

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALASKA

Alarneq: populated place; located in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, 260 km (160 mi) NW of Bethel, along the Alakanuk River upstream of the Yukon River; Wade-Hampton Census Area, Alaska; 62°41'14"N, 164°40'08"W; USGS map – Kwiguk C-6 1:63,360; Not: Alakanuk.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=62.687221&p_longi=-164.668837

Proposal: name change to recognize Yup'ik name

Map: USGS Kwiguk C-6 1:63,360

Proponent: Monica Shelden; Bethel, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Alakanuk (FID 1398042)

Local Usage: Alakanuk (U.S. Postal Service; FEMA; Alakanuk Airport; Alakanuk School)

Published: Alakanuk (USGS 1952, 1994; FWS 2003; FEMA 2009; Alaska Division of

Community and Regional Affairs; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce

Development; *Anchorage Daily News*, 2010; Wikipedia), Alarneq (Yup'ik Eskimo

Dictionary, 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the community of Alakanuk to Alarneq. It was submitted by a historian with the Association of Village Council Presidents in Bethel, who is requesting a change from “the previous spelling of the original name to the modern Yup'ik orthography.” She states, “University of Alaska-Fairbanks’s Alaska Native Language Center linguistic staff created a new Eskimo alphabet to spell Yup'ik Eskimo words. In the event new topographic maps of Alaska [are] created these names should be written in the “new” orthography. There are 56 place names in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region that need to be written in the Yup'ik orthography. This village has been occupied since or before statehood.” Alakanuk has been shown and named as such on USGS topographic maps since 1952. The name also appears on the 2003 brochure of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The GNIS entry lists Alarneq as a variant name compiled from a Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary prepared in 1984 by the Alaska Native Language Center. William Bright’s 2006 volume *Native American Placenames of the United States* lists “Alakanuk: From the Yupik (Eskimo) placename *alarneq*, from *alar-* ‘to be in error.’”

When asked to provide details regarding the orthography, the proponent responded, “The alphabet was created at the University of Alaska, Alaska Native Language Center in Fairbanks, Alaska by Dr. Michael E. Krauss and his students in 1961 using the Roman alphabet. The speakers of the Yup'ik language have accepted the alphabet as it is used in teaching the language both at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks and the Kuskokwim community college in Bethel, Alaska. I believe the alphabet is also used in language studies at the University of Alaska in Anchorage. Some signs in the airport terminals in Anchorage and Bethel use the alphabet when translating certain words to Yup'ik. All of the characters are in the Roman alphabet.” She describes the community as, “...occupied by 800 or more occupants. It has two school buildings, post office, retail stores, and is run by the local city council and traditional council.” According to Wikipedia, “Alakanuk is a Yup'ik word meaning “wrong way” or “mistake village”, aptly applied to a village on this maze of watercourses.” The proposal lists the President of the Village of Alakanuk as an authority for the proposed change.

Alder Pond: lake; 21 acres; in the Elmendorf Moraine, just S of Twin Island Lake, 3 mi. W of Lower Knik Arm, 7 mi. NNW of Anchorage; the name refers to the alder trees that grow around the pond; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 16, T14N, 4W, Seward Meridian; 61°18'25"N, 150°00'18"W; USGS map – Anchorage B-8 1:63,360 (central point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=61.3070125&p_longi=-150.004921

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Anchorage B-8 1:63,360 (central point)
Proponent: K. Schuster; Anchorage, AK
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 Alder Pond is proposed for a 21-acre lake in the Elmendorf Moraine area of Matanuska-Susitna Borough. It was submitted by the Alaska Geographic Names Board on behalf of the individual who owns all the property surrounding the lake. She reports that the name Alder Pond refers to the alder trees that grow around the lake, and that the name would serve as a useful reference for pilots who frequently fly small planes over the area. She noted also that development is increasing in the area and so additional place names are needed. After receiving no comments from the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Knikatu, Inc., or the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Department, which is presumed to indicate no objection, the Alaska State Board voted to recommend approval of this name.

Kokhanok: populated place (unincorporated); on the S shore of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Kakhonak Bay (proposed Kokhanok Bay); Lake and Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 32, T8S, R32W, Seward Meridian; 59°26'31"N, 154°45'21"W; USGS map – Iliamna B-5 1:63,360; Not: Kakhonak (BGN 1911).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4419444&p_longi=-154.7558333&fid=1404333

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage
Map: USGS Iliamna B-5 1:63,360
Proponent: BGN staff
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Kakhonak (BGN 1911)
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kakhonak (FID 1404333)

Local Usage: Kokhanok (NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program; Lake and Peninsula Borough government; Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs; Alaska Energy Authority; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; Alaska Department of Public Safety; Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation; Regulatory Commission of Alaska; Indian Health Service)

Published: Kakhonak (USGS 1938, 1954; *Alaska-Yukon Place Names*, 1973), Kokhanok (Census Bureau 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of the small unincorporated community of Kakhonak in Lake and Peninsula Borough to Kokhanok. The discrepancy was brought to the attention of the BGN staff by one of its data stewards, who noticed that the official Federal spelling differs from that reported to be in local use. The name Kakhonak was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1911 for the “bay, lake, river, and native village... based on the way the name was spelled on most available maps and on reports of local usage.” The name Kakhonak was initially submitted by the author of a USGS report entitled “The Geology of the Iliamna and Clark Lake Region,” who reported that it is “not only the uniform usage but its spelling is correct according to the method adopted by the Board for representing this guttural sound.” Other names found at the time and listed in GNIS as variants include Kakonak, Kokonok, and Kokonuk. The proposed form, Kokhanok, was also found on at least one source.

According to an online history of Lake and Peninsula Borough, “This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. Census in 1891 by A.B. Schanz.” Prior to that time, the village had been located several miles northeast of its current position but was relocated when rising levels of Iliamna Lake threatened several buildings. GNIS lists the former site as Kakhonak Bay, with the parenthetical “(historical).”

The present-day community is home to the Alaska Native village of Kokhanok Village, a member of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The population is 91% Alaska Native or part Native, primarily Alutiiq and Yup'ik. In addition to USGS maps published in 1938 and 1954, the spelling Kakhonak was listed in the National Intelligence Survey's 1950 *Gazetteer of Alaska* and was shown on Coast Survey charts in 1903 and 1909; a 1909 Postal Route map; the 1947 Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, and a 1949 Alaska Road Commission map. In 1969, the BGN staff was asked why the name was not spelled Kokhanok, to which the response was given that Kakhonak had been approved in 1911 but that the staff would seek input from the Post Office Department, and if warranted the issue could be revisited. Although the 1969 volume of the *U.S. Postal Guide* was identified as listing Kokhanok, it appears the BGN did not revisit its earlier decision and the name Kakhonak continued to appear on Federal sources. James Phillips' 1973 volume *Alaska-Yukon Place Names* lists “Kakhonak: this village on the southeast shore of Iliamna Lake bears an Eskimo name of unknown meaning.” The 1967 *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Orth) lists the community and related feature names with the spelling Kakhonak.

Although the name Kakhonak is official for Federal use, the spelling Kokhanok is already used by numerous Federal and State agencies, including the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program; the Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs; the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; the Alaska Energy Authority, the Regulatory Commission of Alaska; and the Indian Health Service. The U.S. Census Bureau also records data for the Kokhanok Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, and both that name and Kokhanok Census Designated Place are listed in GNIS. In addition, the spelling Kokhanok is used by the Lake and Peninsula Borough government.

Additional proposals have been initiated to correct the names of nearby Kakhonak Bay, Kakhonak Lake, and Kakhonak River; these names were also made official by the BGN in 1911. One additional GNIS entry, for Kakhonak Airport, has already been corrected to Kokhanok Airport, citing evidence that that is the spelling used by the State of Alaska, which owns the airport. Aeronautical charts show the community name as Kakhonak (Kokhanok) and the airport name as simply Kokhanok.

Kokhanok Bay: bay; approx. 6 mi. long; an arm of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Kakhonak River (proposed Kokhanok River); Lake and Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 59°27'04"N, 154°39'01"W; USGS map – Iliamna B-5 1:63,360 (central point); Not: Kakhonak Bay (BGN 1911), Kakonak Bay, Kokonak Bay, Kokonok Bay.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4511111&p_longi=-154.6502778&fid=1404334

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Iliamna B-5 1:63,360 (central point)

Proponent: BGN staff

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Kakhonak Bay (BGN 1911)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kakhonak Bay (FID 1404334)

Local Usage: Kokhanok Bay (Alaska Department of Natural Resources)

Published: Kakhonak Bay (USGS 1954, 1976), Kakhonak Bay (real estate listings), Kokhanok Bay (real estate listings)

Case Summary: This is the second of the proposals to change the spelling of features named Kakhonak to Kokhanok. This six-mile long body of water off Iliamna Lake, has been labeled as Kakhonak Bay on USGS maps since 1954, but evidence suggests the name in local use for the community (Alaska Native village) is Kokhanok. This proposal would make the spelling of the bay's name consistent with that of the community. Online real estate listings variously refer to property on Kakhonak Bay or on Kokhanok Bay.

Kokhanok Lake: lake; 10 mi. long; ENE of the Kakhonak River (proposed Kokhanok River); Lake and Peninsula Borough and Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 59°29'20"N, 154°11'27"W; USGS map – Iliamna B-4 1:63,360 (central point); Not: Kakhonak Lake (BGN 1911), Kakhomak Lake, Kokanok Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4888889&p_longi=-154.1908333&fid=1414312

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Iliamna B-5 1:63,360 (central point)

Proponent: BGN staff

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Kakhonak Lake (BGN 1911)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kakhonak Lake (FID 1414312)

Local Usage: Kokhanok Lake (Alaska Department of Natural Resources)

Published: Kakhonak Lake (USGS 1957, 1976), Kokhanok Lake (Lake and Peninsula Borough, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Kakhonak Lake to Kokhanok Lake. This 10 mile long lake is connected to Kakhonak Bay (proposed Kokhanok Bay) by the Kakhonak River (proposed Kokhanok River). The name Kakhonak Lake has appeared on USGS maps since 1957. This proposal would make the spelling of the lake's name consistent with that of the community. *The Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (1967) includes an entry for "Kakhonak Lake: Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1909 by G. C. Martin, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The name is derived from the nearby village of Kakhonak."

Kokhanok River: stream; 6.5 mi. long; heads in Kakhonak Lake (proposed Kokhanok Lake) at 59°27'44"N, 154°21'08"W, flows WSW to enter the E end of Kakhonak Bay (proposed Kokhanok Bay); Lake and Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 59°26'53"N, 154°28'45"W; USGS map – Iliamna B-4 1:63,360; Not: Kakhonak River (BGN 1911), Kakhonak River, Kokonok River.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=59.4480556&p_longi=-154.4791667&fid=1404336

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Iliamna B-4 1:63,360

Proponent: BGN staff

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Kakhonak River (BGN 1911)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kakhonak River (FID 1404336)

Local Usage: Kokhanok River (Lake and Peninsula Borough)

Published: Kakhonak River (USGS 1912, 1957, 1976; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967; Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Alaska Department of Natural Resources; Wikipedia; *Fly Fishing Alaska's Wild Rivers*, 1998), Kokhanok River (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Subsistence Management Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, 2005;

Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority; Alaska Energy Authority; Lake and Peninsula Borough)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Kakhonak River to Kokhanok River, to be consistent with the names of the nearby community, bay, and lake. The existing name was made official by the BGN in 1911 and has appeared since then on Federal and State maps and documents. However, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in its Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, is already using the proposed form of the name, as are various State and local agencies. The Lake and Peninsula Borough, in a 2009 report on fish restoration, also referred to the stream as Kokhanok River.

ARKANSAS

Change **Baron Fork** to **Barren Fork** --- see OKLAHOMA

Johnson Branch: stream; 2.7 mi. long; heads 0.3 mi E of Southside Schools at 35°25'42"N, 092°22'56"W, flows SSW to its confluence with Pine Mountain Creek 0.6 mi SE of Tater Hill and 2.7 mi WNW of Gravesville; name honors Harry Thomas Johnson (1888-1970) and his wife Nettie; Van Buren County, Arkansas; Secs 29,20,21,16&9, T9N, R13W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 35°23'45"N, 092°23'43"W; USGS map – Bee Branch 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.395837&p_longi=-92.39532

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.4284174&p_longi=-92.3821878

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bee Branch 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Johnson; Conway, Arkansas

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.7 mile long stream, proposed to be named Johnson Branch, heads 0.3 mi east of the Southside Schools and flows south-southwest to enter Pine Mountain Creek 0.6 mi southeast of Tater Hill and 2.7 mi west northwest of Gravesville in Van Buren County. The new name would honor Harry Thomas Johnson (1888-1970) and his wife Nettie, who in 1929 purchased the land on which the stream is partially located, after donating previously-owned land “for the building of the consolidated South Side School [sic].” According to the proponent, his grandfather farmed the land for 47 years, employing techniques that were advanced for the time, producing beef, pork, chickens, eggs, mutton, wool, grains, and cotton from row cropping, as well as managing and marketing standing timber. “He did his part to be a responsible steward of the land.”

A query of GNIS revealed 127 features in Arkansas with the word “Johnson” in their name or variant name; of these, Johnson Cemetery and Johnson Hollow are in Van Buren County. Of the 127 features, 12 are streams with four named Johnson Branch. None of these are in Van Buren County.

Change **West Branch Baron Fork** to **West Branch Barren Fork** --- see OKLAHOMA

CALIFORNIA

Ned Douglass Hill: summit; elevation 1,640 ft; located 2.5 mi. SW of the intersection of State Street and Route 74 in Hemet, 1.8 mi. WNW of Hemet Butte; named for Ned Douglass (1922- 1993), World War II veteran and friend of the community; Riverside County, California; 33°42'52"N, 116°59'24"W; USGS map – Hemet 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.7143170000&p_longi=-116.9899950000

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hemet 1:24,000

Proponent: Nathan Douglass; Yucaipa, California

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1,640 foot summit is located 2.5 miles southwest of the center of Hemet and 1.8 miles west-northwest of Hemet Butte in Riverside County. The proposed name Ned Douglass Hill would honor Ned Douglass (1922-1993) a retired World War II veteran, and according to his son who is proposing the name, “a friend of the community of Hemet.” Mr. Douglass served in the Pacific theater during World War II and later in the Coast Guard. Upon retirement from Shell Oil in Long Beach in 1989, he retired to the small community of Hemet, where he lived until his death in 1993. During his time in Hemet, “he befriended countless people in the community and never hesitated to aid those in need.” The summit proposed to be named in his honor was “a favorite walk for Mr. Douglass and overlooked the community where he selflessly served his neighbors.” A search of GNIS found six features in California using the word Douglass in their name or variant name: one building, three populated places, and two schools. None of these are in Riverside County.

Ogilvie Island: island; 62 acres; in San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, along Coyote Creek, 0.7 mi. NE of its confluence with Alviso Slough; named for Arthur L. “Art” Ogilvie (1917-1997), Santa Clara County Planner; Santa Clara County and Alameda County, California; T5S, R1W, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°27'55"N, 122°00'37"W; USGS map – Mountain View 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4651580000&p_longi=-122.0102620000

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mountain View 1:24,000

Proponent: David Thomson; Alviso, California

Administrative area: San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 62-acre wetland island, proposed to be named Ogilvie Island, is located within the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge in the tidal reach of Coyote Creek. It is situated at the southern end of San Francisco Bay, 0.7 miles northeast of the confluence of Alviso Slough with Coyote Creek. The island also lies along the boundary between the City of Fremont in Alameda County and the unincorporated community of Alviso in Santa Clara County. According to the proponent, who serves as the project lead for the Tidal Marsh Ecotone Restoration Research Project,

the island has emerged naturally over the past decade due to sedimentation, and now contains low marsh vegetation. Much of the island sits above mean low tide, so it is likely to continue to collect sediments and should reach equilibrium elevations around mean high high water (MHHW). The proposed name is intended to honor Arthur L. “Art” Ogilvie (1917-1997), a Santa Clara County planner who is credited with the idea for preserving the marshlands and bay by asking the U.S. Congress to create the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, the first urban wildlife refuge in the United States. According to a longtime colleague of Mr. Ogilvie, who serves as head of the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge and who supports the proposed name, “[Art] had been to the Department of the Interior, picked up a brochure about duck stamps, and decided that with duck stamp funds we could have a National Wildlife Refuge on San Francisco Bay. For several years under his leadership we met, and with Congressman Edwards help did establish the Refuge in 1972.” A search of GNIS found no other features in California using the word “Ogilvie” in their name.

COLORADO

Kit Carson Peak: summit; elevation 4,317 m (14,165 ft); in Rio Grande National Forest, in the Sangre de Cristo Range, at the highest point of Kit Carson Mountain; named for Kit Carson (1809-1868), American frontiersman, western guide, and Union Army soldier; Saguache County, Colorado; 37°58’47”N, 105°36’10”W; USGS map – Crestone Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.97957&p_longi=-105.60271

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name

Map: USGS Crestone Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Fred Bauder; Crestone, CO

Administrative area: Rio Grande National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Kit Carson Peak (mountain climbers and hikers)

Published: Kit Carson Peak (Hayden Survey; USFS 1964, 1967; General Land Office 1934; Colorado State Highway map, 1969; Colorado Mountain Club 1923; Ormes 1952, 1955, 1970; mountain climbing and hiking websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Kit Carson Peak for the highest peak atop Kit Carson Mountain. It was submitted by a resident of the nearby community of Crestone, in response to another proposal to name the peak Tranquility Peak (Review List 397). The latter name was submitted by another area resident, who has also asked that Kit Carson Mountain be changed to Mount Crestone. The 4,317 m (14,165 ft) summit lies between the two other named peaks, Challenger Point (BGN 1985) and Columbia Point (BGN 2003). The proponent of Tranquility Peak suggests that name would be appropriate as it describes the tranquility found among the area’s citizens.

Research suggests that prior to 1906, the name Kit Carson Peak applied to the larger feature (present-day Kit Carson Mountain), but in that year, the BGN voted to approve a change in the generic from “Peak” to “Mountain” so that the name would more accurately refer to the whole feature not just to one specific peak. Although the 14,165-foot peak in question is officially unnamed, there are numerous older maps, plus mountain climbing and hiking guides and several websites that identify it as Kit Carson Peak. These include a Colorado Mountain Club report published in 1923, a General Land Office map from 1934, and U.S. Forest Service maps published in the 1960s. The 14ers.com website describes Kit Carson Peak as “the pointed peak to the right of Challenger.” Other sites appear to refer to Kit Carson Peak and Kit Carson Mountain interchangeably; Wikipedia notes, “The name Kit Carson Mountain can be used to describe three summits: Columbia Point, Kit Carson Peak and

Challenger Point. It can also be used to describe the main summit only.” Kit Carson (1809-1868) was an American frontiersman, western guide, and Union Army soldier, who is variously regarded as a western hero or as a criminal, having been responsible for a campaign of warfare against the Navajo Indians. In commenting on the proposal to rename Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone, several local residents have argued that it is not appropriate to name another geographic feature for an individual whose reputation is “so objectionable.”

Log Chute Park: flat; 9 acres; located in Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre De Cristo Wilderness, along South Crestone Creek, 2.9 mi. ENE of Crestone, 1.1 mi. N of a flat named Willow Creek Park; proposed name would make official a name in local use for a grassy moraine meadow; Saguache County, Colorado; Sec 3, T43N, R12E, New Mexico Principal Meridian; 38°00'15"N, 105°38'54"W; USGS map – Rio Alto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.004150000&p_longi=-105.648450000

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Rio Alto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Fred Bauder; Crestone, CO

Administrative area: Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre De Cristo Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 9-acre flat is located in the Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre De Cristo Wilderness, 2.9 miles east-northeast of Crestone and along South Crestone Creek. The proposal is to make official the name Log Chute Park for the flat, which is described as a moraine meadow “similar to nearby Willow Creek Park.” According to the proponent, a resident of Crestone, the flat has “always been called Log Chute Park,” presumably because there was at one time a sawmill located on private land just below the flat. According to GNIS, there are no features in Colorado with names containing the term “Log Chute.”

CONNECTICUT

Nepenthe Pond: reservoir; 8.8 acres; located in the Town of New Hartford, 6.3 mi. NE of Torrington, 2.7 mi. WSW of New Hartford; the name refers to the anti-depressant drug that was given to Helen of Troy in Homer’s *Odyssey*; Litchfield County, Connecticut; 41°52'00"N, 73°01'40"W; USGS map – Torrington 1:24,000; Not Rizzo Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.866763&p_longi=-73.0278842&fid=1771462

Proposal: change name to one used by current landowner

Map: USGS Torrington 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack David; New Hartford, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Rizzo Pond (FID 1771462)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Rizzo Pond (USGS 2009; fishing works.com, 2010; trails.com, 2010, iGuide.travel, 2010; numerous websites)

Case Summary: This 8.8 acre reservoir is located in the Town of New Hartford, 6.3 miles northeast of Torrington and 2.7 mi west-southwest of New Hartford in Litchfield County. The current owner bought the property on which the reservoir is located in 1981 and is asking that the name Rizzo Pond be changed to Nepenthe Pond. He notes that “nepenthe” is the “magic potion” given to Helen of Troy in Homer’s *Odyssey* to ease her sorrow. It is an anti-depressant also known as a “drug of forgetfulness,” or figuratively, “the one that chases away sorrow.”

The current name Rizzo Pond was recorded in GNIS from a 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs list. It did not appear on any USGS topographic maps until the latest revision in 2009. The name appears to be related to the name of the contractor who built the reservoir in 1965. According to the proponent, Mr. Rizzo was a local businessman in Torrington; there is today an R. C. Rizzo Construction Company, Inc. in Hartford. There are several people with the last name Rizzo living in the area. The name of the dam that forms the reservoir is Rizzo Pond Dam; it also was compiled from the USACE inventory. The proponent has not indicated that the dam is to be renamed, although it is considered an administrative feature and therefore not under the BGN’s purview.

A search of GNIS reveals only two features in Connecticut with names containing the word “Rizzo”, the aforementioned reservoir and dam. There are no features in the State named “Nepenthe.”

FLORIDA

Lake Aura: reservoir; 95 acres; located 2.5 mi S of Tavares, immediately N of Lake Melton; named in honor of Aura Bland (1898-1998), a philanthropist of the community; Lake County, Florida; 28°45’31”N, 81°43’15”W; USGS map - Astatula 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.7584797&p_longi=-81.7207718

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Astatula 1:24,000

Proponent: William J. Bland, Jr.; Mount Dora, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Lake Aura is proposed for a 95-acre man-made lake in Lake County. The proposed name is intended to honor Ms. Aura Bland (1898-1998), who owned the property at one time and whose family made philanthropic contributions to Lake County (the public library in Mount Dora is named for her husband, William T. Bland Sr.). The rock mining company that now leases the property submitted this proposal on behalf of the son of William and Aura Bland, who would like the lake to be named in memory of his mother.

A previous proposal, to apply the name Lake Aura to this lake and to three (or four) other lakes as a collective name was rejected by the BGN in September 2009. The BGN indicated a name in the singular form that referred to multiple bodies of water would be confusing. The BGN informed the proponent that it would be willing to revisit the case if the name were amended to the plural form or if separate names were applied to each individual body of water. This new proposal applies to just the most northerly of the lakes considered previously; there are no requests to name any of the other lakes. There are no other geographic features in Florida known to be named “Aura.”

GEORGIA

English Avenue Tributary: stream; 0.8 mi long; heads in the English Avenue neighborhood at 33°46'11"N, 84°24'57"W, 0.2 mi. SW of the former English Avenue Elementary School, flows W to enter Proctor Creek in Maddox Park; the stream flows through the English Avenue neighborhood; Fulton County, Georgia; 33°46'08"N, 84°53'39"W; USGS map – Northwest Atlanta 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.7688026&p_longi=-84.4273848

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.7695840565&p_longi=-84.4159056425

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS North Atlanta 1:24,000

Proponent: Tony Torrence; Atlanta, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.8 mile-long stream, proposed to named English Avenue Tributary, heads in the English Avenue neighborhood of Fulton County, a short distance to the west-southwest of the intersection of English Avenue and North Avenue, and 0.2 miles southwest of the former English Avenue Elementary School. The proponent represents a local community improvement association. Built in 1910, the school has been closed since the early 1990s but efforts are underway to restore and reopen it as a community, arts, and technology center and to revitalize the surrounding neighborhood. The community was named for former Atlanta Mayor James English, who served from January 1881 to January 1883.

Floyd Creek: stream; 6.9 mi. long, heads 1.4 mi. N of Corley Lake Dam at 34°02'01"N, 84°55'33"W, flows NE then NNW to enter Euharlee Creek 2.5 mi. NE of Taylorsville; Bartow County, Polk County, and Paulding County, Georgia; 34°06'15"N, 84°57'05"W; USGS map – Taylorsville 1:24,000; Not: Dry Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.1042647&p_longi=-84.9513326&fid=313658

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historical use

Map: USGS Taylorsville 1:24,000

Proponent: W. Lamar Harris; Taylorsville, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dry Creek (FID 313658)

Local Usage:

Published: Dry Creek (USGS 1981, 1982; Bartow County map, 1979; Paulding County map, 1996), Floyd Creek (Polk County map 1983; Polk County soil survey map, undated)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Dry Creek to Floyd Creek. The 6.9 mile-long stream heads in Paulding County, then flows northeast through the corner of Polk County and into Bartow County where it enters Euharlee Creek. Although the name Dry Creek appears on USGS topographic maps and is listed as such in GNIS, the proponent provided a copy of a soil survey map of Polk County that labels the upstream portion Floyd Creek. He questioned why the stream apparently has two names, and suggested that the entire feature be named Floyd Creek (the proposed

name is also listed in GNIS as a variant of Dry Creek, although no details are provided regarding the origin of that variant name). He noted also that the proposed name is historically significant because Floyd Creek Baptist Church is located nearby. He is compiling information on the 150-year old church and states, “We do not want future maps to drop the identification.” A nearby road is also named Floyd Creek Road. The official Georgia Highway Department maps appear to contribute to the confusion; at its head, the stream is labeled Dry Creek on the 1996 Paulding County map, the central portion is labeled Floyd Creek on the 1983 Polk County map, and the name reverts to Dry Creek on the 1979 Bartow County map. In addition to this stream, there are 33 others in Georgia named Dry Creek, including two others in Bartow County. With the exception of the church and a historical cemetery, there are no other features in the three counties named “Floyd.”

INDIANA

Deer Run Creek: stream; 3.5 mi. long; heads in Washington Township, 3.5 mi SW of Mulberry at 40°17'17"N, 86°40'44"W, flows NW to enter South Fork Wildcat Creek 2.7 mi SE of Wyandot; named for the many deer in the habitat area; Tippecanoe County and Clinton County, Indiana; Tps20&21N, Rgs3&2W, Second Principal Meridian; 40°19'27"N, 86°42'25"W; USGS map – Mulberry 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.3242501279&p_longi=-86.7070592816

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.2881288428&p_longi=-86.6788522298

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mulberry 1:24,000

Proponent: Janice E. Lasky; Lafayette, Indiana

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3.5 mile long stream heads in Washington Township in Clinton County, 3.5 miles southwest of Mulberry; it then flows northwest to its confluence with South Fork Wildcat Creek 2.7 mi southeast of Wyandot in Sheffield Township, Tippecanoe County. The proposed name Deer Run Creek was chosen because of the many deer found in the habitat area.

According to GNIS, there are 56 geographic features in Indiana containing the word “Deer” in their name or variant name. Of these, 23 refer to streams, none of them containing the word “Run” and none of them in either Tippecanoe County or Clinton County.

IOWA

Bryan Creek: stream; 5.2 mi. long; in Oxford Township, heads 6.5 mi. SE of Wyoming at 42°00'52"N, 90°54'42"W, flows SW then turns S and SE to enter the Wapsipinicon River 0.8 mi S of Oxford Junction; named for John Bryan (1820-1880), longtime area farmer and property owner who is remembered as “the Father of Oxford Junction”; Jones County, Iowa; Secs 28,21,16,15,14,11,&12, T83N, R1W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 41°58'23"N, 90°57'23"W; USGS map – Oxford Junction 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.97311500000&p_longi=-90.9564540000

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.0145630000&p_longi=-90.9115760000

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

Map: USGS Oxford Junction 1:24,000

Proponent: Judy Nelson; Largo, Florida

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 5.2 mile long stream is located in Oxford Township in Jones County, 6.5 miles southeast of the community of Wyoming. It flows southwest then turns south and southeast to enter the Wapsipinicon River 0.8 mi south of Oxford Junction. The proposed name Bryan Creek would honor John Bryan (1820-1880), who owned all the land on which the city of Oxford Junction is now located. Bryan arrived in the area by covered wagon in 1849, built a cabin on the knoll just north of what would become Broadway Street, and proceeded to farm, and buy and sell cattle. When the railroad planned to come into the area in 1872, he plotted off the original town, sold land to the railroad, and was involved in the organization of Oxford Township. According to the proponent he was well respected in the community and is considered “the Father of Oxford Junction.” A search of GNIS revealed one feature in the State named “Bryan”, a summit named Bryan Hill in Lee County.

KANSAS

Mount Os: summit; elevation 2,088 ft; in Natoma Township, 3.1 mi. SSW of Natoma, 7.1 mi. NNW of Fairport; the name is a shortened version of “Mount Osborne” and Os/Oz is a nickname for Kansas; Osborne County, Kansas; Secs 30&31, T10S, R15W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°08’48”N, 99°02’29”W; USGS map – Natoma 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.146662&p_longi=-99.04143

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Natoma 1:24,000

Proponent: Von Rothenberger; Osborne, Kansas

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 would apply the new name Mount Os to the highest point in Osborne County. The feature has an elevation of 2,088 feet and lies in the southwest corner of the county, 3.1 miles south-southwest of Natoma. According to the proponent, who serves as president of the Osborne County Genealogical and Historical Society, the proposed name is a shortened version of “Mount Osborne” and a play on “Oz” which is a nickname for Kansas. This proposal has the support of Osborne County Tourism, Inc. and the Natoma Heritage Seekers.

A search of GNIS found no other feature in Kansas using the word “Os” in its name. One feature named “Oz”, the OZ Museum, is located in Wamego, 145 miles to the east. There are 23 features using the word “Osborne”, primarily administrative features in Osborne County; none of the features are summits.

MAINE

Scopan: populated place (unincorporated); located in the Town of Masardis, along State Route 11, 4 mi. S of Ashland; Aroostook County, Maine; 46°33'47"N, 68°22'41"W; USGS map – Squapan 1:24,000; Not: Scapin, Squa Pan (BGN 1961), Squapan (BGN 1911 2001), Squa-Pan, Squatpan, Squawpan.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.5630976&p_longi=-68.3780958&fid=576170

Proposal: to change a name in recognition of State legislation

Map: USGS Squapan 1:24,000

Proponent: Maine State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Squa Pan (BGN 1961), Squapan (BGN 1911, 2001)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squapan (FID 576170)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squa Pan (USGS 1967, 1986, 1994), Squapan (USGS 1996)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of six submitted by the Maine State Names Authority on behalf of the Aroostook County Board of Commissioners, to change the names of geographic features in the county from “Squapan” to “Scopan.” Prior to 2001, these features were named Squa Pan, but in February 2001 the BGN approved a proposal submitted by the State Names Authority to change the name to Squapan. Those proposals were made in accordance with State Legislation that prohibited the use of indicated the word “Squapan” was acceptable because it means “bear den.” The Aroostook County Commissioners also determined “Squapan” was allowed by the State legislators, and the local municipalities concurred with the change as well.

In 2009, in response to an initiative by the Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission, the 124th Maine Legislature passed L.D. 797, “An Act To Fully Implement the Legislative Intent in Prohibiting Offensive Place Names,” which determined that “the designation “squa” or any derivation of “squa” as a separate word or as a separate syllable in a word [is considered offensive].” As a result, the State replaced the names with “Scopan” for State use. The new name was suggested because the name “is referenced on one of the oldest maps the committee reviewed; the name is not offensive; [and] overall [the] committee believes it is a good fit.” According to a summary of the State’s actions in *Indian Country Today*, the legislation “closes a loophole in the original Offensive Place Names Act by banning the use of the word “squa” in conjunction with other words.”

The first of the six changes would affect the name of the small unincorporated community of Squapan. In addition to the County Commissioners and the State Names Authority, the Town of Masardis also recommends approval of the change to Scopan.

Scopan Inlet: stream; 4 mi. long; heads in Castle Hill Township, 1.5 mi. W of Haystack Mountain at 46°39'58"N, 068°15'18"W, flows S to enter the N end of Squapan Lake (proposed Scopan Lake); Aroostook County, Maine; 46°37'15"N, 068°13'50"W; USGS map – Squapan Lake East 1:24,000 (mouth of stream); Not: Squa Pan Inlet, Squapan Inlet.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.6208753&p_longi=-68.2305916&fid=576171

Proposal: to change a name in recognition of State legislation

Map: USGS Squapan Lake East 1:24,000 (mouth of stream)

Proponent: Maine State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squapan Inlet (FID 576171)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squa Pan Inlet (USGS 1986, 1994)

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by the Maine State Names Authority and Aroostook County, and would change the name of Squapan Inlet to Scopan Inlet. This name applies to a 4-mile long stream that flows south into the north end of Squapan Lake (proposed Scopan Lake). This change has the support of the Town of Castle Hill.

Scopan Knob: summit; elevation 1,460 ft; located on Squapan Mountain (proposed Scopan Mountain), 11 mi. SW of Presque Isle; Aroostook County, Maine; 46°34'14"N, 068°12'00"W; USGS map – Squapan Lake East 1:24,000; Not: Bald Knob, Squa Pan Knob, Squapan Knob.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.5708754&p_longi=-68.2003125&fid=576175

Proposal: to change a name in recognition of State legislation
Map: USGS Squapan Lake East 1:24,000
Proponent: Maine State Legislature
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Squa Pan Knob (BGN 1961), Squapan Knob (BGN 2001)
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squapan Knob (FID 576175)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squa Pan Knob (USGS 1986, 1994)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Squapan Knob to Scopan Knob. This feature is one of the high points atop Squapan Mountain (proposed Scopan Mountain).

Scopan Lake: reservoir; located 14 mi. SW of Presque Isle; Aroostook County, Maine; 46°33'23"N, 68°19'31"W; USGS map – Squapan Lake West 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Scapin Lake, Squa Pan Lake, Squapan Lake, Squawpan Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.5564&p_longi=-68.32541&fid=576172

Proposal: to change a name in recognition of State legislation
Map: USGS Squapan Lake West 1:24,000 (central point)
Proponent: Maine State Legislature
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Squapan Lake (BGN 1911), Squa Pan Lake (BGN 1961), Squapan Knob (BGN 2001)
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squapan Lake (FID 576172)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squa Pan Lake (USGS 1986, 1994; Map of Central and Southern Aroostook County, Maps Inc., 2000; Riverfacts.com), Squapan Lake (Maine Department of Conservation)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Squapan Lake to Scopan Lake. This reservoir lies 14 miles southwest of Presque Isle. This change has the support of the Town of Masardis.

Scopan Mountain: summit; elevation 1,475 ft.; located 9.5 mi. WSW of Presque Isle; Aroostook County, Maine; 46°36'34"N, 68°11'30"W; USGS map – Squapan Lake East 1:24,000; Not: Bald Knob, Hedgehog Mountain, Squa Pan Mountain, Squapan Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.60951&p_longi=-68.19156&fid=576173

Proposal: to change a name in recognition of State legislation

Map: USGS Squapan Lake East 1:24,000

Proponent: Maine State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Squa Pan Mountain (BGN 1961), Squapan Mountain (BGN 2001)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squapan Mountain (FID 576173)

Local Usage: Squapan Mountain (Maine Vacations; Squapan Mountain Outfitters)

Published: Squa Pan Mountain (USGS 1986, 1994; Maine Department of Conservation)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Squapan Mountain to Scopan Mountain. This summit lies 9.5 miles southwest of Presque Isle.

Scopan Stream: stream; 3.5 mi. long; heads at the NW end of Squapan Lake (proposed Scopan Lake) at 46°33'24"N, 68°19'34"W, flows W into the Aroostook River; Aroostook County, Maine; 46°33'36"N, 68°23'13"W; USGS map – Squapan 1:24,000 (mouth of stream); Not: Squa Pan Stream, Squapan Stream.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.560042&p_longi=-68.3869849&fid=576174

Proposal: to change a name in recognition of State legislation

Map: USGS Squapan 1:24,000 (mouth of stream)

Proponent: Maine State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squapan Stream (FID 576174)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squa Pan Stream (USGS 1986, 1994)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Squapan Stream to Scopan Stream. This 3.5 mile long stream flows west from the northwest end of Squapan Lake (proposed Scopan Lake) westward into the Aroostook River. This change has the support of the Town of Masardis.

MARYLAND

Arnold C. Gay Anchorage: harbor; located at the mouth of Spa Creek, immediately S of the United States Naval Academy, N of Eastport, NE of the Annapolis Yacht Club; named for Arnold C. Gay (1919-1994), longtime area boat yard owner, yachtsman, and active member of the Annapolis community; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 38°58'33"N, 76°28'56"W; USGS map – Annapolis 1:24,000; Not: Spa Creek Anchorage.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.975843&p_longi=-76.482161

Proposal: to change a name to a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Annapolis 1:24,000

Proponent: Joanne Hancock; North Canton, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Spa Creek Anchorage (FID 2651773)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Anchorage 110.159 (NOAA Chart 12283), Spa Creek Anchorage (Coast Pilot 2010; Federal Register: Transportation Department-Coast Guard ruling 1995; sailing blogs)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Spa Creek Anchorage in Anne Arundel County to Arnold C. Gay Anchorage. The harbor lies just outside the corporate boundaries of the City of Annapolis, at the mouth of Spa Creek, immediately south of the U.S. Naval Academy, and north of Eastport. Until this proposal was received, the feature was officially unnamed; however, after it was discovered that the 2010 edition of the Coast Pilot named it Spa Creek Anchorage, that name was added to GNIS as the official name for Federal use. The name Spa Creek Anchorage also appeared in the Federal Register in 1995, as a result of a ruling between the Department of Transportation and the U.S. Coast Guard regarding the enforcement of safe boat operations in the harbor. NOAA charts do not show a name but simply label it Anchorage 110.159.

In March 1994, the Annapolis City Council passed a resolution honoring “the many contributions Arnold C. Gay gave to the community” and naming the [unnamed] harbor Arnold C. Gay Anchorage (the resolution does not indicate that the feature might already have a name). According to his obituary, “Arnold C. Gay [was] a yachtsman who competed in some of the world’s most challenging ocean races and once flew an airplane underneath a bridge. The Annapolis resident had sailed in every Annapolis-to-Newport, R.I. race except one and in 1978 won the St. David's Lighthouse Trophy in the Newport-to-Bermuda Race aboard his vessel, Babe. He won numerous Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association races and was a longtime coach and teacher in the Naval Academy’s offshore sailing program until becoming ill.” A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Gay settled in Annapolis after service in World War II. His biography states that he worked in the boat yards of Oxford and Easton before becoming manager and eventually owner. In the 1970s, he sold another yard he had operated in Eastport, but he continued to operate the Arnold C. Gay Yacht Yard on Shipwright Street until his death. “He was active in Annapolis civic affairs and was one of the founders of the Clean and Beautiful Committee in the 1960s and in 1965 of the Alcohol Beverages Control Board, of which he was chairman for eight years. He was a member of numerous sailing organizations, including the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association, the U.S. Power Squadron, the U.S. International Sailing Organization, the New York Yacht Club, the Cruising Club of America, the Sailing Club of the Chesapeake and the Storm Trysail Club.”

Sylvan Gorge Burn: stream; 0.6 mi long; heads 1.4 mi SW of Bel Air at 39°30'55"N, 76°21'24"W, flows SW to enter Winters Run 1.1 mi. E of Benson; “sylvan” refers to the trees which fill the gorge through which this stream flows; Harford County, Maryland; 39°30'29"N, 76°21'41"W; USGS map – Bel Air 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.507958&p_longi=-76.361377

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.515213&p_longi=-76.356589

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bel Air 1:24,000

Proponent: Rod Bourn; Bel Air, MD

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 heads 1.4 miles southwest of Bel Air and flows southwest to enter Winters Run 1.1 miles east of Benson in Harford County. The proposed name, Sylvan Gorge Burn, reflects the sylvan (arboreal) nature of the gorge and “burn” is a Scottish word for a small stream. According to the proponent, the gorge is “somewhat unique to the area and an interesting feature” (although he has not submitted a proposal to name the valley). He adds that the term burn is a nod to one of the original immigrant groups of the area.

A search of GNIS indicates nine features in Maryland containing the word Sylvan, none of them streams and none in Harford County. There is one stream in Maryland with the generic term Burn; Moy Burn, also in Harford County, is 11 miles the northwest of the stream. The latter name was approved by the BGN in 1993.

MICHIGAN

Brothers Little Islands: area; 12 acres; a cluster of five islands at the NW end of Font Lake on Beaver Island, 2.7 mi. NW of Luney Point, 1.7 mi. NE of McCauley Point; Charlevoix County, Michigan; Sec 21, T39N, R10W, Michigan Meridian; 45°44’42”N, 85°32’52”W; USGS map – Beaver Island North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.7448745&p_longi=-85.5479165

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Beaver Island North 1:24,000

Proponent: Alexander Chin; Champaign, IL

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 Brothers Little Islands is proposed as a collective name for five small islands located at the northwest end of Font Lake, on Beaver Island in Lake Michigan. The proponent, a resident of Champaign, Illinois, originally proposed a name for just one of the islands, but the proposal was subsequently amended to apply to the five islands together. After an analysis of aerial photography by BGN staff, it was discovered that the island and several others in the vicinity appear to have moved in recent years, and so it is difficult to pinpoint the position of one specific feature. The proponent agreed that a collective name would cause less confusion. These islands are examples of “floating islands.” The proponent believes the name Brothers Little Islands is appropriate because of this unusual phenomenon and “to give perspective to the type of life that is encouraged there.” He also notes that the islands are unusual because they are “islands in a lake on an island in a lake.” The proposal initially indicated the name was chosen in reference to the Brothers Place, a facility located approximately one mile away that once served as a bed and breakfast and is now a Christian retreat. From 1848 to 1895, Beaver Island also served as the site of a unique Mormon kingdom, and it is reportedly a common practice among Mormons to refer to their associates as “Brother.” The proponent reports that when he suggested the name to locals, there were no objections. A search of GNIS revealed six features in Michigan that contain the word “Brothers” in their name or variant name. All refer to specific “brothers,” none are islands, nor are any located in Charlevoix County.

Spirit Lake: lake; 22 acres; located in Sagola Township, along Gestner Branch, 12 mi. N of Iron Mountain; Dickinson County, Michigan; 46°00'02"N, 88°05'09"W; USGS map – Sagola 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Gestner Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.0005072&p_longi=-88.0859664&fid=626767

Proposal: to change a name to recognize name preferred by landowner

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

Proponent: Dave and Jill Radosta; Iron Mountain, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Gestner Lake (FID 626767)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Gestner Lake (USGS 1955, 1989; Census 2000 map; Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment 2010; American Transmission Company network map 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Gestner Lake in Dickinson County to Spirit Lake. It was submitted by the current landowner, who states that the proposed name “reflects some of the ways I personally live my life and the spirit I have for my property and this area.” Although the name Gestner Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1955, the origin of that name has not been determined. The proponent presumes it is the name of a family that once lived in the area. In addition to USGS maps, the current name appears on Michigan Department of Natural Resources maps. It also appears in numerous online lake listings that were likely derived from the GNIS entry. The Sagola Township Board supports the change from Gestner Lake to Spirit Lake. The proponent was asked whether his proposal should be extended to the name of Gestner Branch, the stream that flows through the lake. He indicated that was not his intent but he would have no objections if the BGN thought changing the stream’s name would be appropriate; because no formal proposal was submitted, the name of Gestner Branch is not under consideration.

MISSOURI

Burroughs Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads at 38°38'34N, 90°22'05"W, on the campus of John Burroughs School, flows E into Black Creek; named in honor of John Burroughs (1837-1921), American naturalist and essayist; St. Louis County, Missouri; Sec. 16, T45N, R6E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°38'28"N, 90°21'06"W; USGS map – Clayton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.64111111111111&p_longi=-90.35166666666667

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.64277777777778&p_longi=-90.36805555555556

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Clayton 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of eleven proposals submitted by the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, to name tributaries of Deer Creek in order to provide them with an identity and increase

awareness of the streams within the community. This one-mile long tributary of Black Creek, proposed to be named officially Burroughs Creek, heads on the campus of John Burroughs School, a coeducational, college preparatory day school founded in 1923. In addition to recognizing the stream's proximity to the school, the name would honor American naturalist and essayist, John Burroughs (1837-1921), an important figure in the evolution of the U. S. conservation movement. Known as the Grand Old Man of Nature, one source stated that his "extraordinary popularity and visibility were sustained by a prolific stream of essay collections, beginning with *Wake-Robin* in 1871." Burroughs also worked as a federal bank examiner, a teacher, and farmer. The proponent reports that a 60-year old drainage map that hangs on the wall of Ladue City Hall already labels the stream Burroughs Creek. The Ladue City Council passed a resolution in support of this proposal, and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District also recommends approval. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the name as well. Burroughs School is the only geographic feature known to contain the word "Burroughs" in its name.

Denny Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads at 38°39'18N, 90°24'20"W, flows SE into Deer Creek 0.3 mi NW of Watkins High School; named for Samuel J. Denny, who in 1819 received a land grant along the stream from President Monroe; St. Louis County, Missouri; Sec. 13, T45N, R5E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°38'31"N, 90°24'03"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.64194444444444&p_longi=-90.40083333333333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.655&p_longi=-90.40555555555556

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

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, also submitted by the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, would apply the new commemorative name Denny Creek to a one-mile long tributary of Deer Creek. The proposed name is intended to honor Samuel J. Denny, who in 1819 received a land grant along the stream from President Monroe. This land also marked the primary trail or pathway to the west used by Native Americans. The stream crosses the old Denny Road which is now known as Lindbergh Road. The Ladue City Council passed a resolution in support of this proposal, and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District also recommends approval. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the name as well. GNIS lists ten features in Missouri with the word "Denny" in their names: two cemeteries, two locales, a school, three streams, and two valleys. None of these are in St. Louis County.

Deschamps Creek: stream; 0.8 mi long; heads at 38°40'09"N, 90°24'58"W, flows SE into Monsanto-Sunswept Creek 0.3 mi SW of Berne Park in Creve Coeur; named in honor of Alexander A. Deschamps (1862-1929), teacher and the first Schoolmaster of Spoede School; St. Louis County, Missouri; Sec 1, T45N, R5E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°39'32"N, 90°24'45"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.65876&p_longi=-90.41253

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.66917&p_longi=-90.41601

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.8 mile-long stream, proposed to be named Deschamps Creek, flows southeast into Monsanto-Sunswept Creek in Creve Coeur. The proposed name would honor Alexander A. Deschamps (1862-1929), a teacher in the Spoede School House in 1897. He also served as the school's first Master. In the early twentieth century, the Deschamps family owned property a few hundred yards from the Spoede School House. The Ladue City Council passed a resolution in support of this proposal, and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District also recommends approval. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the name as well. A search of GNIS for Missouri found no other features using the word Deschamps in their name.

Dielmann Creek: stream; 0.4 mi long; heads at 38°40'16N, 90°24'42"W, flows SE into Monsanto-Sunswept Creek 0.2 mi. NNE of Berne Park; named in honor of Emil Dielmann (1897-1974), settler and long-term landowner; St. Louis County, Missouri; Sec 1, T45N, R5E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°39'58"N, 90°24'32"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.66611111111111&p_longi=-90.40888888888889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.67111111111111&p_longi=-90.41166666666667

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.4 mile long stream, proposed to be named Dielmann Creek, flows southeast into Monsanto-Sunswept Creek just north-northeast of Berne Park. The proposed name would honor Emil Dielmann (1897-1974), an early settler and longtime landowner. The Ladue City Council passed a resolution in support of this proposal, and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District also recommends approval. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the name as well. A search of GNIS for Missouri found no other features in Missouri using the word Dielmann in their name.

Fernridge Creek: stream; 2.3 mi long; heads at 38°39'45"N, 90°27'06"W, flows NW into Smith Creek 1 mi SW of Fernridge; St. Louis County, Missouri; Land Grants and Sec 4, T45N, R5E Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°40'09"N, 90°29'19"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000; Not: Turtle Creek – in part.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.66916666666667&p_longi=-90.48861111111111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6625&p_longi=-90.45166666666667

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Fernridge Creek (in part) (FEMA FIRM map 1995); Fernridge Creek (Fernridge Creek Floodplain Study/City of Creve Coeur; Creve Coeur Newsletter 2008), Turtle Creek (in part) (FEMA FIRM map 1995)

Case Summary: This 2.3 mile long stream flows northwest into Smith Creek 1 mile southwest of the community of Fernridge. According to the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, which submitted the name, the stream has been known locally as Fernridge Creek for approximately 30 years. The name has also appeared in documents published by Storm Water Committee of Creve Coeur. FEMA floodplain maps also show the name, although one edition published in 1995 applied the name to only a portion of the stream; the upstream section was labeled Turtle Creek (the name change occurred at the boundary line between the City of Creve Coeur and St. Louis County; however, the City of Creve Coeur has since annexed that area of St. Louis County and now the entire stream is within the city limits). The City of Creve Coeur passed a resolution in support of this proposal, and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names support the name as well.

Fordyce Fork: stream; 0.3 mi long; heads at 38°39'29"N, 90°23'23"W, flows SW into an unnamed stream proposed be named Rodes Creek (q.v.), 435 ft. NE of St. Peters Church in Ladue; named in honor of Samuel Wesley Fordyce (1840-1919), nationally renowned builder of railroads and early landowner in Ladue; St. Louis County, Missouri; Sec 6, T45N, R6E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°39'21"N, 90°23'36"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.65583333333333&p_longi=-90.39333333333333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.65805555555556&p_longi=-90.38972222222222

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.3 mile long unnamed stream flows southwest into another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Rodes Creek (q.v.) in the community of Ladue. The proposed name would honor Samuel Wesley Fordyce (1840-1919), a nationally renowned railroad builder. He also established banks and business enterprises, was involved in public activities which he instituted; and in political policies which he formulated. A native of Ohio, Mr. Fordyce fought in the Civil War, serving as assistant inspector general of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland.

According to the proponent, the greater part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway was built under Mr. Fordyce's management. He was also vice president and treasurer of the Texas and St. Louis Railway for three years, and from 1886 to 1889, president of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway. Fordyce also promoted the development of the Mississippi Louis Union Trust Company, and represented the Laclede Light & Power Company of St. Louis and the Jefferson Hotel Company. He was president of the Houston Oil Company; commander of the Missouri Commandery of the

Loyal Legion of the United States, and a member of the St. Louis, University, Bellerive and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis. Upon his death, a St. Louis newspaper editorial reported: “But it was as an empire builder, a farsighted financier and an individual with infectious enthusiasm that he gained his greatest prominence. He was famous as a steadfast friend and he found friends in all classes of society and treated them in his own inimitable way, whether they happened to be presidents, cabinet officers, renowned bankers or some companion of his youth who had become entangled in the meshes of the law. Some of his reminiscences recently appearing in *America at Work*, a St. Louis periodical, are self-revelatory beyond the run of recollections. Franklin himself was never franker than Colonel Fordyce in relating personal experiences. He had such a zest in life and such a confidence in his own integrity as to make his autobiography real. Long ago he reached the age at which men of his manifold investments usually retire, but he kept in the harness because he enjoyed his work and because his associates were reluctant to lose his counsel and the benefit of his stimulation personality. Although he had done much and his possessions were vast, Colonel Fordyce was most appreciated for what he was, an unspoiled man among men.” This proposal has the support of the City of Ladue and the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names.

GNIS lists the Fordyce House (school) in St. Louis County; and Fordyce Lake (reservoir) and Fordyce Lake Dam, both in Harrison County.

Harrelson Creek: stream; 3.5 mi. long; in Deer Creek Township, heads at 38°22'32"N, 93°41'20"W, flows E into Nelson Creek, just inside the Upper Tebo State Wildlife Management Area; named for the Harrelson family, early settlers in the area; Henry County, Missouri; Secs 26, 35,34&33, T42N, R25W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°23'41"N, 93°38'37"W; USGS map – Calhoun West 1:24,000; Not: Harolston Creek, Heraldson Creek, Nardeton Creek, Nardenton Creek, Nardston Creek, Nardolston Creek, Nordston Creek, http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.3947432&p_longi=-93.6435443&fid=723117

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

Map: USGS Calhoun West 1:24,000

Proponent: Chris Barnett; Columbia, Missouri

Administrative area: Upper Tebo State Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Nardeton Creek (FID 723117)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Harolston Creek (Plat Book of Henry County, Missouri 1895), Heraldson Creek (Campbell's *New Atlas of Missouri* 1873), Nardenton Creek (USGS 1981), Nardeton Creek (USGS 1953), Nardston Creek (Plat Book of Henry County 1996), Nardolston Creek (Plat Book of Henry County 1930), Nordston Creek (Missouri Department of Transportation 1995)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Nardeton Creek in Henry County to Harrelson Creek. The 3.5 mile long tributary of Nelson Creek is located 7 miles northeast of Clinton; a small section of the stream lies within the Upper Tebo State Wildlife Management Area. During the State of Missouri's ongoing maintenance of the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), a name discrepancy between a GNIS record and the current USGS topographic map was noted. The map, published in 1981, shows the name Nardenton Creek. However, GNIS lists it as Nardeton Creek, a name collected from the 1953 USGS map. Subsequent investigation yielded numerous other variations on the stream's name, some undoubtedly a result of cartographic error. The proposal is to return the name to that of the original landowner.

The 1995 Missouri Department of Transportation general highway map of Henry County labels the feature Nordston Creek. The 1996 Plat Book of Henry County applied the name “Nardston Cr.” The

1930 county plat book appears to support the name Nardston Creek, but upon closer inspection, it is apparent that a property line was drawn through the name, and that the “d” in the name is actually “ol,” making it Narolston Creek. The 1914 Standard Plat Book of Henry County verifies that spelling with the label NAROLSTON CREEK shown in uppercase. The 1895 Plat Book of Henry County would appear to support the Narolston name, but again, upon closer inspection, a property line intersects the first letter of the name, and what appears to be an “N” is in fact an “H”, resulting in Harolston Creek. In support of the name starting with an “H”, Campbell’s 1873 *New Atlas of Missouri* showed “Heraldson Cr.” Based on these findings, it can be concluded that through a series of mistaken cartographic transfers from one document to the next, the name has evolved from Heraldson to Nardeton.

General Land Office land patents for the 1840s and 1850s show that a Bennett Harrelson patented land at the mouth of the stream, and that various patents were recorded throughout the 1840s by him, as well as by Emsley M. Harrelson and Emsley M. Harelson (presumably the same individual). A review of the 1845 Henry County Assessor records shows Emsley Harrelson and Bennett Harrelson, but also records for the same tracts of land, Emsley Hearlson and Bennett Hearlson.

An investigation into current local usage has determined that area residents are not aware of any name for the stream. Although the name Harrelson Creek has never been applied specifically to the stream, it is proposed based on the most common spelling of the name of the original landowners in the area. The proposed change has the approval of the Henry County government and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. According to GNIS, there is a small unincorporated populated place named Harrelson 53 miles to the northwest in Cass County. It is not known whether there is a family connection between the community and the stream in Henry County.

Magnolia Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads at 38°39'55"N, 090°24'47"W, flows NE into Deer Creek just S of Ladue Horton Watkins High School; the name reflects the abundance of magnolia trees in the area; St. Louis County, Missouri; T45N, R5E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°38'15"N, 090°23'46"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6375&p_longi=-90.39611111111111

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.66527777777778&p_longi=-90.41305555555556

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

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 mile long stream flows northeast into Deer Creek just south of Ladue Horton Watkins High School. The proposed name, Magnolia Creek, was submitted by a local citizen in response to the Deer Creek Alliance Tributary Naming Project. The name refers to the abundance of magnolia trees that grow along the stream. This new name has the support of the City of Frontenac Board of Aldermen, the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. A search of GNIS for Missouri found the word “Magnolia” used in the names of nine features: two historical locales, two historical schools, and one historical church, and one each a populated place, a cemetery, a valley, and a spring. None of the features are in St. Louis County.

Pebble Creek: stream; 1.9 mi long; heads at 38°39'57"N, 090°23'53"W, flows S into Deer Creek at the Ladue Horton Watkins High School athletic field; St. Louis County, Missouri; Secs 1&12, T45N, R5E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°38'30"N, 090°24'00"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6416666666667&p_longi=-90.4

Source http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6658333333333&p_longi=-90.3980555555556

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.9 mile long stream flows south into Deer Creek at the Ladue Horton Watkins High School athletic field. Pebble Creek Road parallels the stream. The Deer Creek Watershed Alliance reports that the name has been used locally for several decades and that it appears on a 1949 drainage map that is on display at the Ladue City Hall. The name has the support of the Creve Coeur City Council, the City of Ladue, the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. There are no other geographic features in St. Louis County named “Pebble.”

Rodes Creek: stream; 0.8 mi long; heads at 38°39'44"N, 90°23'34"W, flows SSW into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pebble Creek (q.v.) 0.9 mi. W of the St. Louis Country Club; named in honor of Boyle Rodes (1882-1945), the first mayor of the City of Ladue; St. Louis County, Missouri; Sec 7, T45N, R6E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°39'06"N, 90°23'48"W; USGS map – Creve Coeur 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6516666666667&p_longi=-90.3966666666667

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6622222222222&p_longi=-90.3927777777778

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.8 mile long stream flows south-southwest into another unnamed stream proposed to be named Pebble Creek (q.v.), 0.9 mi. west of the St. Louis Country Club and through Rodes Park. The park was created when Mr. Boyle Rodes (1882-1945) purchased property next to his house to conserve it instead of allowing a gas station to be built. Mr. Rodes also served as the first mayor of the City of Ladue. This new name has the support of City of Ladue, the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. Other than the aforementioned Rodes Park the only other feature in Missouri named “Rodes” is Rodes Cemetery in Gentry County.

Rosenfelder Creek: stream; 1 mi long; heads at 38°38'54"N, 90°27'28"W, flows NW into Smith Creek 0.8 mi. NE of the Priory of St. Mary; named in honor of Agnes Rosenfelder (1903-2003), whose family owned land close to the stream in the 19th century; St. Louis County, Missouri; Secs 16&17, T45N, R5E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°39'16"N, 90°28'18"W; USGS map – Kirkwood 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.65444444444444&p_longi=-90.47166666666667

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.64833333333333&p_longi=-90.45777777777778

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Creve Coeur 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This one-mile long stream flows northwest into Smith Creek 0.8 miles northeast of the Priory of St. Mary. The proposed name, Rosenfelder Creek, would honor Agnes Rosenfelder (1903-2003), whose family owned land near the stream in the 19th century until they lost it during the Great Depression. The Rosenfelder family are considered early pioneer German settlers of the area. The name has the support of the City of Creve Coeur, the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. There are no other features in Missouri named “Rosenfelder”.

Warson Woods Creek: stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads at 38°36'09"N, 90°23'20"W, flows NE into an unnamed tributary of Deer Creek 0.5 mi. SE of Old Warson Country Club; named for the community in which the stream begins; St. Louis County, Missouri; T45N, R6E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°36'49"N, 90°22'42"W; USGS map – Kirkwood 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.61361111111111&p_longi=-90.37833333333333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6025&p_longi=-90.38888888888888

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kirkwood 1:24,000

Proponent: Deer Creek Watershed Alliance

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: FEMA FIRM map number 29189X0282 H, 1995

Case Summary: This 1.2 mile long stream, proposed to be named Warson Woods Creek, flows northeast into an unnamed tributary of Deer Creek 0.5 miles southeast of the Old Warson Country Club. The stream begins in the community of Warson Woods and runs alongside Warson Woods Drive for approximately 0.5 miles. The City of Warson Woods passed a resolution in support of this name; the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names also recommend approval. GNIS lists three geographic features with names containing the name “Warson Woods”: one populated place, one civil division, and a locale.

MONTANA

Cheatgrass Hill: slope; approximately 50 acres; located between South Swamp Creek and Pine Hollow, just N of the W end of Sunset Bench; the name recognizes the type of grass found on the feature; Ravalli County, Montana; Sec 36, T9N, R20W and Sec 2, T8N, R20W, Principal Meridian; 46°29'06"N, 114°03'48"W; USGS map – Bing 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.485&p_longi=-114.0632

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bing 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregory Johnson; Stevensville, Montana

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This slope is approximately 50 acres in size just north of the west end of Sunset Bench. The proposed name Cheatgrass Hill refers to the type of grass that is found on the feature. Cheatgrass, also known as “the invader that won the west,” is an annual grass that forms tufts up to two feet tall with leaves and sheaths that are covered in short, soft hairs. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Montana with the word Cheatgrass in their name.

Yenne Peak: summit, elevation 2,655 m (8,712 ft); in Glacier National Park, at the SW end of Ptarmigan Wall, 1 km (0.6 mi) N of Iceberg Lake; named for William J. Yenne (1908-1994), outdoorsman, Glacier National Park employee, guide, and park trails supervisor; Glacier County, Montana; 48°49'19"N, 113°45'10"W; USGS map – Ahern Pass.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.821944444&p_longi=-113.752777777

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ahern Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: William P. Yenne; San Francisco, CA

Administrative area: Glacier National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Yenne Peak is proposed for a 2,655 m (8,712 ft) summit in Glacier National Park. The name is intended to honor William J. Yenne (1908-1994), who was employed for many years by the National Park Service in Glacier National Park as an outdoorsman, guide, and park trails supervisor. The proponent, who is the son of the intended honoree, believes the proposal warrants an exception to the Wilderness Policy because of his father's contributions to the park. He cites his long term association with the park, where he spent months on the trails every year, many within sight of the unnamed peak. William Yenne's grandfather homesteaded within 30 miles of the peak in 1895, and the honoree was born at that homestead location. His biography is sold in the park's bookstore. One local author referred to Mr. Yenne as “the man who best knows Glacier National Park's one thousand miles of trails.” Even after retirement, he returned to Glacier nearly every summer for two decades. When asked why the name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Policy, the proponent responded that he believes there is “overriding need for landmarks to be given

names,” especially in instances of search and rescue. With regard to the education factor, he contends that “the names of persons who are important to a place should be recalled in that place.” He adds, “William J. Yenne not only devoted most of his lifetime to [the] idea of renewal in the wilderness, he embodied it.”

The proponent further notes that numerous places in the park are named for individuals and institutions with far less connection to the area. A letter of support for the name Yenne Peak has been received from Senator Max Baucus, who notes that “Mr. Yenne’s love and thorough knowledge of the Park enriched the experiences of thousands of its visitors.” Flathead Valley author and broadcaster George Ostrom also submitted a letter of support. Mr. Ostrom, who as legislative aide to Senator Lee Metcalf helped draft the 1964 Wilderness Act, believes “the naming of this peak is entirely consistent with the intentions of the Act.” He adds, “To the best of my knowledge, there were [sic] no consideration in [the Outdoor Resources and Review Committee] or in the resulting wilderness legislation regarding the future naming of geographic features. Those procedures were already established, so it was NOT something we were concerned with as part of a Wilderness Bill. I strongly implore you to honor a man who devoted his entire life to serving, preserving, and supporting America’s wildest places.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Agiocochook Crag: summit; elevation 5,718 ft; in the White Mountain National Forest and Thompson and Meserves Purchase, 0.9 mi. NE of Mount Washington, 2.1 mi SE of Mount Jefferson; the name is reported to be the Native American name once applied to Mount Washington and means “Home of the Great Spirit”; Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°16’45”N, 71°17’29”W; USGS map – Mount Washington 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.2791900000&p_longi=-71.2913300000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Washington 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Perry; Westbrook, ME

Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest, Thompson and Meserves Purchase

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 5,718 ft summit is located in the White Mountain National Forest, 0.9 miles northeast of Mount Washington and 2.1 miles southeast of Mount Jefferson in the Presidential Range in Coos County. According to the proponent, the proposed name Agiocochook Crag is the “well known” Native American name that was once applied to Mount Washington and which means “Home of the Great Spirit.” The summit is described as a very prominent peak on Mount Washington’s Chandler Ridge between Nelson Crag and Ball Crag. It lies just a few hundred feet outside the boundary of the Great Gulf Wilderness.

GNIS lists Agiocochook and Monte Agiocochook is variant names for the White Mountains, as well as a variant name for Mount Washington.

Machia Brook: stream; 1.3 mi long; heads on the S slope of Magalloway Mountain at 45°03’14”N, 71°09’32”W, flows SW to its confluence with Hellgate Brook 11 mi E of Pittsburg; named for

sportsman and hunting educator Larry Machia (1943-2003); Coos County, New Hampshire; 45°02'28"N, 71°10'35"W; USGS map – Magalloway 1:25,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.041083&p_longi=-71.176558

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.053889&p_longi=-71.158889

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name used locally for 20 years

Map: USGS Magalloway 1:25,000

Proponent: William Johnson; Colebrook, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None Found

Local Usage: Machia Brook (local hunters)

Published: None Found

Case Summary: This 1.3 mi long stream heads on the southern slope of Magalloway Mountain and flows southwest to enter Hellgate Brook 11 miles east of the community of Pittsburg. According to the proponent, the name Machia Brook honors sportsman and hunting educator Larry Machia (1943-2003). He reports that hunters who spend time at nearby Buckhorn Camp, have referred to the stream as Machia Brook for more than 20 years. One third of Mr. Machia's ashes were spread at the junction of the stream and Buckhorn Brook. The New Hampshire Geographic Names Board has no objection to the proposal. GNIS lists no other features in New Hampshire with "Machia" in their name.

NEW YORK

Twisted Cedar Peak: summit; elevation 3,018 ft; in Adirondack State Park/Giant Mountain Wilderness, 5.4 mi. SW of Elizabethtown, 2.7 mi. E of Giant Mountain along the Rocky Peak Ridge; named for the short gnarled cedar trees that grow on near the top of the summit; Essex County, New York; 44°09'35"N, 73°39'55"W; USGS map – Rocky Peak Ridge 1:24,000; Not Bald Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1597731&p_longi=-73.6654114&fid=942880

Proposal: change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Rocky Peak Ridge 1:24,000

Proponent: John Pennucci; Colchester, VT

Administrative area: Adirondack State Park/Giant Mountain Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bald Peak (FID 942880)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bald Peak (USGS, 1901, 1972, 1978, 1981; *DeLorme Atlas of New York* 2007; New York Department of Environmental Conservation, 2010; multiple Internet sites)

Case Summary: This 3,018 ft summit is located in the Adirondack State Park/Giant Mount Wilderness, along Rocky Peak Ridge, 2.7 miles east of Giant Mountain in Essex County. It also lies along one of the three hiking trails to Giant Mountain. Although the summit has been named Bald Peak on USGS topographic maps since 1901, the proponent suggests the name should be changed to Twisted Cedar Peak for two reasons. First, there are three other summits in Essex County named Bald Peak and so a name change would eliminate duplication and confusion. Secondly, the summit is unusual because its southern and western sides are a mixture of bare rock and krummholz. The latter term refers to a forest of stunted trees usually found near the timberline on mountains. However, in

this case, the krummholz is found about 500 feet below the summit. The proponent believes the proposed name is appropriate because of the short gnarled cedar trees that grow on near the top of the summit. Regarding the three other local summits named Bald Peak, one is 11 miles to the north, one is 9 miles to the east-southeast, and the last is 12 miles to the southeast.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mingo Creek: stream; 3.8 mi. long; heads at the N end of the Town of Knightdale at 35°47'48"N, 078°28'44"W, flows generally WSW to enter the Neuse River 8.8 km (5.5 mi) E of the center of Raleigh; Wake County, North Carolina; 35°46'17"N, 85°29'29"W; USGS map – Raleigh East 1:24,000 (mouth of stream).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.7712625&p_longi=-78.5386129&fid=989271

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Raleigh East 1:24,000 (mouth of stream)

Proponent: Jeffrey S. Triezenberg; Knightdale, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mango Creek (FID 989271)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mango Creek (USGS 1987, 1990; North Carolina Division of Water Quality, 2005; North Carolina Department of Transportation 1999; Wake County Open Space Plan 2006; Town of Wake Forest 2009; Southeast Construction report 2005), Mingo Creek (Knightdale Chamber of Commerce Town Map 2009; Mingo Creek Greenway Plan, 1994, 2009; Knightdale Comprehensive Plan 2002; Raleigh Parks and Recreation Neuse River Trail Report 2008; Wake County easement plat and deed, 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Mango Creek, a 3.8 mile long tributary of the Neuse River in Wake County, to Mingo Creek. Although the name Mango Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1987, the proponent, as Senior Planner for the Town of Knightdale, reports it should be Mingo Creek. He reports, “Oral history is that “Mingo” was the slave supervisor at nearby Midway Plantation, and the creek was named for him. He is buried at an unmarked slave cemetery ... just north of the creek. The plantation family who owned him were the Hintons.” A 1784 inventory of John Hinton’s estate listed “Eleven tracts of land in Wake County, one tract in Johnston County, [and] (Negroes) Mingoe.....”

As evidence of present-day usage of the proposed name, the proponent provided copies of various North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) sources, including the 2007 Annual Report, which includes an analysis of the Mingo Creek Bridge Crossing, and the 2009-2015 Highway Program Plan that refers to the Mingo Creek Greenway. A 2010 Federal Highway Administration grant program report lists construction plans for the Mingo Creek Greenway, as does the North Carolina Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization. Other present-day and recent sources that label the stream Mingo Creek include a 2009 Knightdale Chamber of Commerce map, the Knightdale 2027 Comprehensive Plan, and a 1984 Wake County easement plat and deed. The 2008 Raleigh Parks and Recreation Neuse River Trail Report lists “Mango (Mingo) Creek.” Also found online is a reference to the Mingo Creek Townhomes in Knightdale.

In addition to USGS maps, a 2002 NCDOT planning document listed the stream’s name as Mango Creek, as does the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division and Water Quality. USGS field notes from 1968 state that the field man “*very clearly* hand wrote the

name Mango Creek on the name edit overlay; on the name check sheet [he] listed two Knightdale merchants as sources for the name of this stream.” The stream was shown but not labeled on the 1951 USGS 15-minute map.

The proponent reports also that a historical right-of-way deed for the Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railroad from Mr. Henry Haywood Knight (Knightdale’s namesake) referenced “Mingor Creek”. He suggests, “Much like “Mingor” could be a result of a dialectical difference, “Mango” also could very easily be the result of a “drawl” in pronouncing Mingo.” Other historical maps that show Mingo Creek include A.W. Shaffer’s 1887 Map of Wake County; W. G. Clements’ 1904 School map of Wake County; and the 1974 Wake County Tax Map. The Director of the Knightdale Department of Parks and Recreation supports the name change.

OHIO

Wolf Run: stream; 2.8 mi long; heads in Florence Township at 41°20’12”N, 82°22’02”W, flows N then NE and SE to enter the Vermillion River 5.4 mi upstream of its confluence with Lake Erie, 4.9 mi W of South Amherst; named in reference to wolves that have been seen in the area for years; Erie County, Ohio; Sec 2, T5N, R20W, Connecticut Western Reserve and Firelands; 41°20’52”N, 82°20’48”W; USGS map – Kipton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3476400000&p_longi=-82.3467500000

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3366998140&p_longi=-82.3672842240

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Kipton 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Styer; Wakeman, Ohio

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.8 mile long stream heads in Florence Township in Erie County; it flows north, turning northeast, then finally southeast to enter the Vermillion River 5.4 mi south-southeast of its confluence with Lake Erie. According to the proponent, the name Wolf Run has been in local use for 60 years. Wolves have been seen in Florence Township and Erie County since the first settlers arrived. According to GNIS, there are 88 geographic features in Ohio with the word “Wolf” in their name or variant name. None of these are in Erie County. 46 are streams with “Wolf” in their name; of these 17 are named Wolf Run. The closest is in Wayne County, approximately 30 miles distant.

OKLAHOMA

Barren Fork: stream; 35 mi. long; heads just SW of the community of Lincoln at 35°56’26”N, 94°26’22”W, flows S then WNW past the community of Baron, then SW to enter the Illinois River 6 mi. SE of Tahlequah; Cherokee County and Adair County, Oklahoma and Washington County, Arkansas; 35°51’03”N, 94°54’50”W; USGS map – Park Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of stream); Not: Baron Fork (BGN 1971), Baron Fork River, Barren Fork Creek, Barren Fork of Illinois River, Barron Fork, Barrow Fork.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.85083&p_longi=-94.91398&fid=70518

Proposal: to change a name to recognize State usage

Map: USGS Park Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of stream)

Proponent: Ed Fite; Tahlequah, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Baron Fork (BGN 1971)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Baron Fork (FID 70518)

Local Usage: Barren Fork Creek (Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission)

Published: Baron Fork (USGS 1973, 1980, 2006; USACE 2010; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; National Weather Service; Oklahoma Conservation Commission 2004; Oklahoma Geological Survey; Oklahoma Water Resources Board; *DeLorme Atlas of Oklahoma*; *DeLorme Atlas of Arkansas*; OzarkAnglers.com), Baron Fork Creek (fish-4-fun.com), Baron Fork of Illinois River (EPA; FWS 2008), Baron Fork River (Oklahoma Senate 2002), Barren (Baron) Fork Creek (Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission Special Report, 2003), Barren Fork (USGS 1898/1954, 1948/53, 1967; USGS Water Supply Paper 1968; USFS Ozark National Forest map 1966; Oklahoma Water Resources Board; *Illinois River: A People River*, 1977; George Shirk's *Oklahoma Place Names* 1965; Asher & Adams Map of Arkansas 1870's; Map of Indian Territory 1887; Atlas of the World 1895), Barren Fork Creek (Oklahoma DOT highway sign; Oklahoma Biological Survey; American Whitewater; Indian Nations Council of the BSA), Barren Fork of Illinois River (USFS 1966; Washington County highway map 1963/67; Cherokee County highway map 1964/67), Barren Fork River (Cherokee Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America), Barrow Fork (Colton's Map of Arkansas 1855)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Baron Fork to Barren Fork. The stream is 35 miles long and heads in Arkansas and flows westward into Oklahoma. It was submitted by the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the Administrator of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission, who reports that his agency is using the proposed name, most notably in its 2003 Special Report on the Scenic Rivers of Oklahoma.

The official name for Federal use is Baron Fork, having been approved by the BGN in 1971. That decision was made citing research conducted by the USGS field crew, who reported, "Local people agree to the recommended name and application." The field crew also determined that most usage of the "Barren" spelling "came from old published maps," and that the stream was most likely named for the community of Baron, which lies midway along the stream. However, they noted that the 1839 land plat labeled the community Barron. Finally, it was noted, "One of the highway bridges on State Highway 45 has a sign calling it Baron Fork while a copper plate on the same bridge has the name Barren Fork on it." According to the BGN's 1971 research, both spellings appear to have been in local and published use over the years, with USGS maps published in 1898 and 1948 showing the name Barren Fork. Other sources that labeled the stream Barren Fork included a 1953 (revised 1968) aeronautical chart, the 1967 Cherokee County highway map, and a 1968 USGS Water Supply Paper. The 1966 Ozark National Forest map labeled it Barren Fork of Illinois River, as did the Washington County (Arkansas) highway map. Earlier sources that applied the name Barren Fork include the 1870's Asher & Adams map of Arkansas, an 1887 Map of Indian Territory, and the 1898 Atlas of the World. One source, Colton's 1855 map of Arkansas, named the stream Barrow Fork.

The "Baron" spelling has also appeared in various sources, including the 1941 American Guide Series volume on Oklahoma, which cites Baron Fork Creek. George Shirk's 1965 volume *Oklahoma Place Names* lists the community of Baron, noting "[It] was originally called Barren Fork, named for the Barren Fork of the Illinois River."

In 1971, despite the more predominant use of “Barren,” the USGS recommended and the BGN approved the name Baron Fork. The U.S. Forest Service also endorsed that name, noting, “The name, as locally used, is according to the proposal. The Ranger states, “This stream takes its name from the Town of Baron, Oklahoma. Local people have always used the proposed spelling.””

In 2006, the BGN staff was copied on an inquiry from the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission, which was attempting to determine why the spelling differed between State and Federal sources. A representative of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry noted, “The Oklahoma Scenic Rivers legislation spells it **Barren Fork**, but the USGS quad maps have **Baron Fork**. It appears that both terms are in equally common use, although possibly Baron Fork may have been the original spelling.” The Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names continued to research the issue and advised the State agencies on the Federal (re)naming process, but a formal request was not submitted until recently.

Research indicates present-day usage continues to be divided. In addition to the USGS, other Federal agencies that use the name Baron Fork include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (which describes it as a feeder stream to Tenkiller Ferry Lake), the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the National Weather Service. State agencies that refer to Baron Fork include the Oklahoma Conservation Commission, the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, and the Oklahoma Geological Survey. Others, however, use the name Barren Fork, including the Oklahoma Water Resources Board. A 2002 Oklahoma Senate press release referred to the stream as one of the State’s six designated Scenic Rivers and named it Baron Fork River. A website dedicated to Oklahoma Bridges lists the Baron Fork Creek Bridge. The website HikerCentral.com lists a facility named Baron Fork Creek Campground. The Cherokee Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America describes one of its camps as being on the Barren Fork River.

A majority of the stream lies in Oklahoma and references to the section in Arkansas are fewer. In addition, there are four other streams in that State named Barren Fork. GNIS lists 25 features throughout the State of Arkansas with the word “Barren” in their current or variant name; only the stream in question plus Brush Creek, which has a variant of Barren Fork of Illinois River, are in Washington County. In an effort to be consistent, a second proposal, to change the name of West Branch Baron Fork to West Branch Barren Fork, has been initiated.

West Branch Barren Fork: stream; 3.6 mi. long; heads NW of Sugartree Mountain at 35°57’11”N, 94°30’34”W, flows SW to enter Baron Fork (proposed Barren Fork) just E of Wrights Chapel; Adair County, Oklahoma and Washington County, Arkansas; 35°54’49”N, 094°32’43”W; USGS map – Westville 1:24,000; Not: West Branch Baron Fork.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.9142497&p_longi=-94.5427196&fid=1099513

Proposal: to change a name to recognize State usage

Map: USGS Westville 1:24,000

Proponent: Ed Fite; Tahlequah, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Baron Fork (FID 1099513)

Local Usage: None found

Published: West Branch Baron Fork (USGS 1980)

Case Summary: This proposed change was submitted in association with the proposal to change the name of Baron Fork to Barren Fork (q.v.). The name West Branch Baron Fork appeared on the 1980 USGS topographic map, but in an effort to be consistent with the name of the main stream, the name

would be changed to West Branch Barren Fork. The tributary is 3.6 miles long and heads in Washington County, Arkansas before flowing across the State line into Adair County, Oklahoma.

OREGON

Áatway Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, near the head of South Fork Dixie Creek, 28 mi SE of the community of Baker; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “old woman”; Baker County, Oregon; Sec 18, T13S, R43E, Willamette Meridian; 44°25’53”N, 117°30’26”W; USGS map – Mormon Basin 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.4312713&p_longi=-117.5071402&fid=1127502

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Mormon Basin 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1127502)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1990, 1992)

Case Summary: This is the first of 43 name changes submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, who believe the word “squaw” is offensive and should be changed. The Program Manager for the CTUIR Cultural Resources Protection Program reports that the geographic features in question all lie within the tribes’ ceded lands and traditional use areas. She reports also that the CTUIR sought approval of the name changes from land owners/managers when proposing the name changes.

The first proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring, located near the head of South Fork Dixie Creek in Baker County, to Áatway Spring; the replacement name means “old woman.”

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

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

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Picture Gorge West 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1127482)

Local Usage: None found

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

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Ákakpa Creek. The stream heads in Wheeler

County, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, then flows generally east and east-southeast before entering the John Day River in Grant County. Although the stream lies outside the boundaries of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, it is shown and labeled as Squaw Creek on the National Park Service brochure. The proposed replacement name means “at the goose.”

Amanda Creek: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads on Cape Ridge 1.4 mi. SE of Yachats at 44°17'41"N, 124°05'02"W, flows W to enter the Pacific Ocean 0.3 mi. NNE of Cape Perpetua; Lincoln County, Oregon; Sec 3, T15S, R12W and Sec 35, T14S, R12W, Willamette Meridian; 44°17'29"N, 124°06'44"W; USGS map – Yachats 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.291387&p_longi=-124.112291

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.2948585&p_longi=-124.0837955

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Yachats 1:24,000

Proponent: Joanne Kittel; Yachats, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Amanda Creek to a 1.5-mile long stream that flows westward into the Pacific Ocean. The stream flows alongside the newly-created Amandas Trail, which was dedicated in 2009 and which is part of the Oregon Coast Trail. According to the September 2009 newsletter of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, “The trail’s namesake, Amanda [De-Cuys], was a member of the Coos Tribe, who was taken from her homeland 150 years ago and, along with her people and those of the Lower Umpqua, was forcibly marched to the Alsea Sub-agency at Yachats.” The description continues, “From 1859 to 1875, Yachats was the location of the Alsea Sub-agency, a brutal prison camp that led to the death of over 50% of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Alsea Indians from starvation, malnourishment, exposure, disease, abuse and depression of spirits. The depth of suffering was further documented by Royal A. Bensell, an army soldier who wrote in a diary (quoted in Beckham’s *The Indians of Western Oregon* (1977)). It is from his diary that we know about Amanda, a blind Coos woman who was the common law wife of a white man. They had a daughter, Julia. After the establishment of these reservations, soldiers had the right to remove native people to reservations, even if they had children, unless they had a legal marriage to white persons. This particular white man refused to marry Amanda. In 1864, Amanda was forcibly taken from her daughter and marched to Yachats. Beckham writes, “The Coos woman, Amanda, had a terrible time climbing around Cape Perpetua on the forced march in 1864. Bensell noted, ‘Amanda who is blind, tore her feet horribly over these ragged rocks, leaving blood sufficient to track her by. . . I curse the Indian Agents generally, Harvey (the agent in charge of the Alsea- Sub-agency at that time) particularly.’ The Trail and donated Statue that [was] placed next to the creek serves as a solemn and spiritual reminder in perpetuity.”

The proponent of the name Amanda Creek donated a portion of her land to the Oregon Parks Department for the establishment of “Amandas Trail”; the stream also crosses her property. Organizations which support this proposal include the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians; the Mayor of the City of Yachats; the Lincoln County Commissioners; the Lincoln County Historical Society; the South Beach Manager of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department; the Board of Directors of the Oregon Tourism Bureau; and View the Future, a non-profit conservation groups that holds the conservation easement to a portion of the trail.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval of this new name. They noted that because Amanda De Cuys did not have a long-term association with the creek, the name “would not be considered a commemorative name; but should be looked upon as a symbol of the relocation of Native American peoples.”

Cúuy'em Butte: summit; elevation 2,409 m (7,902 ft); in the Whitman National Forest, in the Wallowa Mountains, 43 km (27 mi) ESE of La Grande; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “fish”; Union County, Oregon; Sec 28, T4S, R42E, Willamette Meridian; 45°10'50"N, 117°34'08"W; USGS map – China Cap 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.18066&p_longi=-117.568946&fid=1150223

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS China Cap 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Butte (FID 1150223)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1966, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal, another of the 43 submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, is to change the name of Squaw Butte to Cúuy'em Butte. The summit has an elevation of 7,902 ft and is located in Whitman National Forest in Union County. The proposed replacement name means “fish.”

East Waqíma Táwn Creek: stream; 2.6 mi long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads at 45°22'23"N, 116°50'01"W, flows W to join South Fork Squaw Creek (proposed South Waqíma Táwn Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Waqíma Táwn Creek); Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 24, T2S, R47E & Secs 19-21, T2S, R48E, Willamette Meridian; 45°22'04"N, 116°52'42"W; USGS map – Harl Butte 1:24,000; Not: East Fork Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.3671015&p_longi=-116.8795969&fid=1141605

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Harl Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1141605)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of East Fork Squaw Creek in Wallowa County to East Waqíma Táwn Creek. This 2.6 mile long stream is located in Wallowa National Forest, 17 miles east of Joseph. It flows west to join South Fork Squaw Creek (proposed South Waqíma Táwn Creek (q.v.)), which together form Squaw Creek (proposed Waqíma Táwn Creek (q.v.)). The proposed replacement name means “ancient tool making.”

Háamann Píswe Rock: summit; elevation 7,333 f; in Malheur National Forest, in the Greenhorn Mountains, 28 mi SSE of Ukiah; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “man’s rock”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 25, T9S, R33E, Willamette Meridian; 45°45’24”N, 118°41’32”W; USGS map – Desolation Butte 1:24,000; Not: Indian Rock.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.7565442&p_longi=-118.6921774&fid=1144072

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Desolation Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Indian Rock (FID 1144072)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Indian Rock (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Indian Rock to Háamann Píswe Rock. The summit has an elevation of 7,902 ft and is located in Malheur National Forest in Grant County. The proposed replacement name means “man’s rock.”

Háawpa Creek: stream; 4.1 mi. long; in land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads at 44°41’38”N, 117°09’09”W, 18 mi SSE of Cornucopia, flows N to enter Brownlee Reservoir; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “at rapids”; Baker County, Oregon; Sec 36, T9S, R45E & Sec 1, T10S, R45E, Willamette Meridian; 44°44’50”N, 117°08’54”W; USGS map – Daly Creek 1:24,000; Not: Chalk Creek, Chalk Gulch, Squaw Creek (BGN 1964).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.7471053&p_longi=-117.1482328&fid=1127483

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Daly Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1964)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1127483)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Chalk Creek (Oregon State Engineer’s Office 1939), Chalk Gulch (Baker County 1955), Squaw Creek (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, located 18 miles south-southeast of Cornucopia in Baker County, to Háawpa Creek. The stream is 4.1 miles long and lies partially on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proposed replacement name means “at rapids.” The existing name was the subject of a 1964 BGN decision, after the U.S. Geological Survey asked for a clarification of the stream’s application relative to Chalk Creek. The latter name was shown on county and Forest Service maps, but was determined to refer to another stream.

Ha’áyatom Píswe Rock: summit; elevation 7,269 ft; in Umatilla National Forest, in the Greenhorn Mountains, 27 mi NE of Grant; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “woman’s rock”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 25, T9S, R34E & Sec 30, T9S, R34E, Willamette Meridian; 44°45’26”N, 118°40’37”W; USGS map – Desolation Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Rock.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.7570993&p_longi=-118.676899&fid=1150294

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Desolation Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Rock (FID 1150294)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Rock (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Indian Rock to Ha'áyatom Píswe Rock. The summit has an elevation of 7,269 ft and is located in Umatilla National Forest in Grant County. The proposed replacement name means “woman’s rock.”

Hey'úuxpel'uu Creek: stream; 7.7 mi. long; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; heads in Mahogany Reservoir, 7.5 mi W of Beulah at 43°59'27”N, 118°23'17”W, flows SE into Cottonwood Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “Paiute people”; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 25, T19S, R34E & Sec 30, T18S, R34E, Willamette Meridian; 43°54'20”N, 118°18'20”W; USGS map – Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.9054358&p_longi=-118.3054798&fid=1150250

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150250)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Harney County to Hey'úuxpel'uu Creek. The 7.7-mile long stream heads in Mahogany Reservoir and flows southeast to join Cottonwood Creek. The proposed replacement name means “Paiute people.”

Hey'úuxpel'uu Reservoir: reservoir; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; 8.6 mi. W of Beulah; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “Paiute people”; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 17, T19S, R36E, Willamette Meridian; 43°54'46”N, 118°19'32”W; USGS map – Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Reservoir.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.9128890&p_longi=-118.3256720

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Reservoir (FID 1150265)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Reservoir (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek Reservoir in Harney County to Hey'úuxcpel'uu Reservoir. The reservoir is located in Malheur National Forest 8.6 mi west of Beulah. It lies along an unnamed stream located approximately one-half mile west of Squaw Creek (proposed Hey'úuxcpel'uu Creek). The proposed replacement name means “Paiute people.”

Hey'úuxcpel'uu Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; 18 mi W of Beulah, 17 mi NW of Juntura; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “Paiute people”; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 26, T18S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 43°58'39”N, 118°22'02”W; USGS map – Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.977607&p_longi=-118.367300

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Cottonwood Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Spring (FID 1150267)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Spring (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek Spring in Harney County to Hey'úuxcpel'uu Spring. This spring is located in Malheur National Forest 18 miles northwest of Beulah and along Squaw Creek (proposed Hey'úuxcpel'uu Creek (q.v.)). The proposed replacement name means “Paiute people.”

Imnáha Gulch: valley; 1.9 mi long; heads 22 mi NE of Joseph at 45°32'13”N, 116°53'17”W, trends ENE then E into Wallowa National Forest, to enter the valley through which Big Sheep Creek flows; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “land ruled by a chief named Imna”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 19&18, T1N, R48E & Secs 13,24&23, T1N, R47E, Willamette Meridian; 45°32'27”N, 116°51'22”W; USGS map – Imnaha 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Gulch.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.5426561&p_longi=-116.8534853&fid=1150277

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Imnaha 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Gulch (FID 1150277)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Gulch (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Gulch, a valley in Wallowa County, to Imnáha Gulch. This 1.9 mile long valley trends eastward into Wallowa National Forest 22 miles northeast of Joseph. The proposed replacement name means “land ruled by a chief named Imna.”

Ípsus Tímene Creek: stream; 2.5 mi long; in Whitman National Forest and Hells Canyon National Recreation Area/Hells Canyon Wilderness; heads 28 mi SE of Joseph at 45°11'05”N, 116°46'16”W,

flows ESE to join the Snake River; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “hand marked”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 28,21,20&19, T4S, R49E & Sec 25, T4S, R48E, Willamette Meridian; 45°10’17”N, 116°43’31”W; USGS map – White Monument 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.1712683&p_longi=-116.7251474&fid=1150259

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS White Monument 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Whitman National Forest, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area & Hells Canyon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150259)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Wallowa County to Ípsus Tímene Creek. This 2.5 mi long stream heads within Whitman National Forest, then flows east into Hells Canyon National Recreation Area/Hells Canyon Wilderness. The proposed replacement name means “hand marked.”

Kúckuc Creek: stream; 2.7 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest, heads 3.7 mi. NW of Granite at 44°52’06”N, 118°27’50”W, flows generally SSW to enter Granite Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “little”; Grant County, Oregon; Secs 27,22,23&14, T8S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°50’21”N, 118°28’55”W; USGS map – Granite 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.8390334&p_longi=-118.4818932&fid=1150238

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Granite 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150238)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Grant County to Kúckuc Creek. This 2.7 mi long stream is located in Umatilla National Forest, 3.7 mi northwest of Granite. The proposed replacement name means “little.”

Leykétpe Canyon: valley; 3.5 mi long; heads 6.5 mi NW of Flora at 45°56’03”N, 117°21’15”W, trends NW to join the Grande Ronde River; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “at distant noise”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 35&36, T6N, R43E, Sec 31, T6N, R44E & Sec 6, T5N, R44E, Willamette Meridian; 45°57’45”N, 117°24’33”W; USGS map – Troy 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Canyon.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9623694&p_longi=-117.4090616&fid=1150228

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Troy 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Canyon (FID 1150228)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Canyon (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Canyon in Wallowa County to Leykétpe Canyon. This 3.5 mile long valley is located 6.5 mi northwest of Flora and 2.4 mi northeast of Troy. The proposed replacement name means “at distant noise.”

Little Škáypiya Creek: stream; 1.3 mi long; heads at 44°57'29"N, 119°19'13"W, flows E then N into Squaw Creek (proposed Škáypiya Creek (q.v.)), 13 mi. N of Hamilton; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “spirit”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 12, T7S, R29E & Sec 13, T7S, R28E, Willamette Meridian; 44°57'48"N, 119°18'02"W; USGS map – Slickear Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.9632052&p_longi=-119.3005461&fid=1145264

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Slickear Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Creek (FID 1145264)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Creeek (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Squaw Creek in Grant County to Little Škáypiya Creek. The 1.3-mile long stream is a tributary of Squaw Creek, the name of which is proposed to be changed to Škáypiya Creek. The proposed replacement name means “spirit.”

Little Táwn Spring: spring; in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 4.8 mi NE of Bates; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “to make stone tools out of a hard rock”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 35, T10S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°39'09"N, 118°28'17"W; USGS map – Greenhorn 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Spring.

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

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Greenhorn 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Spring (FID 1145267)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Spring (USGS 1981)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Squaw Spring to Little Táwn Spring. This spring is located in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 4.8 mi northeast of Bates and 15 mi southwest of Sumpter in Grant County. The proposed replacement name means “to make stone tools out of a hard rock.”

Little Wíwaanaytt Meadow: flat; 92 acres; Wallowa-Whitman National Forest; 6.9 mi SE of Bates, 21 mi. SW of Sumpter; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “scattered,” a reference to the streams flowing into this place; Grant County, Oregon; Secs 25&26, T12S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°30'03"N, 118°27'22"W; USGS map – Austin 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Meadow. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.5007151&p_longi=-118.4560525&fid=1145266

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Austin 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Meadow (FID 1145266)

Local Usage: None Found

Published: Little Squaw Meadow (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Squaw Meadow in Grant County to Little Wíwaanaytt Meadow. This 92-acre flat is located in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 6.9 miles southeast of Bates. The proposed replacement name means “scattered,” a reference to the streams flowing into this place.

Mitáat Hiwéelece Creek: stream; 2.5 mi long; in Whitman National Forest/Eagle Cap Wilderness; heads 21 mi NW of Cornucopia at 45°10'57"N, 117°33'13"W, flows S then SW to enter Middle Fork Catherine Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “three forks creek”; Union County, Oregon; Secs 3&4, T5S, R42E & Secs 34&27, T4S, R42E, Willamette Meridian; 45°09'19"N, 117°34'11"W; USGS map – China Cap 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.1551465&p_longi=-117.569652&fid=1150241

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS China Cap 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Whitman National Forest, Eagle Cap Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1916)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150241)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Mitáat Hiwéelece Creek. The 2.5 mi long stream is located in Whitman National Forest/Eagle Cap Wilderness, 21 miles northwest of Cornucopia and 23 miles southwest of Enterprise in Union County. The existing name was made official by the BGN in 1916, upon the advice of the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The proposed replacement name means “three forks creek.”

Nikéemexš Creek: stream; 4.7 mi long; in Malheur National Forest/Strawberry Mountain Wilderness; heads 5.2 mi SE of Prairie City at 44°19'52"N, 118°41'52"W, flows N to enter an unnamed tributary of the John Day River; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “rough interiors”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 36, T13S, R33E; Secs 6,7&18, T14S, R34E & Secs 24&25, T14S, R33E, Willamette Meridian; 44°23'28"N, 118°40'42"W; USGS map – Prairie City 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.3909919&p_longi=-118.6782784&fid=1150244

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Prairie City 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest/Strawberry Mountain Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150244)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Nikéemexš Creek. This 4.7-mile long stream is located in Malheur National Forest/Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, 5.2 mi southeast of Prairie City in Grant County. The proposed replacement name means “rough interiors.”

Ninípa Creek: stream; 1.6 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest; heads 12 mi SE of Hardman at 45°01'44"N, 119°32'47"W, flows SE to enter Wall Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “by the aspens”; Morrow County, Oregon; Secs 29,30&19, T6S, R27E & Sec 24, T6S, R26E, Willamette Meridian; 45°01'03"N, 119°31'19"W; USGS map – Big Rock Flat 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.0173666&p_longi=-119.521949&fid=1150240

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Big Rock Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150240)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Morrow County to Ninípa Creek. This 1.6 mile long stream is located in Umatilla National Forest 12 miles southeast of Hardman. The proposed replacement name means “by the aspens.”

Ninípa Spring: spring; in Umatilla National Forest, 13 mi SE of Hardman, along Squaw Creek (proposed Ninípa Creek); the name is of Umatilla origin and means “by the aspens”; Morrow County, Oregon; Sec 30, T6S, R27E, Willamette Meridian; 45°01'07"N, 119°31'45"W; USGS map – Big Rock Flat 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.0184775&p_longi=-119.5291717&fid=1150299

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous

name

Map: USGS Big Rock Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1150299)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Morrow County to Ninípa Spring. The spring is located in Umatilla National Forest 13 miles southeast of Hardman. The proposed replacement name means “by the aspens.”

Noyes Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads on the Siuslaw National Forest on David Ridge at 44°01'16"N, 124°00'41"W, flows generally SSE to enter the Siuslaw River 4.5 mi. NE of Florence; named for Harold Noyes (1922-2003), who owned the land through which the stream flows from 1948 to 1995; Lane County, Oregon; Secs 16,15,10&9, T18S, R11W, Willamette Meridian; 44°00'40"N, 124°00'05"W ; USGS map – Mercer Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.0109968&p_longi=-124.0013123

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.021027&p_longi=-124.011269

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mercer Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Charlotte Shelton; Mapleton, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Noyes Creek to a one-mile long tributary of the Siuslaw River in Lane County. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Mapleton, who would like to honor her father Harold Noyes (1922-2003), who owned the land through which the stream flows from 1948 to 1995. Mr. Noyes served in the U.S. Army during World War II, and then worked for Champion International for more than thirty years. The Oregon Water Resources Department has confirmed that the stream is not named in its records. The stream heads on the Siuslaw National Forest, then flows to the south-southeast through land owned by Davidson Industries.

The Lane County Commissioners passed a resolution stating they have “no preference” regarding the issue. The Lane County Historical Society responded that they would defer to the Siuslaw Pioneer Museum, whose representatives stated they had no objection. Davidson Industries supports the proposal. The Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval of the name Noyes Creek.

Patúšway Spring: spring; in Umatilla National Forest, at the head of Phillips Creek, 13 mi. E of Gibbon; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “alpine fir”; Union County, Oregon; Sec 5, T2N, R38E, Willamette Meridian; 45°40'49"N, 118°05'40"W; USGS map – Andies Prairie 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.6804124&p_longi=-118.0943886&fid=1150300

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Andies Prairie 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1150300)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Union County to Patúšway Spring. The spring is located in Umatilla National Forest, 13 miles east of Gibbon. The proposed replacement name means “alpine fir.”

Pe'ískit Creek: stream; 3.0 mi long; in Whitman National Forest; heads 19 mi E of Ukiah at 45°05'44"N, 118°33'35"W, flows NNE to enter Fly Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “many trails”; Union County and Umatilla County, Oregon; Secs 15,22,21&28, T5N, R34E, Willamette Meridian; 45°08'01"N, 118°32'12"W; USGS map –Sullivan Gulch 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.1337431&p_longi=-118.5366246&fid=1150258

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Sullivan Gulch 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150258)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Pe'ískit Creek. The 3 mile long stream is located in Whitman National Forest, 19 mi east of Ukiah, and in Union County and Umatilla County. The proposed replacement name means “many trails.”

Sáykiptatpa Meadow: flat; 9.7 acres; in Malheur National Forest, 23 mi. S of Prairie City, 15 mi. NE of Silvies; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “at the medicine”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 5, T17S, R33½E, Willamette Meridian; 44°07'59"N, 118°40'39"W; USGS map –Logan Valley West 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Meadow.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1329347&p_longi=-118.6774389&fid=1150282

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Logan Valley West 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Meadow (FID 1150282)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Meadow (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Meadow in Grant County to Sáykiptatpa Meadow. The 9.7-acre flat is located in Malheur National Forest, 23 miles south of Prairie City and 15 mi northeast of Silvies. The proposed replacement name means “at the medicine.”

Šišú Butte: summit; elevation 968 ft; located 4.6 mi ENE of Cecil, 9.1 mi. NNW of Ione; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “smelly”; Morrow County, Oregon; Sec 30, T2N, R24E; Willamette Meridian; 45°37'48"N, 119°52'03"W; USGS map –Ella 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.6301318&p_longi=-119.8675311&fid=1136779

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Ella 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Butte (FID 1136779)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1991)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Butte in Morrow County to Šišú Butte. This 968 ft. summit is located 4.6 mi east-northeast of Cecil and 9.1 mi north-northwest of Ione. The proposed replacement name means “smelly.”

Skáwi Creek: stream; 7.9 mi long; in Malheur National Forest; heads 16 mi SE of Seneca at 44°04'48"N, 118°38'52"W, flows SW to enter Wolf Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “gathering up”; Harney County and Grant County, Oregon; T17S, R33½E & Tps17&18S, Rgs33½&33E, Willamette Meridian; 44°00'24"N, 118°42'01"W; USGS map –Magpie Table 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.0065433&p_longi=-118.7002142&fid=1150231

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Magpie Table 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150231)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Skáwi Creek. This 7.9 mile long tributary of Wolf Creek is located in Malheur National Forest, 16 miles southeast of Seneca and 42 miles northwest of Riverside; it heads in Grant County and flows generally south-southwest into Harney County. The proposed replacement name means “gathering up.”

Skáwi Spring: spring; in Malheur National Forest, along Squaw Creek (proposed Skáwi Creek), 17 mi. SE of Seneca; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “gathering up”; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 4, T18S, R33½E, Willamette Meridian; 44°02’46”N, 118°38’59”W; USGS map –Magpie Table 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.0459888&p_longi=-118.6496587&fid=1150297

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Magpie Table 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1150297)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Harney County to Skáwi Spring. The spring is located in Malheur National Forest, along Squaw Creek (proposed Skáwi Creek) and 17 miles southeast of Seneca. The proposed replacement name means “gathering up.”

Škáypiya Creek: stream; 2.5 mi long; heads 15 mi. N of Hamilton at 44°58’36”N, 119°20’09”W, flows SE to enter the John Day River; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “spirit”; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 18, T7S, R29 E & Secs 11&13, T7S, R28E, Willamette Meridian; 44°57’45”N, 119°17’50”W; USGS map – Slickear Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

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

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Slickear Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150239)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 2.5 mi long tributary of the John Day River in Grant County, to Škáypiya Creek. The proposed replacement name means “spirit.”

South Waqíma Táwn Creek: stream; 3.1 mi long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads just E of Harl Butte at 45°19’34”N, 116°51’39”W, flows N to join East Fork Squaw Creek (proposed East Waqíma Táwn Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Waqíma Táwn Creek); Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 24, T2S, R47E, Secs 19&30, T2S, R48E & Secs 6&5, T3S, R48E, Willamette Meridian; 45°22’02”N, 116°52’46”W; USGS map – Harl Butte 1:24,000; Not: South Fork Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.3671015&p_longi=-116.8793191&fid=1150021

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Harl Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1150021)

Local Usage: None found

Published: South Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of South Fork Squaw Creek in Wallowa County to South Waqíma Táwn Creek. This 3.1 mi long stream is located in Wallowa National Forest, 17 miles east of Joseph.

Táxšpa Butte: summit; elevation 5,538 ft; 20 mi N of Beulah, 12 mi SW of Ironside; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “Paiute people”; Malheur County, Oregon; Sec 6, T16S, R38E, Willamette Meridian; 44°11’58”N, 118°06’26”W; USGS map – De Bord Peaks 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.199528&p_longi=-118.107319&fid=1127474

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS De Bord Peaks 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Butte (FID 1127474)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Butte in Malheur County to Táxšpa Butte. This 5,538 ft summit is located 20 miles north of Beulah and 12 miles southwest of Ironside. The proposed replacement name means “Paiute people.”

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

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

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Silver Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150256)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Taytáy Creek. This 1.6 mile long stream is located in Umatilla National Forest, heads in Umatilla County and flows

southwest to enter Meadow Creek in Grant County. The proposed replacement name means “many meadows.”

Note: the following proposal was initially submitted and review listed as Watíkš Creek; subsequently amended by the proponent

Téemux Creek: stream; 2.2 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness; heads 26 mi N of Minam at 46°00’35”N, 117°43’34”W, flows SE to enter Butte Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “animal tracks”; Wallowa County, Oregon and Columbia County, Washington; Secs 7,17&16, T6N, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°59’33”N, 117°41’45”W; USGS map – Elbow Creek 1:24,000; Not: Shasta Creek, Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9923666&p_longi=-117.6957482&fid=1158505

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Elbow Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1158505)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Shasta Creek (Wallowa County map 1959; Geologic Report 1928), Squaw Creek (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Téemux Creek. This 2.2-mile-long stream heads in Columbia County, Washington and flows southeast into Wallowa County, Oregon, to enter Butte Creek within the Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness. In 1970 U.S. Geological Survey fieldwork confirmed that the name Squaw Creek rather than Shasta Creek was used by the local population, despite the fact that the latter name was shown on the Wallowa County map and had appeared in a 1928 geologic report. The proposed replacement name means “animal tracks.”

Tekpé’s Gulch: valley; 2.5 mi. long; partially on Bureau of Land Management land; heads at 44°49’51”N, 117°10’21”W, 2 mi. NNW of Richland, 6.2 mi SW of Pine; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “draw water”; Baker County, Oregon; Secs 11&2, T9S, R45E & Sec 35, T8S, R45E, Willamette Meridian; 44°47’50”N, 117°10’34”W; USGS map – Richland 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Gulch.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.7973357493&p_longi=-117.1790000

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.8309102464&p_longi=-117.1724767078

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Richland 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: BLM Public Domain Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Gulch (FID 1130928)

Local Usage: Squaw Gulch (local residents)

Published: Squaw Gulch (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Gulch to Tekpé's Gulch. This 2.5 mi long valley is located partially on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 2 miles north-northwest of Richland and 6.2 mi southwest of Pine in Baker County. The proposed replacement name means “draw water.”

Tikem Creek: stream; 5.4 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest; heads 19 mi. N of Minam at 45°55'14"N, 117°44'03"W, flows ; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “water fall”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 23,14,15,10,9,8&7, T5N, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°53'20"N, 117°38'47"W; USGS map – Elbow Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.888756&p_longi=-117.6463016&fid=1158504

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Elbow Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1158504)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Wallowa County to Tikem Creek. This 5.4 mi long stream is located in Umatilla National Forest, 19 miles north of Minam and 10 miles southwest of Troy. The proposed replacement name means “water fall.”

Tikem Falls: falls; in Umatilla National Forest, 20 mi. N of Minam, along Squaw Creek (proposed Tikem Creek); the name is of Umatilla origin and means “water fall”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 23, T5N, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°54'08"N, 117°39'41"W; USGS map – Elbow Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9020893&p_longi=-117.6613026&fid=1127492

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Elbow Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Falls (FID 1127492)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Falls (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Falls in Wallowa County to Tikem Falls. These falls are located in Umatilla National Forest 20 miles north of Minam and 11 miles southwest of Troy. The proposed replacement name means “water fall.”

Ti'lomikh Falls: falls; 620 ft long; along the Rogue River, 1 mi. N of Gold Hill; “ti'lomikh” is the Takelma Indian name for the area; Jackson County, Oregon; Sec 15, T36S, R3W, Willamette Meridian; 42°26'36"N, 123°02'35"W; USGS map – Gold Hill 1:24,000; Not: Powerhouse Falls, Power House Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.443285&p_longi=-123.043098

Proposal: to make official a historical name

Map: USGS Gold Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Royal F. Gasso; City of Gold Hill, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Ti'lomikh Falls

Published: Powerhouse Falls (White Water Jets brochure; Orange Torpedo Trips), Ti'lomikh Falls (*Spirituality & Health* magazine)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Ti'lomikh Falls for a waterfall located along the Rogue River, a short distance upstream from the City of Gold Hill in Jackson County. The feature is described as “steep (class III) with small waterfalls, approximately 620 feet long.” The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Public Works Director for the City of Gold Hill, who in turn received the request from a tribal elder and the oldest living descendant of the Takelma people. The proponent reports that “ti'lomikh” is the Takelma Indian name for this section of the Rogue River, where a Indian village once stood. The Public Works Director adds, “The Takelma Tribe holds its annual sacred salmon ceremony on the banks of the river adjacent to these falls. The falls has both historical and cultural significance to the tribes based on hundreds of years of salmon fishing in the narrow river channel at this location.” The tribal elder noted that the ceremony had not been held at the site for 150 years, following the relocation and death of her people, but in 2008 the event once again took place at the falls. According to a description of the ceremony, “The day included divers returning the bones of the first salmon to the bottom of the river near the falls, native stories told on the river bank, traditional drumming and singing and a salmon feast.” The City further added: “A public meeting was held and there was no opposition to the name. There is widespread support for this name among city officials and local area residents.” The proponent adds, “[The] return of the ceremony, and naming of the falls for the Takelma people, would undo a small amount of the wrong that had occurred in the region.”

A diversion dam at the site was removed shortly after the 2008 ceremony, and restoration efforts will include the construction of trails and historical interpretation kiosks detailing area geology, Native American history, gold mining, and the history of early settlers. In recent years, the falls were sometimes referred to as Powerhouse Falls (or Power House Falls) and at least two local river rafting companies use that name in their brochures, but since the powerhouse no longer exists the proponent believes the original Native name is more appropriate. The individual who owns lands adjacent to the falls and who has permitted the annual ceremony to take place there supports the proposal for Ti'lomikh Falls. The Jackson County Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommend approval of the name.

Waqiima Butte: summit; elevation 6,900 ft; located in Malheur National Forest, 9.6 mi SSW of Unity, 27 mi NNW of Beulah; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “ancient peoples”; Baker County, Oregon; Sec 12, T15S, R36E, Willamette Meridian; 44°17'09"N, 118°14'04"W; USGS map – Rastus Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.285735&p_longi=-118.234499&fid=1150222

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Rastus Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Butte (FID 1150222)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, is to change the name of Squaw Butte to Waqiima Butte. This 6,900 ft. summit is located in Malheur National Forest 9.6 miles south-southwest of Unity in Baker County. The proposed replacement name means “ancient peoples.”

Waqiima Creek: stream; 5.7 mi long; in Malheur National Forest; heads just E of Squaw Butte (proposed Waqiima Butte (q.v.)), 15 mi SSW of Unity at 44°17'11"N, 118°13'52"W, flows S to enter the Little Malheur River; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “ancient peoples”; Grant County, Malheur County, and Baker County, Oregon; T15S, Rgs36&37E; Willamette Meridian; 44°16'22"N, 118°11'24"W; USGS map – Clevenger Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.2201619&p_longi=-118.239097&fid=1150251

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Clevenger Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150251)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Waqiima Creek. This 5.7-mile long stream is located in Malheur National Forest, heading just east of Squaw Butte (proposed Waqiima Butte) and 15 mi south-southwest of Unity; it flows through portions of Grant County, Malheur County, and Baker County. The proposed replacement name means “ancient peoples.”

Waqiima Spring: spring; in Malheur National Forest, 11 mi. S of Unity, 13 mi SW of Ironside; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “ancient peoples”; Baker County, Oregon; Sec 9, T15S, R37E, Willamette Meridian; 44°16'22"N, 118°11'24"W; USGS map – Rastus Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.272662&p_longi=-118.1899297&fid=1150298

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Rastus Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1150298)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring to Waqiima Spring. This spring is located in Malheur National Forest, 11 miles south of Unity and 13 miles southwest of

Ironside in Baker County. It is also just over a mile east of Squaw Creek, the name of which is proposed to be changed to Waqíma Creek. The proposed replacement name means “ancient peoples.”

Waqíma Táwn Creek: stream; 1.5 mi long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads 14 mi E of Joseph at 45°22'04"N, 116°52'42"W, flows WNW to enter Big Sheep Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “ancient tool making”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 23-24, T2S, R47E, Willamette Meridian; 45°22'26"N, 116°54'23"W; USGS map – Harl Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.3737681&p_longi=-116.9062646&fid=1150243

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Harl Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150243)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 1.5 mile long tributary of Big Sheep Creek in Wallowa Count and Wallowa National Forest, to Waqíma Táwn Creek. The proposed replacement name means “ancient tool making.”

Weelikéecet Creek: stream; 9.9 mi long; in Wallowa National Forest; heads 2.1 mi S of Minam at 45°28'45"N, 117°37'40"W, flows NW to enter the Minam River; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “running on to”; Union County and Wallowa County, Oregon; Tps1N&1S, R41E, Willamette Meridian; 45°35'30"N, 117°43'46"W; USGS map – Minam 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.5915333&p_longi=-117.7293673&fid=1150260

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Minam 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150260)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Weelikéecet Creek. The 9.8 mile long stream heads in Wallowa National Forest and in Wallowa County, then flows northwest into Union County to enter the Minam River. The proposed replacement name means “running on to.”

Wináha'ay Spring: spring; in Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, 25 mi. N of Elgin, 23 mi W of Troy; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “flows into the Winaha River”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Sec 9, T5N, R39E; Willamette Meridian; 45°55'45"N, 117°56'16"W; USGS map – Bone Spring 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9290286&p_longi=-117.9377123&fid=1150301

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Bone Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1150301)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Wallowa County to Wináha'ay Spring. The spring is located in the Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, 25 miles north of Elgin. The proposed replacement name means “flows into the Winaha River.”

Wíwaanaytt Creek: stream; 9.7 mi. long; in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest; heads at 44°28'05"N, 118°22'12"W, 16 mi NE of Prairie City, 15 mi S of Granite; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “scattered”, a reference to the streams flowing into this place; Grant County, Oregon; Tps13-11S, R35½E, Willamette Meridian; 44°35'05"N, 118°25'48"W; USGS map – Austin 1:24,000; Not: Middle Fork John Day River, Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.5846011&p_longi=-118.4299425&fid=1150254

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Austin 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1975)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150254)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Grant County to Wíwaanaytt Creek. This 9.7 mi long stream is located in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest 16 miles northeast of Prairie City and 15 mi south of Granite. The name was made official by the BGN in 1975, as part of an effort to clarify the application of the name in relation to that of Middle Fork John Day River. The BGN determined that the latter name should be applied to the stream that is formed by the confluence of Squaw Creek and Summit Creek. The name that is proposed as a replacement for Squaw Creek means “scattered”, a reference to the streams flowing into this place.

Wíwaanaytt Meadow: flat; 95 acres; in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 7 mi. SE of Bates, 19 mi. SW of Sumpter; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “scattered”, a reference to the streams flowing into this place; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 18, T12S, R35½E, Willamette Meridian; 44°31'17"N, 118°24'33"W; USGS map – Austin 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Meadow.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.5212703&p_longi=-118.4091073&fid=1150283

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory and to apply an indigenous name

Map: USGS Austin 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Meadow (FID 1150283)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Meadow (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Meadow in Grant County to Wíwaanaytt Meadow. This 95-acre flat is located in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, 7 miles southeast of Bates and 19 miles southwest of Sumpter. The proposed replacement name means “scattered”, a reference to the streams flowing into this place.

PENNSYLVANIA

Martock Run: stream; 2.2 mi. long; in Martock Township, heads 1.5 mi. NNW of the community of Mount Nebo at 39°54'05"N, 76°17'48"W, flows generally WNW to its confluence with Pequea Creek at Martic Forge; named in recognition of the Martock Indians who once inhabited the area; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 39°54'20"N, 76°19'14"W; USGS map – Conestoga 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.9055230000&p_longi=-76.3280300000

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.9012760000&p_longi=-76.2967440000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Conestoga 1:24,000

Proponent: Heidi Bernard; Pequea, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.2 mile long stream is located in Martic Township, 1.5 miles north-northwest of the community of Mount Nebo and 2.5 miles northeast of Pequea. It flows generally west-northwest to enter Pequea Creek at Martic Forge. The proposed name Martock Run would recognize the Martock Indians, a small tribe, presumably members of the larger Susquehannock tribe that once inhabited the area near this stream. The community of Martic Forge is also named for the same tribe. In addition, the name of Martic Township was originally “Martock” when it was organized in 1729. The proponent believes it would be appropriate to continue the practice of naming features for Indian tribes who inhabited the area. A query of GNIS revealed no features with the word Martock in their name.

TEXAS

Lake Fayette: reservoir; 2,400 acres; located 10 mi. E of La Grange; Fayette County, Texas; 29°55'43"N, 096°44'05"W; USGS map – Fayetteville 1:24,000; Not: Cedar Creek Reservoir (BGN 1988), Fayette County Lake, Fayette County Reservoir, Fayette Power Plant Lake, FPP Cooling Pond, Lake Fayette.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=29.928606&p_longi=-96.734791

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Fayetteville 1:24,000
Proponent: Yahoo! Maps
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Cedar Creek Reservoir (BGN 1988)
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cedar Creek Reservoir (FID 1377461)
Local Usage: Fayette County Reservoir (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department)
Published: Cedar Creek Reservoir (USGS 2010; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Fayette County highway map 1982, revised 1996), Fayette County Lake (Fayette County Bass Fishing website; LakesOnline.com), Fayette Lake (vacation rentals website), Fayette Power Plant Lake (Adventures-in-Nature blog), Lake Fayette (USGS 1981; LaGrange Area Chamber of Commerce; Fayetteville Tourism Guide; Google Maps; numerous recreation and fishing websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the official name of Cedar Creek Reservoir in Fayette County to Lake Fayette. The request was submitted by Yahoo! Maps, which reports that one of its users claims the proposed name is in local use.

The name Cedar Creek Reservoir was made official for Federal use by the BGN in 1988, following an inquiry from the Texas office of the U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Division. Although USGS maps published in the early 1980s applied the name Lake Fayette, as did the 1988 State Highway map, the official name endorsed by the State of Texas was Cedar Creek Reservoir. When the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) obtained a permit for construction of the dam and reservoir (it was built in 1978), the Texas Water Rights Commission referred to it as Cedar Creek Reservoir. Prior to the 1988 decision, the LCRA was asked by the Texas State Names Authority to confirm the name, and they responded that although they had no objection if local residents wished to continue to use Lake Fayette, they recommended that the name on Federal maps should agree with the name on the permit. Cedar Creek Reservoir is named on the latest edition of the USGS topographic maps and also on the Texas Department of Transportation Fayette County highway map published in 1982 and revised in 1996. In addition to Lake Fayette, the GNIS entry for Cedar Creek Reservoir lists FPP Cooling Pond as a variant. Other names found online include Fayette Power Plant Lake, Fayette County Reservoir, and Fayette Lake.

According to one website, "Fayette County Lake [sic] was constructed by the Lower Colorado River Authority and the City of Austin [as] a 2,400-acre cooling pond for the Fayette Power Project." The Lower Colorado River Authority's own website uses the names Lake Fayette and Lake Fayette interchangeably, but does not appear to use the name Cedar Creek Reservoir. The La Grange Area Chamber of Commerce and Google Maps also label the feature Lake Fayette.

There is another reservoir in Texas named Cedar Creek Reservoir. It was impounded in 1965 and lies approximately 160 miles from the one in Fayette County. It is also a popular recreation site because of its proximity to the Dallas metropolitan area.

Pratt Peak: summit, elevation 2,543 m (8,342 ft); in the Guadalupe Mountains, in Guadalupe Mountains National Park/Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) N of park headquarters; named for Wallace Pratt (1885-1981), who donated 5,632 acres to the National Park Service to create Guadalupe Mountains National Park; Culberson County, Texas; 31°56'45"N, 104°49'26"W ; USGS map – Guadalupe Peak; Not: Mount Pratt, Pratt Ridge.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=31.94583333333333&p_longi=-104.8238888888889

Proposal: to make official a new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Guadalupe Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Dr. Stacey Lyle; Corpus Christi, TX

Administrative area: Guadalupe Mountains National Park/Guadalupe Mountains
Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mount Pratt (SummitPost.org, 2004; Texas Mountaineer website, 2006), Pratt Ridge (Texas Mountaineer website, 2006)

Case Summary: The new name Pratt Peak is proposed for a 2,543 m (8,342 ft) summit in the Guadalupe Mountains, and also within Guadalupe Mountains National Park/Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness. The summit is reported to be the seventh highest peak in Texas. This proposal, submitted by a land surveyor in Corpus Christi, would honor Wallace E. Pratt (1885-1981), who according to the application “was a successful geologist and nature enthusiast. His geology background led him to an interest in a canyon formation in the Guadalupe Mountains. After purchasing this land he built a home where he lived for several years. In 1958 he began the process of donating 5,632 acres to the National Park Service. He would later encourage and convince J.C. Hunter to also donate his adjoining lands to create the park that is there today.”

The original Wallace Pratt Lodge still stands today, at the mouth of McKittrick Canyon and approximately 3.6 miles northwest of the summit in question. A biography of Mr. Pratt on the NPS website adds, “Pratt also played a prominent role in the scientific progress of his profession. Pratt served as Humble [Oil and Refining Company] chief geologist and later director, and vice-president. In 1937 he joined Standard Oil Company (Humble’s parent firm in New Jersey), once again rising to director, executive committee member, and finally, vice-president, a position he held until he retired from the company in 1945. After retirement Pratt served on the National Security Resources Board for 2 years and began a long career as a consultant geologist. Pratt wrote more than 100 geological papers during his lifetime, including "Oil in the Earth," one of the most widely read books in his profession. One of the founders of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Pratt was elected fourth president of the association in 1920. He was the first recipient of the AAPG's Sidney Powers Medal, awarded in 1945. In 1972 he received the AAPG’s Human Needs Award. He also received the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers’ Anthony F. Lucas Medal in 1948, and the American Petroleum Institute’s Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement in 1954. He was director of API for many years. Pratt was inducted into the Permian Basin Petroleum Museum’s Hall of Fame in 1969 and was named Grand Old Man of Exploration in 1976 by directors of the International Petroleum Exposition. Most notably though, Wallace E. Pratt donated 5,632 acres, which included McKittrick Canyon, to the National Park Service, forming the core of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.”

Although the summit lies within a Federally-designated wilderness area, the proponent believes an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted because, “It is being visited by back country hikers. Naming the peak, which is in a wilderness area, is being done to acknowledge the donators of the land and to monument one of the highest peaks in Texas.” Since 2004, the website SummitPost.org has referred to the summit as Mount Pratt, as has another hiking site Texas Mountaineer, which also includes a reference to Pratt Ridge. The proponent has requested that the name Pratt Peak be considered instead.

VERMONT

Maggie Beach: beach; 600 ft long; on Woods Island in Lake Champlain and Woods Island State Park and the Town of Saint Albans; 4 mi ESE of North Hero, 6.1 mi W of Saint Albans; named for Maggie, a recently deceased beloved dog; Franklin County, Vermont; 44°48'16"N, 73°12'21"W; USGS map – Saint Albans Bay 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.8045050000&p_longi=-73.2059400000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saint Albans Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Anthony Matero; Fairfax, Vermont

Administrative area: Woods Island State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None Found

Local Usage: None Found

Published: None Found

Case Summary: This 600 ft long beach is located on the east side of Woods Island, which lies toward the north end of Lake Champlain in Franklin County. The proposed name Maggie Beach would honor Maggie, a recently deceased and “much beloved dog who favored this frequently visited beach above all the others she visited during her 13-year life.” According to the proponent, “the dog and the beach are loved by many who know the location as Maggie Beach.” The proponent also indicates that the beach has been known as Maggie Beach for 13 years. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Vermont named “Maggie.”

VIRGINIA

Old Wharf Cove: bay; a tributary of Bennett Creek, 3.2 mi. upstream of its confluence with the Nansemond River, adjacent to the community of Bennett Harbor; named in association with the road that runs alongside the bay; City of Suffolk, Virginia; 36°51'04"N, 76°29'43"W; USGS map – Bowers Hill 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.85111111111111&p_longi=-76.49527777777778

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bowers Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Lin Hanbury; Suffolk, Virginia

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Old Wharf Cove is proposed for a small bay located along Bennett Creek, 3.2 mi. upstream of its confluence with the Nansemond River, and adjacent to the community of Bennett Harbor in the City of Suffolk. The proposed name refers to that of the road that runs along the south side of the bay. According to the proponent, Old Wharf Road provided access to the wharf that was used by traders traveling through the area. He reports that local residents are working to

dredge and restore this body of water. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Virginia named “Old Wharf.”

Orchard Hill: summit; elevation 429 m (1,406 ft); 4 km (2.5 mi) N of Markham, to the E of State Route 688; named for the area’s apple orchards; Fauquier County, Virginia; 38°56’39”N, 77°59’28”W; USGS map – Upperville 1:24,000; Not: Apple Manor Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.94416666&p_longi=-77.991111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Upperville 1:24,000
Proponent: Melanie Fein; Great Falls, VA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Apple Manor Mountain (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Orchard Hill is proposed for a 429 m (1,406 ft) summit in Fauquier County, 4 km (2.5 mi) north of Markham. The proponent describes the feature as “a foothill of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It was part of the largest orchard on the East Coast in the early 1900’s--Leeds Manor Orchard. A road leading to it is called Orchard Hill Lane.” It also lies within the Apple Manor Subdivision, so some local residents have begun to refer to it as Apple Manor Mountain. Other than two commercial orchards in the area, there are no geographic features in Fauquier County with names containing the word “Orchard.”

WASHINGTON

Bushoowah-ahlee Point: cape; located along the E shore of Eld Inlet on the campus of The Evergreen State College; Thurston County, Washington; Sec 31, T19N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 47°05’12”N, 122°58’30”W; USGS map – Tumwater 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.0867627&p_longi=-122.9748663&fid=1508666

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory
Map: USGS Tumwater 1:24,000
Proponent: Evergreen State College and Squaxin Island Tribe
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Point (FID 1508666)
Local Usage: Squaw Point (Puget Sound Partnership 2010)
Published: Squaw Point (USGS 1949, 1980, 1994; Washington Department of Natural Resources; Thurston County map 19; Metzger Maps 1962, 1977; *Thurston County Place Names: A Heritage Guide*, 1992; NorthAmericanCoast.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Point, located on the campus of The Evergreen State College in Thurston County, to Bushoowah-ahlee Point. The existing name is reported to be offensive to the local population. The name Squaw Point has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1949, and is also shown on the official Thurston County highway map and in various other local and State sources. The proposal to change it to Bushoowah-ahlee Point was submitted by a professor of geography at the college, who reports that the renaming effort is the result of collaboration between a group of faculty, staff, and students and the Squaxin Island Tribe. He

describes the location of the feature as part of the territory ceded by tribal leaders in the 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek. Further, “The College sits on land that has long been recognized as a meeting point for the Coast Salish people living on the southern inlets of the Salish Sea.” Bushoowah-ahlee Point is the Roman alphabet rendition of the ancestral name B1cuwa’3ali, which is from the Lushootseed language spoken by the local tribes. As the proponent reports, “The name is very old, and there is not a comparable English translation.” The volume *Thurston County Place Names: A Heritage Guide*, published in 1992 by the Thurston County Historic Commission, includes an entry for “Squaw Point: on the eastern shore of Mud Bay south of Snyder Cove in an oyster growing area. The name derives from a Native American connection to the area. Native American Name: “A small creek, B1cuwa’3ale” (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.”

A member of the Squaxin Island Tribal Council, who also serves as the Tribe’s Museum Director, appointed a Lushootseed linguist to research the original place name. It was suggested that the Roman alphabet rendition would be more practical than Waterman’s phonetic form. A Name Change Committee was established, which included Evergreen College’s Vice President of Student Affairs, as well as representatives of the Longhouse Education and Cultural Center and the HABOO Native multicultural student group. The change has also received “overwhelming support” from within the college community and from the surrounding area. More than 300 letters of support were submitted to the Name Change Committee, and the Evergreen College Board of Trustees passed a resolution as well. The Geoduck Student Union solicited input during its spring elections, receiving 1,326 favorable comments, 173 opposed, and 32 abstentions.

Hermit Lake: lake; 13 acres; located 2.5 mi. NNW of Concrete, just SW of Lake Tyee; named in recognition of the hermits that once lived and still live at the lake; Skagit County, Washington; 48°34’17”N, 121°46’25”W; USGS map – Grandy Lake 1:24,000; Not: Vogler Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.5715041&p_longi=-121.7734749&fid=1527733

Proposal: to change a name to restore a historical name

Map: USGS Grandy Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Hayes; Concrete, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Vogler Lake (FID 1527733)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Vogler Lake (USGS 1952, 1979, 1989; Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Skagit County highway map 1952; *Lakes of Washington*, 1961; Northwest Sportsman; *Bellingham Herald* “Profiles of Skagit County Lakes,” 2010; HikerCentral.com; WashingtonFlyFishing.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Vogler Lake, a 13-acre lake in north-central Skagit County, to Hermit Lake. The proponent reports that he lives at and has studied the history of the lake, and that he recently uncovered a 1914 photograph of the lake that named it Hermit Lake. He adds, “The land owner before me lived to 103 and his father was the one who opened the road to the lake back in 1910. He did not know how the lake name happened and I have not been able to find out. Based upon the information on the old photo and in respect to the past owner (a true mountain hermit) I would like to look into getting the original name back. I can not find ANY historical meaning or significance of the name "Vogler". The first settlers knew it as "Hermit Lake" which it has been a place for hermits to live...even today.” The proponent notes also, “The State Fish and Wildlife Dept. has a public boat launch area at the lake and have little interest in this subject.” The name Vogler Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1952, and was listed in Ernest Wolcott’s 1961 volume *Lakes of Washington*; however, there is no information in the BGN’s library

of placename books regarding the name Vogler Lake. There are several online references to the name, primarily from GNIS extracts but also at various local fishing and recreation websites. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named “Hermit.”

Justice Island: island; 3.5 acres; located in Sucia Island State Park, off the NW end of South Finger Island, in Echo Bay, 3 mi. N of Orcas Island; the name refers to justice meted out following a drug smuggling arrest in the 1980s, after which the U.S. Marshal’s office donated a portion of the island to the Washington State Parks Department; San Juan County, Washington; 48°45’28”N, 122°54’01”W; USGS map – Sucia Island 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.7576600&p_longi=-122.9003620

Proposal: to make official a name approved by the State

Map: USGS Sucia Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard W. Blumenthal; Bellevue, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Justice Island is proposed to be made official for a 3.5-acre island in Echo Bay, at the south end of the Strait of Georgia. The proponent, a resident of Bellevue, reports that the name was approved by the Washington Board on Geographic Names in 1992 but was never forwarded to the BGN for consideration. He provided a copy of the State Board’s case file, which noted that the proposal had been submitted by a resident of Seattle, to make official a name in recent local use. At that time, two-thirds of the island was managed by the Washington State Parks Department, having been donated to the State by the U.S. Marshal’s office. The case file continues, “The U.S. Marshal has the responsibility to dispose of all property seized from convicted drug dealer’s ill-gotten gains from drug activities. During the Fall & Winter of 1985-6 the US Marshal’s office determined that the best use for the seized island property was as an addition to Sucia Island State Park. This is the first time in the United States that property forfeited to the Federal Government, due to drug activity, was donated for a public park.” In summary, “Justice was meted out to nearly all of the members of the smuggling operation.”

The name Justice Island was reportedly first published in a letter in December 1985, and by 1986 it began to appear in local news accounts of the smuggling operation and subsequent arrests. It was also named during the transfer ceremony from the Federal Government to the State Parks Department. One year later the name appeared in Marge and Ted Mueller’s book *San Juan Islands Afoot and Afloat*, which mentioned that the island had gotten its name “in recognition of its recent and colorful past.” The Chief Deputy of the U.S. Marshal’s Seattle office and the Regional Manager of the U.S. Marshal’s National Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Program both supported the 1992 proposal, as did the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Commander of the U.S. Coast Guard’s 13th District, and the Commodore of the San Juan Island Yacht Club.

Prior to the State’s approval of Justice Island, the name South Finger Islands in the plural form had been applied collectively to the larger island to the southwest and to this smaller island. A U.S. Geological Survey cartographer proposed that the plural name be amended to simply South Finger Island, a change that was approved by the State and forwarded to the BGN, which also approved the change in 1992. The BGN’s case file for South Finger Island contains no mention of Justice Island but does include a note that “another [proposal] has been submitted to name the island to the northwest Echo Bay Island.” The State Board’s file notes that in addition to Justice Island, they were

asked to consider other proposals to name the island Slammer Island or Joint Island, but both were rejected as “too flippant.” A fourth proposal for Echo Bay Island was also denied, as it “lacked imagination.” It is not clear why the BGN considered the request to change South Finger Islands to South Finger Island but not a proposal to name the smaller island; the present-day proponent suggests, “it seems that perhaps the U.S. Board only received half of the Washington State Board decision. Perhaps the other half was lost.”

More recently, the name Justice Island appears at various websites devoted to boating in the San Juan Islands. Wikipedia also lists it as one of the named islands in the group.

Lake Elisabeth: reservoir; 17 mi. long; in the Colville National Forest and alongside the Kanisku National Forest, part of the Pend Oreille River, extends from Box Canyon Dam S past the community of Ione to the vicinity of Blueslide; named for Elisabeth Thompson (1881-1960), who for over 40 years served as president of Ione State Bank; Pend Oreille County, Washington; 48°40'53"N, 117°23'33"W; USGS map – Ione 1:24,000 (central point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.681485&p_longi=-117.392419

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

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

Proponent: John Middletown, Ione, WA

Administrative area: Colville National Forest/Kanisku National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Lake Elisabeth (local residents)

Published: Lake Elisabeth (*Ione Gazette*, 1955, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Lake Elisabeth for a 17 mile long portion of the Pend Oreille River in Pend Oreille County. The body of water extends south, behind Box Canyon Dam, past the community of Ione, to a point in the general vicinity of the community of Blueslide. The body of water falls within the boundaries of the Colville National Forest, while further to the south, the western side abuts the boundary of the Kanisku National Forest.

The proponent, a longtime area resident, reports that the name would honor Elisabeth “Betty” Thompson (1881-1960), a native of Iowa who settled in Ione in 1913. For the next 43 years, Ms. Thompson served as president of the Ione State Bank. According to a history of the bank, “Since she didn’t have a family of her own, the bank and the community became her family. Miss Thompson showed great interest in and compassion to all, especially to the young people in the Ione High School, the Scout program, and many other groups. She was active in the Congregational Church, the Pine Forest Rebekah Lodge, and the Chamber of Commerce, among other organizations. She was especially interested in the Ione ski course and other community projects.” She was long remembered for her “astute business sense and her caring thoughtfulness to her customers.” According to her obituary, “Her philanthropies were many.”

In 1956, the newly built Box Canyon Dam, located 2.5 miles north of Ione, was dedicated. One year earlier, it was suggested by the Ione Chamber of Commerce that the body of water behind the dam be named Lake Elisabeth [sic] in honor of Ms. Thompson. However, it was noted in the *Ione Gazette* of October 1956 that the “geographical society does not name rivers or other bodies of water for living individuals.” However, the name continued to be used locally, and it appeared in various issues of the local newspaper between 1956 and 1962. In 1960, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of Ione, a local account read, “This “lake,” not officially, but **only** by local usage, is referred to as Lake Elisabeth...” For several years, Ione’s annual celebration was referred to as the Regatta on Lake Elisabeth. In October 1963, the Chamber of Commerce moved to reactivate its

previous motion to name the “backwater” Lake Elizabeth, thus rejecting Lake Panorama, another name that had been suggested. In October 1964, the Ione Gazette included a brief mention of a letter that had been signed by Congressman Horan “relative to naming Lake Elizabeth.” The note went on to say, “It would be necessary to have petitions circulated and also to take other steps.”

Although all early references to the feature have spelled the name “Elizabeth,” the proponent has asked that the proposal be considered as “Elisabeth” as that is how Ms. Thompson spelled her name.

The proponent included with his application letters of support from the Pend Oreille County Historical Society, the Pend Oreille Valley Lions Club, and the Metalines Chamber of Commerce, as well as a resolution of support from the Board of Commissioners of the Pend Oreille County Public Utility District. The PUD has confirmed that the body of water is not technically a reservoir as Box Canyon Dam has always been designated and licensed as a “run-of-the-river” project, “which means the dam’s reservoir does not form an actual lake.” The southern (upriver) extent of the feature was established at Blueslide “because there is a natural drop in elevation there where the river bends.”

WEST VIRGINIA

Slaven Branch: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads 1.3 mi E of Buzzard Roost Knob at 39°02’37”N, 81°43’27”W, flows ENE then E to enter Little Pond Creek just S of Topins Grove; named for Henry Slaven (1835-1922) and wife Sarah who acquired 100 acres along the stream in 1864; Jackson County, West Virginia; 39°02’54”N, 81°42’27”W; USGS map – Pond Creek 1:24,000; Not: Bear Branch.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.0484124&p_longi=-81.7076297&fid=1535344

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Pond Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Samuel Kieffer; Huntington, WV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bear Branch (FID 1535344)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bear Branch (USGS 1996; Jackson County highway map 1978; *West Virginia Gazetteer* 1986)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Bear Branch, a 1.1 mile long tributary of Pond Creek in Jackson County, to Slaven Branch. The proponent, a resident of Huntington, believes the proposed name “describes, updates [and] reflects the knowledge of Bear Branch.” He claims the origin of the name Bear Branch “is lost to time,” although “most likely bears roamed the area and began the identity.” He says that all the property in the Bear Branch watershed now belongs to descendants of the Slaven family, and so it would be appropriate to honor their long association with the area. His great-grandfather Henry Slaven (1835-1922) and wife Sarah acquired their 100-acre property in 1864, just before Henry Slaven returned from fighting for the Confederacy in the Civil War. The 1870 Federal Census lists numerous Slaven families in Jackson County. After Henry’s death in 1922, his five children inherited the land, which remains in the family today. The proponent adds also that his grandmother Louise Slaven Milhoan raised him on the property along Bear Branch. In addition to this stream, there are 11 others in West Virginia named Bear Branch; there are no streams named “Slaven.” GNIS lists two cemeteries named Slaven Cemetery, both in Jackson County.

WISCONSIN

Muehl Springs: spring; located 2.5 mi. N of Elkhart Lake, 3.4 mi. S of Kiel; named for the Muehl family that owned the property that included the springs from 1875 until the late 1980s; Sheboygan County, Wisconsin; 43°51'55"N, 88°00'59"W; USGS map – Elkhart Lake 1:24,000; Not: Mehles Springs.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.8652712&p_longi=-88.0164841&fid=1569320

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

Map: USGS Elkhart Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mehles Springs (FID 1569320)

Local Usage: Mehles Springs (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)

Published: Mehles Springs (USGS 1974, 1995), Muehl Springs (The Nature Conservancy)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mehles Springs in Sheboygan County to Muehl Springs. It was submitted by the USGS Liaison for Wisconsin as a result of an inquiry from a Wildlife Biologist with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), who noted that the name on Federal maps differs from that of the family for which the feature was presumably named. Although the name Mehles Springs has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1964, the Wisconsin DNR determined that the name of the owner of the parcel of land on which the springs are located was Muehl. They noted that DNR is in the process of dedicating that parcel and feature as a State Natural Area (SNA), but the name discrepancy is reported to be a hindrance to naming the SNA. The Nature Conservancy, which has managed the land for the past 20 years, already refers to the spring as Muehl Springs, and that name is now being used in the transfer deed from the Conservancy to the Statewide Natural Areas program. The transfer document also refers to Muehl Creek, but that name is not listed in GNIS and therefore is not considered official for Federal use.

Fieldwork conducted by the USGS in 1974 confirmed that the springs were known locally as Mehles Springs, a name that was verified by the Wisconsin DNR. After receiving the recent request, the Sheboygan County Land Information Officer determined that "Plat books and county atlases published in 1875, 1889, 1902, 1916, 1930, 1941, 1951, 1959, 1979, 1984, and 1986 all have the name spelled 'Muehl'." The Wisconsin State Cartographer noted that in the late 1980s the land was transferred by the Muehl family to the Nature Conservancy and that the only source he could find that showed "Mehle" was the USGS map. The numerous online references to Mehles Springs appear to derive from the GNIS entry.