

**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 BGNESEC@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

Mount Hutchinson: summit; elevation 2,527 m (8,290 ft); located in Glacier Bay National Park and Wilderness, 5.9 km (3.7 mi) SE of Mount Abbe, 7.7 km (4.8 mi) N of Mount Bertha; named in honor of Dr. William Hutchinson (1909-1997), Seattle surgeon and founder of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center; Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Borough, Alaska; Sec 14, T36S, R50E, Copper River Meridian; 58°45'12"N, 137°01'03"W; USGS map – Mount Fairweather C-4 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=58.75333333333333&p_longi=-137.0175

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Fairweather C-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Linda Gainer; Seattle, Washington

Administrative area: Glacier Bay National Park and Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 8,290 ft summit is located within Glacier Bay National Park and Wilderness, 3.7 mi southeast of Mount Abbe, and within Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Borough. The proposed name Mount Hutchinson would honor Dr. William Hutchinson (1909-1997), Seattle surgeon and founder of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. The Center undertook “The Big Expedition of Cancer Research: Unclimbed Mountains to Conquer”, choosing this unnamed and reportedly unclimbed summit because it was hard to reach but somewhat accessible, particularly from the Center’s Seattle headquarters. In June 2008, the National Park Service granted four professional climbers permission to climb the summit, in an effort to draw national attention to, and broadly promote awareness of the similarity between climbing mountains and cancer research. The “Big Expedition” was intended to show that seemingly insurmountable challenges are attainable and that they can lead to successes, such as finding a cure for cancer. However, due to unsafe rock and ice conditions, the attempt to climb the summit was unsuccessful.

For many years the Hutchinson Center has held a “Climb to Fight Breast Cancer”, a series of fundraising climbs whereby climbers from throughout the nation raise funds in support of breast cancer research. Mountains climbed thus far have ranged from Mount Rainier to Mount Kilimanjaro.

The proposal for Mount Hutchinson has the support of the husband of the second woman to win the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race; the Chairman of the Board of Directors of “Cancer Survivors on Mt. Aspiring Still Climbing for Kids”; a cancer survivor and resident of Alaska; a Seattle lawyer and mountain climber; two international mountain guides; and another mountain climber. However, the Alaska Geographic Names Board does not support the proposal, citing negative recommendations from the Hoonah Indian Association, the Alaska Mountaineering Club, and the management of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

According to GNIS, there are five features in Alaska with “Hutchinson” in their name: a bar, a cape, two streams, and a summit. None of them are in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Borough. The summit, Hutchinson Hill, is in Aleutians West Borough in the Pribilof Islands.

Mount Walter Wood: summit, elevation 3,341 m (10,960 ft); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park/ Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NE of Mount Foresta, 17 km (10.5 mi) NW of Mount Seattle; named for Walter Wood (1907-1993), geographer, cartographer and expedition leader; Yakutat Borough, Alaska; 60°12’12”N, 139°24’16”W; USGS map - Mount Saint Elias A-4 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=60.203322&p_longi=-139.404316

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Saint Elias A-4 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald Holdsworth; Cobble, AK

Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park/ Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Mount Walter Wood to a 10,960 ft summit in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park/ Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness. The proponent is a Research Associate with the Arctic Institute of North America at the University of Calgary who is currently writing a book on the life and accomplishments of Walter Wood. He describes Wood as “a geographer, cartographer and expedition leader for four decades. He was a prominent member of the American Geographic Society (head of field exploration) and later served a term as director (Awarded CP Daly Medal 1974). He was a life member of the Explorer's Club and served as president (1967-72). He held the directorship of the NY office of the Arctic Institute of North America (1948-). He organized many expeditions in the Yukon and the last one (1948-51) was named Project Snow Cornice, a research project. In July 1951 his wife Foresta and daughter Valerie were lost in a plane crash on route from the Seward Glacier (Yukon) to Yakutat.” Mount Foresta (BGN 1960 1980) and nearby Valerie Glacier (BGN 1960) are named for Wood’s wife and daughter. Mr. Wood was the proponent for each of those names.

The summit now proposed to be named Mount Walter Wood is located 1.2 miles northeast of Mount Foresta and just less than 10 miles from the Alaska-Yukon boundary. The proponent has asked that the honoree’s full name be used, since there is another summit named Mount Wood 150 miles to the southwest in Glacier Bay National Monument, as well as a summit in Yukon Territory, 80 miles to the north, also named Mount Wood. According to *Alaska-Yukon Place Names* (Phillips, 1973), the feature in the Yukon was named for Walter Wood in the 1920’s. The one in Alaska was reported simply as “a name reported in local use by USGS in 1951.” The application for Mount Walter Wood noted that two area pilots support the proposal.

Sixty Mile River: stream; 130 km (90 mi) long; heads on the S slope of Divide Mountain at 63°47'55"N, 141°10'43"W, flows NE across the Alaska-Canada border to enter the Yukon River in Yukon, Canada; Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, Alaska and Yukon Territory, Canada; 63°33'48"N, 139°45'42"W; USGS map – Tanacross D-1 1:63,360 (source of stream); Not: Sixty Mile Creek, Sixtymile Creek, Sixtymile River, Sixty-Mile River.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=63.565892&p_longi=-139.760138&fid=1409662

Proposal: name change to reflect usage in Canada

Map: USGS Tanacross D-1 1:63,360 (source of stream)

Proponent: Gary Njootli; Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sixtymile River (FID 1409662)

Local Usage: Sixty Mile River (Yukon government; USGS field crew)

Published: Sixtymile Creek (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967), Sixty Mile Creek (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967), Sixtymile River (USGS 1971), Sixty Mile River (USGS Field Campaign 2004; Geographical Names of Canada 2010; Yukon Gazetteer 2009; Yukon Placer Fish Habitat Suitability Map; Placer Gold lease report, 1987; *Information respecting the Yukon district from the reports of Wm. Ogilvie, dominion land surveyor* [sic], 1897), Sixty-Mile River (Klondike Highway travel log)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a toponymist with the Cultural Services Branch of the Yukon Territorial Government. It would change the spelling of Sixtymile River to Sixty Mile River, to conform to the spelling recognized in the Yukon and listed in the 2010 Yukon Gazetteer and in the Geographical Names of Canada database. The stream is approximately 90 miles long; it heads in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area of Alaska, then flows generally northeast into the Yukon Territory, then east and southeast to enter the Yukon River approximately 35 miles south of Dawson. The stream reportedly received its name because it enters the Yukon River 60 miles upstream from Fort Reliance, an old trading post and military fort. The Yukon toponymist reports that the name Sixtymile River was adopted in Canada in 1898, but in 1953 it was changed to Sixty Mile River. The two-word form has appeared on Canadian maps since then and was reaffirmed in 1980. Although USGS topographic maps show the name as Sixtymile River and the name is listed as such in GNIS, an online USGS field report dated 2004 uses the two word form as proposed. Since the majority of the stream falls within the Yukon, most references use the name Sixty Mile River.

ARIZONA

Jeffords Peak: summit; elevation 1,431 m (4,696 ft); in the Tortolita Mountains 32 km (20 mi) N of Tucson, just W of the head of Indian Town Wash; named for Thomas Jeffords (1832-1914), U.S. Army scout, Indian agent, and stagecoach driver in the Arizona Territory; Pinal County, Arizona; 32°31'47"N, 111°02'26"W; USGS map – Tortolita Mountains 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.529587&p_longi=-111.040684

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tortolita Mountains 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert McLeod; Tucson, AZ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Jeffords Peak is proposed for a 4,696 ft summit in the Tortolita Mountains approximately 20 miles north of Tucson. The new name is intended to honor Thomas Jeffords (1832-1914), U.S. Army scout, Indian agent, and stagecoach driver in the Arizona Territory. According to the proponent, "Jeffords enabled the US government to negotiate a peace treaty with the Apache chief Cochise in 1872. This is significant because Cochise was the only native American to come to terms with the US without having been defeated on the field of battle. Jeffords showed great courage and initiative in first having a relationship with Cochise, and then in being willing to bring US Army officers into the Dragoon Mountains to actually propose and negotiate the peace treaty. This agreement resulted in peace and stability for Southeast Arizona for the very first time, and lasted through the death of Cochise in 1874 until the revolt and defeat of Geronimo many years later. Tom Jeffords was widely vilified as an Indian lover by the Tucson press..." He later became deputy sheriff in Tombstone. The unnamed summit is a few miles southeast of Owl Head Buttes, where Jeffords acquired a homestead and prospected for gold during the last 22 years of his life. The 1950's film and television series *Broken Arrow* portrayed the lives of Cochise and Jeffords. Jeffords Point, 260 miles away in Coconino County, was named by the BGN in 1932 and also honors Jeffords. The proponent believes it is appropriate to name a second feature in the area where he spent so many years.

CALIFORNIA

Lucky Bastard Canyon: valley; 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long; heads in the McCain Valley National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area (Bureau of Land Management), in the In-Ko-Pah Mountains at 32°44'22"N, 116°14'06"W, trends NE to join Carrizo Valley in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Wilderness, 6.7 mi SE of Sombrero Peak, 11 km (7 mi) E of the Manzanita Indian Reservation; the name commemorates a lucky individual who was accidentally found in the valley two days after sustaining a life-threatening injury; San Diego County, California; Secs 24-26&35, T16S, R7E, San Bernardino Meridian; 32°45'30"N, 116°12'56"W; USGS map – Sweeney Pass 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.7583526&p_longi=-116.2156083

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.7394822&p_longi=-116.2349782

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

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

Proponent: Alan Kaupe; El Cajon, California

Administrative area: McCain Valley National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Lucky Bastard Canyon (county sheriff's department)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.1 mi long valley, proposed to be named Lucky Bastard Canyon, heads in the In-Ko-Pah Mountains of San Diego County, and within the McCain Valley National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area (managed by the Bureau of Land Management). It then trends to the northeast to join Carrizo Valley within the Anza-Borrego Desert State Wilderness. The proponent, a San Diego County sheriff's deputy, reports that the proposed name has been in local use for two years. According to an article that originally appeared in the San Diego Sheriff's Association – Silver Star magazine, a San Diego ASTREA fire/rescue helicopter was fighting a brush fire in the eastern part of the county near Carrizo Creek during the summer of 2008. While transitioning between the fire and their water source, the helicopter crew noticed a body on the ground. The charred body was obviously dead, so the medical examiner was appraised of the situation, and the helicopter crew reported that they would return to retrieve the body during daylight hours the following day.

However, when the helicopter crew and medical examiner investigator returned the next day, they had difficulty locating the body. While flying in the wrong direction along the valley, one of the crew saw “a wildly waving bunch of tall reeds” in a part of the canyon where there was typically no wind. The pilot returned to the area and hovering directly overhead the crew was able to determine that there was a live individual “flat on his back on the canyon floor shaking those reeds for all he was worth.” The individual could only have been seen from directly overhead because he was completely surrounded by brush and the steep canyon wall. The “Lucky Guy” was determined to be in no condition to leave the site on his own, having only a barely detectable pulse. It was determined that the individual had likely been at the spot for two days, without food or water. Despite rapidly building thunderstorms that threatened to cause flash flooding, the helicopter crew was able to hoist “Lucky” out of the valley and transport him to the hospital. Since that time, the valley has been known by local fire and rescue crews as Lucky Bastard Canyon.

There are 49 records in California containing the word “Lucky” and one valley in Shasta County named Bastard Canyon.

Seamus Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; located in Stanislaus National Forest, heads at 38°18'15"N, 119°47'59"W, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SW of the Bennett Juniper, flows NW into Eagle Creek 1.9 km (1.1 mi) S of Dardanelle; Tuolumne County, California; named for Seamus, a dog owned by the individual who has guarded the champion Juniper Tree since 1988; Sec 36, T6N, R19E, Sec 1, T5N, R19E, and Secs 5&6, T5N, R20E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°19'30"N, 119°50'12"W; USGS map – Dardanelle 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.325094&p_longi=-119.836636

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.304049&p_longi=-119.7996

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Dardanelle 1:24,000
Proponent: Cameron Cisco; Sonora, CA
Administrative area: Stanislaus National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3 mile long stream, proposed to be named Seamus Creek, is located within Stanislaus National Forest and Tuolumne County. It heads 0.4 miles southwest of the Bennett Juniper tree and flows northwest into Eagle Creek 1.1 miles south of Dardanelle. According to the proponent, Ken Brunges has been the caretaker and guardian of the champion Bennett Juniper, the largest living juniper in the world, since 1988. The tree overlooks the unnamed stream. Seamus, Mr. Brunges' dog, lives with him during his time spent studying and guarding the juniper. Although Seamus is still living, Mr. Brunges lost his other long-time companion dog in 2009 and so the proponent suggests the proposed name would, in effect, honor both owner and dog. There are no other geographic features in California with the word "Seamus" in their names.

Wünüpü Peak: summit; elevation 3152 m (10,341 ft): in Inyo National Forest/Inyo Mountains Wilderness/Whippoorwill Flat Research Natural Area, 6.6 km (4.1 mi) SE of Andrews Mountain, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) NNW of Waucoba Mountain; the name is of Paiute origin and means "tall pine" or "pine nut tree area"; Inyo County, California; Sec 26, T10S, R36E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°03'11"N, 118°01'02"W; USGS map – Waucoba Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=37.05295&p_longi=-118.017361&fid=235319

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

Map: USGS Waucoba Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley; Big Pine, CA

Administrative area: Inyo National Forest/Inyo Mountains Wilderness/Whippoorwill Flat Research Natural Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Peak (FID 235319)

Local Usage: Squaw Peak (local residents)

Published: Squaw Peak (USGS 1978, 1994; Census Bureau Boundary & Annexation Survey, 2009; DeLorme *Northern California Atlas & Gazetteer*, 1988; *Waucoba News*, 1980)

Case Summary: This 10,341 ft summit is located in the Inyo National Forest/Inyo Mountains Wilderness/Whippoorwill Flat Research Natural Area, 6.6 km (4.1 mi) southeast of Andrews Mountain in Inyo County. The current name, Squaw Peak, has appeared on USGS maps since at least 1951. The proposal to change the name to Wünüpü Peak was submitted by the Big Pine Paiute Tribe, in response to a previous proposal to change the summit's name to Clem Nelson Peak (BGN Review List 402). The original proposal was

intended to honor Clemens “Clem” Arvid Nelson (1938-2004), renowned paleontologist, stratigrapher, and author of geologic maps, who after retirement settled in the Owens Valley area, not far from the summit in question. Six letters of support from the Nelson family and colleagues of Dr. Nelson were received.

As part of its research, the BGN staff contacted sixteen area tribes to solicit comments on the proposal for Clem Nelson Peak. Several responded that they were considering proposing alternate names for the feature. Citing these concerns, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service had not yet submitted recommendations on the Clem Nelson Peak proposal. The Inyo County Supervisors had also not yet responded.

The Big Pine Paiute Tribe responded that while they were not opposed to efforts to honor Dr. Nelson, they would prefer that the summit be given a name of indigenous origin. The name Wünüpü Peak was selected; according to a Paiute-English dictionary developed by the Ntiiimti

Yadoha Language Program, wünüpü means “big pine” in the Paiute language. Although the proponent of Clem Nelson Peak included with his application a letter of support signed by the Big Pine Paiute Tribe, the Tribe stated later that they were not aware they had the option to submit another name.

After learning that several tribes had expressed an interest in the issue, the Heritage Resources/Tribal Relations Program Manager of the Inyo National Forest and the Forest Service Regional Geographic Names Coordinator met with representatives of the Big Pine Paiute Tribe and the Bishop Paiute Tribe (Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community) to discuss the issue and to explain the naming process. As the proposal for Wünüpü Peak states, “Tribal representatives were fully informed of the name change process and all agreed that a name in the Paiute language to replace “Squaw Peak” would be more appropriate for this area than “Clem Nelson Peak.”” Further, “This mountain and the surrounding area were used by the Owens Valley Paiute for collecting pinyon pine nuts, and “big trees,” i.e. limber and bristlecone pines, grow on the summit and north facing slopes. Squaw Peak is also about two miles northwest of Waucoba Mountain, a place name that is derived from the Paiute word for Bull Pine, or Jeffery Pine, spelled wokobti in the Paiute-English dictionary of the Ntitimii Yadoha Language Program. The two mountains are only separated by a saddle. It is appropriate that a Paiute name with a similar meaning be placed on a peak so close to Waucoba Mountain, thus retaining the indigenous place name continuity.”

The Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone Band of California also notified the BGN in October 2009 that they were considering the issue and wished to meet to discuss it and also to visit the site. No further correspondence has been received from the Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone Band.

When advised of the counter-proposal for Wünüpü Peak, the proponent of Clem Nelson Peak withdrew his proposal and expressed support for Wünüpü Peak, adding “[We] believe Clem Nelson would support it with enthusiasm.” He has suggested that perhaps another peak in

the area could be selected to honor Mr. Nelson and he will work with the Tribal Council on that effort.

Just to the west of Squaw Peak are two other features named Squaw Flat and Papoose Flat; these were not addressed in the original proposal, but the Big Pine Paiute Tribe has indicated it will likely be submitting replacement names for those as well.

IDAHO

Calkins Gulch: valley; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area, heads at 44°11'24"N, 114°29'06"W, trends N to join the valley through which French Creek flows 4.2 km (2.6 mi) S of the Salmon River; named for Stephen Calkins (1842-1922), who established lode claims and constructed roads in the area; Custer County, Idaho; Secs 5,8&17, T10N, R17E, Boise Meridian; 44°13'07"N, 114°28'57"W; USGS map - Potaman Peak 1:24,000; Not: O'Calkens Gulch.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.2185268&p_longi=-114.4825655&fid=387896

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the correct spelling of the honoree's name

Map: USGS Potaman Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Ridenour; Spokane, WA

Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: O'Calkens Gulch (FID 387896)

Local Usage: None found

Published: O'Calkens Gulch (USGS 1982, 1991; USFS 1986)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a local historian to change the names of a valley and lake in the Sawtooth National Forest in Custer County. The features are named currently O'Calkens Gulch and Ocalkens Lake, but the proponent has found evidence that the correct spelling is "Calkins." His extensive research into the area's early mining history suggests that both features were likely named for Stephen Calkins (1842-1922), a native of Illinois who with his family moved to Idaho in 1879. Over the next 40-plus years, Calkins filed numerous claims in Custer County, including quartz location notices, placer and water claims, and deeds. He was instrumental in building the first bridge across the Salmon River in the area, and he also worked to improve the local wagon roads. His 20-acre land claim was just above the small community of Robinson Bar, which is approximately eight miles from both the valley and the lake. As Calkins's obituary noted, "Many of the roads and ditches of that section were built by him, surveyed with a triangle. Those traveling the Salmon river route to the Yellowstone park will pass over miles of land of his building." The proponent notes, "The master name index at the Custer County Recorder's office shows several individuals whose surnames are Calkins, but none as Calkens, O. Calkens, O'Calkens, Ocalkens, Caulkens, or Ocalkene. Eighty-nine of these records are linked to Stephen C. Calkins."

The name O'Calkens Gulch has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1982 and was also labeled on the 1986 Forest Service visitor map. The valley is approximately two

miles long and lies 10 miles from Ocalkens Lake. All online references to the valley's name appear to derive from the GNIS entry.

This proponent has submitted several other proposals to the BGN; in 2009 his application to change Swimm Lake and Swimm Creek to Swim Lake and Swim Creek was approved, as were his proposals for Born Lakes to Boorn Lakes, Blackman Peak to Blackmon Peak, and Ants Basin to Antz Basin (2007). All of these names refer to the area's early miners, prospectors, and settlers.

Calkins Lake: lake; 8.5 acres; in Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area; named for Stephen Calkins (1842-1922), who established lode claims in the area; Custer County, Idaho; Sec 12, T9N, R15E, Boise Meridian; 44°07'27"N, 114°38'24"W; USGS map - Washington Peak 1:24,000; Not: Ocalkene Lake, Ocalkens Lake O'Calkens Lake, O'Calkins Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1240786&p_longi=-114.6400689&fid=387912

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the correct spelling of the honoree's name

Map: USGS Washington Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Ridenour; Spokane, WA

Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ocalkens Lake (FID 387912)

Local Usage: Ocalkens Lake (local hikers)

Published: Calkins Lake (USGS 1919; USGS Bulletin 877, 1930), Ocalkene Lake (Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, 1956), Ocalkens Lake (USGS 1982, 1991; USFS 1986, 2005; Custer County highway map 1974; *Idaho Place Names*, Boone, 1988; Idaho Writer's Project, 1938; *Idaho, A Climbing Guide*, 2000; Idaho Conservation League photo; Idahosummits.com; summitpost.org; idahoalpinezone.com), O'Calkens Lake (Boulder White Clouds Council), O'Calkins Lake (IdahoOutdoor.net, 1995)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals to change the names of a lake and a valley in the Sawtooth National Forest. The name Ocalkens Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1982, but the proponent believes the correct name should be Calkins Lake. He notes that the 1919 USGS topographic map, as well as a 1930 USGS Bulletin, did label the feature Calkins Lake, as proposed. The *Idaho Encyclopedia* (Idaho Writer's Project, 1938) appears to contain the first occurrence of the spelling "Ocalkens," while the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, in a 1956 report, called it Ocalkene Lake. The GNIS entry for Ocalkens Lake already lists Calkins Lake as a variant name.

The lake in question is approximately 8.5 acres in size and lies 10 miles southwest of O'Calkens Gulch (proposed Calkins Gulch (q.v.)). It is also just one mile from an unnamed summit that is referred to at various hiking websites as Calkens Peak, Calkins Peak, or Caulkens Peak (the summit is officially unnamed). There is also a benchmark at the peak of this summit marked "CALKENS 1961", the description of which reads "On [a] high ridge overlooking Calkens Lake....". Lalia Boone's *Idaho Place Names—A Geographical*

Dictionary (1988) includes an entry for “Ocalkens Lake. Also Calkins Lake. Named after a pioneer resident.” Another volume, *Idaho: A Climbing Guide—Climbs, Scrambles, and Hikes* (Lopez, 2000), spells the name Ocalkens Lake in the text, but an accompanying map labels it Calkens Lake. The proponent believes there is considerable evidence that the feature was named for Stephen Calkins who took out numerous claims and deeds in the vicinity of the lake.

KENTUCKY

Kendrick Fork: stream; 3.1 km (1.8 mi) long; heads 5.3 km (3.3 mi) NNE of Justiceville at 37°27'28"N, 82°25'57"W, flows generally W to its confluence with Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek (q.v.) to form Upper Chloe Creek; Pike County, Kentucky; 37°27'35"N, 82°27'44"W; USGS map – Millard 1:24,000; Not Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.4598242&p_longi=-82.4620942&fid=501936

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Millard 1:24,000

Proponent: Christian Bongard

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek (FID 501936)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek (USGS 1915, 1954, 1977, 1978), Right Fork (DeLorme Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer, 1997); Right Fork Chloe Creek (www.interstate66.com, 2007, *I-66 Appalachian Corridor Pikeville to King Coal Highway* 1:1,000)

Case Summary: The name of this 1.8 mile long stream is proposed to be changed from Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek to Kendrick Fork. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1915, the proponent reports that that name should be applied to a different tributary of Upper Chloe Creek. He notes that the road that runs alongside the stream in question is named Kendrick Fork Road. One of the names listed as a variant in GNIS is Kendrick Hollow; this name was compiled from the files of Robert Rennick of the Kentucky Geographic Names Committee. The name Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek is proposed to be moved to what is currently shown as the upper portion of Upper Chloe Creek. The DeLorme Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer labels the stream in question “Right Fk”, although names on these atlases are typically derived from GNIS. An online report from 2007, discussing plans to extend Interstate 66 through Pike County, also labels this stream “Right Fork.” There are currently ten features listed in GNIS containing the word Kendrick in their name, but none are in Pike County.

Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek: stream; 3.1 km (1.9 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) S of Raccoon at 37°27'50"N, 082°26'10"W, flows WNW then SW to its confluence with Kendrick Fork Upper Chloe Creek (q.v) to form Upper Chloe Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Chloe Gap; Pike County, Kentucky; 37°28'01"N, 082°27'15"W USGS map – Millard 1:24,000; not Upper Chloe Creek – in part (FID 505869).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.466888&p_longi=-82.454195

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4638223&p_longi=-82.4361062

Proposal: application change to recognize name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Millard 1:24,000

Proponent: Christian Bongard

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Upper Chloe Creek - in part (FID 505869)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Upper Chloe Creek (USGS 1915, 1954, 1977, 1978; DeLorme Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer, 1997); Chloe Creek (www.interstate66.com, 2007, *I-66*

Appalachian Corridor Pikeville to King Coal Highway 1:1000)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek for the upper 1.9 mile long portion of what is currently named Upper Chloe Creek. The proponent reports that existing USGS maps are incorrect, in that the name Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek is applied locally to the more northerly of the two tributaries, while Kendrick Fork Upper Chloe Creek (q.v.) is the more southerly one. If approved, this proposal would limit the name Upper Chloe Creek to only the 2.6 mile segment below the confluence of Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek and Kendrick Fork Upper Chloe Creek.

MAINE

Baltic Island: island; 10 acres; in the Town of Alexander, at the S end of Barrows Lake; the name recognizes the Baltic origins of the island's owners; Washington County, Maine; 45°02'15"N, 67°13'19"W; USGS map – Crawford Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.037626&p_longi=-67.50515

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Crawford Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Roland and Grazina Paegle; Alexander, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Baltic Island (Town of Alexander)

Published: Baltic Island (Maine Legislative Record, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Baltic Island for a 10-acre island located at the southern end of Barrows Lake in the Town of Alexander in Washington County. The proponents live close to the north end of the lake and after purchasing the island in 1969, they learned it had no official name. A recent inquiry to the Town Clerk confirmed this. The proponents report that the proposed name recognizes their heritage from the Baltic region of northern Europe (he is from Lithuania, she is from Latvia). They claim the name is now used by the local community and has appeared in various newspaper

articles. An online search yielded one reference, from the Maine Legislative Record for 2000-2002, in which the Town of Alexander is commended for celebrating Millennial Day (September 15, 2001) by creating a time capsule which “will be sealed for viewing by future generations in the History Dome on Baltic Island at Barrows Lake.”

MASSACHUSETTS

Ebenezar Weekes Island: island; 0.6 acres; in the Town of Harwich, just W of the mouth of the Red River; named for early town inhabitant Ebenezar Weekes; Barnstable County, Massachusetts; 41°40'07"N, 70°02'19"W ; USGS map – Harwich 1:24,000; Not: Ebeneesa Weeks Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.66861111111111&p_longi=-70.03861111111111

Proposal: to make official a historical commemorative name

Map: USGS Harwich 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Doane LeClaire; South Harwich, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Ebeneesa Weeks Island (1932 survey)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Ebenezar Weekes Island for a 0.6 acre island in the Town of Harwich, along the southern coast of Cape Cod, and in the vicinity of Red River Beach. It was submitted in response to another proposal, to name the island Walkers Island (BGN Review List 402). The latter name is intended to honor the reformer and abolitionist Jonathan Walker (1799-1878), who spent his early years in Harwich. The government of Harwich was asked to comment on the name Walkers Island and an account of the proposal appeared in the local newspaper, which resulted in a local resident claiming that the island is already known locally as Ebenezar Weekes Island. He submitted a copy of a 1932 survey that showed the island labeled with the latter name, albeit with the spelling “Ebeneesa Weeks” (the same document also shows nearby Oak Island, so a second proposal has been initiated for that name). Although it is not known when the name Ebenezar Weekes Island was first used, nor even the exact identity of the honoree because Weekes is a common family in the area, the proponent suggests it was likely named for the Ebenezar Weekes who lived from 1755 to 1815 (the name is also spelled in various sources as “Ebenezer” and/or “Weeks”). The Harwich Board of Selectmen, citing the 1932 survey, recommends approval of the name Ebenezar Weekes Island.

Oak Island: island; 6 acres; in the Town of Harwich, just N of Red River Beach; Barnstable County, Massachusetts; 41°40'09"N, 70°02'25"W; USGS map – Harwich 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.6691666&p_longi=-70.0402777

Proposal: to make official a historical name

Map: USGS Harwich 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Doane LeClaire; South Harwich, MA

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

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Oak Island (1932 survey)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Oak Island for a six-acre island in the Town of Harwich. It was submitted in association with another proposal, to name a nearby island Ebenezar Weekes Island (q.v.). The latter name was in turn submitted in response to a proposal for Walkers Island (BGN Review List 402) which would honor Jonathan Walker. While researching the history of the proposed “Walker Island”, a local resident discovered the historical name Ebenezar Weekes Island on a 1932 survey. The survey map labeled an adjacent island Oak Island and since that name is not yet listed in GNIS, the proponent has asked it be considered as well. The Harwich Board of Selectmen recommends approval of the name Oak Island.

There are three other features, a community and two islands, in Massachusetts named Oak Island, but none are in Barnstable County. There are six features in the county with the word “Oak” in their names, but none are islands.

Sawmill Brook: stream; 4.6 km (2.9 mi) long; heads at 42°22'20"N, 73°16'42"W just S of the intersection of Highways 7 and 20 in the Town of Lenox, flows S then E to enter Woods Pond; Berkshire County, Massachusetts; 42°21'43"N, 73°14'37"W; USGS map – East Lee 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.36194444444444&p_longi=-73.24361111111111

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.37222222222222&p_longi=-73.27833333333333

Proposal: to change the application of a name and render another name historical

Map: USGS East Lee 1:24,000

Proponent: BGN staff

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sawmill Brook (FID 608358), Willow Creek (FID 608380)

Local Usage: Sawmill Brook (local residents; Community Development Corporation of South Berkshire)

Published: Sawmill Brook (USGS 1954; EPA 2010; Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife/Coldwater Fishery Resources, 2009; Town of Lenox Precinct Boundary map 2002; Berkshires Vacations website), Willow Creek (USGS 1954, 1991; EPA 2010; Town of Lenox Precinct Boundary map 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal was initiated by the BGN staff in response to an inquiry regarding the correct name of a 2.9 mile long stream in the Town of Lenox. In apparent violation of the BGN's rule of “one feature, one name,” two names, Sawmill Brook and Willow Creek, are applied to portions of the same stream. The 1954 edition of the USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic map labels the portion from the source to East Street as Sawmill

Brook, and from East Street downstream to its confluence with the swamp surrounding Woods Pond as Willow Creek. This was verified by the USGS field crew in 1954. The descriptions of the two features in GNIS support the two names, noting that the stream's name changes at East Street. In 1987, when the USGS map was reprinted, the upstream name (Sawmill Brook) was not shown and only Willow Creek was labeled on the downstream portion. As a result, the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is applying the name Willow Creek to the entire length of the stream, hence the inquiry. An EPA Waterbody Assessment map, published online in 2010, also labels both names, as does a Town of Lenox Precinct Boundary map dated 2002. The road that runs north-south across the mouth of the stream is named Willow Creek Road.

The BGN staff contacted a representative of the Town of Lenox, who responded that in his early years he lived along the stream, close to East Street. He confirmed that both names were in local use and that the names do indeed change at East Street. However, he also suggested that the staff contact another longtime area resident, who served for many years as the Conservation Commissioner for the Town of Lenox, as well as chairman of the Berkshire Natural Resources Council/Board of Fisheries & Wildlife. This individual stated that current local use is for Sawmill Brook for its entire length, from its source to its confluence with Woods Pond. He stated that there was once a sawmill on the west side of East Street, and a farm on the east side that was named Willow Creek Farm.

As evidence that the name Sawmill Brook is in local use, at least for a portion of the stream, the Community Development Corporation of South Berkshire is developing the Sawmill Brook Housing Project along the upper portion of the stream (the developer is named Sawmill Realty). A Berkshires Vacations website lists Sawmill Brook as one its trout-stocked streams. The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife/Coldwater Fishery Resources also lists Sawmill Brook in its stream inventory. Neither of these sources list Willow Creek.

If the proposal to apply Sawmill Brook to the entire stream is approved, the GNIS entry for Willow Creek would become historical and that name would be recorded as a variant-in part of Sawmill Brook.

MICHIGAN

Cave Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Orangeville Township, heads at 42°31'50"N, 85°28'20"W, flows generally W to enter the E side of Tamarack Lake; Barry County, Michigan; 42°32'23"N, 85°29'29"W; USGS map – Cloverdale 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.539770&p_longi=-85.491486

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.530441&p_longi=-85.472345

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Cloverdale 1:24,000

Proponent: Emily Wilke; Portage, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Cave Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Cave Creek for a two mile long stream in Orangeville Township in Barry County. The stream flows in a generally westward direction to enter Tamarack Lake just outside the boundary of the Yankee Springs State Recreation Area. The application for Cave Creek was submitted by the Director of Land Protection for the Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy, who reports that the name is in local use. She has not been able to locate any maps or documents that label the name but has confirmed with the Manager of the Barry State Game Area (Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment) that the name is used locally. When asked about the name, he stated, "Everyone calls that Cave Creek because there are Caves in the banks of the Creek. A Michigan State University Geologist claims that an area along the creek has a series of perched caves that run into the north hillsides under large flat rocks and this formation proves that it was not glaciated. This is one of only two sites in Michigan that he knows of that was not glaciated." The Orangeville Township Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the proposal. There are no other streams in Michigan named Cave Creek.

MONTANA

Little Wolf Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads at 45°42'06"N, 105°40'55"W, flows NNW to join Spring Creek 7.6 km (4.7 mi) W of Coalwood, 7 km (4.4 mi) NE of Sandefer Butte; named in honor of Little Wolf, the Cheyenne chief who led his people back to their homeland from Oklahoma; Powder River County, Montana; Secs 28&33, T1S, R49E, Principal Meridian; 45°43'41"N, 105°41'19"W; USGS map – Box Elder Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.7280548&p_longi=-105.6886034&fid=1689990

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

Map: USGS Box Elder Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Hagedorn; Volborg, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1689990)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (Montana State Engineer's Office/Water Resources Survey, 1961; Powder River County *Listings and maps of streams lakes, reservoirs, dams, ditches canals, schools and churches*)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Powder River County to Little Wolf Creek. It was submitted by a local resident who reports that the headwaters of the stream flow through his property. The BGN has already received a proposal from the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council to change the name of the stream to Two Moons Creek (BGN Review List 401). As part of its research, the Montana State

Names Authority asked the government of Powder River County to comment on the proposal; the county responded it would have no objection to the change to Two Moons Creek provided the two property owners were consulted. The proponent of this new proposal, who lives along the stream, believes the replacement name should honor his wife's ancestor, Chief Little Wolf, a Cheyenne leader who led his people back to their homeland from Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears. The original proposal, submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee and supported by its members, would honor the nineteenth century Cheyenne leader Two Moons, who was also involved in "the traumatic and incredible journey from Oklahoma back to Montana." The proposal for Two Moons Creek has the support of the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature, as well as Senator Sharon Stewart Peregoy, and State Representatives Shannon Augare, David Roundstone, Carolyn Pease-Lopez, Frosty Calf Boss Ribs, and Tony Belcourt. The president of Chief Dull Knife College also submitted a letter of support.

NEVADA

Sam Clemens Cove: bay; 0.1 mi. wide; in Toiyabe National Forest, on the NE shore of Lake Tahoe, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) S of Sand Point; named for Samuel Clemens, who camped and laid out a timber claim near the site in 1861; Washoe County, Nevada; Sec 11, T15N, R18E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 39°10'33"N, 119°55'46"W; USGS map – Marlette Lake 1:24,000; Not: Sam Clemens Bay.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.175786&p_longi=-119.929419

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

Map: USGS Marlette Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert E. Stewart; Carson City, NV

Administrative area: Toiyabe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sam Clemens Bay (Clemens correspondence, 1861)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Sam Clemens Cove for a small bay on the northeast shore of Lake Tahoe, just south of Sand Point. The bay also lies within Toiyabe National Forest in Washoe County. The proponent, who serves as the Bureau of Land Management's State representative to the Nevada Board on Geographic Names, reports that the bay is close to the site where in 1861 Samuel Clemens and Tom Kinney set up camp and laid out a timber claim. In a letter Clemens wrote in October of that year, he reported that Captain John Nye [brother of the governor of Nevada] had referred to it as Sam Clemens' Bay (the proponent believes "Cove" is a more appropriate generic).

According to recent media coverage of the naming effort, "Before he became Mark Twain, Samuel Clemens chased a dream of being a timber baron on the shores of Lake Tahoe. But his hopes went up in smoke when he accidentally started a wildfire while cooking over a campfire. Nearly 150 years later, Nevada historians are embracing new research that pinpoints the location of his camp near Incline Village on the lake's northeast shore with the

help of a huge, tablelike granite boulder that Twain used for meals and card games. The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names is considering naming the site Sam Clemens Cove after the man who later assumed his pen name as a newspaper reporter in Virginia City. [The] Nevada state Archivist.... said the recognition is fitting because Twain penned perhaps the most eloquent and immortal descriptions of the lake and no geographic feature in the state is named for him. That first trip to Lake Tahoe inspired Twain to write one of the most famous lines ever about the lake: “As it lay there with the shadows of the mountains brilliantly photographed upon its still surface, I thought it must surely be the fairest picture the whole earth affords.””

There is some controversy as to whether the cove represents the correct location of Clemens’ camp; one individual, a civil engineer and surveyor, claims it was on the western shore of Lake Tahoe, close to present-day Tahoe Vista. The proponents of the Nevada location cite a statement that Clemens made in his letter that the camp featured a “huge flat granite dining table”; the site of the proposed Samuel Clemens Cove comprises numerous large boulders including one that seems to fit the description (it is now six feet underwater because of a rise in the lake’s level since then).

NORTH CAROLINA

Bailey Hills: populated place (unincorporated); located along Bailey Farm Road (State Road 1905), between North Carolina Highway 115 and Snow Creek, 13 km (8 mi) N of Statesville; named for the Bailey family that has lived in the area since the early 1900’s; Iredell County, North Carolina; 35°53’41”N, 80°56’17”W; USGS map – Central 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.894870&p_longi=-80.938114

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Central 1:24,000

Proponent: Burgess Bailey; Statesville, 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 proposal is to apply the new name Bailey Hills to an unincorporated community in Iredell County, approximately eight miles north of Statesville. The proponent is a member of the Bailey family, several generations of which have lived in the area since the early 1900’s. The community comprises a few dozen houses along Bailey Farm Road (State Road 1905), east of North Carolina Highway 115 and west of Snow Creek. The bridge over Snow Creek was recently designated the Bailey Bridge, and a memorial tree was planted at the center of the community. The specific honorees of the new name would be the Bailey siblings Conway (1911-1971), Curlee (1912-1988), Burgess (1919-1968), Martha (1921-1979), and Richard (1926-2001).

OHIO

Fantasy Lake: lake; 4.6 acres; in New Lyme Township, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) WNW of Cherry Valley, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NW of the intersection of Ohio Route 11 and U.S. Route 6; named for property owner's large playground which they call Fantasy Ranch; Ashtabula County, Ohio; Private Survey, T9N, R3W, Connecticut Western Reserve and Freelands; 41°36'31"N, 80°43'05"W; USGS map – Cherry Valley 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.608704&p_longi=-80.717926

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cherry Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Kromor; Warren, 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 approximately 4.6 acre body of water, proposed to be named Fantasy Lake, is located 2.7 miles west-northwest of Cherry Valley and 0.3 miles northwest of the intersection of Ohio Route 11 and U.S. Route 6 in New Lyme Township in Ashtabula County. The proponent purchased the property more than a year ago to be a family getaway location. They have built "a huge commercial play ground and called the property *Fantasy Ranch*." Although the lake was on the property when they acquired it, the previous owners had no registered name for it. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Ohio with the word "Fantasy" in their name.

Fines Creek: stream; 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads just inside Beavercreek Township at 39°41'04"N, 84°04'25"W, flows SE through Sugarcreek Township to enter the Little Miami River just N of Upper Bellbrook Road; Greene County, Ohio; 39°39'45"N, 84°02'28"W; USGS map – Bellbrook 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.662601&p_longi=-84.041076

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.684534&p_longi=-84.073563

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bellbrook 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Fine; Bellbrook, OH

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 Fines Creek is proposed for a 2.7 mile long stream in Sugarcreek Township in Greene County. The proponent, who lives along the stream, suggests the name is appropriate because "it has many beautiful waterfalls." His last name is

Fine, but he claims the proposed name is not intended to be commemorative and that it simply refers to the name of a community in North Carolina named Fines Creek. He adds, “We go to Hilton Head, South Carolina each year. We drive, and this symbolises [sic] the half way point of our drive. It is a very small town surrounded by creeks and streams that look very similar to the waterway that goes by our property.” The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has indicated the State is “okay with the name, but will defer to BGN rules regarding commemorative naming.”

OKLAHOMA

Horseshoe Creek: stream; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; heads at 34°29’09”N, 97°11’05”W, flows SE to enter Colbert Creek 5.9 km (3.7 mi) SW of Davis; named for stream’s location within the valley of Horseshoe Mountain; Murray County, Oklahoma; Sec 10, T1S, R1E, Indian Meridian; 34°29’03”N, 97°10’53”W; USGS map – Turner Falls 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.484061&p_longi=-97.1813857116

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.4858766&p_longi=-97.1848272

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Turner Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Larry Lyon; Davis, Oklahoma

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 stream heads close to an unnamed spring proposed to be named Horseshoe Spring (q.v.) and flows southeast to enter Colbert Creek in Murray County. In May 2009 the BGN approved a proposal, submitted by the same proponent, to name the summit at the head of the stream Horseshoe Mountain and so the names Horseshoe Creek and Horseshoe Spring are associative names. Currently, GNIS lists 24 features in Oklahoma containing the word “Horseshoe” in their names: four bends, seven lakes, two schools, four summits, and one each for locale, park, post office, ridge, trail, and valley. With exception of the aforementioned summit, none are in Murray County.

Horseshoe Spring: spring; located at the head of a stream proposed to be named Horseshoe Creek (q.v.), 6.1 km (3.8 mi) SW of Davis; named in association with nearby Horseshoe Mountain; Murray County, Oklahoma; Sec 10, T1S, R1E, Indian Meridian; 34°29’09”N, 97°11’05”W; USGS map – Turner Falls 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.4858766&p_longi=-97.1848272

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Turner Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Larry Lyon; Davis, Oklahoma

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 spring proposed to be named Horseshoe Spring is located 3.8 miles southwest of Davis, on the southeast slope of Horseshoe Mountain and close to the head of a stream proposed to be named Horseshoe Creek (q.v.).

OREGON

Fern Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long, heads at 45°25'13"N, 122°49'26"W, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) NW of Bull Mountain, flows NE then N to enter underground pipes, then under SW Barrows Road to enter an unnamed tributary of Fanno Creek; the name reflects the lush growth of ferns along the stream; Washington County, Oregon; Sec 33, T1S, R1W and Sec 4, T2S, R1W, Willamette Meridian; 45°26'16"N, 122°49'16"W; USGS map – Beaverton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.4377777&p_longi=-122.8211111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.420414&p_longi=-122.82376

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Beaverton 1:24,000
Proponent: Shelley Chase; Tigard, Oregon
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.7 mile long stream, proposed to be named Fern Creek, heads 0.2 miles northwest of Bull Mountain and flows through a steep ravine toward the northeast, then turns north under Fern Street before being piped under an area of houses and finally into an unnamed tributary of Fanno Creek. According to the proponent, the stream is spring-fed and the ravine is “full of ferns, wildlife, and Douglas fir.” She notes that despite being surrounded by new homes, Fern Street is one of the last forested areas of the city.

A search of GNIS yielded 38 records for Oregon with the word “Fern” in their names: two cemeteries; one dam, one falls, six locales, three parks, two populated places, three post offices, one reservoir, three ridges, two schools, three springs, seven streams (six of them named Fern Creek but none in Washington County), two summits, and two valleys. Six of the features are in Washington County: a cemetery, a locale, a park, a school, a spring, and a summit.

Lake Eleanor: lake 20 acres; located 2.9 km (1.8 mi) N of Snow Peak, 48 km (30 mi) SE of Salem; named for Eleanor Avery Hempstead (1908-1999), whose grandfather owned

property surrounding the lake in the early 20th century; Linn County, Oregon; Sec 33, T10S, R2E, Willamette Meridian; 44°39'16"N, 122°34'34"W; USGS map – Snow Peak 1:24,000; Not: Indian Prairie Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.6548447&p_longi=-122.577307&fid=1122240

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a historical commemorative name

Map: USGS Snow Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Dave Zentzis; Scio, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Indian Prairie Lake (FID 1122240)

Local Usage: None

Published: Indian Prairie Lake (USGS 1975, 1977, 1985; Soil Survey of Linn County, USDA, 1987; Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife website; *Oregon Road and Recreation Atlas* 2004; Linn County highway map, 1978; Linn County map, Metzker, 1967; *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 1976)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Indian Prairie Lake in Linn County to Lake Eleanor. Although the latter name has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1975 and is on the official Linn County highway map, the proponent reports that the lake was known historically as Lake Eleanor. The name Indian Prairie Lake is presumed to come from the lake's location near Indian Prairie (according to *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 2003), "Presumably, the prairie was named for some Indian activity, probably huckleberry picking or hunting. Indian Prairie Lake is a little north of the prairie."). The lake is actually a little over a mile from Indian Prairie and the stream that flows from the prairie is named Indian Prairie Creek; Indian Prairie Lake is not on Indian Prairie Creek, but at the head of another tributary that is reported to be named Lake Fork (it is not listed in GNIS). The names of the prairie and the stream are not included in this proposal. The lake also lies less than a mile to the north of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The proponent reports that the name Lake Eleanor was given to the lake in the early 20th century, after the grandfather of Eleanor Avery Hempstead (1908-1999) acquired the property. In his proposal he provided a copy of a letter written in 1970 by a local forestry consultant who noted that in 1916, the Avery Interests were conducting a timber cruise of the area when they chose to name the lake Lake Eleanor (the name appears a map in the original report). The 1970 letter suggested that the matter should be reported to the Oregon Geographic Names Board, but it is not clear whether any efforts were made to submit a proposal (the letter is mentioned in McArthur's volume). An article on the history of the Avery family in Oregon, published in 1976 in *The Stayton Mail*, quotes a family member who recalled that "what is now Indian Prairie Lake near Snow Peak was originally called Lake Eleanor." According to Mrs. Hempstead's 1999 obituary, she "devoted herself to a number of philanthropies, and was a generous donor [to various causes]..." Other than the report that the lake was named for her, it does not appear that Mrs. Hempstead had any direct or long term association with the lake or the State of Oregon.

Rock Flour Hill: summit; elevation 319 m (1,046 ft); located 10 km (6 mi) E of The Dalles, along the W side of Company Hollow; named for the loess that forms the soil of the summit; Wasco County, Oregon; Secs 1&2, T1N, R14E, Willamette Meridian; 45°35'39"N, 121°01'23"W; USGS map – Petersburg 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.59416666666667&p_longi=-121.02305555555556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Petersburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Elder; Portland, Oregon

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1,046 foot summit, proposed to be named Rock Flour Hill, is located 10 km (6 mi) east of the community of The Dalles in northeastern Wasco County. According to the proponent, the hill is composed of loess, a wind deposited soil. These deposits came from glacially ground rock flour, the finest abrasive available to a glacier. The proponent owns a vineyard on the hill and is proposing the name Rock Flour Hill to serve as an address and to designate the vineyard's location. One of the presentations on the agenda of the 2007 annual meeting of the Geological Society of America was entitled, "A Soil Catena From Rock Flour Vineyard, The Dalles, Oregon." There are no other geographic features in Oregon known to contain the words "Rock Flour."

PENNSYLVANIA

Rachel Carson Run: stream; 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long; heads at 40°39'32"N, 79°42'15"W in Harrison Township and Harrison Hills County Park, flows S then SE to join the Allegheny River 4 km (2.5 mi) downstream of its confluence with the Kiskiminetas River; named for environmentalist Rachel Carson (1907–1964), who was born in nearby Springdale; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; 40°38'56"N, 79°41'28"W; USGS map – Freeport 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.648899&p_longi=-79.691176

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.658992&p_longi=-79.70418

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Freeport 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Angelus; Natrona Heights, 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 1.4 mile long unnamed stream flows through Harrison Township and Harrison Hills County Park before joining the Allegheny River. The proposed name Rachel Carson Run is intended to commemorate environmentalist and nature writer Rachel Carson (1907-1964), who was born in Springdale, just 8.9 miles southwest of the mouth of the stream. Ms. Carson's published works include *The Sea Around Us*, *The Edge of the Sea*, *Under the Sea Wind*, and *Silent Spring*. The latter book led to a nationwide ban on DDT and other pesticides and the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency. She was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Jimmy Carter. The 35-mile long Rachel Carson Trail, managed by the Rachel Carson Trails Conservancy, crosses the stream within the county park, and according to the proponent provides public access to the stream. GNIS lists 25 geographic features in Pennsylvania with "Carson" in their name, including three streams named Carson Run. None of these are in Allegheny County, nor is it known if any of the 25 features, other than the trail, are named for Rachel Carson. The Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has confirmed that the stream is not named on any available maps and has no objection to this proposal.

WASHINGTON

Avalon Island: island; 2.9 acres; in the San Juan Islands, just off the NE coast of San Juan Island, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) NNW of Friday Harbor; the name of the island refers to Avalon, the mythical island of the Arthurian legend; San Juan County, Washington; Sec 20, T36N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; 48°36'13"N, 123°05'33"W; USGS map – Friday Harbor 1:24,000; Not: O'Neal Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.6037112&p_longi=-123.0924073&fid=1507123

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a name preferred by the current owners

Map: USGS Friday Harbor 1:24,000

Proponent: Francine Shaw; Friday Harbor, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: O'Neal Island (FID 1507123)

Local Usage: None found

Published: O'Neal Island (USGS 1981; Office of Coast Survey 1854, 1969, 1996; Washington Department of Natural Resources, 2003; *The Geology of the San Juan Islands*, 1927; *Place Names of Washington*, 1985; *Washington State Place Names*, 1971; *Charles Wilkes and the Exploration of Inland Washington Waters*, 2009; *A Cruising Guide to Puget Sound and the San Juan Islands*, 2004; *Vancouver island pilot. Sailing directions for the coasts of Vancouver*, 1864; *LIFE* magazine, 1954; real estate listings)

Case Summary: This proposal was forwarded to the BGN by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, which was recently abolished by State legislation. The proposal is to change the name of O'Neal Island in San Juan County to Avalon Island. The proponent is a land use planner for a local attorney's office who submitted the name change on behalf of a couple who recently purchased the island. The 2.9-acre island lies just off the northeast coast of San Juan Island, five miles north-northwest of Friday Harbor. The couple are the sole

owners of the island, which is currently undeveloped except for the dilapidated remains of an old cabin. There is no public access to the island, so as the proponent notes, “it is not a point of destination for boaters in the San Juans.” The island’s owners currently live on the shore of San Juan Island and have recently received permission to construct a private dock and modest cabin on O’Neal Island. The name O’Neal Island has appeared on Federal maps and charts since at least 1854 and is mentioned in numerous books and online sources published since then, ranging from an account of the Wilkes Expedition to an article on islands for sale published in LIFE Magazine in 1954. However, the new owners of the island wish to change its name to one that is a more fitting description of their new “island paradise.” The name Avalon is taken from the fictional island in the Arthurian legend, being the place where King Arthur was taken after he was mortally wounded in his last battle. O’Neal Island was named by Charles Wilkes during the Wilkes Expedition of 1841 for an American Naval hero of the War of 1812. Several sources suggest it is unlikely O’Neal had any direct association with, or even visited, the San Juan Islands.

Bryant Hill: summit; elevation 822 m (2,698 ft); located 1.8 km (1.1 mi) W of Stimson Hill, 6.4 km (4 mi) WSW of Lake Cavanaugh, 11 km (7 mi) N of Arlington; Skagit County, Washington; 48°18'14"N, 122°06'23"W; USGS map – Stimson Hill 1:24,000; Not: Bald Mountain, Mount Washington.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.3039923&p_longi=-122.1062561&fid=1527835

Proposal: name change to eliminate confusion and recognize a historical community name

Map: USGS Stimson Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Fred Hermanspann; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Mount Washington (BGN 1977)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Washington (FID 1527835)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bald Mountain (USGS 1911; USFS 1957, 1962, 1966; General Land Office 1924), Mount Washington (USGS 1961, 1985, 1993)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mount Washington in Skagit County to Bryant Hill. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1956, and was reaffirmed by the BGN in 1977. The original USGS topographic map of the area, published in 1911, labeled the summit Bald Mountain, but in 1956 the name was changed to Mount Washington (it appears the BGN did not render a decision on the change, but a “Controversial Name Report” was submitted by a USGS editor explaining that having two summits with the same name on the same map was confusing and so Mount Washington was recommended for one of them. The other Bald Mountain is just 5 miles away). Despite the recommendation, the U.S. Forest Service continued to label the summit in question Bald Mountain (it is not within the National Forest but appears on the forest visitors’ map). In 1977, the BGN was asked to review the situation and voted to reaffirm the name Mount Washington. Despite the decision, the current proponent, who is a resident of Seattle and a member of the Evergreen Soaring Club, believes the name continues to cause confusion because there is another prominent and better known summit named Mount Washington in

relatively close proximity. The two summits are 63 miles apart and the other serves as a significant navigation landmark for pilots approaching Seattle and the foothills of the Cascades. As the proponent notes, “Relating our positions requires reference to geographic features, particularly hills and mountains. This would also be vital in case of missing pilots for search and rescue.” He adds, “The proposed name Bryant Hill would recognize the small but historic community of Bryant several miles southwest of [the summit]. Bryant was named for the Bryant Lumber and Shingle Company that operated in this area from 1892 to 1906 when it was taken over by the larger Stimson Lumber Company. The Bryant Country Store --- on the Snohomish County Local Historical Register --- is now all that is left of the old Bryant. It would seem appropriate that these two hills together (Bryant Hill and Stimson Hill) would reflect the local history.” The proponent has also proposed the names Jordan Ridge and Sultan Ridge for two other geographic features in the area.

Buckingham Creek: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads at 48°39’09”N, 122°18’58”W, flows SW to enter the SE end of Cain Lake; named for William Edwards Buckingham (1890-1980), a World War II veteran and farmer, who acquired property along the stream in 1967; Whatcom County, Washington; 48°38’54”N, 122°19’31”W; USGS map – Lake Whatcom 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.648321&p_longi=-122.325211

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.652517&p_longi=-122.31622

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Lake Whatcom 1:24,000

Proponent: David Buckingham; Sedro-Woolley, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Buckingham Creek is proposed for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream in southwestern Whatcom County, 9 miles southeast of Bellingham. The stream flows in a southwesterly direction before entering Cain Lake. According to the proponent, the name Buckingham Creek came into local use approximately ten years ago. The name was given to the stream because his grandfather William Edwards Buckingham (1890-1980), a World War II veteran and farmer in his native Connecticut, relocated to Washington and acquired property along the stream in 1967. He was interested in preserving its environment and stocked the stream with fish from nearby Cain Lake.

Carey Creek: stream; 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads 2.1 km (1.3 mi) S of Mountain Meadows Lake at 48°10’20”N, 117°14’19”W, flows ENE then ESE then S to enter an unnamed stream at the W end of Deer Valley; named for Tom Carey, who homesteaded along the stream in the late 1800s; Pend Oreille County, Washington; 48°09’51”N, 117°11’59”W; USGS map – Diamond Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.164082&p_longi=-117.199831

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.172325&p_longi=-117.238541

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Diamond Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Cover; Newport, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Carey Creek is proposed for a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long stream in southern Pend Oreille County, 7 miles west of Newport. The stream flows generally east and south before entering an unnamed stream. The new name is intended to honor Tom Carey, who homesteaded along the stream in the late 1800s. The proponent, who acquired property adjacent to the stream in 1976, reports that in dealing with the Washington Department of Fish and Game (WDFG), he is typically asked to provide the name of the stream. Both the WDFG and the Department of Ecology, as well as the Pend Oreille County Historical Society, have found no existing name for the stream.

Clise Creek: stream; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; in the City of Redmond, heads in Westside Park at 47°39'32"N, 122°07'55"W, flows ENE to enter the Sammamish River near the entrance to Marymoor Park; named for Anna Clise (1866-1936), early 20th century philanthropist, who in the early 1900s owned land at the mouth of the stream; King County, Washington; Secs 11&14, T25N, R5E, Willamette Meridian; 47°39'43"N, 122°07'27"W; USGS map – Redmond 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.661853&p_longi=-122.1240800000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.6588913&p_longi=-122.1319306

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Redmond 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Holte; Redmond, 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 is the first of four proposals submitted by the Habitat Stewardship Coordinator for the City of Redmond. In 2008, the city solicited suggestions for names for several unnamed streams in an effort to “emphasize the value of the respective waterways to the community” and “to promote public awareness and stewardship of all city streams, to simplify bookkeeping and communication, and to convey a sense of place and foster

awareness of the city's history." The proponent describes each of the streams as a natural resource used by fish and wildlife, including Pacific salmon, trout, beavers, waterfowl and song birds.

The name Clise Creek is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long stream that heads in Westside Park and flows east-northeast to enter the Sammamish River opposite the entrance to Marymoor Park. The name would honor Anna Clise (1866-1936), who was prominent in developing the Seattle area and several of its local charities. According to an online biography, "She was responsible for the creation of Seattle Children's Orthopedic Hospital (now Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center). She raised money to create the hospital and became president of the board for the new organization, inspired by the death of her own son at 5 years old [in 1898]. Anna Clise also helped create the amazing Conservatory and greenhouses at Volunteer Park in Seattle, donating an orchid collection and greenhouses in 1921."

Between 1904 and 1907, Anna Clise and her husband James purchased 305 acres of land, using it first as a hunting lodge and later to raise Ayrshire cattle. In 1928, the family sold the property to an area lumberman who developed the Marymoor Dairy Farm. King County acquired the land in 1963 and established Marymoor Park. The Clise Mansion, located within the park's present-day boundaries, continues to serve as a prominent local landmark. The name Clise Creek has been used by the staff of the City of Redmond when writing grants, creating restoration plans, and contracting services. The proposal is supported by the Redmond City Council and the Redmond Parks and Recreation Commission. An Internet search found 31 individuals with the last name Clise living in the nearby area.

Dear Valley: valley; 3.9 mi. long; heads 0.8 mi. NNW of Stump Lake at 47°06'35"N, 123°20'10"W, trends SW then S to join the valley of the Cloquallum River 5.3 mi. WNW of McCleary, 4.1 mi. NNE of the intersection of Highway 8 and US Route 12 in Elma; Grays Harbor County and Mason County, Washington; T18-19N, R5-6W, Willamette Meridian; 47°04'08"N, 123°22'33"W; USGS map – Elma 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.0688397&p_longi=-123.3758186

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.1098345&p_longi=-123.3360249

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Elma 1:24,000

Proponent: Ms. Peggy Olsen-Missildine; Elma, 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 3.9 mile long valley heads in Mason County, 0.8 mile north-northwest of Stump Lake and trends southwest then south to join the valley of the Cloquallum River in Grays Harbor County, 5.3 miles west-northwest of McCleary. According to the proponent,

the name Dear Valley has been in local use since 1972, when two local residents gave it the informal name; the proposed name is a play on the word *deer*. A search of GNIS returned 26 entries containing the word “Dear”: one building, four cemeteries, one church, one flat, three locales, one mine, two parks, one rapids, one reservoir, two schools, five streams, two summits, one valley, and one well. None of them are in either Grays Harbor County or Mason County.

Hicklin Lake: lake; 4.5 acres; in Lakewood Park, 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of White Center; named for Leonard Hicklin (1861-1931), early property owner; King County, Washington; Sec 6, T23N, R4E, Willamette Meridian; 47°30'13"N, 122°20'42"W; USGS map – Seattle South 1:24,000; Not: Garrett Lake, Hicks Lake, Hicklin's Lake, Lake Garrett.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.503164&p_longi=-122.345037

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the original family name and to eliminate confusion

Map: USGS South Seattle 1:24,000

Proponent: Dick Thurnau; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hicks Lake (FID 1510703)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Hicks Lake (USGS 1983, 1992; King County Division of Parks and Recreation, 1979, 1982; Friends of Hicks Lake; real estate listings; “White Center Now” blog), Hicks Lake (Lake Garrett) (King County Dept of Natural Resources, 2005), Hicks Lake, also known as Lake Garrett (University of Washington pollution report, 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Seattle, who would like the name of Hicks Lake in King County changed to Hicklin Lake. Although the proponent represents a group called Friends of Hicks Lake, his research has determined that the lake was named for Leonard Hicklin (1861-1931), who owned property around the lake in the 1880s. Some years after Mr. Hicklin's death, the lake became known as Hicks Lake. It is also referred to in several sources as Garrett Lake or Lake Garrett (because L.B. Garrett acquired the property in the early 1930s), so the proponent hopes that by restoring the name of the original owner, some of the confusion will be eliminated. Because of the conflict, the King County Department of Natural Resources lists both names in its ecological reports.

Because of recent and ongoing clean-up efforts at the lake, Hicks Lake has been mentioned in several media reports; one referred to the proponent's efforts to change the name. The director of the county's Water Resources Office agreed that “the different references to the lake as Hicks and Garrett is confusing.” The proposal included a petition signed by approximately 50 area residents in support of the change to Hicklin Lake. An environmental specialist with the Washington Department of Ecology's Northwest Regional Office also expressed support for the change. Other letters and/or e-mails of support were submitted by the North Highline Unincorporated Area Council, the White Center Community

Development Association, the King County Community Service Representative, and the King County Managing Engineer. The Washington State Board approved the proposal for final consideration at its October 2009 meeting, but in March 2010 the State Board was abolished by the State legislation.

Jordan Ridge: ridge; elevation 639 m (2,097 ft); 8 km (5 mi) long; located 3.2 m (2 mi) E of the community of Jordan, to the E and N of the South Fork Stillaguamish River; Snohomish County, Washington; 48°08'08"N, 121°57'08"W; USGS map – Riley Lake 1:24,000 (highest point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.135650&p_longi=-121.985450

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Riley Lake 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Fred Hermanspann; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Jordan Ridge (local residents, pilots)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Jordan Ridge for a 5 mile long ridge located just east of the community of Jordan in Snohomish County. The proponent reports that the name has been used by local pilots “for quite some time,” adding, “The proposed name would recognize the history of the Jordan community and provide a navigational official landmark for pilots who use this name already.” His application noted that the name is supported by the commander of the local Civil Air Patrol, the president of the Evergreen Soaring Club, and a longtime local resident. Other geographic features in the vicinity, in addition to the community of Jordan, are Jordan Ponds and the Jordan Road Bridge. Jordan Creek runs along the base of the ridge. Two USGS reference marks, each located on different peaks on the ridge, are stamped JORDAN 1941 and JORDEN 1941 [sic].

Lake Rosannah: lake; 73 acres; located along Allen Canyon, just S of the Lewis River, 4 km (2.5 mi) N of Ridgefield; named for Rosannah Lancaster, who traveled to Washington on the Oregon Trail with her husband Columbia Lancaster and settled in the area in the 1840s; Clark County, Washington; Sec 6, T4N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 45°51'29"N, 122°44'00"W; USGS map – Ridgefield 1:24,000; Not: Mud Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.8581703&p_longi=-122.7334348&fid=1506866

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Ridgefield 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhidian Morgan; Ridgefield, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (FID 1506866)

Local Usage: Mud Lake (Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program; Lakes in Clark County website)

Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1975, 1995; Clark County Commissioners news release 2008; Clark County Public Works bike path map, 2007; Washington Road and Recreation Atlas, Benchmark Maps, 2004; Lakes in Clark County website)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Mud Lake in Clark County to Lake Rosannah. The 73-acre lake lies on the west side of Interstate 5, just south of the Lewis River, and adjacent to the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge. Although Mud Lake has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1975, the proponent suggests the name should be changed to one that would honor Rosannah Jones Lancaster (b. 1819), who traveled to Washington on the Oregon Trail with her husband Columbia Lancaster and settled in the area in the 1840s. Columbia Lancaster (1803-1893) served as a delegate from the Territory of Washington. During his long absences during the California Gold Rush, Rosannah Lancaster managed the farm. She was remembered as “a superb nurse” and “a good friend to [the] Native American women of the nearby villages.” The proponent represents the third generation of his family to own the property that includes the lake and a surrounding 1,500-acre tree farm, but they are in the process of a land swap that would allow Clark County and the Washington Department of Natural Resources to preserve the ecologically rich area. By transferring the land to the Columbia Land Trust, the property will remain forested and cannot be subdivided for home sites. The proponent’s family lives in the original Lancaster family home, built in 1850 and since 1974 listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the oldest frame house in the State of Washington. Lancaster Lake, located just to the southwest of Mud Lake, is named for Columbia Lancaster. The application states that the proposed name change has the support of three neighbors who represent the Paradise Point/Enterprise Neighborhood Association, the Junction Neighborhood Association, and the Columbia Land Trust. There are 26 lakes in Washington named Mud Lake; the one in question is the only one in Clark County. There are no features in the State with the word “Rosannah” in their names.

Lake Smokiam: lake; 900 acres, located N of the community of Soap Lake, at the S end of Lower Grand Coulee (valley); Grant County, Washington; Secs 13,12&24, T22N, R26E, and Secs 18&19, T 22N, R27E, Willamette Meridian; 47°24’18”N, 119°29’55”W; USGS map – Soap Lake 1:24,000; Not: Le-to-to-weints, Sanitarium Lake, Soap Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.4048627&p_longi=-119.4986471&fid=1508485

Proposal: name change to restore a historical name

Map: USGS Soap Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Ruby; Moses Lake, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Soap Lake (FID 1508485)

Local Usage: Soap Lake (area residents; Washington State Tourism Office; Grant County Tourism Office; Soap Lake Conservancy; City of Soap Lake; Soap Lake Chamber of Commerce; Soap Lake Garden Club)

Published: Sanitarium Lake (*Place Names of Washington*, Hitchman 1985); Soap Lake (USGS 1961, 1965, 1978, 1986; USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2010; General Land Office 1924; Washington State Tourism Office; Grant County highway map; Soap Lake Conservancy; City of Soap Lake; Soap Lake Chamber of Commerce; Washington Road and Recreation Atlas, 2004; *Lakes of Eastern Washington*, Wolcott 1964; *Washington State Place Names*, Phillips 1971; *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, Meany 1923; *Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, Landes 1917; *The Grand Coulee*, Bretz 1932; American Guide Series 1941; Hitchman 1985; Soap Lake Garden Club; The Inn at Soap Lake)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Soap Lake in Grant County to Lake Smokiam. It was forwarded to the BGN by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, which was recently abolished by State legislation. One of the two proponents is one of the region's foremost writers on tribal history, who claims, "The indigenous people named the lake about eleven or twelve thousand years [ago]. The name was changed by Euro-Americans coming to the Soap Lake area before the beginning of the 1900s. This act would be the repatriation of the lake's name to the Indians." He reports that he has worked closely with the area's tribal people for many years and that many of them support this name change. His co-proponent claims that many area residents also support the change.

According to one Soap Lake website, "Nestled beneath majestic basalt cliffs and rim rock slopes at the southern end of the lower Grand Coulee in Eastern Washington is a tiny inland sea noted for its mineral rich water and creamy black mud. At the turn of the last century, Soap Lake was one of the most well known mineral spas in the country. Before the development of sulfa drugs and penicillin, Soap Lake and spas at Saratoga Springs, New York, White Sulfur, West Virginia and Hot Springs, Arkansas were Meccas for the treatment of disease, illness and injury." The Wikipedia page for Soap Lake describes it as a "meromictic lake"; that is, "one that has layers of water that do not intermix." Further, "The lake gets its name from the naturally occurring foam that gives its water a soapy appearance and because the lake's mineral-rich waters have a slick, soapy feel. Soap Lake's mineral-rich waters have long been thought to have medicinal value. In fact, it is said that rival Indian tribes would call a truce when they came to Soap Lake to relax and heal themselves and their animals. This is verified by recorded history and the number of Indian artifacts found in the area over the years." Robert Hitchman, in his *Place Names of Washington* (1985), states, "Claims that it contains 21 chemicals and is useful for medicinal purposes are strengthened by the Indian name, which meant "witch doctor. A previous name, *Sanitarium Lake*, was given because a number of these establishments were sprinkled along the shores."

The City of Soap Lake, situated at the southern end of the lake, was incorporated in 1919, and still promotes itself as "Washington's Health Resort." The city's website states, "The name Soap Lake came from the word Smokiam, an Indian term which translates to "Healing Waters."" Each year, the city celebrates with a festival known as "Smokiam Days," and a fountain in the community bears the sign "Smokiam Healing Waters." A local school is named Smokiam High School. The Soap Lake Conservancy, was established in 2000. Another Indian name for the lake is Le-to-to-weints, which is reported to mean "healing water springs." In June 2009, the Colville Confederated Tribes participated in the dedication of the newly-built bronze and steel "Calling the Healing Waters" sundial on the lake's shore.

The proponent believes the change to Lake Smokiam will increase tourism by promoting ecological awareness. He believes this is particularly critical today as recent and ongoing irrigation efforts have led to a significant reduction in the lake's mineral content.

The name Soap Lake has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1924, and is on the Grant County highway map and in various Washington placename books dating back to 1917. The proponent wishes to limit his proposal to the name of the lake only; he is not asking that Little Soap Lake or the City of Soap Lake, nor any other associated features be renamed.

Leschi Slough: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads in the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge at 47°04'46"N, 122°42'53"W, flows N to enter Nisqually Flats midway between the mouth of the Nisqually River and the mouth of McAllister Creek, in Nisqually State Wildlife Recreation Area; Thurston County, Washington; Secs 29, 32&38, T19N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 47°05'56"N, 122°42'59"W; USGS map – Nisqually 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.0989346&p_longi=-122.7165127

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.0794444&p_longi=-122.7147222

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Nisqually 1:24,000

Proponent: Sheila McCartan; Olympia, WA

Administrative area: Nisqually State Wildlife Recreation Area / Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Leschi Slough (Nisqually Delta Restoration)

Case Summary: The new name Leschi Slough is proposed for a 2 mile long stream in Thurston County and within the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. The proponent, an employee of the refuge, describes the feature as covering an area of 28 acres and being up to 10 feet deep. The lower 0.5 mile section flows through the Nisqually State Wildlife Recreation Area, which is administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The proponent adds, "The Nisqually [River] delta was used by native people for centuries prior to settlement by Europeans. [They] had villages along the Nisqually River, its tributaries, and the Sound..... which provided their main food source. The Delta was also the site of the council grounds." In the early 1900s, an earthen dike was built, significantly impacting the environment of the salt marsh estuary by blocking tidal water from Puget Sound. In 1974, after years of farming came to an end, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service purchased the property and established the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. In 2009, the old dam was removed, "restoring 762 acres of tidal estuary and reconnecting 23 miles of historic slough channels. The longest of these is the proposed Leschi Slough. Ducks Unlimited and the Nisqually Indian Tribe were important partners in this project and instrumental in helping secure funding."

Leschi is the name of the last Nisqually chief, who was born in 1808 and who spent his life camping, hunting, and fishing in the Nisqually River delta. According to one biography, “As Leschi grew into adulthood, he became known as a man of great intelligence possessing superb oratorical abilities. He developed the wisdom of a judge and was often called upon to settle disagreements among his tribesmen.” In 1853, Governor Isaac Stevens established a treaty commission and Leschi was appointed chief of his tribe. He refused to sign the Medicine Creek Treaty, believing the proposed reservation was inadequate for his people. After years of “brutal killings and broken promises”, Leschi was found guilty of murder in the death of a soldier, and in February 1858 he was hanged. In 2004, Leschi was exonerated of the crime by the State of Washington, and shortly after, the Nisqually Tribe expressed an interest in having a geographic feature named in his honor. The proposed name Leschi Slough was presented to the public during “The Return of the Nisqually Estuary” ceremony held in October 2009. The naming effort was also announced in a recent Fish and Wildlife Service press release, and the new name is already being used by the Nisqually Delta Restoration.

Those who have expressed support for the proposal include the Nisqually Indian Tribe and the Nisqually River Council. GNIS lists seven features in Washington with “Leschi” in their names, although none are in Thurston County. With the exception of Leschi Glacier (BGN 1967) in Skamania County, the remainder are administrative features, including two schools, a park, and a yacht basin.

North Branch Little River: stream; 7.4 km (4.6 mi) long; heads in Olympic National Park at 48°02'08"N, 123°26'54"W, flows N into Olympic National Forest, then WNW to its confluence with the South Branch Little River to form the Little River, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) E of its confluence with the Elwha River; Clallam County, Washington; Tps29&30N, Rgs6&7W, Willamette Meridian; 48°03'36"N, 123°31'14"W; USGS map – Elwha 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.0600157&p_longi=-123.5205424

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.0356459&p_longi=-123.4482413

Proposal: to modify the application of an existing name and apply a name in local use

Map: USGS Elwha 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom Shindler; Port Angeles, Washington

Administrative area: Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little River – in part (FID 1522293)

Local Usage: North Branch Little River, North Branch of the Little River

Published: Little River (USGS 1950, 1961, 1979, 1985; Clallam County road map, 2003; Port Angeles Area road map, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal is to modify the application of the existing name Little River and to apply the new name North Branch Little River to the upstream portion of what is currently named Little River. Although USGS topographic maps published since 1950 have applied the name Little River to the entire 7.3 mile long stream, the proponent reports that local usage limits the name to just the lower 2.7 mile long section, below its confluence with

the South Branch Little River. The remaining 4.6 mile long upstream section has long been known locally as North Branch Little River (South Branch Little River is already shown on USGS maps and listed in GNIS). The tributary in question heads just inside Olympic National Park and flows north then west-northwest through a corner of Olympic National Forest. According to the proponent, South Branch Little River covers three times the drainage area and has more than three times the water than does the stream that is proposed to be named North Branch Little River and which is currently identified as Little River. Federal documents that refer to the critical habitat of “Little River” do not specify which tributary to follow, but based on stream flow criteria, the South Branch Little River is typically selected (other sources even apply the name Little River to the southern tributary. Little River Trail also runs alongside it). As the proponent states, “From a geographic, hydrologic and habitat point of view, it [South Branch Little River] is the main branch. It makes no sense to have the stream name indicate that the main fork is the North Branch.” The Clallam County Public Works Office supports the proposed change, while the Clallam County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names approved the proposal for final consideration at its October 2009 meeting, but in March 2010 the State Board was abolished by State legislation.

Perrigo Creek: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in Jonathan Hartman Park at 47°41'19"N, 122°06'43"W, flows E then SE then E to enter Bear Creek; named for Warren Perrigo (1836-1914), early homesteader, schoolteacher, and King County commissioner; King County, Washington; 47°40'56"N, 122°05'37"W; USGS map – Redmond 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.682177&p_longi=-122.093725

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.688742&p_longi=-122.1119696

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Redmond 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Holte; Redmond, 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 proposal is another of the four submitted by the Habitat Stewardship Coordinator for the City of Redmond. The stream proposed to be named Perrigo Creek is approximately one mile long and for a portion of its length it is piped underground, before entering Bear Creek (the city has plans to “daylight” the piped section). According to the proponent, the name Perrigo Creek has been used for some time by City of Redmond staff in planning documents and in the management of capital improvement projects. The Daughters of the American Revolution placed a plaque along the bank of the stream, which commemorates the Perrigo family and their role in establishing Redmond. Warren Perrigo (1836-1914) was the head of one of the two families credited with settling what would later become Redmond. They were also the second family to file a homestead claim in the area. Warren Perrigo taught school, donated land for the log schoolhouse, and served as King

County commissioner; another report said “he became a leader in the fight for good roads.” According to *The Seattle Times*, “He did more for the development of King county than any other man.” Perrigo Community Park is located just to the east of the mouth of the stream. A search of the Internet located three people living in Redmond with the last name Perrigo. The Redmond City Council supports this proposal.

Peters Creek: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads on the N side of Old Redmond Road at 47°40'05"N, 122°08'23"W, flows N then NNW then E to enter the Sammamish River just N of NE 90th Street, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of Redmond City Hall; King County, Washington; Secs 2,3&11, T25N, R5E, Willamette Meridian; 47°41'00"N, 122°07'57"W; USGS map – Kirkland 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.683361&p_longi=-122.132521

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.6680914&p_longi=-122.1397519

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Kirkland 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Holte; Redmond, Washington

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Peters Creek (City of Redmond staff; local residents; real state listings)

Published: Peters Creek (King County Salmon Watcher Program, 2010; City of Redmond Stream Restoration map; City of Redmond Urban Watersheds Initiative, 2008; The Watershed Company Peters Creek Restoration; Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed; The Regency at Peters Creek (retirement home))

Case Summary: This is another of the four proposals submitted by the City of Redmond, to make official names selected through a citywide stream-naming contest. The stream in question is a 1.6 mile long tributary of the Sammamish River, at the northwest edge of the city. It flows through residential and commercial areas and has been channelized for much of its downstream section. According to the application, “In 1987, the City of Redmond started several actions to improve water quality and habitat conditions along Peters Creek in response to the Peter’s Creek [sic] Habitat and Geotechnical Investigation (a.k.a. the Peters Creek Plan). The City now manages 5 restoration sites in the creek’s upper watershed, and 4 restorations at the creeks mouth.” Although the name Peters Creek has reportedly been used continually by City staff in planning documents and in the management of capital improvement projects, no explanation has been found by the proponent regarding the origin of the name or whether there was a family named Peter or Peters in the area. The author of *Our Town Redmond* was unable to locate any information, but confirmed that the name has been used for at least 30 years.

The King County Salmon Watcher Program and the City of Redmond Urban Watersheds Initiative (2008) both include listings for Peters Creek. A local environmental consulting firm describes ongoing efforts to enhance fish habitats along Peters Creek, while an area

construction company refers to a project to reinforce culverts along Peters Creek. An article in the *Seattle Times* in 1997 referred to recent efforts to construct a fish ladder “at the mouth of Peters Creek, a tributary of the Sammamish River”. A retirement community located a short distance west of the stream is named Regency at Peters Creek, and a local real estate company listed a property “that backs to Peters Creek.”

A search of GNIS found 35 other features in Washington containing the word Peters in their name. Of these, only the aforementioned retirement home and two churches named “Saint Peters” are in King County.

Rufus Creek: stream; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads on the NE slope of Lookout Mountain at 48°42'20"N, 122°22'05"W, flows NNE to enter Beaver Creek at the S edge of the community of Sudden Valley; named for Rufus Green (d. 1962), longtime area resident; Whatcom County, Washington; 48°43'12"N, 122°21'15"W; USGS map – Lake Whatcom 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.719961&p_longi=-122.354264

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.7055555&p_longi=-122.3680555

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Whatcom 1:24,000

Proponent: Edward J. Field; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None

Published: None

Case Summary: The name Rufus Creek is proposed for a 1.2 mile long tributary of Beaver Creek in southwestern Whatcom County, a few miles southeast of Bellingham and just outside the community of Sudden Valley. According to the proponent, the name Rufus Creek would honor Rufus Green (d. 1962), a logger who lived along the stream for many years. His old barn still stands along Lake Louise Road near the source of the stream. Rufus was known simply as “grandfather of the area.”

Sultan Ridge: summit; elevation 943 m (3,093 ft); 8.8 km (5.5 mi) long; in Snoqualmie National Forest, S and E of the Sultan River, just W of Spada Lake, 8 km (5 mi) N of Sultan; Snohomish County, Washington; Secs 36-34, T29N, R8E, Willamette Mer.; 47°57'30"N, 121°43'20"W; USGS map – Wallace Lake 1:24,000 (highest point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.958404&p_longi=-121.722293&fid=1516708

Proposal: name change to eliminate confusion and in association

Map: USGS Wallace Lake 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Fred Hermanspann; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: Snoqualmie National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Blue Mountain (FID 1516708)

Local Usage: Blue Mountain (Seattle Astronomical Society; The Foundation for Water and Energy Education, 2002)

Published: Blue Mountain (USGS 1973, 1989; Washington Department of Natural Resources, 2010; Snohomish County map 1967; City of Sultan Comprehensive Plan, 2004; Benchmark Atlas of Washington 2004; *Winter hikes in Puget Sound & the Olympic Foothills*, 2002; goby.com; nwhikers.net), Blue Mountain Summit (MountainZone.com),

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Blue Mountain, one of two summits in Snohomish County with that name, to Sultan Ridge. The feature in question is 5.5 miles long and lies within Snoqualmie National Forest just to the south of the Sultan River and 5 miles north of the City of Sultan. The proponent, a local pilot and member of the Evergreen Soaring Club, suggests the duplicate names are causing confusion because the two summits are just 15 miles apart and have approximately the same elevation. The one that is not proposed to be renamed lies at the edge of a U.S. Naval Radio Station and “thus is referenced in numerous government documents.” He believes there would be no adverse consequences in changing the name of the summit in question since it is not mentioned in any hiking guides (a search of the web suggests otherwise. The Seattle Astronomical Society website also mentions the name, and the Washington Department of Natural Resources refers to the communication tower atop Blue Mountain). There are numerous features in the area named “Sultan,” including the incorporated community, the Sultan River and its tributaries, and several schools. The City of Sultan was established in 1905 and “[in the 1870’s] named by miners and prospectors for the chief of a Snohomish sub-tribe who lived on the Skykomish River. His name was Tsul-tad or Tseul-tud, which the miners twisted into the present name” (Hitchman, 1985). His application noted that the name change is supported by the commander of the local Civil Air Patrol, the president of the Evergreen Soaring Club, and the director of the Sky Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Suquamish Harbor: harbor; 3.2 km (2 mi) wide; located on the W side of the N end of Hood Canal, just W of Port Gamble, 32 km (20 mi) NW of Seattle; named for the Suquamish Indian Tribe, longtime inhabitants of the area; Jefferson County, Washington; 47°51’36”N, 122°40’35”W; USGS map – Lofall 1:24,000; Not: Squamish Harbor (BGN 1983), Squanish Harbor.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.8600926&p_longi=-122.6762665&fid=1508654

Proposal: to change a name to restore a historic name

Map: USGS Lofall Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis E. Lewarch, Suquamish Tribe; Suquamish, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Squamish Harbor (BGN 1983)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squamish Harbor (FID 1508654)

Local Usage: Squamish Harbor (Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington State Department of Transportation; Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission; Natural Resources Defense Council; Port Ludlow Fish and Rescue; local boaters; real estate listings)

Published: Squamish Harbor (USGS 1974, 1982, 1992, 1991; NOAA 1905, 1945, 1957, 1975, 1983-present; Census 2000; Jefferson County Road Atlas, 2001; *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, 1923; *Native American Place Names of the United States*, Bright, 2004; PugetSailor.com, 2006; North Olympic Salmon Coalition, 2005; Burnaby Squadron Docks, Launch Ramps and Pump Out Stations; “A Chronology of the SS Red Oak Victory”, 2008; *Peninsula Daily News*, 2010; *Cruising Guide to Puget Sound and the San Juan Islands*, 2004; *The Pacific Reporter*, 1921; *History of the Churches of God in the United States of North America*, 1914; *The Journal of Experimental Biology*, 2008), Suquamish Harbor (Wilkes Expedition 1841, 1850, 1858)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squamish Harbor in Jefferson County to Suquamish Harbor. The existing name was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1983; however, the proponent of the change, who serves as the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Suquamish Indian Tribe, claims the correct historical name is Suquamish Harbor. He notes that the proposed spelling is preferred by Suquamish Tribe, and that it is the name assigned by Capt. Charles Wilkes during the 1841 Wilkes Expedition. He adds, “Lieutenant Augustus Case of the United States Exploring Expedition surveyed and mapped Suquamish Harbor on May 25 and 26, 1841, after camping at a Suquamish village in Port Ludlow and camping adjacent to a Suquamish settlement with lodges at Termination Point. The extensive presence of the Suquamish People on the west side of the entrance to Hood Canal led Captain Wilkes to name the harbor south of Port Ludlow after the Suquamish.” He suggests that when local land surveys were conducted around 1860, the surveyors may not have had access to Wilkes’s maps and so a colloquial spelling (“Squamish”) was used (research conducted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names suggests the first occurrence of the spelling “Squamish” was likely the 1855 U.S. Coast Survey). However, numerous government surveys conducted during the 1860s continued to publish the name Suquamish Harbor, as did George Davidson in the 1869 Coast Pilot.

The 1886 edition of the *North Pacific Ocean Directory* referred to Suquamish Harbor, but the 1906 addendum spelled it “Squamish”. Edmond Meany’s 1923 volume *Origin of Washington Geographic Names* includes entries for both Squamish Harbor and Suquamish, the community. Two other Washington place name volumes, published in 1917 and 1971, listed the feature as Squamish Harbor.

Although USGS topographic maps published in 1953 and 1962, as well as the 1953 Jefferson County highway map, labeled the feature Squamish Harbor, that spelling was not made official by the BGN until 1983. The National Ocean Service, noting the discrepancy between published maps and charts and the official names database, asked the BGN to recognize Squamish Harbor, which had recently been approved by the Washington Board on Geographic Names. NOS charts also used the “Squamish” spelling, with the proponent noting in 1983 that NOS had used that spelling at least back to 1891. The Jefferson County Engineer reported that all county records used the spelling “Squamish,” and both the Jefferson-Port Townsend Regional Council and a local authority on Indian names confirmed that was the correct spelling (“as distinguished from Suquamish for the Indian tribe and town on the Kitsap Peninsula”). The then-Chairman of the Suquamish Tribe also supported the 1983 proposal for Squamish Harbor.

The Washington Board was recently abolished by the State Legislature, but just prior to that, it received three letters objecting to the change to Suquamish Harbor, from the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, and the Skokomish Indian Tribe. These groups cite long-standing usage of the existing name. The Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe contends that the harbor was never a permanent settlement for the Suquamish (they simply camped there to gamble with the S’Klallam) and they believe that “changes to native names may have a political impact to all of the tribes.” The Skokomish Tribe claims “the change does not serve the public interest but instead will only exacerbate the confusion.” Further, “any shift in the geographic nomenclature will have an adverse impact for the use of the territory.”

Westphal Creek: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads in Marysville at 48°08’48”N, 122°09’41”W, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) S of Arlington Municipal Airport, flows S along Shoultes Rd (51st Ave) then turns E to enter Middle Fork Quilceda Creek 0.6 mi NE of Stimson Crossing; named for Paul A. Westphal (1896-1979), Donald Westphal (1931-2002), Kenneth Westphal (1941-1996), and Daryel Westphal (1946-1999), all members of a local family that has made civic contributions; Snohomish County, Washington; Secs 27&34, T31N, R5E, Willamette Meridian; 48°07’35”N, 122°09’23”W; USGS map – Arlington West 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.1263888888889&p_longi=-122.1563888888889

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.1466666666667&p_longi=-122.1613888888889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Arlington West 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeff Westphal; Marysville, 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 1.6 mile-long stream heads just south of 172nd Street in Marysville, and flows south along Shoultes Road before turning abruptly east to its confluence with Middle Fork Quilceda Creek, 0.6 miles northeast of Stimson Crossing in Snohomish County. The proponent, a member of the Westphal family, reports that he is working with the Snohomish County Water Management Division and Adopt-a-Stream to restore the unnamed stream located behind his house. He is working toward having the stream rezoned as a fish-bearing stream. The new name Westphal Creek is proposed to honor several members of the Westphal family, who according to the proponent has dedicated itself to public service and volunteer work. Paul A Westphal (1896-1979) served in the Army during World War I; Donald Westphal (1931-2002) served in the Army during the Korean Conflict; Kenneth Westphal (1941-1996) served in the Air Force during the late 1950s and founded a nonprofit housing agency that offered clean and sober houses to recovering alcoholics and addicts in the area (his homicide, believed to be related to one of those he was helping, is still unsolved). Daryel Westphal (1946-1999) served in the Army during the 1960s and was a

volunteer with the Seattle Seafair Pirates for 20 years. The proponent hopes that by naming this stream Westphal Creek after a family that has dedicated itself to public service and volunteer work, it will “inspire others to do likewise and that people will see it takes individual participation and sometimes initiation to have a positive impact on others.” According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Washington that include the word Westphal in their names.

Willows Creek: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads at 47°40’48”N, 122°09’46”W, flows generally NE, to the S of the community of Willow-Rose Hill, under Willows Road NE, then E to enter the Sammamish River; named in association with the nearby community of Willows; King County, Washington; Secs 2&3, T25N, R5E, Willamette Meridian; 47°41’22”N, 122°08’04”W; USGS map – Kirkland 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.6895413&p_longi=-122.1344956

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.680067&p_longi=-122.162905

Proposal: name an unnamed feature to reflect local use

Map: USGS Kirkland 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Holte, Redmond, Washington

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Willows Creek (Willows Creek Neighborhood Park; Willows Creek Corporate Park)

Published: Willows Creek (Washington State Department of Ecology Water Resource Inventory, 2009; City of Redmond, Public Works Department)

Case Summary: This is the last of the four proposals submitted by the City of Redmond.

The name Willows Creek is proposed to be made official for a 1.6 mile-long tributary of the Sammamish River. According to the proponent, the name has been used by the community for some time, because the stream is close to the community of Willow. It also runs under Willows Road NE and alongside Willows Creek Neighborhood Park and Willow Run Golf Club. In addition, the city’s staff has used the name Willows Creek when writing grants, restoration plans, and contracting services. A local environmental consulting firm describes its involvement in the Willows Creek Bypass and Stabilization Preliminary Design Project. In 2005, the City of Redmond Public Works Department conducted a “Cultural Resources Assessment for the Willows Creek Daylighting Project.” The Washington State Department of Ecology lists Willows Creek in its 2009 Water Resource Inventory. The Redmond City Council and the Redmond Parks and Recreation Commission both support this proposal. There are no other streams in Washington known to be named Willows Creek; there are nine named Willow Creek, none of which are in King County.

WISCONSIN

Mulhern Lake: lake; 29 acres; located in Buffalo Township, just outside the NE boundary of French Creek State Wildlife Area 5.9 km (3.7 mi) SSW of Observatory Hill; named for Ben

Mulhern, who purchased 200 acres on the lake in 1912; Marquette County, Wisconsin; Sec 31, T14N, R10E, Fourth Principal Extended Meridian; 43°39'09"N, 89°21'11"W; USGS map – Observatory Hill 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.6524807&p_longi=-89.3531746&fid=1567576

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local usage and in commemoration

Map: USGS Observatory Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: William P. O'Connor; Madison, Wisconsin

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Knights Lake (FID 1567576)

Local Usage: Mulhern Lake (local residents)

Published: Knights Lake (USGS 1902, 1914, 1944, 1957, 1966, 1962, 1990; DeLorme Wisconsin Atlas and Gazetteer, 1992; Town of Buffalo, 2010, Marquette County map, 2002), Mulhern Lake (iFished.com; Lake Place real estate website; *Portage Daily Register*, June 18, 2010), Mulhern Lake (Knights) (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lakes Directory), Knights Lake/Mulhern Lake (Lake-Link website)

Case Summary: This 29-acre lake is located in the Town of Buffalo in Marquette County, just outside the northeast boundary of the French Creek State Wildlife Area. The proposal is to change the name from Knights Lake to Mulhern Lake. The current name first appeared on the USGS topographic maps in 1902. USGS field work conducted in preparation for the first larger scale map confirmed the name Knights Lake was in local usage as well as being on the 1974 Marquette County highway map.

The proponent is proposing to change the name Mulhern Lake, which he claims has been used locally for more than 50 years. He says the proposed name recognizes Ben Mulhern, who purchased 200 acres of land surrounding the lake in 1912. During the Buffalo Township Board's discussions of the name change, it was noted that no one knew the origin of the name Knights Lake. The proposed change from Knights Lake to Mulhern Lake has the support of the Buffalo Township Board, the Marquette County Commissioners, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (the WGNC approved the change in 1995, but discovered recently that the proposal was never forwarded to the BGN). Other supporters include two descendants of Ben Mulhern, as well as the current owner of a substantial part of the lake shoreline, and several other property owners and lake users. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources also recommends approval. There are no other features in Wisconsin known to contain the word "Mulhern" in their name.

Whitefish Lake: lake; 925 acres; located in the Town of Wascott, 16 km (10 mi) S of Solon Springs, W of U.S. Route 53; Douglas County, Wisconsin; 46°12'57"N, 91°52'20"W; USGS map – Gordon 1:24,000 (center); Not: Baboon Lake, Bardon Lake (BGN 1912), White Bee Lake, White Fish Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2157751&p_longi=-91.8721318&fid=1561162

Proposal: name change to recognize local and State usage

Map: USGS Gordon 1:24,000 (center)

Proponent: Whitefish Lake Property Owners' Association

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Bardon Lake (BGN 1912)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bardon Lake (FID 1561162)

Local Usage: Whitefish Lake (area residents)

Published: Bardon Lake (USGS 1963, 1979, 1982; General Land Office map, 1931; Wisconsin Lake Directory, 2009; Douglas County highway map, 1973; Blair Press, 2007), Whitefish Lake (USGS Water Quality report 2009; Douglas County GIS;

Wascott Town plat, 2007), Whitefish (Bardon) Lake (Wisconsin DNR), White Fish Lake (Century Atlas 1897)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Bardon Lake, a 925-acre body of water in the Town of Wascott in Douglas County, to Whitefish Lake. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in an effort to resolve a discrepancy between the name on Federal maps and the name approved for State use. A Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources property manager reported the discrepancy, noting that although the name Whitefish Lake was in local and published use in the State, the name on USGS topographic maps remained Bardon Lake. The name Bardon Lake was made official by a BGN decision in 1912 and has appeared on Federal maps ever since, but in 1975 the WGNC approved a proposal to change the name to Whitefish Lake. In 1974, the BGN received an inquiry from the president of the Whitefish Lake Property Owners' Association, who claimed that Whitefish Lake was already the name in long-standing local use; however, he was told that the BGN would not consider the issue until the State Names Authority had provided a recommendation. The WGNC interviewed several individuals who owned property alongside the lake; all but one recommended approval of the change to Whitefish Lake (the other cited the long-term use of Bardon Lake on maps). Several of these persons stated that the name Bardon Lake came from that of a "wealthy and prominent man named John Bardon" who was active in the insurance and real estate business in the Superior area, and who had promised to establish a park on the lake shore (the plans never materialized). One respondent noted that two-thirds of the property owners on the lake belonged to the Whitefish Lake Property Owners' Association and that they had voted to support the change to Whitefish Lake. Another was at the time chairman of the Wascott Town Board. The WGNC approved the proposed change in October 1975 and reportedly forwarded the paperwork to the BGN the following May. A case brief had been prepared and placed on a BGN docket (now quarterly review list), but attached to the minutes of the January 1976 BGN meeting is a note, "Withdrawn in order to clear docket. Name can be approved when word is finally received from Wisc. Bd."

Despite the WGNC's claim that their recommendation was forwarded to the BGN, it appears no further action was taken at the Federal level (a subsequent memo from the Wisconsin DNR to the BGN in 1982 listed a number of discrepancies between State and Federal products; alongside Whitefish Lake was a handwritten note, "Withdrawn by BGN 1/8/76").

The WGNC has provided evidence that Whitefish Lake continues to be the name in local and State use, including a 2007 Town plat and a printout from the Douglas County GIS layer.

They also submitted a photograph of a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) sign showing “Whitefish Lake Public Boat Access.” A DNR listing of critical habitat designations records the name as Whitefish (Bardon) Lake, although the State’s official Lake Directory still records the name as Bardon Lake (the attached map shows both names). An editorial published in 2007 in a local newspaper described the author’s experiences over the years at Bardon Lake. A USGS water quality report from 2009 referred to the lake throughout the 56-page document as Whitefish Lake but noted in the opening paragraph that the official name was Bardon Lake. USGS also reported that the property owners’ association had been approved in 2000 to become a non-profit group called the Whitefish Lake Conservation Organization. The road that runs along the west side of the lake is named South Whitefish Lake Road. The GNIS entry for Bardon Lake lists Baboon Lake, White Bee Lake, and White Fish Lake (two-word form only) as variant names, but with no information on their origin (further research uncovered the name White Fish Lake in the Century Atlas, published in 1897).

WYOMING

Wally Park: flat; 20 acres; located in Bighorn National Forest, in the Bighorn Mountains between South Piney Creek and Rock Creek, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NNE of Gem Lake; Johnson County, Wyoming; 44°24’37”N, 107°02’19”W; USGS map – Willow Park Reservoir 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.410278&p_longi=-107.038611

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Willow Park Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: John Hoyt; San Antonio, TX

Administrative area: Bighorn National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the commemorative name Wally Park for a 20-acre high mountain meadow located on the eastern slope of the Bighorn Mountains and within Bighorn National Forest. The proponent, a resident of San Antonio, Texas, reports that the name came into local use several years ago and that it honors Wallace (“Wally”) Teigland (1927-2005), a World War II veteran who worked at various mechanical jobs. He notes, “A local elk hunter, Wally Teigland frequented the meadow during elk seasons from approximately 1970 through 1984. Because Wally was usually hunting this meadow, other local hunters of the time period knew the meadow as Wally Park.” Despite being disabled by arthritis, Mr. Teigland was able to continue to attend elk hunting camp in the Bighorn Mountains. According to the proponent, Mr. Teigland “was admired by many for his superior mechanical intellect, tenacity in the face of his disability, and sense of humor.”

