

**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.

CALIFORNIA

Diamond Lake: reservoir; approx. 4.5 acres; located 1.3 mi. SW of Indian Hill, 9.8 mi. NE of Raymond; the name describes the appearance of the lake when seen in sunlight; Madera County, California; Sec 16, T7S, R20E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°19'05"N, 119°47'05"W; USGS map – Horsecamp Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.31813&p_longi=-119.7846

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Horsecamp Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Taylor; Raymond, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Diamond Lake to a 4.5-acre reservoir located on the proponent's property, which he reports is named Diamond Lake Ranch. The reservoir was constructed in 1941 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and to the proponent's knowledge it has never had a name. He claims that "when the sun shines on the surface, the water of the lake sparkles like a diamond."

A query of GNIS found 96 features in California using the word "Diamond" in their names. Of these, seven are lakes or reservoirs. The closest are Diamond-X Lake, 55 miles to the east in Fresno County, and Diamond Lake, 82 miles to the west-southwest in Merced County. The only feature in Madera County is Diamond H Dairy, a locale 39 miles to the southwest.

McAuley Peak: summit; elevation 2,049 ft.; in Malibu Creek State Park in the Santa Monica Mountains, 2 mi. W of Monte Nido, 0.7 mi. NNW of Mesa Peak; the name honors Milton "Milt" McAuley (1919-2008), author, conservationist, and trailblazer, who worked to preserve the Santa Monica Mountains and make them more accessible to the public; Los Angeles County, California; Sec. 24, T1S, R18W, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°04'19"N, 118°43'22"W; USGS map – Malibu Beach 1:24,000; Not: Mesa Peak

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0720465&p_longi=-118.722795

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

Map: USGS Malibu Beach 1:24,000

Proponent: Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors; Los Angeles, CA

Administrative area: Malibu Creek State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: McAuley Peak (local hikers)

Published: McAuley Peak (Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club Lower Peaks Committee; summitpost.com; peakbagger.com 2014; listsofjohn.com; thistrail.com; other hiking Web sites), Mesa Peak (USGS 1903, 1944)

Case Summary: This 2,049-foot summit is located within Malibu Creek State Park in the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles County. The proposal to name it McAuley Peak was submitted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which reports that the name has come into local use in recent years. The name would honor Milton "Milt" McAuley (1909-2008), who lead the effort to preserve the Santa Monica Mountains. In particular, McAuley was one of ten hikers who helped plot the Backbone Trail, a 60-mile ridgeline trail that allows hikers or horseback riders to

traverse from the western end of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation area to Will Rogers State Historic Park.

In addition, McAuley authored *Hiking Trails of the Santa Monica Mountains*, *Wildflowers of the Santa Monica Mountains*, *Guide to the Backbone Trail*, and other publications. He helped further a public movement to protect the Santa Monica Mountains that culminated in the establishment of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. McAuley visited the peak proposed to be named for him and specifically described a hike to its summit in *Hiking Trails of the Santa Monica Mountains*.

A native of northern California, Milt McAuley grew up in Klamath Falls, Oregon. At what would become Oregon State University, he studied forestry and planned to become a ranger; however, World War II intervened. He served in the U.S. Army as a pilot, continuing for the next 20 years. He was also employed as an aerospace engineer, as well as becoming a teacher, and designer of jewelry. He started his own publishing company in 1980. From 1989 to 2004, McAuley served on the Santa Monica Mountains Trail Council.

The name McAuley Peak is listed at summitpost.org and peakbaggers.com, and on the Web sites of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club and several other hiking groups.

USGS topographic maps published in 1903 and 1944 at a scale of 1:62,500 labeled the summit in question Mesa Peak. However, the first 1:24,000-scale map of the area, published in 1932, applied that name to another summit 0.7 miles to the southeast and it has appeared as such on all USGS maps since 1950. It is not clear why there is a discrepancy among the various maps; the name has never been the subject of a BGN decision.

COLORADO

Burnell Pond: lake; 0.6 acres; in Rocky Mountain National Park/Rocky Mountain Wilderness, 0.6 mi. N of Mount Tileston; the name honors Esther Burnell (1889-1946), early homesteader, author, and one of the first trained female naturalists licensed by the National Park Service; Larimer County, Colorado; Sec. 30, T6N, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 40°27'20"N, 105°37'15"W; USGS map – Estes Park 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.4555555&p_longi=-105.6208333

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Estes Park 1:24,000

Proponent: Anita Prinzmetal; Estes Park, CO

Administrative area: Rocky Mountain National Park/Rocky Mountain Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.6-acre unnamed lake is proposed to be named Burnell Pond in honor of Esther Burnell (1889-1946). The lake is located about 103 feet above the Lawn Lake Trail between Potts Puddle and the Roaring River in Rocky Mountain National Park/Rocky Mountain Wilderness.

At the age of 25, Ms. Burnell vacationed at Longs Peak about 14 miles to the south of the lake, soon becoming enthralled with the area. Subsequently, she established a homestead near Horseshoe Park, approximately four miles south of the lake in question. As one of the few female homesteaders in the area, she drew up plans for her cabin, assisted in clearing the land and

constructing the cabin, which included shingling the roof herself. She built her own furniture, planted, and harvested vegetables. She would hike four miles into Estes Park for supplies and mail.

Ms. Burnell became one of the first female trained naturalists licensed by the Rocky Mountain National Park. She guided visitors up Longs Peak and promoted tourism and interest in the area. According to the proponent, it was not unusual for her to hike 15 miles on Christmas Day to celebrate the holiday or to snowshoe 30 miles over the Continental Divide to visit friends. In 1918 she married Enos Mills, known as “the Father of Rocky Mountain National Park.” She assisted him in running the Longs Peak Inn, which she continued to own and manage 20 years after his death. She also published several books, including *A Baby’s Life in the Rocky Mountains*, *Enos A. Mills of the Rockies*, and *The Story of Longs Peak Inn*. At the time, the area was not designated wilderness.

The proponent notes that many features within Rocky Mountain National Park are named for people who never visited the area. According to *High Country Names* (Louisa Ward Arps, 1994), of the 120 named features in the park, only 23 are named after women, and all except one use the woman’s first name. When asked to address the BGN’s Wilderness Names Policy, the proponent noted that Esther Burnell spent most of her life teaching visitors about nature and wilderness. Although not the first woman to climb Longs Peak, for many years she guided visitors up the summit. Finally, “Compared to the entire Park, this pond is insignificant. It is highly doubtful that hikers would visit it just because it is named.” For these reasons, the proponent believes “It is time to recognize the determination, spunk, and valuable contributions of early pioneer women to civilize and promote the American West.”

The Director and Curator of Exhibits of the Estes Park Historical Museum and Janet Robertson, author of *The Magnificent Mountain Women*, both recommend approval of the proposed name.

There are no other features in Colorado known to include “Burnell” in their names.

Mount Bellamar: summit; elevation 13,493 ft.; in White River National Forest/Mount Massive Wilderness, 1.1 mi. NNE of Independence Pass; named because “climbers who look up to the mountain see a beautiful Colorado sea-colored blue sky” (Spanish *bella* = beauty, *mar* = sea); Pitkin County and Lake County, Colorado; Sec. 4, T11S, R82W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°07’27”N, 106°33’29”W; USGS map – Independence Pass 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Montbellamar.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.1242927&p_longi=-106.5580507

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Independence Pass 1:24,000 (highest Point)

Proponent: Scott Kellogg; Parker, CO

Administrative area: White River National Forest/Mount Massive Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Montbellamar (local hikers)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 13,493-foot unnamed summit, located in the White River National Forest/Mount Massive Wilderness, is proposed to be named Mount Bellamar. The proponent reports that the summit has become known by hikers and climbers as “Montbellamar” because “[they] look up the mountain into the Colorado sea-colored blue sky” (Spanish *bella* = beauty, *mar* = sea). He also believes “it resembles a rocky cliff falling into the sea when viewed against the sky.” Furthermore, Blue Lake is located 0.8 miles north of the summit in question.

The proponent feels an exception to the Wilderness Policy is justified because the summit is frequented by locals and other hikers, climbers, snowshoers, and photographers, and so the name would be “of benefit to the citizens of Colorado [and] visitors to the Mount Massive Wilderness Area.” He also believes that for general safety reasons, “it is always useful to be able to reference named landmarks (i.e. mountains) as opposed to coordinates or nearby peaks.” Finally, “[there are] other potential benefits of naming the mountain include potentially attracting more tourists to the mountain and area for recreation and wilderness education”.

A query of GNIS found no other features in Colorado using the word “bellamar” in their names.

CONNECTICUT

Fenway Pond: reservoir; 2.6 acres; in the Town of Glastonbury, on the Minnechaug Golf Course surrounding the 8th green, 1.1 mi. SW of Red Gates Pond; the name honors the Labrador retriever, Fenway of Minnechaug, who greeted grade school children at the bus stop near this reservoir and chased geese away from the nearby golf tee; Hartford County, Connecticut; 41°43’59”N, 72°31’12”W; USGS map – Glastonbury 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.732962&p_longi=-72.519927

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Glastonbury 1:24,000

Proponent: Walter Donzia; Glastonbury, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.6-acre reservoir, proposed to be named Fenway Pond, is located near the 8th green of the Minnechaug Golf Course in the Town of Glastonbury. According to the proponent, the 8th green is considered the signature hole of the course and the reservoir is a central feature of the neighborhood. Although the reservoir has been shown on topographic maps since 1964 and is mentioned prominently at the Minnechaug Golf Course web site, it has remained unnamed since it was constructed sometime between 1953 and 1964.

According to the proponent, the Labrador retriever, Fenway of Minnechaug, was beloved in the golfing community. Each day for his 13 years, he greeted grade school children at the bus stop near the reservoir. He was “a kids’ favorite” and “everyone in the golfing community knew Fenway.” He was seen almost every day in the community “visiting most neighbor’s homes (and kitchens), chasing geese away from the 8th tee, and making himself available to children to stroke and play. He served as a sort of mascot and was an icon for the Village at Minnechaug.” The proponent states that Fenway was often referred to as “The Mayor of Minnechaug” or “The Ambassador” because he was “an extremely gentle and outgoing soul.” Fenway acted as a “big brother” to many other dogs in the community, teaching patience and tolerance in a way that according to the proponent “you’d have to see to believe.” When Fenway passed away, the neighbors decided to honor him with the planting of a tree. These neighbors also helped pay for his final medical expenses. The proponent knows of no one (person or animal) in this golfing community of nearly 140 homes who has ever received such an honor. The proponent further states that the community supports the proposal for Fenway Pond.

IDAHO

Bryant Mountain: summit; elevation 6,095 ft.; in Priest Lake State Forest 0.9 mi. WNW of Goblin Knob, 3.2 mi. SSW of Klootch Mountain; the name honors David G. Bryant, Sr. (1914-2008), local historian and community volunteer; Boundary County, Idaho; Sec. 31, T62N, R3W, Boise Meridian; 48°40'29"N, 116°45'59"W; USGS map – Priest Lake NE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.6747222&p_longi=-116.7663888

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Priest Lake NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Nick Lamanna, Jr.; Coeur d'Alene, ID

Administrative area: Priest Lake State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 6,095-foot summit, located three miles east of Priest Lake and within Priest Lake State Forest, is proposed to be named Bryant Mountain. The name would honor David G. Bryant, Sr. (1914-2008), a local historian and longtime volunteer for the Priest Lake Public Library and Community Museum. A native of Priest River, Mr. Bryant was employed on the Priest River log drives. Following college, he and his wife settled at Bear Creek Bay, approximately 4.4 miles southwest of the unnamed summit. They were both “accessible and quick to help any and all in need and were tireless in their support of community events around the lake.” They were dedicated volunteers at the Priest Lake Library and Museum, where according to the proponent Mr. Bryant would provide first-hand accounts of the history of the area’s timber industry. In 2003 he was inducted into the Priest Lake Hall of Fame. A news story published following his death reported that “[he] left behind journals that talk about Priest Lake and North Idaho, about his adventures, places and people he met.” The author added, “David was a rare soul whose integrity, honor, ready wit and thoughtfulness were so appreciated by those fortunate enough to know him. He was indeed a gem and an institution at Priest Lake and will be missed and remembered by many.”

GNIS lists no other features in Idaho with the word “Bryant” in their name.

Ninety Percent Spring: spring; located just E of the mouth of Ninety Percent Canyon, 0.8 mi. WNW of Chester Hill; named for the “soda” content of the spring’s water; Caribou County, Idaho; Sec. 2, T9S, R41E, Boise Meridian; 42°40'39"N, 111°37'37"W; USGS map – Alexander 1:24,000; Not: Daanha Spring, Idan-ha Spring, Idanha Water, Left Hand Spring, Ninety-per cent Spring, Ninety Per Cent Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.677476&p_longi=-111.627072

Proposal: application change to recognize historical usage

Map: USGS Alexander 1:24,000

Proponent: Tony Varilone; Soda Springs, ID

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Ninety Percent Spring (*Ultimate Idaho Atlas and Travel Encyclopedia; Travel the Oregon Trail in Caribou County*)

Published: Idan-ha Spring (James K. Crook, *The Mineral Waters of the United States and their Therapeutic Uses*, 1899); Idanha Spring (USGS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1912, 1982; U.S. Bureau of Mines 1976); Idanha Water (90%) Spring (*Sights and Scenes in Idaho*

and Montana for Tourists, 1890); Left Hand Spring (USGS *Annual Report* 1878); Ninety-per-cent Spring (*The Undeveloped West*, 1873); Ninety-per-cent. Spring (*Western Wilds*, 1878); Ninety Per Cent Spring (*Soda Springs Chieftain* 1912); Ninety Percent Spring (USGS maps 1982, 2005, 2011; Federal Writers' Project 1939; *Ultimate Idaho Atlas and Travel Encyclopedia*; *Travel the Oregon Trail in Caribou County*)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the application of the name Ninety Percent Spring in Caribou County from its current location to a spring approximately half a mile to the southeast. The spring at the proposed location has not been shown on any USGS topographic maps; its current location has been shown and labeled since 1982.

According to the proponent, the proposed location is the site of the former Natural Mineral Water Company bottling plant where the spring's water was marketed under the brand name "Idanha" or "Idan-ha." Mixed with carbon dioxide pumped in from the nearby spring, the water was sold around the world and won prizes at national and international fairs. Numerous contemporary sources from the 1890s to the 1910s link the Idanha water with Ninety Percent Spring; the name of the spring was often given as both "Ninety Percent" and "Idanha." The plant shut down during the 1930s and all remains of the bottling plant were removed in the 1950s.

Several Idaho tourism guidebooks provide directions to the spring and historic bottling plant site. Both an undated version of *The Ultimate Idaho Atlas and Travel Encyclopedia* and the undated *Travel the Oregon Trail in Caribou County* direct tourists to a site at the proposed location. A map in the latter document places the spring at a spot south-southeast of the proposed location. The proponent stated that the Caribou County Historical Society, of which he is the president, has an easement to the site of the bottling plant.

USGS field notes provide no information as to why the name has been applied to its current location since 1982; it is presumed the name was found to be in local use.

ILLINOIS

Duck Island: island; approx. 1.6 acres; in Batavia Township along the Fox River; Kane County, Illinois; 41°51'24"N, 88°18'35"W; USGS map – Aurora North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8567147&p_longi=-88.30971

Proposal: to make official a name in long-time local usage

Map: USGS Aurora North 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Hajek; Geneva, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Duck Island (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Duck Island was submitted as a counter-proposal to the proposed name Laurelwood Island (BGN Review List 416). The Kane County government, which was contacted for a recommendation on the latter name, forwarded the request to its Division of Environmental and Water Resources. This office responded that the island has been known locally for over 100 years as Duck Island. Furthermore, the name reportedly appears in *John Gustafson's Historic Batavia* by Schielke, Gustafson, and Robinson (1998); this has not yet been verified.

A query of GNIS for Illinois for the word "Duck" found the word in the names of four other features: three islands and a locale are all named Duck Island; none are in Kane County.

KANSAS

Change **Saint John** (FID 473574) and
13 related administrative feature names to **St. John**, Kansas

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.0022371&p_longi=-98.7600887&fid=473574

This group of proposed name changes was submitted by a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado, who reports that he grew up in the community of St. John [sic] and that the name St. John is in predominant local and historical use. He is proposing that the entry in GNIS for Saint John (populated place), as well as the entries for all related administrative features, be changed to reflect that spelling.

GNIS currently lists 14 features in Stafford County with the spelling Saint John. In addition to the populated place name, GNIS also lists two civil entities (City of Saint John and Township of Saint John), three buildings, three churches, two locales, a post office, and two schools. One of the churches includes the name “Saint John the Apostle,” which is presumed to refer to the saint rather than the community.

Feature Name	ID	Class A	County	State	Latitude	Longitude	Elev(ft)	Map	BGN Date	Entry Date
<u>Saint John City Hall</u>	2693223	Building	Stafford	KS	380010N	0984538W	1903	Saint John North	-	27-OCT-2011
<u>Saint John Police Department</u>	2504060	Building	Stafford	KS	380010N	0984538W	1903	Saint John North	-	15-DEC-2008
<u>Saint John Volunteer Fire Department</u>	2111817	Building	Stafford	KS	380011N	0984541W	1903	Saint John North	-	19-APR-2007
<u>Saint John Church of Christ</u>	2690859	Church	Stafford	KS	380020N	0984527W	1903	Saint John North	-	09-SEP-2011
<u>Saint John United Methodist Church</u>	2690903	Church	Stafford	KS	380000N	0984457W	1906	Hudson	-	09-SEP-2011
<u>Saint John the Apostle Catholic Church</u>	2690860	Church	Stafford	KS	380010N	0984511W	1903	Saint John North	-	09-SEP-2011
<u>City of Saint John</u>	2396496	Civil	Stafford	KS	375959N	0984538W	1906	Saint John South	-	27-FEB-2008
<u>Township of Saint John</u>	473576	Civil	Stafford	KS	380235N	0984451W	1877	Hudson	-	13-OCT-1978
<u>Saint John Municipal Power Plant</u>	2692453	Locale	Stafford	KS	375939N	0984540W	1909	Saint John South	-	27-OCT-2011
<u>Saint John Sewer Treatment Plant</u>	2692110	Locale	Stafford	KS	380148N	0984550W	1883	Saint John North	-	30-SEP-2011
<u>Saint John</u>	473574	Populated Place	Stafford	KS	380008N	0984536W	1903	Saint John North	-	13-OCT-1978
<u>Saint John Post Office</u>	2693958	Post Office	Stafford	KS	380008N	0984542W	1903	Saint John North	-	28-OCT-2011
<u>Saint John Elementary School</u>	2497429	School	Stafford	KS	380015N	0984536W	1906	Saint John North	-	24-OCT-2008
<u>Saint John High School</u>	481232	School	Stafford	KS	380015N	0984533W	1906	Saint John North	-	01-JUL-1984

The community was established in 1875 as a religious colony named Zion Valley. According to *Zion Valley: The Mormon Origins of St. John, Kansas* (Entz, 2002), “By 1879, Zion Valley had grown into a small town, and the residents renamed it St. John, after then governor John P. St. John, in order to gain favor in winning the county seat of In Stafford County.” The members of the Zion Valley Town Company, which had been established in an effort to attract settlers to the new community, voted to change the name to the St. John Town Company. In 1882, St. John became the permanent seat of Stafford County. The Kansas State Historical Society was able to provide a copy of the articles of incorporation for the St. John Town Company, which uses the abbreviation and the period.

John Pierre St. John (1833-1916) was a native of Indiana who served as a lieutenant colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War. In 1873 he was elected to the Kansas Senate and from 1879 to 1883 served as the State’s eighth governor. He was involved in the Temperance movement, successfully promoting an amendment to the Kansas State Constitution. He also helped create the Kansas Freedmen’s Relief Association, and was a candidate for President of the United States in 1884. Research indicates that Governor St. John spelled his name “St.” or occasionally “St”; there are no known instances of him using the spelled out form. The proponent provided copies of several documents signed by the Governor using the abbreviated form. A 1905 land ownership map of Butler County, Kansas shows property owned by John P. St John. The 1910 Federal Census records his name as John P St (or St.) John. His gravestone reads John Pierce ST. JOHN.

The majority of maps and documents published shortly after the community was established have labeled it St. John. These include Gillmore's *Map of Stafford County* (1888); entries for both the city and the township in *A Gazetteer of Kansas* (Gannett, 1898); a map published in *History of Kansas* (Greer, 1899), and the *Standard Atlas of Stafford County* (1904). The name continued to appear on the majority of maps published throughout the twentieth century, including the Farm and Home Publishers atlases of Stafford County published between 1962 and 2007.

The name Saint John did appear on a small number of early maps, including a map of Kansas in H.H. Hardesty's *Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia* (1883) and the Century Atlas of 1899.

The proponent reports that St. John is also the predominant form found today on buildings throughout the community, as well as local signs and Web sites. These include the high school, the county courthouse, the city offices, and *The St. John News*.

The community was first shown on USGS topographic maps in 1891, where it was labeled St. John. The next map, published in 1955 at a scale of 1:250,000, showed St John (no period). In 1972, the first 1:24,000-scale map was produced; it labeled the community Saint John. The latter name was entered into GNIS in 1978 during Phase I compilation in accordance with the BGN's long standing guideline of spelling out abbreviations for the official gazetteer form of the name. The U.S. Postal Service also consistently spells out the name as Saint John, citing its policy against abbreviated community names. However, citing recent requests from the community, the USPS permits the use of St John (no period) as an acceptable alternate mailing address. That form is also displayed on the sign on the post office building. Robert Baughman's 1961 volume *Kansas Post Offices* listed the name as Saint John.

The articles of incorporation for the City of Saint John (civil entity) have not been located. The State government stated that "because incorporation happened so long ago [we] don't have any record of it." The Census Bureau was advised to contact the county, which in turn suggested they contact St. John City Hall. The Census Bureau was able to obtain an 1879 warranted deed and land grant documents that show the name spelled St John (no period).

According to an article published by the Associated Press in June 2014, a petition was begun on Facebook by St. John High School alumni, addressed to the U.S. Postal Service. The petition stated, "The name of the town is on everything as St. John - the local post office, the water tower, the newspaper and signs leading into the community."

A *Wichita Eagle* report, also from June 2014, announced that "The 1,200 residents of the Stafford County town can now officially spell their hometown St John. Without the period. And that's because there are no periods in the United States Postal Service database."

The proponent was advised that the mission of the BGN is to standardize geographic names for use throughout the Federal Government, and that one of its policies is to spell out all the words of a geographic name (no abbreviations) when establishing the official form of the name. The BGN's editorial guidelines allow the names of States to be abbreviated according to Government Printing Office standards, adding, "Other geographic names are not abbreviated in sentence context except that 'Mount' and 'Saint(e)' may be abbreviated as 'Mt.' and 'St(e)'. On maps and other illustrations, the generic part of a name and also a few modifiers may be abbreviated ('Middle,' 'North,' 'South,' 'East,' 'West,' 'Left,' 'Right,' 'Saint,' or 'Sainte'), but if space is available, it is preferable to spell them completely."

The proponent responded that he believes the policy and guidelines contradict several of the BGN's other principles and policies. He cited examples of established usage, historic usage, legal, local, and written evidence, noting, "To consider the St. of St. John as an abbreviation is to commit an etymological fallacy and be undisciplined about orthography." He suggests the name St. John is "one, indivisible linguistic and orthographic unit based upon the person after whom the town was named." Finally, "It does not seem clear from anything that I've read that the no-abbreviation policy overrides all other policies. In fact, it would seem to go against the spirit of the other policies and perhaps bend decisions to computational limitations of the Internet era's first decade or so over *the ethos of the human values upon which your policies have been made.*"

In addition to the 13 administrative features listed in GNIS currently, others that use the proposed form of the name include the Saint John's Cemetery, the St. John Science Museum, the St. John Courthouse, St. John Stafford County Emergency Services, and the St. John-Hudson Unified School District. Numerous businesses in the community are named St. John.

The proponent was then advised that the proposal to establish "St. John" as the official form of the name for the populated place and all associated administrative features would be presented to the BGN for a decision. Although the BGN does not typically render decisions on administrative names, the PPP states that it will do so if specifically asked.

LOUISIANA

Mardi Gras Pass: channel; 0.7 mi. long; extends NE from the E bank of the Mississippi River at Mile 43.6 to the Back Levee Canal; named because the feature was first identified on Mardi Gras Day, February 21, 2012; Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana; 29°31'54"N, 89°43'28"W; USGS map – Happy Jack 1:24,000; Not Mardi Gras Cut.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=29.5317809&p_longi=-89.724534

Proposal: to make official a new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Happy Jack 1:24,000

Proponent: James Mitchell; Baton Rouge, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mardi Gras Pass (Louisiana Coast 2014, *Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act*; Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority 2014; Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation 2014)

Case Summary: The name Mardi Gras Pass is proposed to be made official for a 0.7-mile-long channel that connects the Mississippi River and the Back Levee Canal in Plaquemines Parish. The proposal was submitted by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LADOTD), which serves as the State Names Authority, and which reports that the channel began to develop in May 2011, following a significant flood of the Mississippi River. As the flood waters receded, the new channel cut across the crest of the river's natural levee, resulting in a connection between two small pre-existing, but previously separate, conveyance canals. According to a report published by the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation entitled *Evolution of Mardi Gras Pass within the Bohemia Spillway of the Mississippi Delta in Southeast Louisiana: March 2012 through December 2013*, during a period of high water in 2012 the headward erosion was reinitiated at the channel's upstream terminus and it finally breached completely to the river in 2012. Prior to 2014, no navigation or flow existed through the channel, but during the past year the U.S. Coast Guard has determined that it is now a navigable waterway. The proposed name is derived from the day the

channel breached through to the Mississippi River, Mardi Gras Day, February 21, 2012. The DOTD has prepared a story map to describe the proposal:

<http://gis.dotd.la.gov/agostorymaps/mardigraspass/index.html>.

The proponent reports that this is “the first Mississippi River distributary to be formed by natural processes in nearly a century. It is commonly used by locals for navigation between the Mississippi River and the Breton Sound of the Gulf of Mexico, and also discharges fresh water, nutrients, and sediments that provide nourishment to the local marsh. It is viewed as augmenting the coastal wetlands restoration efforts in the Louisiana Coastal Restoration Plan. The channel is also a nexus of fish migration including fresh and saltwater species.” As of early 2013, the channel was estimated to be 24 feet deep and 80 feet wide.

The proposed name, Mardi Gras Pass, is supported by the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation (LPBF). Other organizations have begun to refer to the feature as Mardi Gras Pass, including the Environmental Defense Fund, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Louisiana Wildlife Federation (LWF). Several news releases published by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act use the proposed name. The LPBF has made several presentations to local and State organizations in which they refer to Mardi Gras Pass. A position paper prepared for a December 2012 workshop on the response of Louisiana marsh soils and vegetation to diversions (“Final Report to the State of Louisiana and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers through the Louisiana Coastal Area Science and Technology Program”), coordinated by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, referred to the feature as Mardi Gras Pass. In February 2013, the LWF issued a “Declaration of Mardi Gras Pass as a Navigable Waterway.”

Louisiana’s 2012 Master Plan for Coastal Restoration and Protection published a list of nineteen ecosystem restoration projects, including the Lower Breton Diversion, which described Mississippi River water and sediment flowing through the control structure, “ideally utilizing [the] existing newly-formed Mardi Gras Pass...” The plan suggested that “it is possible that the distributary channel can serve to divert some of the flow required at a fraction of the cost of constructing a new one.”

However, two local residents have expressed opposition to the name, citing a belief that applying the generic term “Pass” to the feature implies that it is naturally formed. As one stated, “This waterflow was not simply the result of nature but rather was the flow of water through dilapidated canals and structures that had been excavated and constructed pursuant to ACT 54 of the 1969 La. Legislature. If it should be named anything it should be the Bohemia Salination Control Structure Canals as set forth in the statute.” She describes the feature as “an engineered, uncontrolled, unmanaged flow of water that is getting bigger and bigger.” Furthermore, “The future of this waterflow is anything but certain: The landowners want it closed or controlled.” She questions what will be the impacts to the land south of the channel, especially if another significant hurricane passes through the area. There is also some controversy as to whether the road that once crossed over what is now the channel should be repaired, which would involve the installation of new culverts and result in the channel being detoured around the Salination Control Structure.

The Louisiana State Names Authority responded to the opposition: “I agree that much of what we call ‘Mardi Gras Pass’ is comprised of man-made efforts. Nevertheless, the development of an unimpeded flow out of the Mississippi River has occurred in spite of the best efforts of man to control the Mississippi River. The flow pattern and navigation route represents an important new geographic future.”

According to GNIS, the only other features in Louisiana with the words “Mardi Gras” in their names are three buildings, all of which are museums. None are in Plaquemines Parish.

MAINE

Calligan Point: cape; in Greenlaw Chopping Township (Unorganized Territory), on the shore of Big Lake, 1 mi. SW of Hardwood Island; the name honors Thomas Calligan (1840-1913), one of the first settlers in the area; Washington County, Maine; 45°09'42"N, 67°43'30"W; USGS map – Big Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.1617144&p_longi=-67.7248783

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Big Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Bernard W. Calligan; Hermon, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Calligan's Point (150+ years – proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The cape proposed to be named officially Calligan Point lies along the shore of Big Lake in Greenlaw Chopping Township (Unorganized Territory) of Washington County. The name is intended to honor Thomas J. Calligan (1840-1913), an early settler in the area. The book *Hinckley Township or Grand Lake Stream plantation* (Atkinson, 1920) reports that in 1871 Thomas Calligan and his wife settled on the property, where they built a home, described by the proponent as “one of the best houses in the area at that time.” The proponent, a descendant of the Calligans, reports that the cape has been known locally as Calligan's Point [sic] ever since. Following service as a sergeant in the Maine Light Artillery during the Civil War, Thomas Calligan was chief engineer and overseer of boats for a local tannery company. He also taught school, served on the Superintending School Committee, and in 1897 was elected treasurer of Hinckley Township (present-day Grand Lake Stream Plantation).

The proponent amended the proposed name to the singular form after he was advised that the Maine State Names Authority (SNA) would prefer that form, which is consistent with other names in the area. The SNA recommends approval of the name Calligan Point.

MICHIGAN

Big Clinton Lake: reservoir; approximately 90 acres; in Greenbush Township 6.2 mi. SE of Maple Rapids, 3.8 mi. NW of Saint Johns; named for the county and park in which it is located; Clinton County, Michigan; Sec. 30, T8N, R2W, Michigan Meridian; 43°03'11"N, 84°35'28"W; USGS map – Saint Johns North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0530555&p_longi=-84.5911111

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saint Johns North 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald A. Jaloszynski; St. Johns, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Big Clinton Lake is proposed for an approximately 90-acre reservoir located in the newly established Clinton Lakes County Park. It is one of three new names proposed by the Clinton County Parks and Green Space Commission. The reservoir, originally a quarry, is fed by groundwater springs; an underground drain located at the east end of the lake maintains the lake elevation at 698 feet. The proposal for Big Clinton Lake has the support of the Clinton County Board of Commissioners, while the Greenbush Township Board has no objection to the name.

GNIS lists 76 features in Michigan using the word “Clinton” in their names, of which 14 are associated with Clinton County. These include buildings and a populated place. The only body of water is Clinton Lake, located in Presque Isle County, 150 miles from the feature in question.

Little Clinton Lake: reservoir; approx. 12 acres; in Greenbush Township 6.3 mi. SE of Maple Rapids, 3.8 mi. NW of Saint Johns; Clinton County, Michigan; Sec. 30, T8N, R2W, Michigan Meridian; 43°03'21"N, 84°35'11"W; USGS map – Saint Johns North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0558333&p_longi=-84.5863888

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saint Johns North 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald A. Jaloszynski; St. Johns, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals submitted by the Clinton County Parks and Green Space Commission to apply new names to manmade bodies of water in the new Clinton Lakes County Park. The reservoir proposed to be named Little Clinton Lake is approximately 12 acres in size and receives water from the larger reservoir proposed to be named Big Clinton Lake (q.v.). The proposal has the support of the Clinton County Board of Commissioners. The commissioners were asked if the government of Greenbush Township had been consulted on the matter; when the county contacted the township, they were informed that the Township Board would prefer that the lake be named Searles Lake (and that the third lake, proposed to be named Searles Lake (q.v.), be given the name Campbell Lake). The Parks and Green Space Commission does not wish to amend its proposal and no counterproposal has been received to apply the name Searles Lake to this feature.

Searles Lake: reservoir; approx. 15 acres; in Greenbush Township 6.5 mi. SE of Maple Rapids, 4 mi. NW of Saint Johns; the name honors William Searles (d. 1978), patriarch of the Searles Construction Company, whose quarries formed the reservoirs; Clinton County, Michigan; Sec. 29, T8N, R2W, Michigan Meridian; 43°03'18"N, 84°34'52"W; USGS map – Saint Johns North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0549962&p_longi=-84.5812496

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saint Johns North 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald A. Jaloszynski; St. Johns, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Searles Lake is proposed for an approximately 15-acre reservoir located in the newly established Francis Motz County Park. It is the third of three names proposed by the Clinton County Parks and Green Space Commission. Water from this body of water percolates north through a sand/gravel substratum until it reaches Hayworth Creek County Drain. The proposed name would honor William Searles (d. 1978), founder of the Searles Construction Company, which created the three quarries that later evolved into lakes. The proponent claims that Mr. Searles contributed to the county's physical development and economic well-being. The proposed name has the support of the Clinton County Board of Commissioners. The county contacted the township for comment; they were informed that the Township Board would prefer that the lake be named Campbell Lake instead (the origin of the name Campbell was not provided). The Parks and Green Space Commission does not wish to amend its proposal and no counterproposal has been received to apply the name Campbell Lake to this feature. The Commission noted that there are "at least three lakes in Michigan with the same name."

A query of GNIS for Michigan found no features using the name "Searles" in their names.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Spirit Peak: summit; elevation 2,785 ft.; in White Mountain National Forest, in Bartlett Township, 0.8 mi. SE of North Moat Mountain, 0.8 mi. NW of Middle Moat Mountain; named "to remind people of the spiritual aspect of their existence and to honor Native Americans who believed mountains were home to the Great Spirit"; Carroll County, New Hampshire; 44°02'00"N, 71°12'16"W; USGS map – North Conway West 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.0334311&p_longi=-71.2045461

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS North Conway West 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Perry; Gorham, NH

Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed summit, with an elevation of 2,785 feet, is located in the White Mountain National Forest at the southwest end of Red Ridge, between North Moat Mountain and Middle Moat Mountain. The proposed name Spirit Peak is intended to "remind people of the spiritual nature of their existence and because the proposed name would honor Native Americans who believed mountains were home to the Great Spirit." A query of GNIS found no other geographic features in New Hampshire with the word "Spirit" in their names.

Washburn Point: summit; elevation 4,080 ft.; in White Mountain National Forest, 2.1 mi. NE of Mount Washington, 2 mi. SE of Mount Jefferson; the name honors Henry Bradford Washburn (1910-2007), explorer, mountaineer, photographer, and cartographer; Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°17'42"N, 71°16'45"W; USGS map – Mount Washington 1:24,000; Not: The Horn.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.2949&p_longi=-71.27929

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Washington 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Perry; Gorham, NH

Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: The Horn (informal local use)

Published: The Horn (*Explorer's Guide 50 Hikes in the White Mountains: Hikes and Backpacking Trips in the High Peaks Region of New Hampshire*, 2013)

Case Summary: This unnamed 4,080-foot summit is located in the White Mountain National Forest, at the north end of Chandler Ridge and 2.1 miles northeast of the peak of Mount Washington. The proposed name Washburn Point is intended to honor Henry Bradford Washburn (1910-2007), the noted explorer, mountaineer, pilot, author, photographer, and cartographer. According to the proponent, Washburn had “an essentially permanent survey station” on the summit while compiling his Mount Washington map. The proponent originally proposed the Washburn Peak for a different summit but subsequently amended the location and the generic term. He has since proposed the name Spirit Peak (q.v.) for the original location.

The proponent reports that the unnamed 4,080-foot summit is known informally as The Horn; the name is mentioned in the 2013 volume *Explorer's Guide 50 Hikes in the White Mountains: Hikes and Backpacking Trips in the High Peaks Region of New Hampshire*. There is another summit named The Horn 16 miles to the north-northwest, also in the White Mountains and also in Coos County.

Bradford Washburn climbed his first peak, Mount Washington, at age 11. Two years later he was given his first Brownie camera. By age 16, he had climbed the Matterhorn and Mount Blanc, and a year later he published his first book, *Among the Alps with Bradford*. He graduated with a Master's degree in geology and geography from Harvard University where he was a member of the Harvard Mountaineering Club. Some of his other publications included: *On High* (2002); *Map of Mount Washington: And the Heart of the Presidential Range* (1994); *Bradford Washburn, an Extraordinary Life* (2005). In 1939 Washburn was appointed director of Boston's Museum of Science, a position he held for 40 years. He continued as Honorary Director from 1985 until his death.

Washburn was responsible for creating maps of various mountain ranges, including the Presidential Range in which this summit is located. In 1978, he and his wife Barbara created a precise, large scale, map of the Grand Canyon which was published as a National Geographic magazine supplement. They also coordinated with the NGS on a project that involved three trips to Nepal and China to negotiate the first ultra-high-altitude photo-mapping flights in a Learjet over 380 square miles of Nepal and Tibet centered over Mt. Everest. Washburn traveled the world for more than 80 years, photographing landscapes from the Grand Canyon to the Alps. He pioneered the use of aerial photography in analyzing mountains, often strapped to and hanging out of a plane with his 53-pound camera. He used his aerial photographs to plan many mountaineering expeditions. His black and white photographs, mostly of Alaskan peaks, often captured the detail of a mountain's dynamic and violent surroundings. Ansel Adams called him “a roving genius of mind and mountains.”

Bradford Washburn gathered many awards in his lifetime, including nine honorary doctorates, the Alexander Graham Bell Medal and the Centennial Award from the National Geographic Society (both shared with his wife), and the King Albert Medal of Merit from the King Albert Memorial Foundation. He was also awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Cherry Keaton Medal and Award. The Bradford Washburn American Mountaineering Museum, which opened shortly after his death, is devoted to mountaineering, the mountains, science and art, and the dissemination of knowledge, all of which Washburn exemplified. Although proud of his achievements in mountaineering and photography, Washburn remained most proud of his work in science education.

He has been quoted as saying “The top of Mount McKinley was thrilling, but there’s nothing on earth more exciting than the eyes of a youngster at the instant of discovery.”

GNIS lists two other features in New Hampshire with “Washburn” in their names; a populated place in Sullivan County and a stream in Coos County.

NORTH CAROLINA

Barker Creek: stream; 2.1 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. SE of Henderson-Oxford Airport at 36°21’05”N, 78°30’27”W, flows N then NNE into Flat Creek; the name honors Dr. Ambrose Barker (1750-1816), one of the first settlers in colonial Granville County (from which Vance County was formed), Justice of the Peace, and licensed ordinary (innkeeper); Vance County, North Carolina; 36°22’48”N, 78°30’19”W; USGS map – Stovall 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.3799246&p_longi=-78.5053887

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.351512&p_longi=-78.5074057

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Stovall 1:24,000 (Mouth)

Proponent: James M. Barker; Pittsboro, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.1-mile-long stream is the first of four proposals submitted to apply new names to a stream and three of its tributaries. The proposed names are Barker Creek, East Branch Barker Creek, South Branch Barker Creek, and West Branch Barker Creek. These names are proposed to honor Dr. Ambrose Barker (1750-1816), one of the earliest settlers in colonial Granville County (one of the counties from which Vance County was formed).

In the late 1760s, Dr. Barker inherited property along the stream, where he and his wife resided in a timber-framed farmhouse. The house still stands today, in the vicinity of the stream in question. The road that follows the old buggy route east of the farmhouse is named Barker Road. In 1786 Dr. Barker was appointed Justice of the Peace. According to the proponent, who is a descendant of the family, Dr. Barker was well known and respected as a civic leader and was granted a license to utilize his farmhouse as an ordinary (inn) in the late 18th Century. Barker’s Ordinary operated for many years and hosted many prominent individuals of the time.

A query of GNIS in North Carolina found 21 features using the name “Barker” in their feature’s name: one building, two census, a church, a civil, a gap, three populated places, a school, ten streams and a summit. None of the features are in Granville County or Vance County.

East Branch Barker Creek: stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads at 36°21’22”N, 78°29’52”W, flows NNW into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Barker Creek, 2.3 mi. SSW of Knotts Crossroads; Vance County, North Carolina; 36°22’28”N, 78°30’19”W; USGS map – Oxford 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.3744145&p_longi=-78.5053282

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.3562273&p_longi=-78.4976497

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Oxford 1:24,000 (Mouth)
 Proponent: James M. Barker; Pittsboro, NC
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.4-mile-long stream, proposed to be named East Branch Barker Creek, flows north-northwest into another unnamed stream, proposed to be named Barker Creek (q.v.).

South Branch Barker Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads at 36°21'12"N, 78°29'58"W, flows NW into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Barker Creek; Vance County, North Carolina; 36°21'25"N, 78°30'30"W; USGS map – Oxford 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.3570366&p_longi=-78.5083121

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.3534264&p_longi=-78.4994373

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Oxford 1:24,000 (Mouth)
 Proponent: James M. Barker; Pittsboro, NC
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.6-mile-long stream, proposed to be named South Branch Barker Creek, flows northwest into another unnamed stream, proposed to be named Barker Creek (q.v.).

West Branch Barker Creek: stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads at 36°21'34"N, 78°31'41"W, flows NE then E into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Barker Creek; Vance County and Granville County, North Carolina; 36°22'18"N, 78°30'32"W; USGS map – Oxford 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.3715794&p_longi=-78.5087901

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.3594932&p_longi=-78.5279561

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Oxford 1:24,000
 Proponent: James M. Barker; Pittsboro, NC
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.8-mile-long stream, proposed to be named West Branch Barker Creek, flows northwest into another unnamed stream, proposed to be named Barker Creek (q.v.).

OREGON

Bennett Creek: stream; approx. 3 mi. long; in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, heads 1.8 mi. SSW of Two Color Lake, 2.2 mi. SE of Cougar Meadows at 45°02'12"N, 117°23'07"W, flows generally SSW to enter Eagle Creek; named for Frank A. Bennett (1858-1928), local sheep rancher; Baker County, Oregon; 44°59'56"N, 117°24'02"W; USGS map – Balm Creek Reservoir 1:24,000 (mouth); not: Bennet Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.99892&p_longi=-117.40065&fid=1137922

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

Map: Balm Creek Reservoir 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Scharri Brennan; Klamath Falls, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bennet Creek (FID 1137922)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bennet Creek (USGS 1954, 1986, 1990, 2011; USFS 1969, 1985, 1990, 1998)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals, submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Klamath Falls, to change the spelling of the names of two features in Baker County from “Bennet” to “Bennett.” According to the proponent, both Bennet Creek and Bennet Peak were named for Frank A. Bennett (1858-1928), a well-known sheep rancher in the area. A list of Baker County pioneer families on an Oregon Genealogy website states that Bennett arrived in Keating Valley (approximately 15 miles to the south of the features) in 1870 and was the first to raise sheep in the area. Another account of the history of Keating Valley notes that Bennett was the first to “summer sheep in the high mountains around Little Eagle area and later around Bennett Peak.” A biography of Bennett in *The Centennial History of Oregon* (1912) describes his success in raising the largest sheep flock in the county and states that he lived on a farm along the Lower Powder River in Keating Valley.

The earliest known use of the current name is in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey’s description of a survey control point “on the summit of Bennet Peak.” The name Bennet Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and on Forest Service maps since 1969.

Bennett Peak: summit; elevation 7,037 ft.; in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest 2 mi. SE of Two Color Lake; named for Frank A. Bennett (1858-1928), local sheep rancher; Baker County, Oregon; 45°02'18"N, 117°23'44"W; USGS map – Bennet Peak 1:24,000 (mouth); not: Bennet Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.0382869&p_longi=-117.3951388&fid=1117524

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

Map: Bennet Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Scharri Brennan; Klamath Falls, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bennet Peak (FID 1117524)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bennet Peak (USGS 1954, 1955, 1959, 1986, 1990, 2011; USFS 1969, 1985, 1990, 1998; National Geodetic Survey, 1916); Bennett Peak (Keating Valley history article,

<http://www.oregongenealogy.com/>)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals to change the spelling of the names of features from “Bennet” to “Bennett.” The earliest mention of the name Bennet Peak is in the Coast and Geodetic Survey’s 1916 description of a survey control point “on the summit of Bennet Peak.” The name Bennet Peak has appeared on USGS maps since 1954 and on USFS maps since 1969.

Cason Hill: summit; elevation 676 ft.; located 1.4 mi. SE of Damascus, 2.6 mi. ENE of Carver; the name honors James Pulliam Cason (1832-1887) and Ellen Marsh Cason (1836-1907), early homesteaders in the area; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec. 16, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23’56”N, 122°26’40”W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3989022&p_longi=-122.4444593

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O’Brien; Rupert, ID

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 one of seven proposals submitted by a local resident, in an effort to apply a new name to an unnamed summit and to make official locally used names for a stream, a spring, and four small ponds (see Damsel Pond, Elver Creek, Pond-lily Pond, Sawbill Pond, Taylor Spring, and Waterdog Pond, listed below).

The 676-foot summit proposed to be named Cason Hill is an ancient volcano and the source of runoff and springs that feed the stream proposed to be named Elver Creek (q.v.). The summit of the hill served as the dividing line between the 320-acre Oregon Donation Land Claim of James Pulliam Cason (1832-1887) to the west and an earlier claim settled by Benjamin Smith. A native of Missouri, Mr. Cason traveled the Oregon Trail to the Willamette Valley in 1843. He and his wife homesteaded the land and raised ten children, before leaving the area in 1868. Mrs. Cason was a survivor of the Whitman Massacre of 1847, and for a month was held captive by the Cayuse and Umatilla Indians. While living on the summit, James Cason was among those pioneers who legally deposed on behalf of the Clackamas Indians that their firearms should be returned. According to the proponent, “Unlike the Umatilla and Cayuse Indians that had been responsible for the Whitman Massacre, the Clackamas Indians in Mr. Cason’s opinion had never harmed the Anglo-American settlers in the area and the Indians’ disarmament diminished their ability to hunt for food.” After leaving Clackamas County, the family settled in Morrow County; the proponent reports that Cason Valley in Morrow County is named for James and Mary Cason.

GNIS lists two other features in Oregon with the word “Cason” in their names. Both are valleys. The aforementioned Cason Canyon in Morrow County is 135 miles east of the summit in question; the second, also named Cason Canyon, is in Gilliam County, 100 miles to the east.

Celestial Falls: falls; 44 ft. high; on the White River in White River Falls State Park, 3.7 mi. E of the community of Tygh Valley; Wasco County, Oregon; Sec. 7, T4S, R14E, Willamette Meridian; 45°14’33”N, 121°05’47”W; USGS map – Maupin 1:24,000; Not: Celestial Pool Falls, Middle White River Falls, Tygh Valley Falls, White River Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.2425&p_longi=-121.096389

Proposal: make official name in long-time local use

Map: USGS Maupin 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark A. Davis; Bend, OR

Administrative area: White River Falls State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Celestial Falls (20 years)

Published: Celestial Falls (*Waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest* 2014; *American Whitewater* 2014; *Riverfacts, Oregon* 2014; *World Kayak*, 2014; Gorge News Center, 2014; *GoingOutside* magazine 2014) ; Middle White River Falls (*Waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest* 2014; *American Whitewater* 2014), Tygh Valley Falls (*Waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest* 2014; *American Whitewater* 2014)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a local kayaker to make official names in local use for two waterfalls on the White River within White River Falls State Park in Wasco County. The falls are tiered and the name Celestial Falls refers to the lower of the two. It has a height of approximately 44 feet. The upper falls is proposed to be named officially White River Falls (q.v.). The proponent reports that a local rafting guide began to refer to the lower falls around 1993 as Celestial Pool Falls, but soon after, it was shortened to Celestial Falls, a name that has become known nationally by kayakers and photographers. As the site of generations of Native American life and use, as well as a former Pacific Power and Light powerhouse, the area is now a State Park. Watercraft use in the vicinity of the falls is banned, although in the recent years, kayakers have begun to run the treacherous drops. There are numerous videos and photos of these falls, including a number that use the name Celestial Falls.

The entire complex of falls in this area has been referred to variously as White River Falls, Tygh Valley Falls, Middle White River Falls, and Celestial Falls. Upon visiting the site, members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board agreed that it was appropriate to apply names to each of the individual tiers within the complex. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department recommends approval of the name Celestial Falls.

GNIS lists no other features in Oregon with the word “Celestial” in their names.

Damsel Pond: lake; approx. 0.1 acre; located 1.6 mi. E of Carver, 1.5 mi. SSW of Damascus; named for the damselflies that frequent its shores and vegetation; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec. 17, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23'38"N, 122°27'47"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3938098&p_longi=-122.4631163

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O'Brien; Rupert, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Damsel Pond (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of the seven Clackamas County name proposals. The name Damsel Pond is proposed to be made official for an approximately 0.1-acre pond which was originally created by beavers in the 1990s but subsequently enlarged by the family of the proponent, on whose property it is located. According to the proponent, the name has been in local use since the 1990s and his family recorded the name on water rights documents in 1997.

The proposed name refers to the damselflies (insects in order Odonata, suborder Zygoptera which are smaller relatives of dragonflies) that frequent the shores of the pond and its vegetation. The

reservoir hosts numerous damselfly nymphs. A query of GNIS in Oregon found no features using the word “damsel” in a feature’s name.

Elver Creek: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads S of an unnamed summit proposed to be named Cason Hill (q.v.) at 45°23’45”N, 122°26’49”W 1.6 mi. SSE of Damascus, flows W then SW to enter an unnamed lake proposed to be named Waterdog Pond (q.v.); named for the juvenile eels or “elvers” (likely the western brook lamprey) that are found in the stream; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 17-16, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23’38”N, 122°27’42”W ; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3939055&p_longi=-122.461739

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3958333333333333&p_longi=-122.44694444444444

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O’Brien; Rupert, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Elver Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Elver Creek is proposed to be made official for a 0.8-mile-long stream that flows into a small unnamed pond that is proposed to be named Waterdog Pond (q.v.). The proponent reports that the stream is on property owned by his family, who have used the name informally since the 1970s and who recorded the name on water rights documents in 1997.

The name Elver Creek is proposed in reference to juvenile eels or “elvers” that are found in the stream. According to the proponent, these “elvers” are most likely the western brook lamprey, *Lampetra richardsoni*. The proponent states that the stream is perennial, although its flow is diminished by late summer. The stream is fed by two unnamed springs and feeds the three unnamed ponds proposed to be named officially Damsel Pond, Sawbill Pond, and Waterdog Pond.

A query of GNIS in Oregon found no other features using the word “elver” in their names.

Lake Patricia: lake; 2.1 acres; in Umpqua National Forest/Oregon Cascades Recreation Area, 0.5 mi. S of Lake Charline; the name honors Patricia Thurston (d. c.1956), daughter of Forest Ranger Charles H. Thurston; Douglas County, Oregon; Sec. 33, T25½S, R5½E, Willamette Meridian; 43°21’06”N, 122°07’05”W; USGS map – Tolo Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.3515605&p_longi=-122.118108

Proposal: make official a commemorative name in long-time local use

Map: USGS Tolo Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Clingman; Eugene, OR

Administrative area: Umpqua National Forest/Oregon Cascades Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Lake Patricia (family)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.1-acre lake, located in the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area within Umpqua National Forest, is proposed to be named officially Lake Patricia. The proponent states

that Charles H. Thurston, who served as a district ranger on the Quartz Mountain and Diamond Lake ranger districts from 1926 to 1936, named two small lakes in northeast Douglas County for his daughters Charline and Patricia. While the name Lake Charline is shown on USGS topographic maps and listed in *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 2003), the name Lake Patricia does not appear on any maps or in any publications. Mr. Thurston's granddaughter has confirmed that her grandfather named both lakes. She states also that Patricia Thurston died of encephalitis as a teenager.

The Douglas County Commission recommends approval of the name Lake Patricia, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board.

A query of GNIS found a stream named Patricia Creek, also in Douglas County, 11 miles to the west of the lake in question.

Pond-lily Pond: reservoir; approx. 1.1 acres; located within the Richardson Creek Natural Area, 1.5 mi. SW of Damascus; named for the lilies that cover the surface of the pond; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec. 17, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23'50"N, 122°28'16"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000; Not: Becker Pond.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.397173&p_longi=-122.471155

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O'Brien; Rupert, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Becker Pond (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Pond-lily Pond is proposed for an approximately 1.1-acre reservoir which was built in the early 1930s. The reservoir is currently owned by Oregon Metro and maintained as part of the Richardson Creek Natural Area. According to the proponent, the name in current local usage is Becker Pond. The Becker family owned the property from 1980 to 1991; however, they were one of a number of owners of the land and they are still living and so that name is not being submitted for consideration.

The proposed name refers to the many fragrant lilies (*Nymphaea odorata*) that have covered the reservoir for more than 40 years. Although the lily is native to the eastern U.S., it is now considered invasive in Oregon. The lilies provide cover and habitat for a variety of aquatic organisms in the summer, and according to the proponent it is unique to the immediate area.

A query of GNIS found 13 other features in Oregon with the word "Lily" in their names: a building, seven lakes, a locale, a mine, a spring, a stream, and a swamp. None are named "Pond-lily." One of the lakes and the mine are located in Clackamas County.

Sawbill Pond: lake; approx. 0.1 acres; located 1.5 mi. E of Carver, 1.6 mi. SSW of Damascus; the name refers to the vernacular term for merganser ducks which nest and rear their young in the pond; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec. 17, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23'37"N, 122°27'54"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3934872&p_longi=-122.4649501

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O'Brien; Rupert, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Sawbill Pond (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Sawbill Pond is proposed to be made official for an approximately 0.1-acre pond which was originally created by beavers in the 1990s but subsequently enlarged by the proponent. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use since the 1990s and was recorded in water rights documents in 1997. "Sawbill" is the vernacular term for mergansers, a type of duck. Hooded mergansers (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) nest and rear their young on the pond. A query of GNIS in Oregon found no features using the word "sawbill" in a feature's name.

Taylor Spring: spring; located 1.7 mi. S of Damascus; the name honors Ralph E. Taylor (1897-1987), who owned the property and developed the spring; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec. 17, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23'35"N, 122°27'36"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.392408&p_longi=-122.459713

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O'Brien; Rupert, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Taylor Spring (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Taylor Spring. According to the proponent, whose family owns property in the area, the proposed name has been in local use since the 1970s. The spring is one of two to feed into the pond that is proposed to be named officially Waterdog Pond (q.v). Ralph E. Taylor (1897-1987), a native of Nebraska, moved to the property in the 1940s, where he built a home and obtained a permit to use water from this spring through a gravity-flow. Mr. Taylor was employed as a truck driver in the laundry industry.

A query of GNIS in Oregon found 85 features using the word "Taylor" in a feature's name.

Three of these are springs, but none are in Clackamas County. There are no features in

Clackamas County using the word "Taylor" in their names.

Waterdog Pond: reservoir; approx. 0.3 acres; located 1.7 mi. E of Carver, 1.6 mi. S of Damascus; named after a vernacular term for salamander larvae that are found in the pond; Clackamas County, Oregon; Sec. 17, T2S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°23'38"N, 122°27'42"W ; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3937839&p_longi=-122.4617561

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark O'Brien; Rupert, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Waterdog Pond (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Waterdog Pond is proposed to be made official for an approximately 0.3-acre body of water which was originally created in the 1950s by the construction of an earthen dam across a stream that is now proposed to be named Elver Creek (q.v.). In the 1970s, the proponent dredged the reservoir to remove sediment that had run off an unpaved county road uphill of the reservoir. According to the proponent, the proposed name has been in local use since the 1970s and it was recorded in water rights documents in 1997.

The proposed name refers to a vernacular term for gilled aquatic larvae of salamanders which are found in the reservoir. The reservoir is also frequented by other waterfowl such as mallards, wood ducks, and hooded mergansers. Occasional cormorants and trumpeter swans visit the feature.

A query of GNIS in Oregon found two features, a lake and a stream, using the word “Waterdog” in their names. Neither is in Clackamas County.

White River Falls: falls; 90 ft. high; on the White River in White River Falls State Park, 3.7 mi. E of the community of Tygh Valley; Wasco County, Oregon; Sec. 7, T4S, R14E; Willamette Meridian; 45°14’34”N, 121°05’51”W; USGS map – Maupin 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.2426824&p_longi=-121.097411

Proposal: make official name in long-time local use

Map: USGS Maupin 1:24,000

Proponent: Jerry Winegar; Bend, OR

Administrative area: White River Falls State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: White River Falls (20+ years)

Published: White River Falls (Oregon Secretary of State, 2014; *Waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest* 2014; Oregon Live, *Wasco County hydropower plant at White River Falls scuttled*, 2011, *Statesman Journal*, 2014)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals to make official names in local use for two waterfalls on the White River within White River Falls State Park. The name White River Falls was submitted on behalf of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department; these falls, the upper one of two-tiered falls, are approximately 90 foot tall. The proposed name appears on the Park’s signs and in its publications.

A query of GNIS for Oregon found seven features using the phrase “White River” in their names: a glacier, three locales, a mine, a park and a stream.

TENNESSEE

Goldenwing Mountain: summit; elevation 3,163 ft.; on the S side of Cross Mountain, 0.7 mi. E of Grissel Knob; named for the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) that frequents the area; Campbell County, Tennessee; 36°17’24”N, 84°15’32”W; USGS map – Block 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.2901052&p_longi=-84.2589016

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Block 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Estabrooks; Lake Wales, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3,163-foot round-top summit in Campbell County is proposed to be named Goldenwing Mountain in recognition of the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). The proponent suggests that because this summit has over 100 feet of prominence from the nearest summit, it warrants its own name.

According to the proponent, “The Golden-winged Warbler is listed as ‘Near Threatened’ on the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Red List of Threatened Species and its population is declining globally.” He further states that the Cumberland Mountains of southeastern Kentucky and northeastern Tennessee are one of its few remaining breeding grounds. Furthermore, the Cross Mountain area is the most reliable location within the Cumberland Mountains to find the birds. The species is typically found in open scrubby areas that are in the process of reforestation, such as is found on the unnamed summit.

VERMONT

Garth Brook: stream; 2.6 mi. long; in the Town of Plainfield, heads 1.2 mi. NW of Spruce Mountain at 44°14’39”N, 72°22’29”W, flows generally NW into Great Brook 1.4 mi. SW of Plainfield; Washington County, Vermont; 44°15’40”N, 72°24’38”W; USGS map – Plainfield 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.26113&p_longi=-72.4106

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24424&p_longi=-72.3747222

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Plainfield 1:24,000

Proponent: Robin Shapero; Plainfield, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Garth Brook (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted to make official a name for a stream and to apply new names to its two tributaries. The primary stream is 2.6 miles long and flows into Great Brook in the Town of Plainfield. The two tributaries that form the main stream are proposed to be named North Branch Garth Brook and South Branch Garth Brook. According to the proponent, the name Garth Brook came into local use “ages ago” after a local farmer had a favorite horse named Garth. The proponent concedes that the story cannot be verified but believes the name is in common use.

North Branch Garth Brook: stream; 0.8 mi. long; in the Town of Plainfield, heads at 44°14’24”N, 72°21’36”W, flows NW to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named South Branch Garth Brook (q.v.) to enter another stream proposed to be named Garth Brook (q.v.); Washington County, Vermont; 44°14’39”N, 72°22’29”W; USGS map – Plainfield 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24424&p_longi=-72.3747222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24009&p_longi=-72.35993

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Plainfield 1:24,000

Proponent: Robin Shapero; Plainfield, VT

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

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals submitted to apply names to a stream and its two tributaries. This 0.8-mile-long stream begins on the northwest slope of Spruce Mountain and flows northwest to join another unnamed stream to form Garth Brook (q.v.).

South Branch Garth Brook: stream; 1.6 mi. long; in L R Jones State Forest in the Town of Plainfield, heads at 44°13'42"N, 72°21'30"W, flows W then N to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named North Branch Garth Brook (q.v.) to enter another stream proposed to be named Garth Brook (q.v.); Washington County, Vermont; 44°14'39"N, 72°22'29"W; USGS map – Plainfield 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24424&p_longi=-72.3747222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.2282&p_longi=-72.35845

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Plainfield 1:24,000
 Proponent: Robin Shapero; Plainfield, VT
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals submitted to apply names to a stream and its two tributaries. This 1.6-mile-long stream heads in L R Jones State Park on the southwest slope of Spruce Mountain and flows west then turn north to enter the stream proposed to be named Garth Brook.

VIRGINIA

Miller Falls: falls; approx. 25 feet tall; in Shenandoah National Park, on the NW slope of Mount Marshall, 2.4 mi. SSE of Browntown, 0.9 mi. WSW of Hogwallow Flat; named for John J. Miller (d. 1925), local landowner prior to the establishment of Shenandoah National Park; Warren County, Virginia; 38°46'53"N 78°12'31"W; USGS map – Chester Gap 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.781366&p_longi=-78.208533

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: Chester Gap 1:24,000
 Proponent: Travis McKinney; Front Royal, VA
 Administrative area: Shenandoah National Park
 Previous BGN Action: none
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Miller Falls is proposed for an unnamed 25-foot tall falls on the west side of Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park. According to the proponent, water flow over the falls is consistent through most of the year and the falls may have been formed by a landslide in the late 1990s. There is no direct trail access to the falls. This

proponent originally proposed the name Rattlesnake Falls for the feature, but it was withdrawn after the National Park Service expressed concern that the name might draw unnecessary attention to the very rugged and remote area.

The proposed name Miller Falls would honor John J. Miller (died 1925), a prominent landowner in the region of Warren County and Rappahannock County prior to the establishment of Shenandoah National Park. According to the 1989 book *The Undying Past of Shenandoah National Park*, Miller owned 6,666 acres of land within the eventual park boundary. He ran a large logging business along the slopes of Mount Marshall, providing chestnut oak bark for tanneries and American chestnut wood used in the construction of barrels. Most timber of these and other tree species was consumed well before the park was formed. Miller's heirs donated the land, either to Virginia or directly to the National Park Service.

GNIS lists 82 features in Virginia with names that include "Miller" or "Millers." None are falls, and only one, Miller Cemetery, 13 miles to the north, is in Warren County. Millers Head is located 16 miles to the southwest, and Miller Lake and Miller Place Dam are 18.5 miles to the east-southeast. It is not known if any of these names have a connection to the John J. Miller family.

WASHINGTON

Dickenson Cove: bay; approx. 17 acres; located between Dickenson Point and an unnamed point in Dana Passage of Puget Sound, 1.8 mi. SW of Johnson Point; Thurston County, Washington; Sec. 6, T19N, R1W, Willamette Meridian; 47°09'50"N, 122°50'54"W; USGS map – Longbranch 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.163887&p_longi=-122.8482283

Proposal: to make official an associative name in long-time local use

Map: USGS Longbranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Edward Steinweg; Olympia, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Dickenson Cove (proponent, 40-50 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 17-acre bay is proposed to be named officially Dickenson Cove. The point of land immediately to the west of the bay is named Dickenson Point. According to the proponent, the cove has been known informally as Dickenson Cove for over 40 years, and because it is an important focal point of the community, an official name is needed.

Dickenson Point was named for Thomas Dickenson, a carpenter's mate on the 1841 U.S. Exploring Expedition. Research conducted by the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) determined that Native Americans historically camped in the cove and that arrowheads have been found there. The name Dickenson Point has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1937 and on NOAA charts since 1934.

The proposal for Dickenson Cove is supported by the Thurston County Commissioners, the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, and 34 local residents who signed a petition in favor of the name. As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, all of which are

federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The WSCGN recommends approval of the proposal.

Greenfield Creek: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads 0.8 mi. SE of Dickenson Point, 0.5 mi. W of Cliff Point at 47°09'09"N, 122°50'56"W, flows N to enter an unnamed bay proposed to be named Dickenson Cove (q.v.) 1.4 mi. E of Brisco Point; named for Augusta L. Greenfield (1877-?) and her husband John Ira Greenfield (ca.1882-1949), who operated a truck farm and peat farm along the stream; Thurston County, Washington; Secs. 7&6, T19N, R1W, Willamette Meridian; 47°09'47"N, 122°50'53"W; USGS map – Longbranch 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.1629577&p_longi=-122.8479747

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.152405&p_longi=-122.8489878

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Longbranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Edward Steinweg; Olympia, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Greenfield Creek (local resident-informal use, 35 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.8-mile-long stream is proposed to be named officially Greenfield Creek. It heads alongside Greenfield Court NE, then flows north into a bay proposed to be named Dickenson Cove (q.v.) in Puget Sound. The proponent reports that the stream is a recognized fish passage stream, and as such, he believes that giving it an official name will recognize its significance. The proposed name would honor Augusta L. Greenfield (1877-?) and her husband John Ira Greenfield (ca.1882-1949), who farmed there. According to the minutes of the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSGNC) meeting, “Mrs. Greenfield operated a truck farm and peat farm in that location. Greenfield Court was named for her, and one of the present day residents of the area call[s] their property the ‘Greenfield Farm’ (informally).” Another local resident recalls that the name Greenfield Creek has been used informally for more than 35 years.

The proposed name is supported by the Thurston County Commissioners, and 34 local residents signed a petition in favor of the name. The Thurston County GIS Office has no objection. As part of its research, the Washington Committee on Geographic Names contacted the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, and the Nisqually Indian Tribe, all of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The WSCGN recommends approval of the proposal. A query of GNIS found no other features in Washington with the word “Greenfield” in their names.

Lee Island: island; approx. 0.5 acres; located at the mouth of False Bay, off the S shore of San Juan Island, 0.9 mi. SW of Kanaka Bay; the name honors Emelia “Lee” Bave (1910-2008), author, painter, founder of the local Whale Museum, and active member of the local community; San Juan County, Washington; Sec. 4, T34N, R3W and Sec. 33, T35N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; 48°28'41"N, 123°04'07"W; USGS map – False Bay 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.4781261&p_longi=-123.0685121

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS False Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Bob Elford; Friday Harbor, WA

Administrative area: None

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

Case Summary: This approximately 0.5-acre unnamed island, located off the southern shore of San Juan Island at the mouth of False Bay, is proposed to be named Lee Island in honor of Emelia “Lee” Bave (1910-2008). In 1958, Ms. Bave and her husband moved to San Juan Island, where they operated the Mar Vista Resort, located opposite the unnamed island. In addition to running the resort until her death in 2008, Ms. Bave often did paintings of the island. She was also active in the local community, where she founded a performance and children’s theater and established a teen club. She wrote a book and a play on the Pig War of 1859, which took place on San Juan Island; she also established the local Pig War Museum, for which she donated the building. A representative of the San Juan Historical Museum reports that Lee worked tirelessly, earning her the nicknames “Mad Woman of Mar Vista” and “Looney Lee.” Another individual stated, “Lee was a visionary. She rallied many people for support and for that we in the community are so grateful. She took action to preserve our Island History. She is a real TOWN HERO.”

Although the island is small and inhabited only by mussels and seals, the proponent believes it needs a name to distinguish it from others at the mouth of False Bay.

The San Juan County Council recommends approval of the proposal. One local citizen expressed a concern that more local support should be obtained before the name is approved. The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) is in support of the proposal. As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, a federally recognized tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Longs Pond: lake; 11 acres; located in Woodland Creek Community Park in the City of Lacey, 1.2 mi. NNE of Hicks Lake; the name honors Anna (1904-1993) and Jeremiah Long (1900-1964), early settlers of the area; Thurston County, Washington; Secs. 15&22, T18N, R1W, Willamette Meridian, 47°02’22”N, 122°47’28”W; USGS map – Lacey 1:24,000; Not: Fleetwoods Lake, Goose Lake, Long’s Pond.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.0393383&p_longi=-122.7912305

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Lacey 1:24,000

Proponent: Lori Flemm; Lacey, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: None found

 Local Usage: Longs Pond (20 years)

 Published: Fleetwood’s Lake (Thurston County Engineer’s Road Map 1909); Goose Lake (Thurston County Geodata 2014; *Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Shoreline Analysis & Characterization Report* 2008; City of Lacey Zoning Map 2014; City of Lacey *State of the Streets Report* 2013), Long’s Pond (Lacey Historical Commission 2013; *Lacey Family Fish-in Scheduled for Long’s Pond*, 2014); Longs Pond (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2013; Thurston County lake survey 2010; Washington Lakes 2014; City of Lacey map 2013)

Case Summary: This 11-acre lake is located in the Woodland Creek Community Park within the City of Lacey. Over the years, the lake has been known informally as Fleetwood’s Lake, Goose

Lake, Long's Pond, and Longs Pond. The City of Lacey Parks and Recreation Department is requesting that the latter name be made official.

Jeremiah Long (1900-1964) and his wife Anna (1904-1993) purchased the property in which the lake is located in 1948. They enlarged the pond to its present size, continued to maintain it, and stocked it with fish. In 1991, their descendants and the City of Lacey negotiated a grant of option to purchase 70 acres of the property for a future community park; the family requested that the park be named Long Park. However, because there was already another park named Long Lake Park a short distance to the south (that also contains a feature named Long Lake), the City made a verbal commitment to the family that they would honor them by naming a feature inside the park instead (the park was subsequently named Woodland Creek Community Park). After the City acquired the property in 1993, the name Long's Pond [sic] began to appear on County maps and surveys. Every year since 1997, the City has held its "Family Fish-In on Long's Pond." The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Washington Department of Ecology also use the name Longs Pond, and it appears in various sport fishing brochures. In 2012 the County Historical Commission affirmed local usage of Long's Pond [sic].

The body of water in question has also been known locally as Goose Lake, but there is another lake named Goose Pond 0.3 miles to the southwest. It has also been known as Fleetwood's Lake, including on a 1909 Thurston County Engineer's road map. In 2013, a member of the Fleetwood family asked the County Historical Commission to consider changing the name of Longs Pond to Fleetwood Lake or Fleetwood Pond. The family expressed concern that the Commission's actions of 2012 were based on an incorrect assumption that the lake was unnamed, and noted that the Fleetwood family had lived in the area from 1876 until the 1930s. The Commission responded that its decision was based on the commitment made to the Long family. To prevent further confusion, the City of Lacey is proposing to make official the name Longs Pond for federal use.

The Thurston County Commissioners, the City of Lacey, the City of Lacey Board of Park Commissioners, South Sound Senior Services, South Puget Sound Mobile Search and Rescue, the Lacey Police Department, Lacey Fire District #3, Thurston County Medic One, and 28 private citizens all expressed support for the name Longs Pond. Other supporters include local representatives of Trout Unlimited, the Capital City Bass Club, and Puget Sound Anglers. The Thurston County GIS Office has no objection to the name. The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the WSCGN forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Meyer Creek: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads 1.5 mi. ENE of Allen Point at 47°20'56"N, 122°38'27"W, flows SW into Lay Inlet just N of the community of Rosedale, 1.1 mi. NE of Raft Island; the name honors Richard Benjamin Meyer (1885-1965), dairy farmer and president of the local school board; Pierce County, Washington; Sec. 2, T21N, R1E and Sec. 35, T22N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 47°20'24"N, 122°39'02"W; USGS map – Fox Island 1:24,000; Not: Rosedale Creek, Rosedale Stream.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.3401108&p_longi=-122.6504671

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.3488834&p_longi=-122.6407973

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Fox Island 1:24,000

Proponent: James B. Langhelm; Gig Harbor, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Meyer Creek (local usage 60+ years)

Published: Rosedale Creek (Pierce County GIS 2014), Rosedale Stream (*Phytophthora ramorum Pathways: Water resource contamination in Washington State* (presentation), Chastagner et al, 2011; Nisqually River Council, *Pierce County Watershed Health Trends* 2012)

Case Summary: This spring-fed perennial 0.8-mile-long stream is proposed to be named officially Meyer Creek in honor of Richard Benjamin Meyer (1885-1965). In 1928, Mr. Meyer moved from Wisconsin, where he had operated a successful dairy and cheese business, to Rosedale. The stream proposed to be named Meyer Creek flows alongside the 49-acre dairy farm that he established. The stream was used to cool the milk cans before shipping. Meyer also constructed a gravity flow line from his property to provide water to a local store and school. He served as president of the Rosedale School Board for a period of time. Meyer's son built a fish pond on the southern end of the property, as well as a salmon egg incubator, which is still in operation today.

The proponent reports that when his family settled in the area in the late 1940s, the stream was already known locally as Meyer Creek and that the community still uses the name today. He notes that the stream has been labeled Rosedale Creek on some county maps; however, he believes "it appears to be for geographic reference only, as there are other streams in the Rosedale Community with names of their own." An online search indicates that the name Rosedale Creek is listed in the Pierce County GIS 2014 file, and that a 2012 Nisqually River Council report entitled *Pierce County Watershed Health Trends* refers to it as Rosedale Stream.

The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) recommends approval of the proposed name, as do several local residents. As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted the Pierce County Council, the Pierce County GIS Office, Pierce County Public Works, Pierce County Search & Rescue, and the Pierce County Historical Society, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the proposal.

GNIS lists 16 features in Washington with "Meyer" in their names, including three locales in Pierce County; these are named for Fred Meyer.