

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALABAMA

Swingle Creek: stream; 12.3 km (7.6 mi) long; heads at 32°41'06"N, 085°29'29"W, flows generally SW then W into Loblockee Creek; named for Dr. Homer S. Swingle (1902-1973), Auburn University professor, founder of the Auburn University Fisheries Department, and widely considered the father of pond management; Lee County, Alabama; Secs 7-10, 3&2, T19N, R25E and Sec 36, T20N, R25E, Saint Stephens Meridian; 32°38'57"N, 85°34'57"W; USGS map - Waverly 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.648915&p_longi=-85.582809

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.6848613&p_longi=-85.4913998

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Dr. David Rouse; Auburn University, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Swingle Creek is proposed for a 7.6-mile long tributary of Loblockee Creek in Lee County, approximately 3 miles north of Auburn. The proposal was submitted by the head of the Auburn University Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures, who believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor Dr. Homer S. Swingle (1902-1973), Auburn University professor from the 1930s through the 1960s. In 1933, Dr. Swingle led a team of three scientists in the establishment of the University's Fisheries Department, specializing in inland fisheries and aquaculture. According to the application, "He is often viewed as the father of pond management. He viewed fisheries as being important to the help feed people in Alabama during the Depression and the World War II era. His goal was simple – establishment of self-sustaining fish communities that could provide inexpensive protein for pond owners and their families." Through Dr. Swingle's efforts, the Fisheries Department became one of the world's largest fishery research and teaching institutions. The proposal further states, "He counseled Presidents and Prime Ministers, lectured to scientists and scholars, but never lost the quality of humbleness." The unnamed stream in question drains the ponds at the department's Upper Station that Dr. Swingle built in the 1940s and 1950s. Auburn University's Swingle Hall, built in 1972, is also named for Dr. Swingle.

CALIFORNIA

Grainger Spring: spring; located 6.9 km (4.3 mi) NE of Shandon, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) SW of Cholame; named for William Grainger, who in 1898 received a land patent adjacent to the spring; San Luis Obispo County, California; Sec 35, T25S, R15E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 35°42'26"N, 120°20'04"W; USGS map – Cholame 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.7071896&p_longi=-120.3343184&fid=242905

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

Map: USGS Cholame 1:24,000

Proponent: David Grainger; Sacramento, California

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Granger Spring (FID 242905)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Granger Spring (USGS 1961, 1989; Californiamaps.org, 2010; *California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names*, 2000; California springs, ipicture.mobi, 2010)

Case Summary: This spring is located 4.3 miles northeast of the community of Shandon, and is one of many named springs in this area of San Luis Obispo County. The name Granger Spring has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1961, but the proponent, a member of the Grainger family, is asking that it be changed to Grainger Spring. He notes that "Granger" is a common misspelling of his family's name, and according to his extensive research of county land records, all references to families in the area are to "Grainger." The proponent's grandfather, William P. Grainger, was granted an 1898 patent for land adjacent to the spring; he later purchased additional land that included the site of the spring. Although the spring is not shown or named on the 1943 USGS topographic map, the map does show a building in the same location labeled "W. Granger." A search of GNIS revealed no other features in California named "Grainger."

Mount John Muir: summit; elevation 1,171 m (3,849 ft); located in Mount Diablo State Park, 8 km (5 mi) SSE of Clayton, 13 km (8 mi) E of Walnut Creek; named in honor of John Muir (1838-1914), naturalist, author, and advocate of wilderness preservation; Contra Costa County, California; Sec 31, T1N, R1E, Sec 36, T1N, R1W, Sec 1, T1S, R1W and Sec 6, T1S, R1E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°52'54"N, 121°54'51"W; USGS map – Clayton 1:24,000; Not: Cerro Alto De Los Bolbones, Monte Del Diablo, Monte Diablo, Monte Diavolo, Mount Diabolo, Mount Diablo, 'Oj-ompil-e, Sierra De Los Bolbones, Sukku Jaman, Supemenenu, Tuyshtak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.881702&p_longi=-121.914268

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

USGS Map: Clayton 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Ericson; Concord, CA

Administrative area: Mount Diablo State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Diablo (FID 222343)

Local Usage: Mount Diablo (local residents; California State Parks Department; Save Mount Diablo; Mount Diablo Astronomical Society; Mount Diablo Pilots Association; Mount Diablo Surveyors Historical Society, Mount Diablo Audubon Society)

Published: Mount Diablo (USGS 1896, 1898/12/22/47, 1953, 1962, 1982, 1991; California State Highway map, 2004; Mount Diablo State Park maps and brochures; Contra Costa County map, 1992; Writers' Guide Series, 1939; Gudde, 1998; Marinacci, 1997; Benchmark Maps, 2004; Colton map, 1856; Mitchell map, 1865, 1866, 1881; Asher & Adams, 1874; Century Atlas, 1897)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County to Mount John Muir. It was submitted in response to an earlier proposal to change the summit's name to Mount Reagan (BGN Review List 401). The new name is intended to honor John Muir (1838-1914), naturalist, author, and advocate of wilderness preservation. The proponent, a resident of Concord, agrees with the Mount Reagan proponent that the summit's current name should be changed, but suggests it would be more appropriate to honor John Muir instead. He also asks that Muir's full name be used to avoid any confusion and to sound more "poetic." He also believes that using the full name "will delineate it from the other mountains bearing his name as the mountain where his home is located and he got the idea of national parks and where he labored to bring us our first national park Yosemite." The proponent states also that his proposal is not being submitted simply in reaction to the Mount Reagan request, and indeed he has been contemplating a change to

Mount John Muir for several years. He was not aware until recently that there existed a means to submit such a proposal. He also believes his proposal offers “a good solution to the religious problems raised by the Mt. Reagan proponents,” and that “I hope the proponents of the Mt. Reagan name will realize the only way they have a chance to get rid of the Mt. Diablo name is to switch their support to Mount John Muir.” As to why a feature in Contra Costa County should be chosen, “Most residents don’t even know his home is in the county. He is the greatest man to ever come out of this county and he deserves to have our mountain named after him. The same mountain that cradles his home at the base in Martinez. The same mountain he spent countless hours roaming as he thought about the destruction of the natural beauties of America. The same mountain that he thought of the idea of a national park.”

In 2005, the BGN rejected three proposals, to change Mount Diablo to either Mount Yahweh, Mount Ohlone, or Mount Miwok. These decisions were made citing the negative recommendations of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors and the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, both of which saw no compelling reason to change a longstanding name with historical significance. Other organizations that opposed changing the name in 2005 included the Mount Diablo Pilots Association, Save Mount Diablo, the Mount Diablo Interpretive Association, the San Francisco Bay Chapter of the Sierra Club, and the Museum of the San Ramon Valley.

The name Mount Diablo has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1896, and also is on the official Contra Costa County highway map and numerous other maps dating from the mid-nineteenth century. A large number of local organizations dedicated to astronomy, aviation, surveying, and land preservation have been named for the summit, and many local businesses and two county schools are named “Mount Diablo.” GNIS lists 59 features in California named “Muir,” including seven in Contra Costa County. Throughout the State, 29 features are named specifically “John Muir,” and two are summits. The BGN approved Mount Muir (Inyo County) in 1928 and Muir Peak (Los Angeles County) in 1992.

The BGN has received approximately 75 emails and three letters from individuals opposed to changing the summit’s name to Mount Reagan. In acknowledging this correspondence, the BGN staff has stated that the BGN has since received the additional proposal for Mount John Muir; several correspondents have responded further that they do not support that name either.

COLORADO

Deadman Peak: summit; elevation 4,079 m (13,384 ft); in Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, and Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) SW of Cleveland Peak; named in association with Deadman Lakes, located just N of the summit; Saguache County, Colorado; T25S, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 37°53’46”N, 105°33’19”W; USGS map – Crestone Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.896090&p_longi=-105.555310

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

Map: USGS Crestone Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Wotjek Rychlik; Cascade, CO

Administrative area: Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, and Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Deadman Peak (mountain climbing community)

Published: Deadman Peak (summitpost.org, 2009; pikespeakphoto.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Deadman Peak to a 4,079 m (13,384 ft) summit located in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in Saguache County, and along the boundary between Rio Grande National Forest and Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, both of which are designated wilderness areas. The name reflects the summit's proximity to Deadman Lakes. According to the proponent, there are four unnamed peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation that overlook the lakes, with this being the most prominent and the least accessible (hence the appropriateness of the name). The proposed name was posted recently on the summitpost.org and pikespeakphoto.com websites; however, one other source applies the name to a different peak: the Fall 2008 edition of *The Colorado Bird Atlas Quarterly* applies "the unofficial name Deadman Peak" to another nearby summit that is proposed to be named Golden Lotus Mountain (q.v.). (The latter peak is actually closer to Deadman Lakes.) Although both summits lie within an area designated as wilderness, the proponent suggests the proposals are warranted in order to eliminate confusion between names that have come into use within the mountain climbing community, and to aid in search and rescue efforts.

According to GNIS, there are 63 features in Colorado already named "Deadman" or "Deadmans," including six in Saguache County (three streams, a valley, a camp, and the aforementioned lakes). Four of the features are summits; two named Deadman Hill, one Deadmans Hill, and Deadman Butte.

Golden Lotus Mountain: summit; elevation 3,978 m (13,050 ft); in Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) SW of Cleveland Peak; Saguache County, Colorado; T25S, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 37°54'26"N, 105°33'33"W; USGS map – Crestone Peak 1:24,000; Not: Deadman Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.907265&p_longi=-105.559087

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Crestone Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Wotjek Rychlik; Cascade, CO

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

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Golden Lotus Mountain (mountain climbing community)

Published: Deadman Peak (*Colorado Bird Atlas Quarterly*, 2008), Golden Lotus Mountain (*The Essential Guide to Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve*, 2003; summitpost.org, 2009; Sky Terrain trail map; pikespeakphoto.com)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals, to make official names for two summits in Saguache County. This 3,978 m (13,050 ft) peak also lies in the Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) north of the peak proposed to be named Deadman Peak. The proponent reports that both names have come into use by the mountain climbing community and both are published at websites such as summitpost.org and pikespeakphoto.com. The name also appears in a 2003 volume entitled, *The Essential Guide to Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve* (Winger and Winger); it states, "This appealing little summit has the unofficial name of Golden Lotus Mountain and has a perfect, pyramidal shape, with a lovely lake nestled beneath each of its three identical faces." Because there is some confusion regarding which name applies to which peak, and in order to assist with search and rescue efforts, the proponent believes official names are needed. He does not know the origin of the name Golden Lotus Mountain, although presumably it is a descriptive reference.

Lake Tahosa: lake; 10 acres; in Roosevelt National Forest, 3.7 km (2.2 mi) NNE of Ward; named for Boy Scout Camp Tahosa, located at the lake since 1942; Boulder County, Colorado; Sec 30, T2N, R72W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 40°06'17"N, 105°29'37"W; USGS map – Gold Hill 1:24,000; Not: Tumblesom Lake, Tumblesome Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=40.104708&p_longi=-105.493609&fid=178559

Proposal: name change to recognize local use
Map: USGS Gold Hill 1:24,000
Proponent: Steve Gerber; Denver, CO
Administrative area: Roosevelt National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tumblesom Lake (FID 178559)

Local Usage: Lake Tahosa (Boy Scouts, campers), Tumblesom Lake (Colorado Natural Heritage Program)

Published: Lake Tahosa (*Boys Life* magazine, 1991; brickfish.com, 2008; redbubble.com), Tumblesom Lake (USGS 1902, 1904/47, 1957, 1978, 1984; USFS 1974; Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests/Schedule of Proposed Actions, 2009; Census 2000; Colorado State University/Colorado Natural Heritage Program, 2009; Boulder County Land Use Department Critical Wildlife Habitat Areas, 2002; Boy Scout Troop 109; milebymile.com), Tumblesome Lake (Boulder County highway map 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Tumblesom Lake to Lake Tahosa, to recognize the name that is reported to have been in local use for many years. The 10 acre lake is located within Roosevelt National Forest in Boulder County, 3.7 km (2.2 mi) north-northeast of the community of Ward. Although the name Tumblesom Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1902, the proponent, who represents the Denver Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, claims it became known as Lake Tahosa shortly after Boy Scout Camp Tahosa was established at the site in 1942. In 1958, a USGS field engineer stated, "No controversial name report on lake in northwest corner of quadrangle near Tahosa Boy Scout Camp. This lake has three different names on three different maps." However, in the edit notes, the final review editor stated, "The lake name at Tahosa B.S.A. Camp was checked with Mr. Lewis, Camp Director of Colo. for B.S.A. and he stated Tumblesom Lake was the correct name and correct spelling." There was no information in the field notes regarding the origin of the name.

The name Tumblesom Lake is published in a 2009 report by the Colorado State University/Colorado Natural Heritage Program, and in a 2002 listing of Boulder County Critical Wildlife Habitat Areas, and several photos of "Tumblesom Lake" are posted online. The 1969 Boulder County highway map labeled the lake Tumblesome Lake. However, the December 1991 edition of *Boys Life* magazine, in an article on camping at Camp Tahosa, mentioned Lake Tahosa. The word "Tahosa" is presumed to be American Indian, possibly Kiowa, and is reported to mean "dwellers on the mountaintops" (Bright, 1993).

FLORIDA

Indian Creek: stream; 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long; heads at 30°41'15"N, 86°04'26"W, flows SSE to enter Bruce Creek 3.9 km (2.4 mi) W of Eucheeanna; Secs 7,18&19, T2N, R18E, Tallahassee Meridian; Walton County, Florida; 30°38'57"N, 86°05'10"W; USGS map – De Funiak Springs East 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.6491666666667&p_longi=-86.0861111111111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.6875&p_longi=-86.0738888888889

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local use
Map: USGS De Funiak Springs East 1:24,000
Proponent: Sarah Comander; Walton County Board of Commissioners
Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Indian Creek (FID 284496)

Local Usage: Indian Creek (area residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Indian Creek, relocating it from its current location east of Florida Highway 280 to the west side of the highway. Although USGS maps have applied the name to its current location since 1935 and as recently as 2009, the proponent, who is the chair of the Walton County Board of Commissioners, reports this is incorrect. The existing application also appears in the current Walton County GIS file, as well as on the county highway map and DeLorme's Florida Atlas & Gazetteer.

The stream proposed to be named Indian Creek is 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long, and heads just less than 1.6 km (1 mi) northeast of Indian Creek Church. It then flows south-southwest to enter Bruce Creek. A search of the Internet has not revealed any published sources that apply the name Indian Creek as proposed. The Walton County Commissioners passed a resolution in 2009 stating that local residents have known the currently unnamed stream as Indian Creek and that according to these residents the current application of the name is in error.

GEORGIA

Murray Cove: bay; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long by 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide; located in the Chattahoochee National Forest, at the SE end of Lake Burton, 16 km (9 mi) SW of Clayton; Rabun County, Georgia; 34°48'46"N, 82°32'33"W; USGS map – Lake Burton 1:24,000; Not: Mary Cove, Mary's Cove.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.8128713&p_longi=-83.5423898&fid=328716

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Lake Burton 1:24,000

Proponent: Ellie Guthrie

Administrative area: Chattahoochee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mary Cove (FID 328716)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mary Cove (USGS 1957/85, USFS 1981, 1987), Mary's Cove (USGS fieldwork, 1957), Murray Cove (Georgia Power; Georgia Department of Natural Resources fishing sites; numerous real estate listings)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mary Cove in Rabun County and within the Chattahoochee National Forest, to Murray Cove. Although the name Mary Cove has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1957 and on Forest Service maps since at least 1981, the proponent of the change reports that the name in local use has always been Murray Cove. She did not provide any information regarding the history of the name, nor when and why the name might have evolved to "Mary." The road that runs alongside the north side of the bay is named Murray Cove Road, and that name appears in numerous real estate listings. A Georgia Power website references the Murray Cove Boat Ramp. In the course of field work in 1957, the USGS fieldman hand wrote "Mary's Cove" [sic] on the name edit sheet, but no other details were included. Citing evidence that a family named Murray once resided in the area and local usage of the name Murray Cove, the Georgia Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the change.

IOWA

Liberty Creek: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Liberty Township, heads at 41°32'01"N, 91°33'39"W, flows E to enter the Iowa River; named for Liberty Township through which the stream flows; Johnson County, Iowa; Secs 27&28, T78N, R7W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 41°32'06"N, 91°31'51"W; USGS map – Hills 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.535085&p_longi=-91.530919

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.533591&p_longi=-91.560810

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hills 1:24,000

Proponent: Lynne and Jafar Mogadam; Riverside, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Liberty Creek to an unnamed, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of the Iowa River in Johnson County. The proponent owns property through which the stream flows and believes it needs an official name. She has confirmed with the Johnson County Soil and Water Conservation District Office that there is no name currently listed in their files. The name Liberty Creek was chosen because the stream flows through Liberty Township. The proponent included with her application a petition signed by 14 neighbors who support the proposed name. Two additional proposals have been initiated to name the primary tributaries of the main stream, North Fork Liberty Creek and South Fork Liberty Creek.

North Fork Liberty Creek: stream; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; in Liberty Township, heads at 41°32'44"N, 91°34'21"W, flows SE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Liberty Creek; named for Liberty Township, through which the stream flows; Johnson County, Iowa; Secs 29&20, T78N, R7W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 41°32'01"N, 91°33'39"W ; USGS map – Hills 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.533591&p_longi=-91.560810

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.545477&p_longi=-91.572633

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hills 1:24,000

Proponent: Lynne and Jafar Mogadam; Riverside, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals to apply new names to a stream and its two tributaries in Liberty Township. This 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream, proposed to be named North Fork Liberty Creek, flows to the southeast to join another unnamed tributary (South Fork Liberty Creek (q.v.)), to collectively form the stream that is proposed to be named Liberty Creek.

South Fork Liberty Creek: stream; 4 km (2.5 mi) long; in Liberty Township, heads at 41°31'25"N, 091°36'08"W, flows N then E then NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Liberty Creek; named for Liberty Township, through which the stream flows; Johnson County, Iowa; Secs 29&30, T78N, R7W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 41°32'01"N, 91°33'39"W; USGS map – Hills 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.533591&p_longi=-91.560810

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.5237203&p_longi=-91.6022015

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hills 1:24,000

Proponent: Lynne and Jafar Mogadam; Riverside, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the third of the three proposals, and would apply the new name South Fork Liberty Creek to an unnamed 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary in Liberty Township.

KANSAS

Alton Bluffs: cliff; located in Sumner Township 1.4 km (0.9 mi) S of Alton, on the south bank of the South Fork Solomon River; named in association with the nearby community of Alton; Osborne County, Kansas; Secs 12-14&18, T7S, R15W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°27'09"N, 98°56'52"W; USGS map – Alton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.452500&p_longi=-98.9477777777778

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Alton 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Alton Bluffs (area residents)

Published: Alton Bluffs (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917; www.skyways.org; 2008, Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc.; ke2013.smugmug.com)

Case Summary: This is the first of eleven proposals submitted by the Osborne County Genealogical and Historical Society, to make official names in long term local use. The series of Fort Hays Limestone bluffs proposed to be named Alton Bluffs is located 1.4 km (0.9 mi) south of the City of Alton in Osborne County, along the south bank of the South Fork Solomon River. The cliff is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) long and 0.8 km (0.5 mi) wide, and is listed as one of the “Eight Wonders of Osborne County” by the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. The name also appeared in a Osborne County plat book in 1900 and in the 1917 *Standard Atlas of Osborne County*. According to the proponent, the name has been in use since the founding of Alton in 1870. The proposal is supported by the Osborne County Tourism Office and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. GNIS lists five features in Kansas named “Alton”, none of which are natural features.

Dry Creek: stream; 18 km (11 mi) long; heads in Lincoln Township, 12 km (7.4 mi) NE of Portis at 39°37'32"N, 98°34'42"W, flows S into Ross Township to enter the North Fork Solomon River, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SW of Downs; Osborne County and Smith County, Kansas; Tps5&6S, R11W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°29'40"N, 98°34'13"W; USGS map – Downs South 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.49444444444444&p_longi=-98.57027777777778

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.62551&p_longi=-98.57841

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Downs South 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Dry Creek (area residents)

Published: Dry Creek (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917; *Sod & Stubble*, Ise, John, 1936)

Case Summary: This is the second of eleven proposals submitted by the Osborne County Genealogical and Historical Society to make official names in long term local use. This 18 km (11 mi) long intermittent stream heads 12 km (7.4 mi) northeast of Portis in Lincoln Township in Smith County, and flows south into Ross Township in Osborne County, where it enters the North Fork Solomon River 2.4 km (1.5 mi) southwest of Downs. The proponent reports that the descriptive name has been used locally for more than 140 years, and that it was made famous in the 1936 internationally-celebrated book *Sod & Stubble* (Ise, John). The name also appeared in a Osborne County plat book in 1900 and in the 1917 *Standard Atlas of Osborne County*. The proposal is supported by the Osborne County Tourism Office and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. According to GNIS, there are 65 streams in Kansas named Dry Creek, including two in Smith County, another 29 km (18 mi) to the northwest, and another 56 km (35 mi) to the north-northwest. None are in Osborne County.

Elm Creek: stream; 21 km (13 mi) long; heads in Lincoln Township, 12 km (7.7 mi) NNW of Downs at 39°36'41"N, 98°33'23"W, flows S into Ross Township to enter the North Fork Solomon River 4.3 km (2.7 mi) ESE of Downs; Osborne County and Smith County, Kansas; Tps5&6S, R11W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°29'42"N, 98°29'42"W; USGS map – Mill Creek 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.4950000&p_longi=-98.495

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.6115166204&p_longi=-98.5565177726

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Mill Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Elm Creek (area residents)

Published: Elm Creek (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917)

Case Summary: This 21 km (13 mi) long intermittent stream heads in Lincoln Township 12 km (7.7 mi) north-northwest of Downs in Smith County and flows south into the North Fork Solomon River in Ross Township in Osborne County, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) east southeast of Downs. According to the proponent, the name has been in local use for more than 140 years, having been named for the

number of native elm trees found along the stream. The name appeared in a Osborne County plat book in 1900 and in the 1917 *Standard Atlas of Osborne County*. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. GNIS lists 36 streams in Kansas named Elm Creek but none in either Osborne County or Smith County.

Gimblet Creek: stream; 12 km (7.3 mi) long; heads in Winfield Township, 22 km (14 mi) S of Osborne at 39°14'09"N, 098°41'44"W, flows NE into Twin Creek; named for local settler Josiah Gimblet (1817 - ?); Osborne County, Kansas; Tps8&9S, R12W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°18'36"N, 98°39'08"W; USGS map – Osborne SW 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.310000&p_longi=-98.65222222222222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.2358182&p_longi=-98.6954749

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in long term local use

Map: USGS Osborne SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Gimblet Creek (area residents)

Published: Gimblet Creek (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917)

Case Summary: This 12 km (7.3 mi) long intermittent stream heads in Winfield Township, 22 km (14 mi) south of Osborne, and flows northeast into Twin Creek. According to the proponent, the name has been in use for more than 100 years, having been named for local settler Josiah Gimblet (1817-?). Gimblet is believed to have been born in Cornwall, England, arriving in Kansas in the 1850s. His name appeared on the Winfield Township census from 1873 to 1878. It is thought that Gimblet bought the rights to an unproved homestead along the stream in Section 17 but was unable to prove out the homestead. Common belief is that he is buried in an unmarked grave somewhere in the valley of the stream. The proposal name is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. There are no other features listed in GNIS for Kansas with the name "Gimblet."

Higgins Bluff: cliff; located in Ross Township, on the S end of a prominent hill 6.9 km (4.3 mi) NE of Downs; named for buffalo hunter John Higgins (d.1870) who was killed by Indians and buried at the foot of the hill; Osborne County, Kansas; Secs 2&18, T6S, R11W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°33'25"N, 98°31'16"W; USGS map – Downs North 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.55694444444444&p_longi=-98.52111111111111

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in long term local use

Map: USGS Downs North 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Higgins Bluff (area residents)

Published: Higgins Bluff (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917)

Case Summary: This cliff is located on the southern end of a prominent hill, 6.9 km (4.3 mi) northeast of Downs in Ross Township in Osborne County. According to the proponent, the cliff

became known as Higgins Bluff after buffalo hunter John Higgins was killed by Indians in 1870 and buried at the foot of the hill. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. GNIS lists no other features in Kansas named “Higgins.”

North Hill: summit; elevation 543 m (1,782 ft); located in Penn Township 4.3 km (2.7 mi) N of Osborne; Osborne County, Kansas; Secs 6&18, T7S, R12W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°28’35”N, 98°41’48”W; USGS map – Osborne 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.4763888888889&p_longi=-98.6965827330

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Osborne 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: North Hill (area residents)

Published: North Hill (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917)

Case Summary: This summit is located in Penn Township, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) north of Osborne in Osborne County. The proponent reports that local residents have referred to the summit as North Hill ever since the founding of Osborne, presumably because of its location north of the community. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. According to GNIS, there are no other summits in Kansas named North Hill.

Pilot Mound: summit; elevation 592 m (1,941 ft); located in Mount Ayr Township, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of Medicine Creek, 4.6 km (2.9 mi) W of Kill Creek; named by local residents because early travelers and current airline pilots use the summit as a location marker; Osborne County, Kansas; Secs 22&18, T8S, R15W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°20’39”N, 98°58’37”W; USGS map – Alton SW 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.3441712244&p_longi=-98.9770393703

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Alton SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Pilot Mound (area residents)

Published: Pilot Mound (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917)

Case Summary: This summit is located in Mount Ayr Township in Osborne County, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) south of Medicine Creek. According to the proponent, the proposed name has long been used by local residents because early travelers and current airline pilots use the small but distinctive shaped summit as a location marker. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. GNIS lists four features in Kansas with “Pilot” in their names, including three summits named Pilot Knob and a ridge named Pilot Knob Ridge. The closest is in Stafford County, 100 miles from the summit in question. In addition, Township 5 in Harper County has a variant name of Pilot Knob Township.

Skunk Creek: stream; 18 km (11 mi) long; heads in Grant Township at 39°33'06"N, 098°56'17"W, flows SSE through Hawkeye Township and into Sumner Township, to its confluence with the South Fork Solomon River 4.5 km (2.8 mi) ESE of Alton; named by local residents because of the large number of skunks encountered along the stream by the area's first settlers; Osborne County, Kansas; Tps6&7S, Rgs14&15W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°27'34"N, 98°53'43"W; USGS map – Alton 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.45944444444444&p_longi=-98.89527777777778

Sourcehttp://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.55166666666667&p_longi=-98.93805555555556

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Alton 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Skunk Creek (area residents)

Published: Skunk Creek (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917)

Case Summary: This 18 km (11 mi) long stream heads in Grant Township and flows south-southeast through Hawkeye Township and then into Sumner Township, where it enters the South Fork Solomon River 4.5 km (2.8 mi) east southeast of Alton. According to the proponent, the stream became known as Skunk Creek because of the large number of skunks encountered by the area's first settlers. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. GNIS lists five streams in Kansas named "Skunk": four named Skunk Creek and one Skunk Branch. One other stream is named Skunkie Arroyo. The closest is in Graham County, approximately 48 miles distant. None of these features are in Osborne County.

South Hill: summit; elevation 550 m (1,805 ft); located in Hancock Township 5.9 km (3.7 mi) S of Osborne; Osborne County, Kansas; Sec 6, T8S, R12W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°23'05"N, 98°41'57"W; USGS map – Osborne 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.38472222222222&p_longi=-98.69916666666667

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Osborne 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: South Hill (area residents)

Published: South Hill (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1900; *Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas*, 1917)

Case Summary: This summit is located in Hancock Township, 5.9 km (3.7 mi) south of Osborne. According to the proponent, the name has been in local use since the founding of Osborne in 1871. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. According to GNIS, there is one other summit in Kansas containing the word "South"; South Mound in Wilson County is 200 miles from the summit in question.

Sunny Slope Mound: summit; elevation 568 m (1,864 ft); located in Covert Township, 22 km (14 mi) SSE of Osborne; Osborne County, Kansas; Sec 14, T9S, R13W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°16'35"N, 98°44'09"W; USGS map – Osborne SW 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.38472222222222&p_longi=-98.69916666666667

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Osborne SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: South Hill (area residents)

Published: South Hill (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas, 1900; Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas, 1917*)

Case Summary: This summit is located in Covert Township, 22 km (14 mi) south-southeast of Osborne in Osborne County. According to the proponent, this summit has been so called by local residents since the area's settlement. Sunny Slope School, a one-room schoolhouse, operated at the base of the summit from 1879 to 1946. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. According to GNIS, there are 43 features in Kansas with the word "Sunny" in their names, none of which are natural features. The aforementioned school is the only one in Osborne County.

Tabletop Hill: summit; elevation 568 m (1,864 ft); located in Valley Township 32 km (20 mi) SW of Osborne; Osborne County, Kansas; Sec 29, T10S, R13W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°09'36"N, 98°47'58"W; USGS map – Paradise NE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.160000&p_longi=-98.79944444444444

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Paradise NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Osborne County Genealogical & Historical Society; Osborne, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Tabletop Hill (area residents)

Published: Tabletop Hill (*Plat Book of Osborne County, Kansas, 1900; Standard Atlas of Osborne County, Kansas, 1917*)

Case Summary: This summit is located in Valley Township 32 km (20 mi) southwest of Osborne. According to the proponent, this flat-topped summit has been so called by local residents since the area's settlement in 1871. The proposal is supported by Osborne County Tourism and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Kansas containing the word "Tabletop" in their names.

MAINE

Bird Feather Island: island; 0.2 acres; located in the Town of Jefferson, in Damariscotta Lake, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) SE of Bodge Hill; reflects the overabundance of bird feathers found on the island compared to other islands in the area; Lincoln County, Maine; 44°11'27"N, 069°28'51"W; USGS map – Jefferson 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.190882&p_longi=-69.480844

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jefferson 1:24,000

Proponent: Lauren Burrell; Topsham, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed island is located within Damariscotta Lake, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) southeast of Bodge Hill, and within the Town of Jefferson. The name Bird Feather Island is proposed because of the overabundance of bird feathers found on this island in comparison to the number found on other islands in the surrounding area. According to proponent, the Town government and the Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Department have no objections to the proposed name. There are no other features in Maine known to be named "Bird Feather."

MARYLAND

Forest Glen Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long; heads 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SSW of Oakland Terrace School at 39°01'37"N, 77°03'34"W, flows generally S through Forest Glen to enter Rock Creek at Jones Mill Road and US 495, just outside Forest Glen Park; named for the area through which the stream flows; Montgomery County, Maryland; 39°00'40"N, 077°03'48"W; USGS map – Kensington 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.011148&p_longi=-77.063406

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.026969&p_longi=-77.0595

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kensington 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Viechnicki; Silver Spring, Maryland

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long stream, proposed to be named Forest Glen Creek, heads 0.3 km (0.2 mi) south-southwest of Oakland Terrace School and flows generally south through the unincorporated community of Forest Glen to enter Rock Creek at Jones Mill Road and US 495.

According to the proponent, a name is needed for this stream to aid in clean-up efforts with the Audubon Society and the Alice Ferguson Foundation. The proposal is supported by the Glen Knoll Condominium Board. GNIS lists nine other features in Montgomery County, named "Forest Glen," including three populated places, three buildings, an airport, a census area, a hospital, and a locale.

MICHIGAN

Clovis Crater: basin; approximately 5.4 km (3.4 mi) by 3.2 km (2 mi); located in Lake Superior in Isle Royale National Park, 18 km (11.5 mi) WNW of Blake Point, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) S of the United States–Canada border; named in association with the Clovis People, believed to have been displaced by the Clovis comet during the Younger Dryas event; Keweenaw County, Michigan; 48°12'47"N, 88°40'18"W; USGS map – McCargoe Cove 1:24,000 and Todd Harbor 1:100,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.213055555556&p_longi=-88.671666666667

Proposal: to name an unnamed underwater feature
Map: USGS McCargoe Cove 1:24,000 and Todd Harbor 1:100,000
Proponent: Curtis Thompson; Plano, TX
Administrative area: Isle Royale National Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 3.4 mile long by 2 miles wide, kidney-shaped basin lies in Lake Superior and partially within Isle Royale National Park. It is 11.5 mi west-northwest of Blake Point on Isle Royale, and 2.2 mi south of the United States–Canada border in Keweenaw County. The proponent, a resident of Texas, suggests the feature may be an impact crater associated with the Younger Dryas event that occurred about 12,900 years BP (“Before Present”). This event caused massive fauna extinction due to climate changes. The Clovis people of prehistoric North America declined rapidly after the Younger Dryas event, which is suggested by some scientists to have been the trigger for their decline.

The proponent, a professional engineer, offers no evidence that the proposed Clovis Crater is an impact crater; however, he suggests the “name be taken from the Clovis people and the impact event.” According to Wikipedia, “The Younger Dryas impact event or Clovis comet hypothesis refers to the hypothesized large air burst or earth impact of an object or objects from outer space that initiated the Younger Dryas cold spell about 12,900 BP” (Southeastern Michigan is the location of the Gainey, Michigan Clovis site). According to another online description, “The Clovis culture of hunters and gatherers was named after hunting tools referred to as Clovis points, first discovered in a mammoth’s skeleton in 1926 near Clovis, N.M. Clovis sites later were identified across the United States, Mexico and Central America. Clovis people possibly entered North America across a land bridge from Siberia. The peak of the Clovis era is generally considered to have run from 13,200 to 12,900 years ago.”

Although no impact crater has been confirmed as a result of the Younger Dryas event, according to Firestone, R. B., et al. (2007), if the object had exploded in the atmosphere and had been on a low-angled trajectory over the Laurentide ice sheet, which was at least one kilometer thick, then the absence of an impact site is not unexpected. Scientists are undecided whether the Younger Dryas event was caused by an extraterrestrial event. GNIS lists no features in Michigan named “Clovis.”

LeMays Lake: lake; 10 acres; in Covington Township, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of Nestoria, along Nestoria Creek; named for Emil LeMay (d.1957) and his son Dona LeMay (d.1983), who fished at the lake for many years; Sec 1, T48N, R32W, Michigan Meridian; Baraga County, Michigan; 46°34’55”N, 88°15’06”W; USGS map – Nestoria 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.58199&p_longi=-88.251629

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name
Map: USGS Nestoria 1:24,000
Proponent: Donald LeMay; Saddlebrooke, AZ
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name LeMays Lake is proposed for a 10 acre lake in Covington Township, in Baraga County, on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The lake lies adjacent to property owned by the proponent, who recalls as a youngster being told stories of his father and grandfather's fishing trips to the lake. The proposal would specifically honor his grandfather Emil LeMay (d.1957), and Emil's son Dona (d.1983). The proponent also reports that the late U.S. Air Force General (and 1968 vice presidential candidate) Curtis LeMay (d.1990) was a member of the family who often frequented and fished at the lake.

MINNESOTA

Picha Creek: stream, 7 km (4.4 mi) long; heads in Sand Creek Township at 44°42'32"N, 93°32'10"W, flows NW into Louisville Township, to enter Louisville Swamp in the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge; named for Vernon Picha (1932-2001) and Iris Picha (1933-2002), who helped preserve and protect the stream from development; Scott County, Minnesota; Secs 33&34, T115N, R23W and Secs 3,2&1, T114N, R23W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 44°43'51"N, 93°36'17"W; USGS map – Jordan East 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.730866&p_longi=-93.604789

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.708804&p_longi=-93.536139

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jordan East 1:24,000

Proponent: Jay and Laureen Picha; Shakopee, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Picha Creek is proposed for an unnamed 4.4-mile long stream in Scott County. The stream flows through Sand Creek Township and Louisville Township, before entering Louisville Swamp just inside the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The intended honorees, Vernon Picha (1932-2001) and Iris Picha (1933-2002), owned property along approximately one mile of the stream; they were a part of the fourth generation to own the land (the proponents are the children of Vernon and Iris and their surname is also Picha). They protected the property from future development. The proponent submitted a petition signed by 15 local residents in support of the new name.

After holding a public hearing on the issue, the Scott County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval of the name.

MISSOURI

La Barque Creek: populated place (unincorporated); 10.5 km (6.5 mi) SW of Eureka, 8.5 km (5.3 mi) SE of Pacific, just S of the Meramec River; named in association with the stream that flows through the community, the word is French for "the boat" or "small boat"; Jefferson County, Missouri; Tps42&43N, R3E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°25'23"N, 90°40'57"W; USGS map – Pacific 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.4230555555556&p_longi=-90.6825

Proposal: to make official a new name for an unincorporated community

Map: USGS Pacific 1:24,000

Proponent: Ms. Judith Browne; La Barque Creek, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: La Barque Creek; LaBarque Creek

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name La Barque Creek for an unnamed unincorporated community in Jefferson County. The community encompasses an area of approximately 12 square miles, and lies 6.5 miles southwest of Eureka. The stream that flows through the community is named La Barque Creek and the surrounding area is known as La Barque Hills. *La barque* is French for “the boat” or “small boat.” Historically, the local Osage Indians fished in the stream and used it to access the nearby Meramec River.

This proposal was submitted initially as LaBarque Creek, with a statement that the name was chosen because of the community’s proximity to La Barque Creek. When questioned about the discrepancy, the proponent responded that after speaking with members of the Friends of LaBarque Creek Watershed, they agreed the proposed name should be La Barque Creek “to be more consistent with La Barque Creek (stream) and La Barque Hills.” Apparently the rendering of LaBarque Creek in the one-word form for watershed association’s name was done at the suggestion of their graphic artist who said “the capital “B” in the middle of the word made it appear more graphically pleasing to the eye.”

According to the proponent, the U.S. Postal Service authorized the use of LaBarque Creek as a valid mailing address (the USPS website does not confirm this, listing LABARQUE CRK [sic] as “Not Acceptable”). The Census Bureau has also delineated LaBarque Creek as a Census Designated Place (CDP). The proponent has appealed to the USPS and the Census Bureau to correct their spelling to the two-word form, and indicates the watershed association will be doing likewise.

(There are numerous organizations that spell the stream name “LaBarque,” including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation, the Great Rivers Environmental Law Center, the Missouri Native Plant Society, the Missouri Master Naturalist Confluence Chapter, and The Nature Conservancy. The one-word form has also appeared in several newspaper articles. The U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Missouri Stream Team, and the Meramec River Recreation Association refer to the stream as La Barque Creek, in agreement with GNIS. The Missouri Department of Conservation uses both forms, although they recently established the LaBarque Creek Conservation Area.)

The proponent believes the name La Barque Creek will provide an official and cohesive identity to a loosely defined area and will eliminate confusion. Currently, the area is defined by five different names and five ZIP Codes, encompassing three different counties (the watershed is entirely within Jefferson County). Jefferson County has no objection to the proposed name, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval.

NEVADA

Abraham Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, on the W slope of the Wassuk Range; Mineral County, Nevada; Sec 19,T11N, R28E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°47’38”N, 118°53’38”W; USGS map – Buck Brush Spring 1:24,000; Not: Water Tank Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.793898&p_longi=-118.893807&fid=856424

Proposal: application change to recognize local and historical use

Map: USGS Buck Brush Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Pelligrini; Yerington, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Water Tank Spring (FID 856424)

Local Usage: Abraham Spring (proponent)

Published: Water Tank Spring (USGS 1980, 1992)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by a resident of Yerington, to correct the application of the names of springs located on the western slope of the Wassuk Range in Mineral County. The proponent reports that during frequent visits to the Wassuk Range, and while conducting graduate school research in the area, he noticed that the names of three springs have each been shifted on USGS topographic maps to the next spring to the north. The first instance is Abraham Spring, a name which applies currently to a spring in section 18, but which the proponent claims should be in section 19, approximately 1.2 miles further to the south. The proposed location of Abraham Spring is currently labeled Water Tank Spring, a name which has appeared on USGS maps since 1980. The second and third proposals would also shift the names Buck Brush Spring and Summit Spring to the south. If the three application changes are approved, a fourth spring, currently named Buck Brush Spring on USGS maps, would become unnamed.

Buckbrush Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, on the W slope of the Wassuk Range; Mineral County, Nevada; Sec 18, T11N, R28E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°49'19"N, 118°53'30"W; USGS map – Buck Brush Spring 1:24,000; Not: Summit Spring.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.821944444444&p_longi=-118.891666666667

Proposal: application change to recognize local and historical use

Map: USGS Buck Brush Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Pelligrini; Yerington, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Summit Spring (FID 844087)

Local Usage: Buckbrush Spring (proponent)

Published: Summit Spring (USGS 1911, 1969, 1980, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Summit Spring to Buck Brush Spring, and relocate the name Summit Spring to a different feature, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further to the south. The name Summit Spring has appeared on USGS topographic maps since the 1911 edition of the 1:250,000-scale map, however, the placement of the label is imprecise enough to suggest it could refer to either location. The first map to show the name at its current position is the 1969 edition of the 1:250,000-scale map. The name Buck Brush Spring applies currently to another feature, but the proponent says this is simply a water tank that has been dry for at least 20 years and should not be named. As evidence, he cites a Bureau of Land Management marker stamped “BUCK BRUSH SPR” and located next to the proposed location. He also claims a former ranch foreman still living in the area has confirmed his information.

Summit Spring: spring; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, on the W slope of the Wassuk Range; Mineral County, Nevada; Sec 18, T11N, R28E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°48'43"N, 118°53'49"W; USGS map – Buck Brush Spring 1:24,000; Not: Abraham Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8119444&p_longi=-118.897047

Proposal: application change to recognize local and historical use

Map: USGS Buck Brush Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Pelligrini; Yerington, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Abraham Spring (FID 838368)

Local Usage: Summit Spring (proponent, ranch foreman)

Published: Abraham Spring (USGS 1980, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the application of the name Summit Spring, moving it 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further to the south. The proposed location is currently labeled Abraham Spring (on USGS maps since 1980); however, the proponent reports this name should also be moved, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) further to the south. As evidence, he cites a newspaper article which appeared in the *Mason Valley News* in December 1980, which detailed the efforts of the Rafter-7 Ranch's foreman to improve the water source at Summit Spring.

Watkins Spring: spring; located on a private inholding surrounded by land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; in the Snake Range, 48 km (30 mi) ESE of Ely; named for Thomas Watkins, early 20th century miner; White Pine County, Nevada; Sec 33, T15N, R68E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 39°07'20"N, 114°20'19"W; USGS map – Windy Peak 1:24,000; Not: Waking Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.1221666&p_longi=-114.3386106&fid=862407

Proposal: name change to recognize correct family name

Map: USGS Windy Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Edward Weisbrot; Baker, NV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Waking Spring (FID 862407)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Waking Spring (USGS 1987, 1994; USFS 2008), Watkins Spring (Nevada State Engineer's Office, 1920; GLO 1933)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a resident of Baker, is to change the name of Waking Spring in White Pine County to Watkins Spring. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic names since at least 1987, the proponent reports it should be Watkins Spring because historical evidence shows the feature was likely named for Thomas Watkins, an early 20th century miner. An online account of mining in the Black Horse area refers to *The White Pine News* of March 23, 1906, in which it was stated that Thomas Watkins "had made a strike over a month before." A Nevada State Engineer's Office water appropriation document, dated 1920, and a General Land Office claim, dated 1933, both referred to the feature as Watkins Spring, the latter describing it as "a small spring situate about four miles easterly from the Town of Osceola." There is no information to explain why the spring might have been named Waking Spring.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mount Abigail Adams: summit; elevation 1,630 m (5,348 ft); in the White Mountain National Forest, in the Presidential Range, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NW of Mount Adams; named for Abigail Adams (1744–1818), wife of John Adams, second president of the United States; Coos County, New

Hampshire; 44°19'31"N, 71°18'02"W; USGS map - Mount Washington 1:24,000; Not: Adams Four, Adams 4.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.325341&p_longi=-71.3006315&fid=871377

Proposal: name change in commemoration

Map: USGS Mount Washington 1:24,000

Proponent: Bethany Taylor; Missoula, MT

Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Adams Four (FID 871377)

Local Usage: Adams 4 (Appalachian Mountain Club)

Published: Adams 4 (USGS 1935, 1938/43, 1982; USFS; peakbagger.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Adams Four to Mount Abigail Adams. The 1,630 m (5,348 ft) summit is located on the White Mountain National Forest, within the Presidential Range, and along the Appalachian Trail. It also lies just to the northwest of Mount Adams, and close to Mount Madison, Mount John Quincy Adams, and Mount Sam Adams.

The proponent, a resident of Montana, states, "Because these other mountains all bear the names of other politicians and patriots, it seems inadequate and short-sighted to leave the last nearby mountain named with a number when there is another Adams who could be honored. I don't think that there is any doubt at this point that Abigail Adams was an exceptional woman, particularly for her time."

Mount Adams, located just to the south of the summit in question, was named in 1820 for John Adams, while its two primary sub-peaks, Mount Sam Adams and Mount Quincy Adams, were named for Revolutionary leader Samuel Adams (and cousin of John Adams) and President John Quincy Adams, respectively. According to the Wikipedia entry for Mount Adams, "these peaks along with the two other sub-peaks, Adams 4 and Adams 5 [sic] are collectively referred to as the "Adams Family" of peaks." The name Adams 4 has appeared on USGS maps since 1935 and is also on U.S. Forest Service maps; however, it is rendered in GNIS as Adams Four, in accordance with BGN editorial guidelines.

The proposal to change Adams Four to Mount Abigail Adams included a petition signed by 43 individuals who support the name change. The majority of these are current and former employees of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Randolph Mountain Club, who as the proponent notes, have lived and worked in the backcountry huts that are located in the area. She adds, "I believe that many of the hut workers on this list have developed a depth of appreciation for these mountains..." Finally, "It seems like a simple matter of fairness – [Abigail Adams] was an intelligent, engaged, and effective woman, and as the prominent Adams men from that era each has a mountain, it seems fair, equitable and long overdue to afford her the same honor." Since the proposal was submitted, the BGN has received an additional nine e-mails in support of the name, as well as a letter from the Huts Manager of the Appalachian Mountain Club's Pinkham Notch Visitor Center. The New Hampshire Geographic Names Authority also recommends approval of the proposal.

NEW YORK

Ashokan Ridge: ridge; elevation 287 m (942 ft); located in the Town of Hurley, on the E side of Ashokan Reservoir, 4 km (2.5 mi) E of the community of Ashokan; Ulster County, New York; 41°58'07"N, 74°08'18"W; USGS map – Ashokan 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.968744&p_longi=-74.138210

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ashokan 1:24,000
Proponent: Barry Knight; West Hurley, NY
Administrative area: Catskill State Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None
Local Usage: None found
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Ashokan Ridge to an unnamed ridge in the Town of Hurley in Ulster County. The three mile long ridge has an elevation of 942 ft and overlooks Ashokan Reservoir; it also lies within the boundaries of Catskill State Park. Other features in the immediate area named Ashokan include a small unincorporated community directly across the reservoir, as well as the dam that forms the reservoir. The Ashokan Center, a 372-acre outdoor and environmental education facility, is located a short distance to the southwest of the southern end of the ridge. "Ashokan" reportedly means either "Place of many fishes" or "Where waters converge."

Jimmys Peak: summit; elevation 530 m (1,740 ft); located in Warrensburg Township, in The Three Sisters, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) SW of Warrensburg, 4.4 km (2.9 mi) NW of Phoebe Mountain; Warren County, New York; 43°28'01"N, 73°49'35"W; USGS map – Warrensburg 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.46694444444444&p_longi=-73.8263888888889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Warrensburg 1:24,000
Proponent: Susan M. Jennings; Athol, New York
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: Jimmies Peak (*Adirondack Journal*, 1989)

Case Summary: This summit, proposed to be named officially Jimmys Peak, is the middle summit of three known collectively as The Three Sisters (the other two are Bald Mountain and Pine Mountain). The three summits lie within Warrensburg Township in Warren County, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) southwest of Warrensburg and 4.4 km (2.9 mi) northwest of Phoebe Mountain. The proponent, a longtime local resident, reports that according to local legend, this is the summit on which "Tory" James Cameron lit signal fires and on which his homestead was located. Cameron settled in the area in 1773 and lived on the Warrensburg side of the summit. The proponent indicates that the proposed name has been used locally for many years. She provided a copy of an article from a 1989 issue of the *Adirondack Journal*, which referred to the summit as Jimmies Peak [sic]. The summit is also known to have been frequented by Native American, English, and French groups, being just 9.6 km (6 mi) from the historical Fort William Henry. GNIS lists no other features in New York named "Jimmy" or "Jimmies". There are two lakes and three streams named "Jimmy," but none are in Warren County.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bush Horner Branch: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in Cumberland Township at 39°44'22"N, 077°15'03"W, flows S to enter Marsh Creek; named for John Bush Horner, Jr. (1884-1959), longtime property owner, farmer, and active member of the community; Adams County, Pennsylvania; 39°43'28"N, 077°15'07"W; USGS map - Emmitsburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: The Branch. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.724452&p_longi=-77.2519444

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.7394444&p_longi=-77.25071

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: John B. Horner; Gettysburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: The Branch (Horner family)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Bush Horner Branch to a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Marsh Creek in Cumberland Township in Adams County. The proponent reports that the property through which the stream flows has been in the Horner family since 1802 when Alexander Horner purchased 440 acres. The sixth generation of the family now farms the remaining 121 acres, which are recognized as a Bicentennial Farm and have been accepted into the Agricultural Preservation Program of the State and County, protecting it from development. The 1819 manor house and 1840 barn were recently added to the National Register of Historic Places. The proponent specifically wishes to honor his father, John Bush Horner, Jr. (1884-1959), who assumed the property in 1917, and who for many years was an active member of the community. He was an officer in the local farm cooperative, served on various church committees, was Cumberland School District director, and a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

VIRGINIA

Hutcheson Ridge: ridge; elevation 936 m (3,070 ft), 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; located at the S end of Little North Mountain, NW of Jump Mountain; named for Virginia physician Dr. Robert S. Hutcheson, Jr. (1919-2003); Rockbridge County, Virginia; 37°56'39"N, 79°25'52"W; USGS map – Goshen 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.944248&p_longi=-79.431067

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Goshen 1:24,000

Proponent: William A. Brafford; Charlotte, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 936 m (3,070 ft) high, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long ridge is located on the north side of Goshen Pass, and at the southern end of Little North Mountain in Rockbridge County. The proposed name Hutcheson Ridge is intended to honor Dr. Robert S. Hutcheson, Jr. (1919-2003), a native of Lexington, Virginia. After serving as a physician in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Dr. Hutcheson had a distinguished medical career in Roanoke. He was president of the Roanoke Medical Society and the Virginia Medical Society. According to the proponent, the Hutcheson family has had a long association with Lexington and Rockbridge County, and every summer since 1941 they have spent time at the cabins they own in the Goshen Pass area. The Rockbridge County Board of Supervisors recommends approval of the name Hutcheson Ridge, and several area residents also wrote letters in support of the new name.

WASHINGTON

Carnelian Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads at 45°37'46"N, 122°21'27"W, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) N of Woodburn Hill, flows SW to its confluence with the Little Washougal River 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of Fern Prairie; named for the many carnelian gemstones found along the stream over the years; Secs 25&36, T2N, R3E, and Sec 30, T2N, R4E, Willamette Meridian; Clark County, Washington; 45°37'20"N, 122°22'33"W; USGS map – Camas 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.622351&p_longi=-122.3757707

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.6294049&p_longi=-122.3574078

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Camas 1:24,000

Proponent: Brendan Addis; Washougal, Washington

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream heads 3.8 km (2.4 mi) north of Woodburn Hill and flows southwest through several private lots in an unincorporated region north of Washougal to its confluence with the Little Washougal River 1.5 miles southeast of Fern Prairie in Clark County. The proponent reports that his family has found many carnelian gemstones along the stream over the years, and that the mineral carnelian has also been found in nearby Klickitat County and Lewis County. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named "Carnelian."

WISCONSIN

Geisel Creek: stream; 8.8 km (5.5. mi) long; in the Town of Sevastopol, heads 4.8 km (3 mi) W of Clark Lake at 44°55'38"N, 87°16'27"W, flows S to enter Dunes Lake 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Lilly Bay; named for the Geisel family that has operated a farm along the stream since 1884; Door County, Wisconsin; Secs 30,19,18,7&6, T28N, R26E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 44°51'59"N, 87°15'41"W; USGS map - Sturgeon Bay East 1:24,000 (mouth of stream); Not: Dolans Creek, Donlans Creek (BGN 1979), Maple Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.8663867&p_longi=-87.2614877&fid=1577238

Proposal: name change to recognize local use and in commemoration

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

Proponent: Bernard Geisel; Sturgeon Bay, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Donlans Creek (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Donlans Creek (FID 1577238)

Local Usage: Geisel Creek (Geisel family; local residents)

Published: Dolans Creek (Rockford Map Company, 1990), Donlans Creek (USGS 1981; Door County Municipalities map, 2005; American Transmission Company report, 2008-2009), Donlans Creek (formerly Maples Creek) (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2002), Geisel Creek (EPA; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2004,

2009; Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department Surface Water Inventory, 2000; Door County Festival of Nature, 2009; Town of Sevastopol Board of Supervisors, 2009; Glidden Drive Association newsletter, 2008, 2009; real estate listing, 2009), Geisel Creek (Maples Creek) (Donlans Creek) (Dolans Creek) (Peninsula Genealogical Society map, 2009), Maple Creek (USGS 1960/62; Wisconsin DNR, c.1965), Maples Creek (property deed, 1899)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Donlans Creek, an 8.8 km (5.5. mi) long stream in the Town of Sevastopol in Door County, to Geisel Creek. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which approved the change in 1998 but neglected to forward the application the BGN. A National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) steward, reviewing a list of Wisconsin stream names, noticed the discrepancy between State and Federal files, and asked the BGN to investigate.

The name Donlans Creek was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1979, following a request from the WGNC, which had been asked by a local resident in 1977 “to preserve [the] historic legacy of the name.” USGS topographic maps published in 1960 labeled the stream Maple Creek, and an 1899 deed labeled it Maples Creek, but according to the individual who submitted the 1977 proposal, an elderly man named Donlan lived along the stream and that name had historical significance. The Door County government also recommended approval of the name Donlans Creek.

However, in 1995 a member of the Geisel family noticed the name Donlans Creek on a plat map and asked the WGNC to change it to Geisel Creek, citing “the Geisel family ancestry” and their longtime association with the stream. He also claimed that none of the area’s residents were familiar with the name Donlans Creek, nor with Dolans Creek, which had been applied to a 1990 township map. He reported that his grandfather Herman Geisel, Sr., acquired the property in 1884, with additional land being added by his sons William, Herman Jr., and Emil in 1919, 1927, and 1943. He also cited the confusion caused by having various names on maps and documents, suggesting that establishing the name Geisel Creek would eliminate much of that confusion. He believed the WGNC’s 1979 approval of Donlans Creek was a disservice.

In 1995, the WGNC considered the proposal to change the name to Geisel Creek, with one town supervisor recalling that he knew the stream as Geisel’s Creek [sic] during his 55 years of fishing there. However, the proposal was denied, citing the earlier approval of Donlans Creek. Despite the rejection, the WGNC minutes read, “The significance of Donlans Creek is uncertain.”

In 1997, Mr. Geisel petitioned the WGNC again, this time with a resolution of support from the Door County Commissioners and a petition signed by 75 local residents. In 1998, the WGNC voted to approve the change to Geisel Creek. Since then, several published State and local sources, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Directory and the Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department Surface Water Inventory, have referred to the stream as Geisel Creek. The 2009 Door County Festival of Nature, a local neighborhood association newsletter, and a real estate listing also mention Geisel Creek.

Lake Adelaide: lake; 57 acres; in the Town of Winchester, 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of North Turtle Lake, 62 km (38 mi) NW of Eagle River; named for Adelaide Winchester, the daughter of the founder of the Town of Winchester; Vilas County, Wisconsin; Sec 32, T44N, R5E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 46°14’52”N, 89°54’01”W; USGS map - Winchester 1:24,000; Not: Adelaide Lake, Lake Adelaide.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2477266&p_longi=-89.9001613&fid=1560693

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Winchester 1:24,000

Proponent: Town of Winchester

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Adelaide (FID 1560693)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Adelaide Lake (Wisconsin DNR Lake Directory, 2007; Winchester Town Lakes Committee, 2009), Lake Adelaide (USGS 1982, 1990; Wisconsin DNR Lake Directory, 2009; Vilas County map, 1949, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Lake Adelaide in Vilas County to Lake Adelaide. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), on behalf of the chair of the Town of Winchester Board. The proponent believes the name is spelled incorrectly, noting that the lake was named for Adelaide Winchester, one of the daughters of the town's founder. The road that runs along the shore of the lake is named Adelaide Road. Several published State sources, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Directory and the Winchester Town Lakes Committee, list the name as Adelaide Lake, but the WGNC prefers to keep the generic and specific in the order shown in GNIS. This is also consistent with adjacent Lake Helen and Lake Yolanda, which were named for Adelaide's sisters. The WGNC recommends approval of the change.

Mahogany Marsh Lake: lake; 16 acres; in the Town of Wascott, 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Lower Eau Claire Lake, 13 km (7.5 mi) E of Gorden; named in association with the nearby Mahogany Marsh hunting camp; Douglas County, Wisconsin; Secs 5&4, T43N, R10W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 46°13'57"N, 091°38'12"W; USGS map – USGS Chittamo 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.232442&p_longi=-91.636530

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

Map: USGS Chittamo 1:24,000

Proponent: Rick Wietersen; Cambridge, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mahogany Marsh Lake (Wisconsin DNR Lake Directory, 2009; Wisconsin Land for Sale website)

Case Summary: This 16-acre lake is located in the Town of Wascott in Douglas County. It is described as a seepage lake; that is, it has no inlet or outlet, and is barely six feet at its deepest. The proposal to name it Mahogany Marsh Lake was submitted to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in 1998 and approved by the WGNC in 2000, yet the material was never forwarded to the BGN for its consideration. The name is now listed in various State lake inventories, including the official Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Directory, and so the WGNC is asking that it be made official for Federal use. The name Mahogany Marsh Lake was suggested for the lake because the Mahogany Marsh hunting camp was established there 40 years ago. Much of the surrounding property is now owned by members of the camp. The Wascott Town Board voted in 1998 to recommend approval of the name. A small part of the lake is bordered by the Douglas County Forest; the County Forester also indicated he has no objections to the name.

WYOMING

Little Mellor Canyon: valley; 4.9 km (3.1 mi) long; heads at 41°25'39"N, 109°12'16"W, 18 km (11 mi) SSW of Rock Springs, 21 km (13 mi) SE of Green River; named for William Mellor, longtime

area resident, property owner, mine superintendent, and Sweetwater County chairman from 1887 to 1889; Sweetwater County, Wyoming; Secs 21-23&29, T17N, R105W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 41°26'05"N, 109°15'29"W; USGS map – Wilkins Peak 1:24,000; Not: Little Miller Canyon.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.4346864&p_long=-109.2581851&fid=1590824

Proposal: to change a name to reflect correct spelling and local usage

Map: USGS Wilkins Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Cindy Sheehan; Green River, WY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Miller Canyon (FID 1590824)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Miller Canyon (USGS Stratigraphic Report 2005)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals submitted to correct the spelling of “Miller” to “Mellor” for geographic features in Sweetwater County. The first proposal was to change Miller Mountain to Mellor Mountain (BGN Review List 402). In the course of reviewing that request, it was discovered that a 4.9 km (3.1 mi) long valley located just to the north of the summit is named Little Miller Canyon. Although the latter name does not appear on USGS topographic maps, it is listed in GNIS. The Mellor homestead was located in the immediate area, and several Mellor family members owned property in the area from the 1880s through the 1920s (“Mellor’s House” was labeled on a 1909 township survey). William Mellor was a long time resident of the county, as well as mine superintendent, builder, cattleman, and Sweetwater County chairman from 1887 to 1889. The Sweetwater County Engineering and Community Development Office, which has already expressed support for the change from Miller Mountain to Mellor Mountain, supports this name change as well. The Wyoming Board of Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal.