheuser Busch, Jr. (1899-1989), the American brewing magnate who built the Anheuser-Busch companies. The MDC has not asked that the name of Kraut Run be changed.

Daisys Creek: stream; 0.3 mi long; in Summit Township, heads 2.8 mi S of Round Mound at 38°17’29”N, 94°15’32”W, flows W to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Willow Branch 2.1 mi NE of its confluence with East Mound Branch; named for Daisy Seelinger Bartlett (1883-1969), longtime area resident and active member of the community; Bates County, Missouri; Secs 8&5, T40N, R30E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°17’27”N, 94°15’54”W; USGS map – Butler 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.29083333333333&p_longi=-94.265

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.29138888888889&p_longi=-94.25888888888889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Butler 1:24,000

Proponent: Brian Phillips; Butler, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Daisys Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.3-mile-long intermittent stream, proposed to be named Daisys Creek, heads 2.8 miles south of Round Mound and flows west to enter another unnamed stream proposed to be named Willow Branch. The proposed name would honor Daisy Seelinger Bartlett (1883-1969), who according to the proponent, lived in the area for many years. He reports that the stream was given the name Daisys Creek by Daisy’s father in 1900, “after she complained that it wasn’t fair that Addie

[Daisy's brother] got to call the shed "his fort" and they [Daisy and her sisters] only had the "island" [area between the road and the creek] which they had to share with the cows sometimes." The next day her father put up a sign on which he had painted "Daisy's Creek" along the stream's bank. When her father showed her the sign he talked about "new names for a new century." It has reportedly been known as Daisy's Creek ever since.

Daisy Bartlett was active in many Butler organizations and was one of the organizers of the Butler Public Library. She was a member of the Butler Garden Club, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the P.T.A., and served as a leader of the Blue Birds for her children, Girl Scouts for her grandchildren, and worked with many youth groups. She requested that after her death the family's farm should become a nature preserve and museum that would showcase life in rural America at the turn of the 20th century. The proposal for Daisys Creek has the support of the Bates County Commissioners and the Jones-Seelinger-Johannes Family Foundation.

Groger Creek: stream; 2.8 mi long; in Bourbois Township, heads 3 mi W of Arthur Spring at 38°12'38"N, 91°37'21"W, flows NE to enter Wallace Creek 2.4 mi SE of Cleavesville; named for Mary Groger (1846-1905), a longtime area resident; Gasconade County, Missouri; Secs. 3,10,9,8&13, T40N, R6W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°14'36"N, 91°34'42"W; USGS map – Redbird 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2432187&p_longi=-91.5784607
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2105514&p_longi=-91.6225365

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Redbird 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Andrews; Bland, Missouri

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.8 mile-long stream, proposed to be named Groger Creek, heads 3 miles is in Bourbois Township; it flows northeast to enter Wallace Creek 2.4 miles southeast of Cleavesville. The proposed name is intended to honor Mary Groger (1846-1905), whose grave lies approximately 200 yards west of the stream. The proponent, who owns the farm through which the stream flows, states that neither he nor any family member is related to Ms. Groger; however he feels that she "has watched and listened to this creek for over a hundred years and will continue," and therefore it is appropriate to name the stream after her.

Wildflower Creek: stream; 1.5 mi long; heads in the City of Frontenac at 38°38'06"N, 90°25'30"W, flows NE under Interstate 64 to enter Deer Creek 0.25 mi NW of Ladue Horton Watkins High School; the name refers to the many wildflowers growing along the stream; St. Louis County, Missouri; Secs 13&14, T45N, R5E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°38'31"N, 90°24'04"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.64205&p_longi=-90.40104

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.63501&p_longi=-90.425

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Stacy Arnold; St. Louis, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, which has previously proposed new names for eleven other unnamed streams within the Deer Creek Watershed of St. Louis County (these were approved by the BGN in February 2011). The stream proposed to be named Wildflower Creek originates in the City of Frontenac and flows northeastward into the City of Ladue where it enters Deer Creek. According to the proponent, a local citizen suggested the name Wildflower Creek because of the numerous wildflowers that grow along the stream. As with the previous proposals, the watershed alliance believes that giving the stream a name will provide a greater sense of recognition and create an awareness of it within the local communities.

The City of Ladue passed a resolution in support of the name Wildflower Creek, and the City of Frontenac and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District recommend approval as well; the Sewer District added, "Projects like these compliment MSD's goal to help residents in our service area understand the history and importance of maintaining this natural resource."

MONTANA

*** *Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn; see Bad Medicine Spires below.*

Bad Medicine: cliff; elevation 4,850 ft, approximately 1,830 ft high; in the Kootenai National Forest in the Cabinet Mountains, 1 mi W of Bull Lake, 1 mi E of Mount Vernon; Lincoln County, Montana; Sec 31, T29N, R33W and Sec 5, T28N, R33W, Principal Meridian; 48°13'46"N, 115°52'18"W; USGS map – Ibex Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.2295&p_longi=-115.8718

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Ibex Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Michelle Carlson; Troy, Montana

Administrative area: Kootenai National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Bad Medicine (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Bad Medicine for a cliff on the south-southeast side of Stanley Mountain and within the Kootenai National Forest. It was submitted in response to an earlier proposal, which was to apply the name Castle Cliffs to the feature (the latter name was later withdrawn after the proponent learned there were objections to the name, including from the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, which have an ancestral tie to the area). The feature in question rises approximately 1,830 feet from its base and covers an area of approximately 525 acres. It was described by the Castle Cliffs proponent as "a geological formation of gigantic castle-like pinnacles looking like magnificent stalagmites arranged cliff-like along a fault line where Mt Stanley's eastern quarter split/slipped away to the east, leaving castle-like rock towers arranged in a cliff-like line. From bottom to top some of these "castles" approach 1,000 feet in height. There are about a dozen. The multitude of colors in the weather-cracked rocks which comprise the "castles" is, in early light, breath-taking. Shale screens between pinnacles slope steeply to the bottom of the obvious fault line."

According to the proponent of the name Bad Medicine, who states that she has lived in the area for 16 years and who was employed at one time by the U.S. Forest Service, “Legend has it (and geology supports it with physical evidence) that there was an ‘indian’ camp on the west shore of Bull Lake and some major event caused the mountain to fall off and cover the camp and the shoreline with the debris and the native people dubbed it ‘Bad Medicine.’” She continues, “One story I heard was that there was some bad medicine being practiced by the particular tribe ...,” and “Deciduous trees at the bottom of the talus slopes have been bombarded by rockfall and are imaginatively crushed, bent and ‘magically’ shaped, lending additional credence to the ancient native legend.”

A blog gives the following account: “One of the mountains rising to the west of the lake has a jagged rock face bare of trees. This mountain is called Bad Medicine. According to legend, many years ago a band of traveling Kootenai Indians were camped at the base of the mountain when an earthquake crumbled the mountain top hurling rock, trees, and dirt down on the encampment, killing all but a young woman and her baby. Before the first rumblings had begun, she had taken her baby and gone to the lake for water. One imagines her and the baby playing awhile in the waters of the lake, splashing, laughing, and then the ground begins to shake and she looks up to see the mountain fall down upon her people. Afterwards, desolate, alone, grieving, she and her baby must have traveled many miles to find another band of the people where she related her story and the mountain was given its name.” The cliff is also famous to the local population for the seven-fold echo that reverberates back to a noise-maker standing on Highway 56.

The proponent who originally submitted and withdrew the name Castle Cliffs was apprised of the new proposal. While he appreciates the significance of the name Bad Medicine in the local community, he believes the name should include a generic term. Therefore, he has proposed Bad Medicine Spires (q.v.). The Montana State Names Authority is endeavoring to reach an acceptable compromise between the two names.

Bad Medicine Campground, administered by the U.S. Forest Service and constructed in the early 1960s, is located at the base of the cliffs on the west shore of Bull Lake. A search of the Internet found several real estate listings with a view of “Bad Medicine Mountain” which could be seen from Bull Lake, but no indication of which of the surrounding mountains might be this one.

Bad Medicine Spires: cliff; elevation 4,850 ft, height approximately 1,830 ft; in the Kootenai National Forest in the Cabinet Mountains 2.2 mi SSE of Stanley Mountain, 1 mi E of Mount Vernon; descriptive name; Lincoln County, Montana; Sec 31, T29N, R33W & Sec 5, T28N, R33W, Principal Meridian; 48°13’47”N, 115°52’29”W; USGS map – Ibx Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.229688&p_longi=-115.874626

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

Map: USGS Ibx Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Rob Neils; Spokane Valley, Washington

Administrative area: Kootenai National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Bad Medicine Spires was submitted in response to an earlier proposal for Bad Medicine (since withdrawn). The proponent of Bad Medicine Spires had originally proposed the name Castle Cliffs (Review List 407), but later withdrew it after being told there was little to no local support. Although the proponent claimed the latter name was used locally, both the Confederated Salish and Kootenai disputed that and indicated they could not endorse the proposal. An individual

who states that she has lived in the area for 16 years and was employed at one time by the U.S. Forest Service, claims the feature has long been known locally as Bad Medicine. The proponent of Bad Medicine Spires does not dispute the significance of the legends behind that name, but believes the name Bad Medicine would “not [be] definitive of the spires.” He believes that in order to refer to the feature correctly, the generic “Spires” should be added. He also believes that giving the feature an official name would be a first step in protecting and preserving it for future generations.

Sim-heh Creek: stream; 2.1 mi long; on the Flathead Indian Reservation; heads on the SE slope of Charity Peak at 47°04’34”N, 114°07’32”W, flows E to enter Finley Creek 2.8 mi NNE of Evaro; the word Sim-heh means “grizzly bear” in the Salish language; Missoula County, Montana; Secs 12,11,10&9, T15N, R20W, Principal Meridian; 47°04’47”N, 114°04’59”W; USGS map – Evaro 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.07111111111111&p_longi=-114.06611111111111

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.07611111111111&p_longi=-114.12555555555556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Evaro 1:24,000

Proponent: E.T. “Bud” Moran; Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Administrative area: Flathead Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Charity Creek (local resident), Kitty Girl Creek (local resident)

Published: Kitty Girl Creek (Montana Water Rights Permit 1976)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, as a counter-proposal to Grizzly Creek (Review List 406). The 2.1-mile-long perennial stream, proposed to be named Sim-heh Creek, is located on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Missoula County. It heads on the southeast slope of Charity Peak and flows east into Finley Creek. The Tribe has proposed the name Sim-heh Creek as the Anglicized form of Sm̓x̓e (with a dot below the x). According to the Tribe, the word “Sim-heh” means “grizzly bear” in the Salish language.

The Tribe does not support the proposal for Grizzly Creek. They note, “Earlier this year... a non-Indian resident of the reservation who lives along the creek, submitted an official proposal to the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (BGN) proposing the name ‘Grizzly Creek.’ [He] said he proposed this name because the road along the creek is called ‘Grizzly Mountain Road.’ He also said a grizzly sow and cub had broken into one of the homes at some point. Following consideration of this proposed name by two tribal departments responsible for cultural and geographic matters, and their recent field trip to the area with members of the Salish-Pend d’Oreille Elders Advisory Council, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) have decided upon the name Sim-heh Creek.” The proponent adds, “Whenever possible, we feel it is important to get names in our native languages restored to the landscape. This is especially important within the exterior boundaries of the Flathead Indian Reservation.”

Although the stream is unnamed on all Federal maps, the Montana State Names Authority has found evidence that it may be known locally as Charity Creek (because it flows from Charity Peak), or may be listed in a 1976 Montana State Water Rights Permit as Kitty Girl Creek. Efforts to confirm local usage are underway.

NEVADA

Bear Paw Lake: flat; administered by the Bureau of Land Management/Battle Mountain District, in Railroad Valley, 11 mi NE of Reveille Peak, 24 mi SE of Warm Springs; the name describes the shape of feature; Nye County, Nevada; Tps1&2N, R53E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°58'58"N, 116°01'32"W; USGS map – Freds Well 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.9827777777778&p_longi=-116.0255555555556

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Freds Well 1:24,000

Proponent: Bryan Couch; Wildomar, California

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management/Battle Mountain District

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bear Paw (Dreamland Resort radio transmission glossary)

Case Summary: The name Bear Paw Lake is proposed to be made official for a playa lake that lies in a depression in Railroad Valley, approximately 139 miles northwest of Las Vegas between Quinn Canyon Range and Reveille Range. From the air, the dry lake looks like the paw of a bear.

According to the proponent, meteorites have been found in the vicinity and the feature needs a name. His original proposal was for the name Bear Paw Dry Lake, but after the Nevada Board on Geographic Names suggested that the inclusion of the word “Dry” was unnecessary and made the name “cartographically difficult,” the proponent agreed to remove the descriptor. An online search for the name yielded one occurrence: a glossary of “code words and phrases used in radio transmissions around Area 51” included a listing for “Bear Paw – Dry lake bed in Railroad Valley.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carleton Pond: reservoir; 0.6 acres; located in the Town of Mont Vernon, in George O. Carleton Park, 5 mi N of Milford; named in honor of George O. Carleton (1894-1968), who owned property in Mont Vernon and who in 1971 donated the pond to the town; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°53'47"N, 71°40'19"W; USGS map – New Boston 1:24,000; Not: Jew Pond.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.8964739&p_longi=-71.672017&fid=867776

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

Map: USGS New Boston 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Carleton; Wells, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jew Pond (FID: 867776)

Local Usage: Carleton Pond (local residents), Jew Pond (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services; Mont Vernon Conservation Commission; Mont Vernon Historical Society)

Published: Carleton Pond (*The Nashua Telegraph*, July 10, 2010), Jew Pond (USGS 1966)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official a name reported to be in local use. It was submitted by the Carleton family in response to an earlier proposal to change the name of Jew Pond to Frog Pond (BGN Review List 407). The feature in question is a 0.6-acre man-made body of water. It is used as a source of water by the local fire department, as well as for recreational fishing. The Mont Vernon Conservation Commission manages the pond and surrounding property.

According to a recent article in *The Nashua Telegraph*, “A sign at the pond talks about Carleton Park, the name of the town-owned, 5-acre parcel that includes the pond; as a result, the water body is often referred to as Carleton Pond. The parcel was donated to the town in 1971 by the family of the late George Carleton, who owned hundreds of acres in Mont Vernon. The donation was touted on the cover of the 1971 town report, which said, “The area commonly known as Jew Pond ... will now be known as the George O. Carleton Park.”

After *The Nashua Telegraph* article appeared, the BGN received a letter from a member of the Carleton family objecting to the choice of Frog Pond as a replacement name. He asked the BGN “to confirm the commonly used name, namely Carleton Pond.” He confirmed the reservoir and surrounding land were donated to the Town by his grandfather George O. Carleton and that “to give it any other name (especially “frog pond”) is an insult to his memory and highly inappropriate.” He further adds: “I can tell you that [the proposal for Frog Pond] does not have the support of my family....”

The proponent of Frog Pond was asked to comment on the Carleton family’s concerns, to which he responded, “I believe that due respect has already been bestowed to the Carleton’s [sic] in the form of naming features of the town and another name should be considered. Also, having a Carleton Pond within Carleton Park appears to be somewhat redundant.”

NEW YORK

Burtons Peak: summit; 3,631 ft; located on an in-holding within Adirondack Park/High Peaks Wilderness, 5.9 mi SE of North Elba, 11 mi SSE of Little Whiteface Mountain; name honors Harold B. “Hal” Burton (1908-1992), pioneering American skier, Adirondack woodsman, author, journalist, and World War II hero; Essex County, New York; 44°11’33”N, 73°51’31”W; USGS map – Keene Valley 1:25,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.1925&p_longi=-73.85861111111111

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Keene Valley 1:25,000

Proponent: Pete Nelson; Madison, Wisconsin

Administrative area: Adirondack Park/High Peaks Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3,631 foot summit is located on a privately-owned inholding within the High Peaks Wilderness area of the Adirondack Park in Essex County. According to the proponent, the property is zoned as a critical area for resource management, and is protected by a conservation easement held by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation. He notes, “The summit has views in multiple directions including a spectacular view down into the Keene Valley and beyond to the Green Mountains of Vermont.” It is considered significant, “being contained on land that is a climax boreal forest, never logged.” The proposed name would honor Harold B. “Hal” Burton (1908-1992), described as “a pioneering American skier, accomplished Adirondack woodsman, prolific author, journalist and WW II veteran.” Mr. Burton was also an avid climber and outdoorsman. In 1938 he became the Chairman of the Adirondack Mountain Club Trails Committee and laid out the popular Wright Peak Ski Trail and later the 2,700 foot Class A downhill ski run on Little Whiteface Mountain, the beginning of ski activities at the 1980 Lake Placid Winter Olympics. At the outset of World War II, Hal Burton put to use his skills in training troops for alpine warfare on skis, became an

officer in the 10th Mountain Division, and was part of Italian Campaign that took Riva Ridge and Mount Belvedere.

After the war, Burton continued in his career as a journalist, writing several children's books. He also wrote and published *Ski Troops*, an account of the men of the 10th Mountain Division and their experiences in WWII, their role in creating the American ski industry after the war, and the founding of Aspen, Vail, Crystal Mountain, and Whiteface. Burton was active in the Adirondacks for most of his life. According to the proponent, he purchased Slide Brook Tract in 1948, and in 1974 "had the foresight to negotiate a conservation easement with the State of New York, protecting this ice age boreal forest for all perpetuity." The proponent acquired the property from Hal Burton's son in 2010. He adds that there is one other site named for Burton, a ski run at Whiteface Ski Resort.

The New York State Names Committee has stated, "[We have] no objection to this name change [sic] assuming there is no objection from the local municipality."

PENNSYLVANIA

Lake Hanover: reservoir; approximately 3.6 acres; located in Hanover Township just E of the Lehigh River, 1.4 mi SE of Catasauqua; Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; 40°38'20"N, 75°27'44"W; USGS map – Catasauqua 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=40.638885&p_longi=-75.462107&fid=1171328

Proposal: name change to honor early Germanic settlers in the area

Map: USGS Catasauqua 1:24,000

Proponent: Sandra Pudliner; Allentown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Catasauqua Lake (FID 1171328)

Local Usage: Catasauqua Lake

Published: Catasauqua Lake (USGS 1964; Catasauqua Lake Construction Plans, 2008;

DeLorme Atlas & Gazetteer 2009; many Internet sites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Catasauqua Lake, a 3.6 acre reservoir in Hanover Township in Lehigh County, to Lake Hanover. It was submitted by a solicitor in Allentown, on behalf of the Hanover Township Manager, who notes that although the reservoir is located near the Borough of Catasauqua and the Borough of North Catasauqua, it is not now nor never has been within their boundaries. It also has no connection to Catasauqua Creek. In addition to being located within Hanover Township, the proposed name would recognize the early (1750s-1790s) Germanic/Palatinate settlers of the area. Prior to the township's establishment, the area was known as the "Hanover District" because many of the early settlers were from Hanover, Germany. Over a decade ago, the reservoir was purchased by Hanover Township from Lehigh County and the township has dedicated funds for its restoration.

The Lehigh Valley Historical Society has determined that the reservoir first appeared on maps approximately 40 years ago. It was apparently built by the now defunct Catasauqua Rod & Gun Club and was later abandoned. "Catasauqua" is from the Lenni Lenape language and means "dry ground." The name change to Lake Hanover was approved by a township resolution in July 2011.

UTAH

Parvati Arch: arch; located in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (Bureau of Land Management), on the NE slope of Fiftymile Bench, 33 mi SE of Escalante; Kane County, Utah; Sec 11, T39S, R6E, Salt Lake Meridian; 37°25'41"N, 111°13'56"W; USGS map – Big Hollow Wash 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.4280555555556&p_longi=-111.2322222222222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Big Hollow Wash 1:24,000
Proponent: Adiyar Haran; Escalante, UT
Administrative area: Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed arch, proposed to be named Parvati Arch, is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Kane County. The proponent, a resident of Escalante, describes the feature as, “an arch located at the end point of a mesa on a lower shelf, approximate height 16’, width 42’, elevation 5125’, facing 150°.” He reports that he discovered the arch in October 2011 while “in the backcountry on a remote mesa” and that “the light at the time of day once again was key in revealing this geographic feature” (he has also proposed the name Lemurian Arch for another unnamed recently-discovered arch in the monument. That proposal is on Review List 407).

The proponent notes that he “checked with some local retired BLM employees, the local BLM office and with the USGS in Denver in regards to information about this arch. In all cases there was no knowledge, records, or documentation on this particular arch. Due to the absence of information for this geological feature I have decided to claim the discovery of this new arch and name it.” He states the name “Parvati” is a Sanskrit word meaning “mountain’s daughter.”

The Natural Arch and Bridge Society (NABS) has confirmed the location of the arch and writes “NABS has no record of this arch being previously documented.” He also notes that there are “hundreds of arches of this type and size in this area” and questions the need to name them all.

The Titan: pillar; elevation 6,006 ft; 900 ft tall; located in the Grand Resource Area (Bureau of Land Management), the tallest of the Fisher Towers; Grand County, Utah; Sec 17, T24S, R24E, Salt Lake Meridian; 38°43'01"N, 109°17'58"W; USGS map - Fisher Towers 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.7170591&p_longi=-109.299543

Proposal: to make official a name in local and published use
Map: USGS Fisher Towers 1:24,000
Proponent: Thomas Messenger; Moab, UT
Administrative area: Grand Resource Area (BLM)
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: The Titan (Bureau of Land Management, area residents, tourism industry, climbing enthusiasts)
Published: The Titan (*Climbing*, 2010; *Alpinist*, 2010; *LA Mountaineers*, 2011; *Utah Travel Center*, 2000; *Fifty Classic Climbs of North America*, 1979; *National Geographic*, 1962)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name The Titan for a 900-foot tall pillar in the Grand Resource Area (administered by the Bureau of Land Management) in Grand County. The

feature in question is the largest and most prominent of three freestanding pillars that comprise the Fisher Towers. According to several mountaineering and climbing magazines, it is the tallest freestanding tower in the United States.

There is already another feature, officially named Titan Tower, one mile southwest of the feature in question. The proponent and others note that this has long been a source of confusion because Titan Tower appears on USGS topographic maps while the more well known The Titan does not. The summitpost.org site notes, “Many of the Towers’ proper names are in confusion. On the 7.5 minute map, what is labeled as the Titan [sic] is what locals call the Citadel, and what is known to most people as the Titan is un-named on the topo maps.” (It is presumed that the reference here to “the Titan” is in fact to the already-named Titan Tower.) Despite the possible confusion caused by adding the name The Titan, there is apparently no desire to change the name of the existing Titan Tower. Further adding to the confusion, a Discover Moab website states, “1 1/2 miles after leaving the trailhead you will reach “The Titan” viewpoint, and its incredible view of the 900-foot Titan Tower.”

The BLM Moab Field Office reports, “The geologic feature, which is located within the BLM Moab Field Office boundary, is a popular feature, known long-term not only through the local community as The Titan; but also globally by the same name, through media exposure, as well as through both the recreation and tourism industries. The assignation of the name can be traced back at least to the 1962 edition of National Geographic magazine, which details the first ascent of The Titan.” The BLM supports the name due to its “high-profile exposure and the fact it currently does not appear on USGS topographic maps.”

VIRGINIA

Big Woods Swamp: stream; 3.7 mi. long; in Big Woods State Forest; heads 4.3 mi SW of Wakefield at 36°55’30”N, 77°02’47”W, flows WNW to enter Seacorrie Swamp; Sussex County, Virginia; 36°56’15”N, 77°05’39”W; USGS map – Manry 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.9375613&p_longi=-77.0940685

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.9249715&p_longi=-77.046411

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Manry 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis Gaston; Providence Forge, VA

Administrative area: Big Woods State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Big Woods Swamp is proposed by the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDF) for a 3.7-mile-long perennial stream located entirely within the boundaries of the VDF’s newly-acquired Big Woods State Forest. The stream flows west-northwest to join Seacorrie Swamp. The generic “swamp” is commonly used to refer to streams in southeastern Virginia; GNIS lists more than 270 such features.

Maupins Branch: stream; 2.7 mi long; heads on the E slope of Bear Mountain, 2.1 mi SW of McDowell at 38°20’19”N, 79°32’22”W; flows SE to enter Davis Run just upstream from its confluence with the Bullpasture River; name honors Eugene Herbert Maupin (1919–1944), who

resided in the area prior to being killed in action in World War II; Highland County, Virginia; 38°18'35"N, 79°30'40"W; USGS map – Monterey SE 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.309731&p_longi=-79.511105

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.338567&p_longi=-79.539328

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Monterey SE 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Maupin; McDowell, Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Maupins Branch is proposed for a 2.7 mile-long tributary of Davis Run in Highland County. The name is intended to honor Eugene Herbert Maupin (1919–1944), who was a distant cousin of the proponent. Maupin was a lifelong resident of Highland County, prior to his service in World War II, when he was killed in action in Italy in 1944. The proponent believes it would be appropriate to name the unnamed stream in honor of a fallen veteran. He also notes that Maupin is an old family name in Highland County. There are no other geographic features in the county with “Maupin” in their name.

WASHINGTON

Hoke Creek: stream; 2.9 mi long; heads 2.6 mi NE of Dolugall Point at 47°19'46"N, 122°53'03"W, flows generally SW to enter Pickering Passage 0.9 mi NW of Jarrell Cove; named for the Hoke family, earlier settlers in the area; Mason County, Washington; Secs. 23,24,11&12, T21N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 47°17'39"N, 122°54'03"W; USGS map – Mason Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.2942502&p_longi=-122.9009628

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.32946&p_longi=-122.88414

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mason Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Sam and Joy Comstock; Grapevine, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Hoke Creek

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hoke Creek for a 2.9-mile-long tributary of Pickering Passage in Mason County. The name would honor the Hoke family, who were the original homesteaders in the area and who continued to live in the area for over 40 years. Marion Hoke (born ca. 1863) and his wife Adelia moved from Kansas around 1900 to homestead their 80 acres. Mr. Hoke built a one-room schoolhouse for his stepdaughter and her teacher. The Hoke family would hike one and a half miles down a skid road, then row across the unnamed stream to Harstene Island to collect their mail. The history of the family is chronicled in the volume “Grapevine: The Detroit of the West.” According to the Mason County Historical Society, “Marion Hoke was a well known member of the Grapeview and surrounding communities. Naming the creek after him assures that the pioneer of the land will not be soon forgotten.” According to the proponent, locals have referred to the stream as Hoke Creek for more than 100 years.

This proposal has the support of the Mason County Public Works Department, the Shelton-Mason County Chamber of Commerce, and the Mason County Historical Society. The Washington State Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name.

Jump Off Creek: stream; 1.6 mi long; heads 5.5 mi SW of Port Gamble at 47°47'19"N, 122°39'13"W, flows NW into Hood Canal 2.8 mi NE of Vinland; the name refers to a construction accident in the 1920s that caused a worker to have to jump to safety; Kitsap County, Washington; Secs 28,27&34, T27N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 47°48'27"N, 122°40'15"W; USGS map – Lofall 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.8074479&p_longi=-122.6707649

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.7885942&p_longi=-122.6535559

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Lofall 1:24,000

Proponent: Warren Tytler; Poulsbo, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Jump Off Joe Creek (local residents)

Published: Jump Off Joe Creek (Kitsap County Public Works posted sign)

Case Summary: This 1.6-mile-long stream, which flows into Hood Canal, is one of several streams that according to the Washington State Board on Geographic Names are known informally as “Jump Off Joe Creek” (none are listed in GNIS, although there are two named Jumpoff Joe Creek). This stream is already posted with a Kitsap County Public Works sign that reads Jump Off Joe Creek. However, the proponent would like to establish the correct name and eliminate confusion by applying a unique name to the stream. The name Jump Off Creek was chosen because a construction accident in the 1920s caused a worker, Sven Lalander, to have to jump to safety. According to the proponent, the “tongue-in-the-cheek” name became permanent and has been known in the Briedablik community for about 75 years.

This proposal has the support of the Kitsap County Commissioners, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names, and several local residents.

According to GNIS, there are eleven other features in Washington with names containing the words “Jump Off” or “Jumpoff”, including two streams named Jumpoff Joe Creek, both in Stevens County. These are both approximately 230 miles from the stream in question.

WEST VIRGINIA

Carl E Gainer Lake: reservoir; 44 acres; located in the Monongahela National Forest, 1 mi NE of Richwood; named in honor of Carl E. Gainer (1915-2006), former West Virginia State senator, commissioner of natural resources, and prominent businessman; 38°15'08"N, 80°26'14"W, Greenbrier County, West Virginia; USGS map – Webster Springs SW 1:24,000; Not: Summit Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.2521013&p_longi=-80.4371332&fid=1553143

Proposal: change name to a commemorative name

Map: USGS Webster Springs SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Sonya Chapman; Charleston, WV

Administrative area: Monongahela National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Summit Lake (FID 1553143)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Carl E Gainer Lake (1997 West Virginia Senate Resolution 23), Summit Lake (USGS 1966, 1977)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Summit Lake in the Monongahela National Forest in Greenbrier County to Carl E Gainer Lake. In 1997, the West Virginia State Legislature passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 23, which renamed the feature for Carl Edwin Gainer, Sr., “as a fitting tribute to a man who has given much to his county and state by his membership in the Senate of West Virginia, his service as a commissioner of natural resources and as a businessman whose influence in his community has brought about change for the betterment of all the citizens, including the development of Summit Lake.” Mr. Gainer was also a school principal in Barbour County from 1934 to 1941, served in World War II, and established an oil company and cable TV company. He served in the State Senate for 24 years, and was chairman of the 17 state Southern Legislative Leaders Conference. He was a recipient of awards from the Isaac Walton League Funding and Conservation Department, the West Virginia Wildlife Federation, and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as the Governor’s Distinguished West Virginian Award.

The Summit Lake project was developed in 1955, and named for its location at the top of a mountain with an elevation of over 3,000 feet. The name first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1966. Summit Lake is impounded by Summit Lake Dam. Summit Lake Campground, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, is located adjacent to the reservoir.

The proponent served as executive secretary to Mr. Gainer for many years. The original proposal was submitted in 2007, but it could not be accepted as the five year requirement for commemorative names was not satisfied. In August 2011, shortly after the fifth anniversary of Mr. Gainer’s death, the proposal was re-submitted to the Board. West Virginia State Senator Greg Tucker supports the name change proposal.

The Wikipedia page for Summit Lake refers to efforts to change the lake’s name but notes they have had “limited success with local residents and the U.S. Forest Service.”

WISCONSIN

Kuplic Lake: lake; 13 acres; in the Town of Oconto Falls, 4 mi. NNW of the City of Oconto Falls; named for Joseph and Mary Kuplic, who homesteaded on property surrounding the lake; Oconto County, Wisconsin; Sec 3, T28N, R19E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 44°55’52”N, 88°10’52”W; USGS map – Oconto Falls North 1:24,000; Not: Kuplie Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.931017&p_longi=-88.1811956&fid=1567663

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

Map: USGS Oconto Falls North 1:24,000

Proponent: Dianne (Kuplic) Sargent; Indiana

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kuplie Lake (FID 1567663)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kuplic Lake (Welcome to Oconto brochure), Kuplie Lake (USGS 1956, 1982, 1983; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources/Wisconsin Lakes website; Oconto County map 1973, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Kuplie Lake, a 13-acre lake in the Town of Oconto Falls in Oconto County, to Kuplic Lake. The proponent, a member of the Kuplic family who now lives in Indiana, noticed that the name shown on USGS topographic maps differs from that of her family's name and is asking that the error be corrected. She reports that her grandparents, Joseph (1855-1939) and Mary (1860-1930) Kuplic, homesteaded in the vicinity of the lake in the early 20th century and says she was told by her father and uncle that a nearby lake bears their name. In doing genealogy research, she discovered that the lake is labeled "Kuplie." According to USGS field notes, the name Kuplie Lake was first reported in the mid-1950s and was labeled on the 1956 15-minute USGS topographic map. When the first 7.5-minute map was being prepared in 1974, the field man verified the spelling as "Kuplie," citing the 1973 Oconto County map, and a 1968 Wisconsin Lakes inventory. A later county highway map, published in 2000, also labels the lake Kuplic Lake, but cites USGS quadrangles as the source of the base map.

The proponent's uncle claims there were never any families named Kuplie in the area. A 1912 map of Oconto Falls Township shows that the property around the lake was owned by "Mary Kuplik" [sic], while a map of adjacent Spruce Township shows Joe Kuplik's name on the adjoining section of land. The 1930 Federal Census of Spruce Township lists Joseph and Mary Kuplic and their three sons. A list of gravesites in nearby Pine Hill Cemetery includes nine individuals named Kuplic, including Joseph and Mary Kuplic. The proponent also provided a copy of a Welcome to Oconto brochure that labels the lake Kuplic Lake.

Little Bass Lake: lake; 20 acres; in Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest, in Town of Manitowish Waters, just S of Circle Lily Lake; Vilas County, Wisconsin; Sec 6, T42N, R5E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 46°09'02"N, 89°54'41"W; USGS map – Winchester 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.1505539&p_longi=-89.9114227

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Winchester 1:24,000

Proponent: Town of Manitowish Waters, WI

Administrative area: Northern Highland-American Legion 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 recently forwarded to the BGN by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which had approved the name in 1982 but neglected to submit it to the U.S. BGN. A review of the WGNC's earlier decisions revealed discrepancies between State and Federal products and so several proposals have been submitted in an effort to bring Federal maps into compliance with local and State usage.

The name Little Bass Lake is proposed to be applied to a 20-acre lake in the Town of Manitowish Waters in Vilas County. It was proposed by the Town Board in response to a request by a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to name the lake Lake Thoreau. As the WI DNR noted in its 1981 application, this was one of the largest unnamed lakes in the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest and was the subject of recent scientific studies. It was also noted that the area was about to be mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey at a larger scale than previously and so the lake would be shown. The name Lake Thoreau was chosen by the WI DNR because naturalist Henry David Thoreau had lived alongside a similar remotely-located lake.

However, when the WGNC contacted the town for an opinion, they were told that the Town Board would prefer Little Bass Lake, as that was the name already used locally. The Vilas County government indicated it would defer to the town for an opinion. Citing the Town's preference, the WGNC voted to endorse Little Bass Lake. The name Lake Thoreau was subsequently proposed by the WI DNR for another lake in Oneida County.

The Town did not indicate why the lake was known as Little Bass Lake; there is one lake in the county named Bass Lake, 40 miles away; a Red Bass Lake, 12 miles away, and two named Little Bass Lake, 19 miles and 25 miles from the lake in question. In addition, in neighboring Iron County are North Bass Lake and South Bass Lake, located 3.7 miles and 2.7 miles, respectively, from the lake proposed to be named Little Bass Lake.

Louis Bluff: cliff; in the Town of Lyndon, along the W shore of the Wisconsin River, 5 mi NNW of the City of Wisconsin Dells; named for Louis Frank Dupless (1820-1895), a French pioneer, river pilot, and one of the earliest settlers in Lyndon Township; Juneau County, Wisconsin; Sec 18, T14N, R6E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 43°41'32"N, 89°49'25"W; USGS map – Wisconsin Dells North 1:24,000; Not: Louie Bluff.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6921997&p_longi=-89.8237362&fid=1568695

Proposal: to change a name to recognize correct family name

Map: USGS Wisconsin Dells North 1:24,000

Proponent: Frank Weinhold; Lyndon, WI

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Louie Bluff (FID 1568695)

Local Usage: Louis' Bluff (property owner; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; Lyndon Station VFW Post 5970)

Published: Louie Bluff (USGS 1975, 1981, 2010); Louis Bluff (*Paddling Southern Wisconsin: 83 Great Trips by Canoe And Kayak*, 2006; *Hidden History of the Wisconsin Dells Area*, 2010), Louis' Bluff (Natural Heritage Land Trust; Wisconsin Dells Events 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Louie Bluff, a cliff located along the Wisconsin River in Juneau County, to Louis Bluff. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which approved the change in 1982 but neglected to submit it to the BGN. The name Louie Bluff has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1975, but the proponent, whose property includes the cliff, requested that it be changed to reflect the correct spelling of the honoree's name. He believes the current name is a phonetic rendition of the name of Louis F. Dupless (1820-1895), a French pioneer, river pilot, and one of the earliest settlers in Lyndon Township. Mr. Dupless also served in the 6th Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil War. Louis Dupless and his family are listed in the 1860 Census of Juneau County, but by 1895 the name appears in the State Census as Lewis Dupless. Following his death, Mr. Dupless was buried at the base of the cliff (Dupless Cemetery is labeled on the topographic map). The WGNC reports that the name Louis' Bluff appeared in local guidebooks as early as 1885. The 2010 volume entitled *Hidden History of the Wisconsin Dells Area* includes a biography of Louis Dupless, including a reference to Louis Bluff and a photograph of the Louis Dupless gravestone. A vintage postcard (unknown date) of the area depicts Louis Bluff.

A news story in the September 2007 edition of Wisconsin Dells Events recounted a ceremony that had been held recently "at Louis' Bluff [sic]." The Natural Heritage Land Trust organized the event to celebrate the landowner's establishment of a conservation easement on their property, which includes "pristine plant life, rare rock formations, marshland and the Dupless family grave site." At

the ceremony, which included descendants of Mr. Dupless, a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources “made an official promise to dedicate Louis’ Bluff as a State Natural Area within the next year.” As the DNR noted, “Although still private property, the protected land is visible to all who go boating on the Wisconsin River above the Dells.” Also in 2007, the local VFW Post honored Louis Dupless for his Civil War service in a memorial ceremony near the Dupless family gravesite, “at the foot of Louis’ Bluff.”

The minutes of the WGNC 1982 meeting, at which the change was approved, include the note, “U.S. Board suggested the diacritical mark be used.” It is not clear to what this refers, although a significant number of online references do appear to include the apostrophe in the name.

Pukall Lake: lake; 21 acres; in Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest, in the Town of Presque Isle, just N of the E end of Big Lake; named for the Pukall Lumber Company that owns property adjacent to the lake and for the Pukall hemlocks that grow there; Vilas County, Wisconsin; Sec 33, T43N, R6E, Third Principal Meridian; 46°09’51”N, 89°45’37”W; USGS map – Papoose Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getersicoor?p_lat=46.1641687&p_longi=-89.7603178

Proposal: to make official a name approved by the State

Map: USGS Papoose Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: John Brasch; Madison, WI

Administrative area: Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Pukall Lake was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), in an effort to make official a name that was approved by the WGNC in 1982 but not forwarded at the time to the BGN. The lake in question is 21 acres in size and is located within the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest, in the Town of Presque Isle in Vilas County. The original proposal was submitted by a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR), who described the lake as one of the largest unnamed lakes in Vilas County. He adds, “The name refers to the unusual old growth hemlock forest (Pukall hemlocks) adjacent to the lake.” The WI DNR noted that a portion of the property adjacent to the lake was owned by the Pukall Lumber Company, and so the name would also honor the memory of Fred Pukall (1886-1968), the founder of the company. Pukall Lumber Company, established 1937, is one of the largest softwood manufacturers in Wisconsin and operates the State’s largest pine manufacturing mill; one of the many types of hardwood trees that it processes are known as “Pukall hemlocks.” The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council has reaffirmed its support for Pukall Lake.

Ranger Lake: lake; 12 acres; in the North Highland-American Legion State Forest, in the Town of Woodruff, just N of the E end of Tomahawk Lake; named for all the early rangers who contributed to the restoration of the northern forests; Oneida County, Wisconsin; Sec 34, T39N, R7E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°49’04”N, 89°36’26”W; USGS map – Lake Tomahawk 1:24,000; Not: Long Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.8277779&p_longi=-89.6072759&fid=1568567

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Lake Tomahawk 1:24,000

Proponent: Wisconsin Geographic Names Council

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Long Lake (FID 1568567)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Long Lake (USGS 1966, 1982, 1989)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Long Lake in the Town of Woodruff in Oneida County to Ranger Lake. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in order to recognize the name approved by the WGNC in 1982 but not submitted at the time to the BGN. The current name, which is presumed to be descriptive, has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1966. In 1981, the WGNC was asked by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) to make official the name Long Lake for State use. Even though the name was already official for Federal use, the WI DNR felt that it was “not official enough to be used in State Oneida County water surface publications or property master plans and DNR maps.” The lake had taken on increased significance as a designated State Wild Lake, and so the WI DNR wished to make it official. However, when the WGNC reviewed the request, it noted that there were already six other lakes in Oneida County named Long Lake, and suggested the proposal provided an opportunity to eliminate a duplicate name. The WI DNR initially proposed a name that would honor a longtime Forest Service ranger, but when it was noted that the name would violate the Commemorative Names Policy as the intended honoree was still living, the proposal was amended to Ranger Lake. The new name would honor “all the early rangers who contributed to the restoration of the northern forests.”

Thoreau Lake: lake; 7 acres; in Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest, in the Town of Lake Tomahawk, just ENE of Lumen Lake; named for Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862), the American author and naturalist; Oneida County, Wisconsin; Sec 33, T38N, R7E, Third Principal Meridian; 45°44’29”N, 89°36’45”W; USGS map – McNaughton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.7414721&p_longi=-89.6125603

Proposal: to make official a new name approved by the State

Map: USGS McNaughton 1:24,000

Proponent: Bruce Kershner; Madison, WI

Administrative area: Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Thoreau Lake was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, in an effort to make official a name that was approved by the WGNC in 1982 but not forwarded at the time to the BGN. The lake in question is 7 acres in size and is located within the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest, in the Town of Lake Tomahawk in Oneida County. The original proposal was submitted by a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, who stated that a name was needed because, “The lake has taken on considerable and increased significance as a designated State Wild Lake. A Wild Lake is one that has no development, has state-owned shoreline and will be managed to prevent development and maintain its wild character.” Because new large-scale USGS topographic maps of the area were being finalized, the proponent suggested the timing was good to establish an official name for a lake that was frequently cited in state documents. The name Thoreau Lake was chosen because “there are no other geographic features in Wisconsin named for naturalist Henry David Thoreau.” The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council has reaffirmed its support for the name Thoreau Lake.

Welsh Coulee: valley; 1.8 mi. long; in the Town of Barre, heads at 43°49'27"N, 91°09'02"W, trends generally NNE; believed to be named for Welsh immigrants who settled in the area; La Crosse County, Wisconsin; Secs 19,30,31, T16N, R6W and Sec 36, T16N, R7W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 43°50'40"N, 91°08'11"W; USGS map – La Crosse 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.8444108&p_longi=-91.1365244&fid=1576415

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS La Crosse 1:24,000

Proponent: Diane Christopherson; La Crosse, WI

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wells Coulee (FID 1576415)

Local Usage: Welsh Coulee (local residents)

Published: Wells Coulee (USGS 1927, 1930, 1963, 2010; *The Atlas of Wisconsin* 1974), Welsh Coulee (USGS 1993)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Wells Coulee, a 1.8-mile-long valley in La Crosse County, to Welsh Coulee. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, which approved the change in 1982 but neglected to forward it to the BGN. Although the name Wells Coulee has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1927, the proponent of the change, a resident of La Crosse, reports that local usage has always been Welsh Coulee. She does not know the origin of the name, but after consulting with the local historical society, suggests it likely refers to the Welsh immigrants who settled in the area. As the local historian noted, there are other nearby features named Dutch Creek and Bohemian Valley. A researcher at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse also checked tax and property records dating back to the mid-19th century but found no reference to either name, nor any evidence of a family named Wells. Although this change was never submitted to the BGN for consideration, the 1993 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map labeled the feature Welsh Coulee. The 2010 USTopo reverted back to the name Wells Coulee, but labels the road that runs alongside the valley Welsh Coulee Road. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council has reaffirmed its support for the change to Welsh Coulee.