

**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.

ARKANSAS

Chenault Mountain: summit; elevation 1,063 ft; located 10 mi. NW of Little Rock; named for the Chenault families who homesteaded near the mountain in the 1850s; Pulaski County, Arkansas; Secs 21&22, T2N, R14W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 34°47'56"N, 92°29'49"W; USGS map – Pinnacle Mountain, 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.7988099&p_longi=-92.4970078&fid=58616

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

Map: USGS Pinnacle Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Lawrence Chenault; Dallas, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Shinall Mountain (FID 58616)

Local Usage: Shinall Mountain (radio broadcasters; local media)

Published: Chenault Mountain (*Folklore of Romantic Arkansas*, Fred Allsopp, 1931; *Playgrounds in Arkansas: a tourist's guide to the mountains, lakes & streams of a nearby vacation land*, 1920; radio antenna blog, 2008), Shinall Mountain (USGS 1893, 1983; Central Arkansas Radio Emergency Net; West Pulaski Fire Department; *Arkansas News* 2010; peakbagger.com; KATV radio tower construction 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Shinall Mountain to Chenault Mountain, to reflect the correct spelling of the Chenault family name. Although the name Shinall Mountain has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1893, the proponent reports, "In my own family research, I have identified thru Pulaski County, Arkansas deed records that two Chenault families acquired acreage and settled lands near to each other on the west end of the Mountain in question, in the 1850's. While the Chenault name has had many variant spellings, including Shinall, my research of land records disclosed no Shinall as any land owners anywhere near the mountain."

The summit is shown but not named on the Pulaski County highway map. The name Shinall Mountain is referenced on various websites, primarily because the summit is the site of several radio towers. In January 2010, *Arkansas News* published a story entitled "Climber falls 30 feet on Shinall Mountain."

According to a 1931 publication by Little Rock author Fred W. Allsop, "Shinall Mountain is a phonetically-spelled corruption of the French name Chenault, a family which in early days settled near its base." The Find-A-Grave website states, "In the mid-1850s, Elijah owned lands along with his brother Benjamin Franklin Chenault, in west Pulaski County, Ark., at the southwest base of what is now called by the USGS as Shinall Mtn. (and to which area, land developers and city streets have assigned the name Chenal as the developers wanted a french sounding version to their development). The Chenault name is of French Huguenot ancestry."

GNIS lists three other features in Pulaski County with "Chenault" in their name. Two are islands and one a channel.

CALIFORNIA

Butterfly Creek: stream; 3.4 mi long; heads 1 mi. W of Rough and Ready at 39°13'50"N, 121°09'24"W, flows W, SW and NW to enter Lake Wildwood; named for proliferation of butterflies along stream; Nevada County, California; 39°13'42"N, 121°12'21"W; USGS map – Rough and Ready 1:24,000; Not: Negro Creek, Nigger Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.228304&p_longi=-121.205937
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.2305555&p_longi=-121.1566666

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

Map: USGS Rough and Ready 1:24,000

Proponent: Gail Smith; Rough and Ready, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID: 2681563)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Creek (California Department of Transportation Nevada County map 1991),

Nigger Creek (Nevada County Tax Assessors map 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Creek in Nevada County to Butterfly Creek. The stream in question is 3.4 miles long and heads approximately one mile west of the community of Rough and Ready before flowing west into Lake Wildwood.

Prior to receiving this proposal, the stream was not listed in GNIS. However, the proponent, after purchasing a home in area, discovered that it was labeled Nigger Creek on a 2003 Nevada County Tax Assessors Map and submitted a proposal to change it, stating, "I find this extremely offensive and would like the name changed." Further research by the BGN staff determined that the stream was labeled Negro Creek on a 1991 California Department of Transportation county highway map, so that name was recorded in GNIS as the official name. The proponent was advised that the tax map was not a Federal product and that the official name for Federal use is Negro Creek. When asked if she wished to proceed, she indicated she did. She reports that the proposed name Butterfly Creek was chosen for the "many, many different kinds of butterflies in the area."

According to GNIS, there are two streams in California named Butterfly Creek, the closest being 40 miles away, in Plumas County.

Dufer Point: cape; in Lake Berryessa Recreation Area, 0.7 mi. SW of Goat Island, 10 mi. E of Angwin, 19 mi SW of Cadenasso; named in honor of former Bureau of Reclamation concessions manager and U.S. Air Force veteran Cleve Dufer (1956-2006); Napa County, California; Sec 7, T8N, R3W, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°33'05"N, 122°13'36"W; USGS map – Lake Berryessa 1:24,000; Not: Government Point.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.5513874&p_longi=-122.2265482

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Berryessa 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Finnegan; Bureau of Reclamation; Folsom, CA

Administrative area: Lake Berryessa Recreation Area (Bureau of Reclamation)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Government Point (local USBR employees, residents)

Published: Government Point (*Future Recreation Use and Operations of Lake Berryessa*, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2005; Napa Chamber of Commerce, 2011; Lake Berryessa Boating Safety Task Force, 2008)

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Dufer Point is proposed for a cape located along the western shore of Lake Berryessa in Napa County. The reservoir is administered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The USBR Administration Campus and Visitor Center are located on the cape.

The proponent of the name Dufer Point is the Area Manager for the USBR's Central California Area. He states, "The existing point (peninsula) is not currently named, unofficially we call it Government Point. However, we would like to officially name it "Dufer Point", to recognize Cleve Dufer, an invaluable and dedicated Reclamation employee." Cleve Dufer (b. 1956) served as the concessions manager at Lake Berryessa from 1991 until his death in 2006. He was also a U.S. Air Force veteran, serving four years prior to beginning federal government service.

An online search shows that the name Government Point appears in several USBR documents, including a recreation use and operations report and a boating safety report. The Napa Chamber of Commerce also uses the name.

California Congressman Mike Thompson provided a letter of support for Dufer Point, adding, "I have had the pleasure of working with Cleve on several occasions. He was a respected and well-liked man who made many notable contributions to Lake Berryessa through his understanding of concession operations, his historical and practical knowledge, his support in expanding recreational opportunities, and his unqualified commitment to public service."

Fossil Point: cape; located at the W edge of the community of Avila Beach, just W of the mouth of San Luis Obispo Creek; San Luis Obispo County, California; 35°10'40"N, 120°44'27"W; USGS map – Pismo Beach 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.1777371&p_longi=-120.7407331

Proposal: application change to recognize historical usage

Map: USGS Pismo Beach 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Manion; San Luis Obispo, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Fossil Point (USGS 1879, 1942; Office of Coast Survey 1912; Geologic Atlas 1903)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Fossil Point in San Luis Obispo County. It was submitted by the San Luis Obispo County Surveyor. Although the name is applied currently to a point of land due south of Avila Beach, the proponent believes it should be moved approximately 0.9 miles to the west, just to the west of the mouth of San Luis Obispo Creek. As evidence, he cites the USGS topographic maps of 1897 and 1942, which showed the name at the proposed location. The Office of Coast Survey chart of 1912 also showed the name at the proposed location. When the first larger-scale USGS map was produced in 1965, the label was moved to the east, which the proponent believes is a mistake. NOAA charts and scientific reports, ranging in date from 1948 to 2004, also place the name on the feature to the east.

The proponent adds, "also the fact that this westerly location is where all the fossils are located. The eastern position is volcanic tuff; void of any fossils." An article in the online *San Luis Obispo Tribune* in 2010 refers to Fossil Point at its current position, as do various travel blogs and a local kayaking company's website. In August 1992, a transfer pipeline at the UNOCAL Tank Farm above the existing Fossil Point failed, spilling crude oil into the Pacific Ocean; a subsequent incident report, published by NOAA and describing Coast Guard operations at the clean-up site, referred to the current location as Fossil Point. Other Federal and State agencies that refer to the current location include the National Marine Fisheries Service, the California Public Utilities Commission, and the California Department of Fish and Game. The California Coastal Commission, in a 2008 Coastal Development Permit Application, describes Fossil Point as a "headland east of Avila Beach." USGS fieldwork done in 1993

and reaffirmed in 2002 did not indicate any problem with the location of the name. David Durham's *California's Geographic Names* (1998) lists Fossil Point at the current location but notes that the name had been labeled on the more westerly point on the 1942 USGS 15-minute map.

San Gabriel Mountains: range; elevation 10,064 ft; n Angeles National Forest/San Gabriel Wilderness/Sheep Mountain Wilderness/Cucamonga Wilderness; extends from Cajon Pass on the SE, along the SSW edge of the Mojave Desert and Antelope Valley, then NW to include Liebre Mountain, Sierra Pelona, and Sawmill Mountain, SW of Pine Canyon Road and NE of Interstate 5; Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County, California; 34°17'13"N, 117°39'17"W; USGS map – Mount San Antonio 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Sierra De San Gabriel, Qui-Quai-mungo, San Bernardino Mountains, San Gabriel Mountain Range, San Gabriel Range, Sierra Madre, Sierra Madre Mountains, Sierra Nevada.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.2888927&p_longi=-117.6467218&fid=254210

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize reported local use

Map: USGS Mount San Antonio 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Wendy Reed; Quartz Hill, CA

Administrative area: Angeles National Forest

Previous BGN Action: San Gabriel Mountains (BGN 1927)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: San Gabriel Mountains (FID 254210)

Local Usage: San Gabriel Mountains (USGS California Water Science Center; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; area residents; local, State, and Federal agencies; conservation organizations; hiking guides)

Published: San Gabriel Mountains (USGS 1940, 1969, 1978, 1982; USFS 1943, 1995, 2008; National Park Service; Geological Survey of California, 1865; Gannett 1914; *Geomorphology of the Southwestern San Gabriel Mountains of California*, 1928; *Gazetteer of the Mountains of the State of California*, 1929; Rand McNally Atlas 1947; American Guide Series, 1951; *A Guidebook to the San Gabriel Mountains of California*, 1963; *California Place Names*, Gudde, 1947, 1998; California Natural Resources Agency; South Coast Air Quality Management District; Wilderness Press; Pasadena Audubon Society; California Native Plant Society; San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy; Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; peakbagger.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to amend the application of the name San Gabriel Mountains. In 1927, the BGN approved the name and defined the feature as “[M]ountains, California, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, between Los Angeles plains and Mohave Desert, and extending from Cajon Pass westward to San Fernando Pass.” The decision was rendered as the result of an inquiry regarding the official name of the range; several sources dating back to the 1860s had referred to it as San Bernardino Mountains, San Gabriel Range, Sierra San Gabriel, and Sierra Madre. A professor of geology at Pomona College asked the BGN to make official the name San Gabriel Mountains. In acknowledging the proposal, the BGN cited a draft manuscript published in 1914 by Henry Gannett that listed all the mountains of the United States; one of the entries was for San Gabriel Mountains, “defined as limited north and south by Mohave Desert and Los Angeles Valley; and east and west by Cajon Pass and Southern Pacific Railroad.” The proponent noted that the name San Gabriel Mountains had first been published by Josiah Whitney of the Geological Survey of California in 1865, although the name Sierra Madre was also widely used. Whitney suggested the name San Gabriel Mountains was given “because they contained so many creeks and streams that were tributary to the San Gabriel River” (Hanna, 1951). Erwin Gudde, in his 1998 volume *California Place Names*, states “The mountain range was vaguely called the Sierra Madre by the missionaries, but a Cierra (Sierra) de San Gabriel is mentioned in Aug 1806.”

Sometime after the 1927 decision, presumably in the early 1930s but not through official BGN action, the extent was clarified to read “[extending] from Cajon Pass on the east to the Santa Monica Mountains and Santa Susana Mountains on the west, bounded on the north by the Antelope Valley and the Mojave Desert, and on the south by the community of Los Angeles.” This limited the feature to only those summits and ridges on the southeast side of Route 14 and Soledad Canyon, and within Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County.

Following the decision, the name San Gabriel Mountains began to appear on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps around 1934. It was also listed in the *Gazetteer of the Mountains of the State of California*, published in 1929 by the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps. In 1937, the USGS suggested that the 1927 definition was somewhat vague, and although it did not wish for the BGN to revisit the case, asked that the definition be amended to read, “Between Los Angeles plains on the south, San Fernando Pass on the west, Soledad Canyon and Antelope Valley on the north, and Cajon Pass on the east, excepting the Verdugo Mountains.”

The approved name also was published in the 1946 volume *Dictionary of California Land Names* (Hanna) and in subsequent editions of Erwin G. Gudde’s *California Place Names*. The American Guide Series volume *Los Angeles; A Guide to the City and its Environs* (Second Edition, 1951) described the feature as “extending the 75 miles between Newhall Pass and Cajon Pass.” During the 1950s and 1960s, the BGN responded to several inquiries regarding the 1927 decision, each time reaffirming the official name and definition.

The Peakbagger.com listing for San Gabriel Mountains includes a map that shows the extent as defined by the BGN.

Despite eighty-plus years of usage as defined by the BGN, the Director of the Antelope Valley Conservancy, who submitted the current proposal, believes the name should be extended to also include a group of mountains and ridges to the northwest that includes Liebre Mountain, Sierra Pelona, and Sawmill Mountain, among others, extending nearly as far west as the Topatopa Mountains in Ventura County. The proposed definition would read, “Extends from Cajon Pass on the southeast, along the south-southwest edge of the Mojave Desert and Antelope Valley, then northwest to include Liebre Mountain, Sierra Pelona, and Sawmill Mountain, southwest of Pine Canyon Road and northeast of Interstate 5.” The proponent also believes the larger feature is more appropriate geologically; one definition states, “The San Gabriel Mountains (SGM) are part of the “transverse ranges”, an east-west trending belt of mountains that have been thrust up by compression of the crust at a “restraining” bend in the San Andreas fault.” She cites a USGS map of Southern California Earthquakes which “shows the subject mountains and the San Andreas Fault **and San Gabriel Fault** from which they form.” These massive mountainous elevations along the Rift Zone comprise the southern boundary of the triangular shaped USGS Antelope-Fremonts Valley Watershed 18090206. The Watershed does not feed or connect to the Santa Clara River Watershed, due to the continuous and unbroken elevation of the range. The saddle at the 14 Freeway, as evidenced by its elevations, is a high mountain pass not a valley. It offers no drainage to the watershed to the south.”

She further states, “Lastly, geographic name decisions may take into account real-world scientific and commonplace usage, common usage by citizens and government agencies of the region. Such decisions may also take [sic] into account homogenous biotic communities, geology, communities of interest, and governance, all of which are pertinent to this inquiry. In the region, even the smallest mountainous features are designated as Ranges. It seems inconsistent for such a major feature as the subject mountain chain, which covers perhaps 500 square miles, to neither be

designated as a range, or to be incorporated within the SGM. Research does illuminate a variety of federal, state and local government entities, press uses, and public references that include the subject mountain chain as a portion of the SGM. Many of us in the region and up to our state capitol were surprised to learn that USGS does not include it in the SGM. The widespread belief is that it [is] the western portion of the SGM, particularly as the entire mountain range is consolidated as the Angeles National Forest under stewardship by the US Forest Service/National Park Service.”

Numerous conservation groups are named for the San Gabriel Mountains, but none of their websites provide a definition of what they consider to be the extent of the range. (Three wilderness areas fall within the current limits of the San Gabriel Mountains, but outside the area impacted by this proposal.)

The 1963 volume *A Guidebook to the San Gabriel Mountains of California* (Leadabrand) describes the feature as “part of the great high barrier that separates the Mojave Desert from the fair sea-bounded coastlands. Roughly east and west the range runs, with pronounced terminations at the east with Cajon Pass and 100 miles to the west at the natural trough followed by U.S. Highway 99.” Some of the features mentioned in the book include Sierra Pelona Ridge, Liebre Mountain, San Francisquito Canyon, and Elizabeth Lake, which suggests the author defines the extent of the range as proposed.

COLORADO

Wolverine Peak: summit; elevation 13,376 ft; located in San Isabel National Forest/Mount Massive Wilderness, in the Sawatch Range, 23 mi. SW of Leadville, 15 mi. SE of Aspen; named for the University of Michigan mascot; Lake County, Colorado; Sec 35, T10S, R82W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°08’26”N, 106°31’26”W; USGS map – Mount Champion 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.1404293&p_long=-106.5238023

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Champion 1:24,000

Proponent: Nathan VanRaemdonck; Conifer, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest/Mount Massive 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 Wolverine Peak to an unnamed 13,376 foot summit in the Sawatch Range in Lake County, 23 miles southwest of Leadville. It also lies within the San Isabel National Forest, along the boundary of the Mount Massive Wilderness. According to the proponent, “The wolverine is the University of Michigan’s mascot. In 2010, researchers confirmed the first documented report of a wolverine in Colorado in over 90 years.” The proponent notes, “Michigan alumni have an inherent interest and curiosity about our mascot, the wolverine.”

With regard to naming a feature in the wilderness, the proponent states, “As a group we are interested in supporting the efforts to reintroduce the wolverine to Colorado and would like to find out what things we can do to help raise awareness and promote the cause. If that includes giving the unnamed peak a new name to honor the wolverine, it would help open the door for additional support and awareness.” Numerous hiking and climbing enthusiast websites label the point as “PT13376.” According to GNIS, there are no features in Colorado with “Wolverine” in its name.

FLORIDA

Raccoon Hollow Branch: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads 6 mi. NW of DeFuniak Springs at 30°45'56"N, 86°12'04"W, flows NNE to enter Narrows Creek 0.5 mi. S of Kings Lake; Walton County, Florida; Sec 12, T3N, R20W, Tallahassee Meridian; 30°46'22"N, 86°11'50"W; USGS map – Liberty 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.772778&p_longi=-86.197222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.765531&p_longi=-86.201247

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Liberty 1:24,000

Proponent: C. Kevin Chilcutt; DeFuniak Springs, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.5-mile-long stream proposed to be named Raccoon Hollow Branch flows to the north-northeast into Narrows Creek in north-central Walton County. According to the proponent, a local pastor and radio station news director, the “small spring fed creek” heads on his family’s homestead in an area known as Raccoon Hollow Farm. He adds, “The wetland area is to be preserved and is bio-diverse.” The stream is unnamed in the Walton County GIS files.

ILLINOIS

Red Pond: lake; 6 acres; located in Ela Township, 1 mi. SE of Lake Zurich, 2 mi. N of Deer Park; named for George “Red” Binder (1922-2005), World War II veteran and frequent visitor to the lake; Lake County, Illinois; Sec 28, T43N, R10E, Third Principal Meridian; 42°10'41"N, 88°03'41"W; USGS map – Lake Zurich 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.1780623&p_longi=-88.0636704

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Zurich 1:24,000

Proponent: Kyle Binder; Camas, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Red Pond to an unnamed lake in Lake County, approximately one mile southeast of the community of Lake Zurich. The name would honor George “Red” Binder (1922-2005). According to the proponent, “My grandfather was a great man; he was the son of a poor Czech immigrant who set up a meat shop in Chicago; he grew up through the depression and fought in the Pacific theater during world war two where his war buddies called him “Red” due to his seemingly glowing red hair. He was a great father of 8 and worked, loved, and lived. We have fond memories of Red on the banks of the pond in question. After living a good life and living to the ripe age of 82, Red died on September Eleventh several years ago. My family and I still visit the pond and remember his visits and family gatherings. I believe that Red is an American hero and deserves greatly to have a pond named after him.” Although most of Red’s life was spent in Chicago, he was a frequent visitor to the lake in the 1990s. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Illinois named “Red Pond.”

INDIANA

Swan Lake: reservoir; 4.5 acres; located in Noblesville Township, 2 mi. NE of the community of Noblesville; named for the white swans attracted to the area each year; Hamilton County, Indiana; Sec 29, T19N, R5E, Second Principal Meridian; 40°04'19"N, 85°58'52"W; USGS map – Noblesville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.07194444444444&p_longi=-85.98111111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Noblesville 1:24,000

Proponent: Derek McGrew; Noblesville, IN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4.5-acre manmade body of water is located in the Meadows community in Noblesville in Hamilton County. According to the proponent, who serves as president of the Meadows Homeowners Association, the reservoir was recently dubbed Swan Lake “for the white swans it attracts each year.” There are two natural lakes in Indiana named Swan Pond, but no bodies of water named Swan Lake.

Weaver Lake: reservoir; 6 acres; located in Jackson Township, 2 mi. SW of Morgantown; named for World War II veteran Harold W. Weaver (1918-2004); Brown County, Indiana; 39°20'14"N, 86°19'26"W; Sec 4, T10N, R2E, Second Principal Meridian; USGS map – Morgantown 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.3375835&p_longi=-86.3244081&fid=447691

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Morgantown 1:24,000

Proponent: W. Hollis Weaver; Dayton, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cull Lake (FID: 447691)

Local Usage: Weaver Lake (local residents)

Published: Cull Lake (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs List, 1981; Google Maps)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Cull Lake in Jackson Township in Brown County to Weaver Lake. Although the name Cull Lake does not appear on USGS topographic maps, it is listed in GNIS, having been compiled in the 1980s from a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs.

According to the proponent, who resides in Dayton, Ohio, “My father Harold W. Weaver (1918-2004) purchased the land in the late 1940’s and proceeded to clear the area for the lake and constructed the dam using his two hands and a borrowed bulldozer. He completed the lake in 1951 and locally it has always been known as Weaver Lake. In recent years, we found that without our knowledge or input, the feature had been named Cull Lake and the associated dam named Cull Lake Dam. We would like to change these names to reflect the heritage and the locally used names. The land, lake and dam are still owned by the Weaver family.” He adds, “Harold W. Weaver had a direct and long term association with the feature. The lake was not only his creation, but his sanctuary as well. Much of his free time

was spent hunting and fishing on this land. Mr. Weaver, who lived his whole life in nearby Morgantown, Indiana, also made a notable civic contribution to the community. He was a decorated WW2 veteran, having received a battlefield commission, three service metals, a Bronze Star, and served his country well. Dad was also active in the community where he coached and was co-founder of Morgantown Little League Baseball. He was also an elected official, serving as Jackson Township Trustee (Morgan County) for eight years.”

The proponent included with his application letters of support from the County Commissioners of both Brown County and Morgan County (the reservoir lies wholly within Brown County, but less than one quarter mile from the Morgan County line).

The proponent has also asked that the name of Cull Lake Dam be changed to Weaver Lake Dam. The names of dams are not under the purview of the BGN. Cull Lake Dam is no longer listed in the USACE inventory. The origin of “Cull” is not known. The Indiana State Names Authority also does not know how the name “Cull” came to be recorded by the USACE but speculates that it originated from an Indiana Department of Natural Resources dataset. An online search for the name indicates at least two individuals with the surname Cull living in Brown County in the past few decades.

IOWA

Johles Hollow: valley; 1.5 mi long; heads at 42°46’34”N, 91°09’55”W, trends S to include a portion of Joles Creek, 1.5 mi N of Osterdock; Clayton County, Iowa; 42°44’44”N, 91°09’34”W; USGS map – Colesburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.7454994&p_longi=-91.1595726

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.7759994&p_longi=-91.1653233

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Colesburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Brian Meyer; Guttenberg, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Johles Hollow (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Johles Hollow for a 1.5-mile-long valley in southern Clayton County, three miles east of Guttenberg. According to the proponent, the feature is “a well known hollow or valley in Clayton County.” He adds, “The name has no significant meaning,” but notes that the road that crosses the valley is named Johles Hollow Road.

A stream that heads along a different tributary but then flows through the valley in question is already named Joles Creek; this name and spelling have appeared on USGS topographic maps since at least 1980; it also appears on the official Clayton County highway map. When asked about the spelling discrepancy, the proponent responded he could not explain the difference but is sure the local spelling for the road and valley is “Johles.” Clayton County was also consulted, and confirmed the stream and road names are spelled differently but that both are correct. Neither the county nor the proponent could provide any information regarding the origin of the name “Johles,” but county officials believe it is likely a German family name which was later Anglicized to “Joles.” They further speculate it was corrected on the road sign to the previous spelling of “Johles.” An online search shows three individuals with the surname Joles in the 1880 Federal Census of Clayton County. The website

Uglybridges.com (“National Bridge Inventory Data”) lists a bridge “on Joles Hollow Road over Joles Hollow Creek [sic].”

KENTUCKY

Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek: stream; 0.5 mi long; heads at 37°28’23”N, 82°27’25”W, flows SE then S to its confluence with Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek to form Upper Chloe Creek; Pike County, Kentucky; 37°27’59”N, 82°27’22”W; USGS map – Millard 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4669220&p_longi=-82.4543238

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4731211&p_longi=-82.4570704

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Millard 1:24,000

Proponent: Kentucky Geographic Names Committee

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, submitted by the Kentucky Geographic Names Committee, would apply the name Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek to a 0.5-mile-long stream in Pike County. It was initiated in response to three earlier proposals (on BGN Review Lists 404 and 406) for Kendrick Fork, Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek, and Upper Chloe Creek. If those names and applications are approved, the left and right forks would together form Upper Chloe Creek, while Kendrick Fork would join Upper Chloe Creek further downstream. The road that runs alongside the unnamed tributary is already named Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek Road. The Kentucky Geographic Names Committee recommends approval of all the proposed names and applications.

MARYLAND

Abraham Faw Run: stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads in the City of Frederick at 39°25’34”N, 77°24’19”W, flows ENE then E through Monocacy Village Park and Fredericktowne Village Park, to enter the Monocacy River; named for Abraham Faw (1747-1828), a German immigrant who became Senator from Frederick in 1781 and Delegate from Frederick County from 1785 to 1788; Frederick County, Maryland; 39°25’50”N, 77°22’46”W; USGS map – Frederick 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.430525&p_longi=-77.3793268

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.4261494&p_longi=-77.4053657

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Frederick 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Lynch; Frederick, MD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Abraham Faw Run to an unnamed stream in Frederick County. The stream heads just inside the City of Frederick, then flows

generally to the east to enter the Monocacy River just north of the Frederick Municipal Airport. The proponent reports, “Abraham Faw was a revolutionary legislator who built the Hessian Barracks in 1776.” The Maryland State Archives biographical series shows Abraham Faw was born in Benken, Switzerland, in 1747. He resided in Maryland beginning in 1770 as a merchant. His government service to Maryland included election as sheriff of Frederick County in 1777, election to the Lower House of Frederick County from 1785-1789, attending the Constitution Ratification Convention on behalf of Frederick County in 1788, and an unsuccessful run for US Congress in 1788. Later, Faw served as justice for Alexandria County in the District of Columbia in 1806 and 1821, and commissioner for Alexandria County in the District of Columbia in 1812 and 1818. The Frederick County Planner supports the proposal, while the Frederick County Dept of Community Development responded that it has no opinion.

MICHIGAN

Shipwreck Cove: bay; 750 ft long and 60 ft wide; located at the W edge of the City of Port Huron along the E bank of the Black River; the name refers to a boat which sank in the bay; Saint Clair County, Michigan; 42°59'57"N, 82°27'20"W; USGS map – Lakeport 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.9990605&p_longi=-82.4554825

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lakeport 1:24,000

Proponent: Cody Kimball; Port Huron, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Shipwreck Cove to a small unnamed bay in the City of Port Huron in Saint Clair County. According to the proponent, “The feature is a manmade lagoon that was never named, and is often incorrectly referred to as a ‘canal.’ But the ‘canal’ is one of 3 in the area (the other 2 being technical lagoons as well) and they do not have names.” He adds, “Recently, a boat became sunken in the location, being dubbed “The Shipwreck.” The homeowners who collectively own and maintain the waterway, agreed the area needs a name, and chose “Shipwreck Cove” as a suitable title.” He continues, “The harbor is located in St. Clair County, but is not administrated by any known authority. Being a man-made harbor it is maintained and owned collectively by the homeowners who line the banks of the harbor. It is owned and administrated by the homeowners exclusively.” Finally, “The Coast Guard actually required special directions to find the vessel when reports of its sinking occurred.” The proponent indicated the shipwreck has since been removed as the result of a community effort.

The Director of Planning and Community Development for the City of Port Huron reports that the City has no objection to the name. One neighbor of the proponent, who also owns property along the bay, has stated that she doesn’t think feature needs to be named.

According to GNIS, there are no other natural features in Michigan with “Shipwreck” in their name.

MINNESOTA

Blue Heron Island: island; 7 acres; in Breitung Township, within Mattson Bay along the SE shore of Lake Vermillion, 3 mi. NE of Tower; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; named for the presence of great

blue herons on the island; Sec 23, T62N, R15W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 47°50'29"N, 92°13'06"W; USGS map – Soudan 1:24,000; Not: Gashagi.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.8413888888889&p_longi=-92.2183333333333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Soudan 1:24,000

Proponent: Cynthia & Charles Driscoll; Grand Rapids, MN

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Blue Heron Island to an unnamed island in Mattson Bay, along the southeastern shore of Lake Vermillion in Saint Louis County. This seven-acre island is described by the proponent as “a hump-shaped island composed of glacial till.” It is surrounded on three sides by the new Vermillion State Park. According to the proponent, “In the summer there is always a Great Blue Heron somewhere on or near the island. Our little granddaughter suggested the name, and we think it appropriate.” They included a petition signed by 24 neighbors in support of the name.

After posting a public notice and hearing no objection, the Saint Louis County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposed name. The Minnesota State Names Authority (SNA) also recommends approval. The SNA notes, “There was a desire by the Saint Louis County Board to have an Anishanabe word for “Blue Heron” as a variant name.” The SNA asked the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa if they had a different name for the island. The tribe responded that the tribal elders did not think it had a name but asked that “Gashagi” be recorded as a variant (the original request spelled the variant Zhashagi, but since then the THPO has determined that that name means ‘stork’ whereas Gashagi means ‘blue heron.’). The Bois Forte Band and the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa have both stated they support the proposal for Blue Heron Island provided the Anishanabe translation is also recognized.

According to GNIS, there are 22 features in Minnesota with “Heron” in their names; none are islands and none are in Saint Louis County; only one, a school in Anoka County, includes the words “Blue Heron.”

MISSOURI

Alton Creek: stream; 4.2 mi. long; in Summit Township, heads at the SW edge of Holts Summit, just W of U.S. 54, at 38°38'20"N, 92°07'16"W, flows SSW then NW to enter Turkey Creek 1.7 mi. NNE of its confluence with the Missouri River; named for the Alton Railroad which ran alongside this stream; Callaway County, Missouri; Secs 10,11,2&1, T44N, R10W and Sec 36, T45N, R10W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°36'42"N, 92°09'55"W; USGS map – Jefferson City 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6116670&p_longi=-92.1652780

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6389139&p_longi=-92.1211338

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jefferson City 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles Lahmeyer; Jefferson City, MO

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 Alton Creek is proposed for a 4.2-mile-long tributary of Turkey Creek in Summit Township in Callaway County. The proposed name refers to the Alton Railroad, which from 1872 to 1933 ran through the valley through which the stream flows. The Alton Railroad linked Chicago to Alton (Illinois), St. Louis, and Kansas City.

The proposal is supported by the City of Jefferson City, the City of Holts Summit, and the Callaway County Commission. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Missouri named Alton Creek.

MONTANA

Castle Cliffs: cliff; elevation 4,850 ft, height approximately 1,830 ft; in the Kootenai National Forest in the Cabinet Mountains 2.2 mi SSE of Stanley Mountain, 1 mi E of Mount Vernon; descriptive name; Lincoln County, Montana; Sec 31, T29N, R33W & Sec 5, T28N, R33W, Principal Meridian; 48°13'46"N, 115°52'18"W; USGS map – Ibex Peak 1:24,000.

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

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Ibex Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Rob Neils; Spokane Valley, Washington

Administrative area: Kootenai National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Castle Cliffs (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This cliff area of approximately 525 acres in the Kootenai National Forest rises approximately 1,830 feet from its base. The proponent describes it as “a geological formation of gigantic castle-like pinnacles looking like magnificent stalagmites arranged cliff-like along a fault line where Mt Stanley’s eastern quarter split/slipped away to the east, leaving castle-like rock towers arranged in a cliff-like line. From bottom to top some of these “castles” approach 1,000 feet in height. There are about a dozen. The multitude of colors in the weather-cracked rocks which comprise the “castles” is, in early light, breath-taking. Shale screes between pinnacles slope steeply to the bottom of the obvious fault line.” He further states, “Castle Cliffs are famous to the locals for the seven-fold echo reverberated back to the noise-maker who stands on Highway 56 south of the Halfway House where the highway borders Bull Lake. Rock climbers are unable to safely scale the vertical sides of the “castles” because the composition of the rocks is so cracked and easily broken that climbing aids are useless.”

There are 82 features in Montana using the word “Castle” in their name, only one of which is a cliff in Ravalli County, named Castle Crag. None of the features are in Lincoln County.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

*** **Note:** The following proposal has been withdrawn and replaced with a proposal for Spring Pond (see Review List 410); see also a second proposal, for Carleton Pond on Review List 408.

Frog Pond: reservoir; 0.6 acres; located in the Town of Mont Vernon, in Carleton Park, 5 mi. N of Milford; the name refers to the large number of frogs that frequent the pond; Hillsborough County, New

Hampshire; 42°53'47"N, 71°40'19"W; USGS map – New Boston 1:24,000; Not: Carleton Pond, Jew Pond.

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

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

Map: USGS New Boston 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Masters; Mont Vernon, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jew Pond (FID: 867776)

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

Published: Carleton Pond (*Algae-ridden Jew Pond in Mont Vernon has a history, The Nashua Telegraph*, July 2010), Jew Pond (USGS 1966)

Case Summary: The name of Jew Pond in the Town of Mont Vernon in Hillsborough County is proposed to be changed to Frog Pond. The feature in question is a 0.6-acre manmade body of water. It is used as a fire pond for the local fire department, as well as for recreational fishing. The Mont Vernon Conservation Commission manages the pond and surrounding property.

According to the proponent, “A cyanobacteria bloom in a small pond in our town required that our town, in conjunction with health officials from the State of New Hampshire, temporarily close access to the pond. As word of the pond closure spread and was publicized in our town newsletter and area newspapers, many in our community were surprised to learn that the official name of the pond is Jew Pond.” He adds, “I have spoken to several townspeople who find the Jew Pond name derogatory and offensive. Many found the name embarrassing to our town.”

The president of the Mont Vernon Historical Society notes that the name dates to World War I, when the pond was created by the owners of nearby Grand Hotel. The hotel operators were Jewish, “and so the town just called it Jew Pond.” The hotel burned down many years ago.

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

When questioned about the apparent local usage of the name Carleton Pond, the proponent indicated he preferred Frog Pond because, “In my opinion our town has plenty of memorials to our forefathers, so I chose a natural feature for the proposed new name.”

After the *The Nashua Telegraph* article appeared, the BGN received a letter from a member of the Carleton family objecting to the choice of Frog Pond as a replacement name. He asked the BGN “to confirm the commonly used name, namely Carleton Pond.” He claims the pond and surrounding land were donated to the Town by his grandfather George O. Carleton and that “to give it any other name (especially “frog pond”) is an insult to his memory and highly inappropriate.” The proponent of Frog Pond was asked to comment on the Carleton family’s concerns, to which he responded, “I believe that due respect has already been bestowed to the Carleton’s [sic] in the form of naming features of the town

and another name should be considered. Also, having a Carleton Pond within Carleton Park appears to be somewhat redundant.”

According to GNIS, there is one other pond in New Hampshire named Frog Pond; it is located 30 miles northwest of Mont Vernon.

NEW MEXICO

Wijiji: locale; elevation 6,240 ft; in Chaco Culture National Historic Park, 20 mi. SW of Nageezi; San Juan County, New Mexico; Sec 26, T21N, R10W, New Mexico Meridian; 36°01'34"N, 107°52'10"W, USGS map – Sargent Ranch 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.02611111111111&p_longi=-107.86944444444444

Proposal: change name to recognize usage by National Park Service

Map: USGS Sargent Ranch 1:24,000

Proponent: BGN Staff

Administrative area: Chaco Culture National Historic Park

Previous BGN Action: Weje-gi (BGN 1931)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Weje-gi (FID 902391)

Local Usage: Wijiji (park employees)

Published: Wijiji (Chaco Culture NPS brochure; *The Place Names of New Mexico*, Julyan, 1998), Wijiji Ruins (USGS 1966)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a locale from Weje-gi to Wijiji, to recognize the name used by the National Park Service in Chaco Culture National Historic Park. Although the current name Weje-gi was made official by the BGN in 1931, the proposed name is already applied to USGS topographic maps (as Wijiji Ruins) and is listed as a variant in GNIS. The discrepancy came to light during the BGN staff's review of early decisions, when it was discovered that the BGN had approved Weje-gi yet the GNIS entry was for Wijiji (the database has since been corrected to show the approved name).

According to the 1931 BGN decision, the name Weje-gi refers to “archaeological ruins of pueblo type.” Spelling the locale as Wijiji, author Robert Julyan writes, “Like many names in Chaco Canyon, this first appeared in 1849 when Lt. James Simpson recorded in his journal that this was the name given this ruin by his New Mexican guide, Carravahal. The name has been variously spelled, but it's believed to be a corruption of a Navajo word; among possible meanings are “turquoise house,” “greasewood house,” and “black greasewood.”” One online account describes the feature as, “The great house of Wijiji, apparently built in one short construction effort around A. D. 1110, provides an excellent primary calendrical station for winter solstice.” The BGN staff confirmed with the NPS that the spelling in local use is now Wijiji; that name also appears on NPS brochures.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hippie Creek: stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads in Walnut Hill Township on the N slope of Phoenix Mountain at 36°27'35"N, 81°28'53"W, flows NNE then NW to enter the North Fork New River 2.3 mi. SE of Lansing; the name reflects the property owner's way of life; Ashe County, North Carolina; 36°28'49"N, 81°28'36"W; USGS map – Jefferson 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.48027777777778&p_longi=-81.47666666666667

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.45972222222222&p_longi=-81.48138888888889

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Jefferson 1:24,000
Proponent: Melissa Bishop; Setauket, NY
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 Hippie Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.8-mile-long tributary of the North Fork New River in Ashe County. The proponent, an artist and self-proclaimed hippie, wishes to name the stream to reflect her way of life. When asked about the proposed name she responded, "The stream brought me to my knees when I saw it. I'm a hippie." There are no other geographic features in North Carolina known to contain the word "Hippie" in their names.

OKLAHOMA

Cunningham Creek: stream; 4 mi long; heads 8 mi SW of Erin Springs at 34°44'57"N, 97°41'55"W, flows S to enter Rush Creek 1 mi SE of Cox City; the name honors Ira Cunningham (1906-1984), a farmer who lived and worked on the creek for 50+ years; Grady County, Oklahoma; 34°42'41"N, 97°42'23"W; USGS map – Cox City 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.7112968&p_longi=-97.70648

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.7491588&p_longi=-97.6987123

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Cox City 1:24,000
Proponent: Candi Cunningham; Edmond, OK
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Cunningham Creek (local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Cunningham Creek is proposed for an unnamed 4-mile-long tributary of Rush Creek in Grady County. The proponent recommended the name to honor Ira Cunningham.

According to the proponent, "Ira Cunningham known as (Big) in the community was born on 3-16-1906 and died 3-30-1984 with cancer. He bought the land on both sides of the Creek in the 1950's and lived and worked on that land as a farmer and rancher for approximately thirty years. He began a broomcorn operation in the 1950's which employed many people in the community. He also grew alfalfa for hay. He was a very generous man who was very kind and always gave to those in need. He was a very hard worker earning everything he owned from sweat from his brow. His sons and grandsons followed in his footsteps farming the land. Today, a few of his grandchildren still live along the creek. The Creek and the main bridge lies between the old homesteads of Ira Cunningham and his son Larry Cunningham who is also deceased from cancer."

According to the proponent, the name Cunningham Creek has been in local usage for approximately three years and "the local Grady County commissioner has approved of putting up a sign saying "Cunningham Creek." The proponent, a Water Quality Biologist and GIS Technician for the State of Oklahoma, notes the feature is a perennial stream despite the maps which depict the stream as

intermittent. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Oklahoma with “Cunningham” in their name.

OREGON

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

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

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

Map: USGS Big Rock Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Morrow County Court; Heppner, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150240)

Local Usage: Ninípa Creek (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Morrow County to Aspen Creek. This 1.6-mile-long stream is located within Umatilla National Forest, 12 miles southeast of Hardman. The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Morrow County Court, which had been asked to comment on a previous proposal, submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), to change the stream's name to Ninípa Creek (BGN Review List 405). The County Court and County Planning Department object to the Umatilla name because it is difficult to pronounce and offered Aspen Creek instead (“Ninípa” means “by the aspens”). The CTUIR agreed to withdraw their proposal in favor of Aspen Creek, provided the name Ninípa Creek is recorded as a variant.

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

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

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

Map: USGS Big Rock Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Morrow County Court; Heppner, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 1150299)

Local Usage: Ninípa Spring (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals submitted by the Morrow County Court in response to a request for comments on proposals to eliminate “squaw” names from the county. Squaw Spring is located in Umatilla National Forest 13 miles southeast of Hardman. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation submitted Ninípa Spring as a replacement name, but the county prefers Aspen Spring, and so the CTUIR withdrew its proposal, provided Ninípa Spring is recorded as a variant.

Lone Butte: summit; elevation 968 ft; located 4.6 mi. ENE of Cecil, 9.1 mi. NNW of Ione; Morrow County, Oregon; Sec 30, T2N, R24E, Willamette Meridian; 45°37'48"N, 119°52'03"W; USGS map – Ella 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

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

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

Map: USGS Ella 1:24,000

Proponent: Nancy Miller; Ione, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Butte (FID 1136779)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1991)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Butte in Morrow County to Lone Butte. The 968 foot summit is located 9.1 miles north-northwest of Ione. The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a local landowner, who had been asked to comment on a previous proposal to change the summit's name to Šišú Butte (Review List 405). The latter name was submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in an effort to recognize a name of significance to the Umatilla Tribes. The word “Šišú” means “smelly,” which the property owner found objectionable. After she expressed her concerns, the CTUIR agreed to withdraw their name in favor of Lone Butte, provided the Umatilla word is recorded as a variant. GNIS lists no other geographic features in Oregon named Lone Butte.

Méexsem Héepey Butte: summit; elevation 5,486 ft; located at the center of Findley Buttes, 16 mi. NE of Enterprise; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “mountain in the middle”; Wallowa County, Oregon; Secs 19&30, T1N, R47E, Willamette Meridian; 45°32'44"N, 116°59'35"W; USGS map – Findley Buttes 1:24,000; Not: Brumback Butte.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.5454323&p_longi=-116.9929338

Proposal: to make official a locally used name

Map: USGS Findley Buttes 1:24,000

Proponent: Teara Farrow Ferman; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brumback Butte (local family), Méexsem Héepey Butte (Umatilla Tribes)

Published: Brumback Butte (*History of Wallowa County*, 1983), Findley Butte (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest map, n.d.)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Méexsem Héepey Butte for a 5,486 foot high butte in Wallowa County, 16 miles northeast of Enterprise. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), which reports that the proposed name is the traditional name for the feature. It is reported to mean “mountain in the middle.” The butte is the middle of three buttes, the most northerly of which is proposed to be named Findley Butte and the southern one Harsin Butte (Review List 399). The three buttes are already named collectively Findley Buttes; this name appears on USGS topographic maps and is listed in GNIS. The BGN also received a proposal to apply the name Brumback Butte to the central feature, but this has since been withdrawn by the proponent in favor of the Umatilla name.

The three names Findley Butte, Brumback Butte, and Harsin Butte were submitted by a resident of Idaho who grew up in the area. She confirmed that the three buttes have long been known collectively as Findley Buttes but that each individual one never had an official name. The name Brumback Butte was intended to recognize the Brumback family, most notably Newton Brumback, a native of Missouri who homesteaded at the foot of the summit in 1892. The first post office in the district was located in the Brumbacks' home. A 1944 National Geodetic Survey benchmark, stamped "BRUMBACK 1944" is located at the peak of this summit. Along with her application, the proponent provided a copy of an undated U.S. Forest Service map, on which the feature in question is labeled Findley Butte, while the one to the northwest is given the name Brumback Butte. The proponent claimed this is incorrect, as the Brumbacks lived and farmed closest to the more central butte. Lewis L. McArthur's *Oregon Geographic Names* includes an entry for Findley Buttes, stating, "Named for Florence Findley, who took up a homestead there in the 1880's. These buttes are sometimes known as Brumback Buttes for N.W. Brumback, early settler, but Findley Buttes is the older name and, in the opinion of the writer, the correct one."

As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposals for Findley Butte, Brumback Butte, and Harsin Butte to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared them with the tribes that have an interest in Oregon. The CTUIR responded that the features lie within their traditional lands so names from the Umatilla language would be more appropriate. The Program Manager for the CTUIR Cultural Resources Protection Program confirmed that Méeysem Héepey is Umatilla name for the central butte (and that the elongated X is part of the Umatilla language). She agreed to the addition of the generic term "Butte." After the BGN rejected the aforementioned spelling because the χ is not part of the Roman alphabet, the CTUIR agreed that Méexsem Héepey Butte would be acceptable, as the dotted x is considered a Roman character and is interchangeable with the elongated x in the International Phonetic Alphabet. The proponent of Brumback Butte agreed to withdraw her proposal and is supportive of the Umatilla name.

PENNSYLVANIA

Candle Creek: stream; 0.9 mi. long; in Smithfield Township, heads at 41°00'53"N, 75°08'42"W, flows SE then E to enter Marshalls Creek 1 mi. NE of its confluence with Brodhead Creek; the name reflects the stream's shape as it flows through the proponent's property; Monroe County, Pennsylvania.; 41°00'34"N, 75°07'58"W; USGS map – East Stroudsburg 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.00944444444444&p_longi=-75.13277777777778

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.01472222222222&p_longi=-75.145

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Stroudsburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Joanne DeFrancesco; East Stroudsburg, 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 0.9-mile-long stream is located in Smithfield Township in Monroe County; it flows southeast then east to enter Marshalls Creek. According to the proponent, the proposed name refers to the shape of the stream as it runs through her property, "like a tapered candle." She reports that she has not been able to find a name for the stream after talking with the township government, with local residents, or with previous land owners who lived in the area for 60 years.

Concord Creek: stream; 2.5 mi. long; in Concord Township, heads at 39°50'41"N, 75°31'29"W, flows NW then N to enter West Branch Chester Creek; named for Concord Township; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°53'14"N, 075°30'37"W; USGS map – West Chester 1:24,000; Not Webb Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.8873331&p_longi=-75.5102013&fid=1212629

Proposal: change the name of a feature to reflect historical usage

Map: USGS West Chester 1:24,000

Proponent: Mortimer Sellers; Radnor, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Webb Creek (FID: 1212629)

Local Usage: Concord Creek (local residents)

Published: Webb Creek (USGS 1998; Delaware County highway map 1977, 1991)

Concord Creek (*A History of Delaware County*, 1862; *Atlas of Delaware County*, Hopkins, 1870; *Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania*, 1885; *Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science*, 1991)

Case Summary: The proposal is to change the name of Webb Creek to Concord Creek. The current name first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1998, but was also shown on the 1977 county highway map. However, the proponent wishes to change the name to reflect historical usage. He states, "The name "Concord Creek" is the local name, in use since 1683 and still in use today, derived from the location (Concord Township, PA). It appears on almost all maps and in all books and histories referring to Concord Township or its waterways." He provided a copy of *The Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania* (1885) and *A History of Delaware County* (1862), both of which refer to the stream as Concord Creek. Another history of the county referred to a 1779 saw-mill "on Concord Creek."

Regarding the name Webb Creek, the proponent adds, "This name appears simply to be a mistake as I have never heard it used locally or seen it on any map other than the USGS publication. The name since colonial times has been "Concord Creek" and this name is still in use locally." Additionally, "It is possible that "Webb Creek" on your map is a mistake for "Ward Run", which was the local name for Concord Creek in the hamlet of Ward, but Ward no longer exists and the name "Ward Run" was only in use for about 25 years in the early 20th century to refer to a short stretch of the creek. The name "Concord Creek" is used today in the name of Concord Creek Road and on local maps." The Concord Township government is in support of the name change.

Marauders Run: stream, 0.8 mi. long; heads in Logan Township at 40°30'48"N, 78°21'57"W, flows W under Interstate 99 and into Brush Run just inside the City of Altoona; Blair County, Pennsylvania; named for the mascot of nearby Bishop Guilfoyle Catholic High School; 40°30'43"N, 78°22'41"W; USGS map – Bellwood 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5118171&p_longi=-78.3781385

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.51333333333333&p_longi=-78.36583333333333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bellwood 1:24,000

Proponent: James Eckenrode; Hollidaysburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Marauders Run (high school students)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Marauders Run to an unnamed stream in Blair County. It was submitted by a watershed specialist with the Blair Conservation District, on behalf of the students of Bishop Guilfoyle Catholic High School, which is located 1.4 miles from the mouth of the stream. The stream heads in Logan Township, then flows to the west to enter Brush Run just inside the boundaries of the City of Altoona. According to the proponent, "In 2010, Bishop Guilfoyle Catholic High School students adopted this section of an unnamed tributary to Brush Run and developed a riparian buffer project along a section of the stream. The students planted over 300 trees and developed educational signage to inform visitors using the adjacent park and soccer fields about the benefits of buffers. The name Marauders Run was picked by the students, since their athletic team mascot is the Marauder. The project also acted as a demonstration project to the County on the benefits, development process and maintenance of riparian buffers." He notes also that the County was a key partner in the development of the riparian buffer project.

The Logan Township Supervisors are in support of the proposed name, while the Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Pennsylvania with "Marauder" in their name.

Orange Creek: stream; 0.9 mi. long; in Lafayette Township; heads 1 mi. SE of Big Shanty Hill, 1.5 mi. NE of Irishtown at 41°49'42"N, 78°39'48"W, flows E to enter an unnamed tributary of East Branch Tunungwant Creek; named after the first locomotive owned by the Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburgh Railroad; McKean County, Pennsylvania; 41°49'43"N, 78°38'43"W; USGS map – Lewis Run 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8285621&p_longi=-78.6452651

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8283702&p_longi=-78.6632037

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lewis Run 1:24,000

Proponent: David Rathfon; Bradford, PA

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 Orange Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long stream in Lafayette Township in McKean County. The stream lies just outside the boundary of Allegheny National Forest. The proponent, a resident of nearby Bradford, selected the name Orange Creek after "the first locomotive owned by the Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg[h] Railroad (Erie RR), that was used for the construction and freight movement on the RR grade and [the] first to cross over the "Arch Bridge" on its way to the coal mines in Mt. Alton." Just upstream from its mouth, the stream flows under the old railroad grade, while just to the north, a tributary of East Branch Tunungwant Creek is named Railroad Run. According to GNIS, there are no streams in Pennsylvania with "Orange" in their names.

Zahniser Woods: woods; 15 acres; in the City of Hermitage and South Pymatuning Township, N of the Shenango River, NE of Sharpsville; named in honor of Dale C. Zahniser (1908-1996), long time area resident; Mercer County, Pennsylvania; 41°16'01"N, 80°28'09"W; USGS map – Sharpsville 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2668238&p_longi=-80.4692101

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Sharpsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Zahniser; Delaware, 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 Zahniser Woods is proposed for a 15-acre area of oak and maple trees located on the north side of the Shenango River in western Mercer County. The woods straddle the boundary between the City of Hermitage and South Pymatuning Township. The proponent, a resident of Ohio, reports that his grandfather Dale C. Zahniser (1908-1996) purchased the property in 1942 and lived there from 1945 until his death. A portion of the property was purchased by the U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers in the 1960s for the construction of the Shenango Dam, while the remainder is still owned by Mr. Zahniser's descendants. Mr. Zahniser was a farmer and typewriter repairman who was also active in his church. The proponent notes that the Hermitage City Manager is in support of the proposal.

TEXAS

Muir Lake: reservoir; 23 acres; located in the City of Cedar Park, 15 mi. N of the center of Austin; named in honor of naturalist and conservationist John Muir (1838-1914); 30°29'13"N, 97°48'37"W, Williamson County, Texas; USGS map – Jollyville 1:24,000; Not: Soil Conservation Service Site 6 Reservoir.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=30.4868656&p_longi=-97.8102883&fid=1856847

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Jollyville 1:24,000

Proponent: Megan Dugan; Austin, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Soil Conservation Service Site 6 Reservoir (FID 1856847)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Soil Conservation Service Site 6 Reservoir (USACE Dams and Reservoirs Inventory, 1979; Google Maps)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Soil Conservation Service Site 6 Reservoir in the City of Cedar Park in Williamson County to Muir Lake. The proponent is the officer manager for a local property development firm who states, "We're wanting to name the lake after our future multifamily project, Muir Lake." She adds, "[the project's name] is a nod to the famous natural conservationist John Muir."

The current name Soil Conservation Service Site 6 Reservoir was compiled from a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1979 inventory of dams and reservoirs. The reservoir is shown but not named on USGS topographic maps, but is labeled on Google Maps. This is one of almost 1,800 lakes and reservoirs in Texas with "Soil Conservation Site" in their names. Of these, 44 are in Williamson County. Throughout the State, there are 62 named Soil Conservation Service Site 6 Reservoir. According to GNIS, there are no features in Texas with "Muir" in their name.

UTAH

Lemurian Arch: arch; located in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (Bureau of Land Management), along an unnamed valley that joins Coal Bed Canyon, 40 mi. E of Panguitch, 60 mi. SE of Beaver; the name refers to a mythical lost continent; Garfield County, Utah; Sec 35, T35S, R2E, Salt Lake Meridian; 37°43'06"N, 111°39'13"W; USGS map – Canaan Creek 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.71833333333333&p_longi=-111.65361111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Canaan Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Adiyen Haran; Escalante, UT

Administrative area: Grand Staircase -Escalante National Monument (BLM)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed arch, proposed to be named Lemurian Arch, is located approximately 0.2 miles west of the confluence of Mitchell Canyon and Coal Bed Canyon within the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument in Garfield County. The proponent, a resident of Escalante, describes the feature as “an arch in a side canyon of Coal Bed Canyon, approximate height 58’, width 27’, at elevation 6565’, facing 212°.” He reports that he discovered the “beautiful arch” during a backcountry hike in May 2011 and that the location is extremely remote. “Lemurian” refers to the name of a mythical lost continent, which the proponent believes is appropriate because the arch lies in what remains of an ancient ocean floor bed; he also suggests the name is more imaginative than “the usual boring names.”

A representative of the Natural Arch and Bridge Society (NABS) reports, “This [arch] is indeed a new find,” and the organization has no record of a name recorded for the feature, adding, “it is much smaller than [the proponent] reports.” He states also that NABS does not object to the name “as long as the rules are not violated.” There are no other features listed in GNIS with “Lemurian” in their name.

WASHINGTON

Ebey Estuary: stream; 8 mi. long; heads at 47°56'32"N, 122°10'13"W, flows NNW to enter the Snohomish River 1 mi. E of Marysville; named for western Washington pioneer Colonel Isaac N. Ebey (1818-1857); Snohomish County, Washington; 48°02'22"N, 122°13'08"W; USGS map – Marysville 1:24,000; Not: Ebey Slough, Ebey Slough.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.0395406&p_longi=-122.2190274&fid=1504667

Proposal: change the generic term used in a feature name

Map: USGS Marysville 1:24,000

Proponent: Jon Nehring; Marysville, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ebey Slough (FID: 1504667)

Local Usage: Ebey Slough (local residents)

Published: Ebey Slough (USGS 1911, 1974, 1993; NOAA 1948, 1974, 2010; numerous NOAA, EPA, USGS ecology studies; Washington Department of Natural Resources;

Washington Department of Transportation; Puget Sound Energy; Snohomish County highway map, 1967; Snohomish County flood warnings; *Geographic Names of Washington*, Landes, 1917; *Place Names of Washington*, Hitchman, 1985; *Seattle Times*), Ebeys Slough (Office of Coast Survey 1909)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the City of Marysville, is to change the generic term used in the name of Ebey Slough. The City notes, “The Slough was named in honor of Col. Isaac N. Ebey, a famous pioneer of western Washington, and the City of Marysville recognizes the historical name. The City believes the current part of the name, “Slough”, does not provide an accurate description of the waterbody. A slough as defined in the 2000 American Heritage Dictionary is a stagnant swamp, marsh, bog, or pond, especially as part of a bayou, inlet, or backwater. The City believes “Estuary”, defined in the 2000 American Heritage Dictionary as the part of the wide lower course of a river where its current is met by the tides or an arm of the sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river, is a more accurate and welcoming name.” The name Ebey Slough has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1911 and on Office of Coast Survey charts since 1909 (the earliest chart labeled it Ebeys Slough). It is also mentioned in numerous Federal, State, and local sources, including environmental and energy reports. Robert Hitchman, in his 1985 *Place Names of Washington*, states, “It was used for log dumping and storage and was named for Ebey Logging Company which used the slough for log storage in early days. The slough was named for Col. Isaac N. Ebey.” The Ebey Slough Bridge spans the estuary area. In 2010, the Washington State Department of Transportation began an extensive bridge reconstruction project, which has resulted in numerous online references to the name Ebey Slough.

Lake Kenyon: lake; 0.5 acres; in Snoqualmie National Forest; located 0.6 mi. SE of Rainy Lake, 0.5 mi. NW of Preacher Mountain; King County, Washington; Sec 3, T23N, R10E, Willamette Meridian; 47°30'18"N, 121°31'23"W; USGS map – Lake Philippa 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.5050000&p_longi=-121.523055555556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Philippa 1:24,000

Proponent: Jason Marion; Fort Bragg, California

Administrative area: Snoqualmie National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.5-acre-lake is in Snoqualmie National Forest, 0.5 miles northwest of Preacher Mountain and approximately 500 feet outside the Alpine Lake Wilderness Area. The proponent reports that during a camping trip to the unnamed lake, he and his brother were discussing places they wished to visit. The country Kenya was mentioned, which led to the suggestion that Lake Kenyon “would be a cool lake name.” When questioned about the spelling, the proponent conceded the name is not to be associated with the country.

Although there are several individuals in King County with the last name Kenyon, the proponent claims he is unaware of anyone with this last name. However, an online search shows several families with that name in his hometown of Fort Bragg, California.

WISCONSIN

Sandhill Lake: lake; 10 acres; located in Saukville Township, 6 mi. NW of Port Washington; named for the sandhill cranes that nest along the shore of the lake in the summer; Ozaukee County, Wisconsin;

Sec 4, T11N, R21E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; 43°26'31"N, 87°59'45"W; USGS map – Port Washington West 1:24,000; Not: Hansen Lake, Hanson Lake, O'Hare Lake, O'Hara Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.4419448&p_longi=-87.9959249&fid=1566046

Proposal: name change to eliminate confusion

Map: USGS Port Washington West 1:24,000

Proponent: M.D. Hepburn; Saukville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hansen Lake (FID 1566046)

Local Usage: Hansen Lake (local residents), O'Hare Lake (local residents)

Published: Hansen Lake (USGS maps since 1959; Ozaukee County Ordinances, 1999), Sandhill Lake (Ozaukee County Ordinances, 1999)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Hansen Lake, a 10-acre lake in Saukville Township in Ozaukee County, to Sandhill Lake. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which approved the change in 2000 but never forwarded the application to the BGN. In 2000, the landowner petitioned the WGNC to change the name to eliminate confusion and to reflect the fact that Ozaukee County had changed the name in its records one year earlier. The WGNC confirmed that older residents sometimes refer to the lake as either O'Hare Lake or Hansen Lake, both of which reflect the names of families that lived near the lake earlier in the century. As the proponent noted, "no one seemed to remember them but they were apparently not homesteaders." The name Sandhill Lake was chosen for the cranes that nest along the shore in the summer months. The WGNC has reaffirmed its support for the name change. GNIS lists one other lake in Wisconsin named Sandhill Lake; it is located 220 miles northwest of the lake in question.

WYOMING

Ten Trees: locale; located 35 mi. N of Rock Springs along the Big Sandy River; named for the ten cottonwood trees that once stood at the site; Sublette County, Wyoming, Sec18, T27N, R106W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 42°19'11"N, 109°29'49"W; USGS map – Big Sandy Reservoir 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.31972222222222&p_longi=-109.49694444444444

Proposal: to make official name in local and published use

Map: USGS Big Sandy Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: David Vlcek; Pinedale, WY

Administrative area: State of Wyoming

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Ten Trees (local residents)

Published: Ten Trees (USGS 1903, 1914, 1916; Big Piney historical account, undated; EPA 1997; Sublette County place names 2006; *The New Fork Wagon Road: A Nineteenth*

CenCentury Southwestern Wyoming Lifeline to the Union Pacific Railspur, David Vlcek, 1999)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a Bureau of Land Management archaeologist in the Pinedale Field Office, is to make official the name Ten Trees for a locale along the Big Sandy River in Sublette County. The proponent notes, "The feature is not finite in shape but marked by ten aged cottonwood trees." The locale was "a routine campsite for freight wagons along the New Fork Wagon Road between Rock Springs-Green River to New Fork P.O. and Pinedale." The proponent further notes the site was "a desirable stopping place due to water at Big Sandy River and grass for grazing. It is the last good stopping site until reaching the East Fork River at New Fork P.O." He claims local residents

refer to the area as “Ten Trees” although he was unable to locate any maps that show the name. In 1999, he published the name in a paper he wrote titled *The New Fork Wagon Road: A Nineteenth Century Southwestern Wyoming Lifeline to the Union Pacific Railspur*.

Further research by the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names uncovered references to the name Ten Trees in USGS Water Supply Papers published in 1903 and 1914, and also in a joint USGS-State Engineer’s Office Surface Mining Report from 1915-1916. Another, undated, historical account of life on the Big Sandy River, mentions Ten Trees. A draft environmental impact statement published in 1997 by the Environmental Protection Agency described the significance of Ten Trees on the wagon road. An online index to the annals of the Wyoming State Historical Society includes a listing for Ten Trees camp. Finally, a listing of Sublette County place names, compiled in 2006 and posted online, included “Ten Trees: Freight stop between Rock Springs/Pinedale. On Big Sandy River.”

The Sublette County Board of Commissioners and the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names recommend approval of the name. However, the management of a sheep ranching operation whose property includes the site does not support it; they are concerned that applying an official name to the site will attract unwanted attention and will encourage archaeological studies at the site.