

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALASKA

Crooked Creek: stream; 5.5 mi. long; in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, heads at the S edge of an unnamed lake S of Kulik Lake at 61°39'08"N, 160°39'12"W, flows S to enter the Johnson River (q.v.); Bethel Census Area, Alaska; 61°32'48"N, 160°40'50"W; USGS map – Russian Mission C-5 1:63,360; Not: Johnson River - in part, Qakerluat.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.5465859&p_longi=-160.680542

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.6522222&p_longi=-160.653

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Russian Mission C-5 1:63,360

Proponent: Paula Hartzell (Yukon Delta NWR); Bethel, AK

Administrative area: Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: Crooked Creek (BGN 1965)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Crooked Creek (FID 1400833), Johnson River (FID 1404198)

Local Usage: Johnson River (Village of Lower Kalskag)

Published: Crooked Creek (Alaska Highway Commission map of Yukon Kuskokwim District, 1923), Johnson River (USGS 1947, USGS survey of 1916; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Crooked Creek from its current location to what is currently labeled as the upstream portion of Johnson River (q.v.). Both streams are located entirely within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. The proponent, a biologist assigned to the refuge, submitted the proposal on behalf of the Village of Lower Kalskag, an Alaska Native village that lies four miles south of the current source of Crooked Creek. According to the proposal, “The names for Crooked Creek and the upper portion of Johnson River were erroneously switched.” The proposal is to apply the source for Crooked Creek at the southern edge of the unnamed lake immediately south of Kulik Lake, while the source for Johnson River would shift to Arhymot Lake.

The proposal further states, “The local use of the name “Crooked Creek” refers to the creek running from the confluence of these two streams, N-S along the portage route to the Yukon. It is called ‘Crooked Creek’ because it is so extremely crooked. The traditional Yupik name for the Johnson River [Guichahak] applies to the River from the lake labeled Arhymot.” A local village elder, “from the north side of that portage” confirmed to the proponent that the names are reversed on Federal maps and do not reflect local usage. At a village meeting held specifically to address the issue, it was noted that “federal and state agencies target that [the portage route] as one of the ‘hotspots’ for local movement of unpermitted game.” Although there are traditional Yupik names for both streams (Crooked Creek is Qakerluat), the present names are reportedly the only ones used for the features.

When asked why the proposed change is important to the Native Village, the proponent commented, “[T]he E-W creek is used as a boundary line between a hunting area with very liberal hunting allowed to the north, and very strict hunting to the south -- so because it is well within the area regularly used by Lower Kalskag subsistence hunters, it is a HUGE issue, with some really bad legal ramifications for those who make a mistake about which creek is which. (Subsistence hunting and fishing provides the majority of food for many of the villages here, so it’s not like a recreational hunting situation -- people really do go cold or hungry if they can’t hunt or fish enough.)” A description of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage route reads, “30 mi. long, extends generally from Portage Slough on Yukon River up Talbiksok River, across Kulik Lake, down Johnson River and Crooked and Mud Creeks to Kuskokwim River” (*The Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*; USGS 1967).

According to the aforementioned dictionary, the name Crooked Creek first appeared on a 1919 USGS field survey sheet and is described as “heading in Arhymot Lake, flows SW 15 mi. [sic] to Johnson River.” The description for Johnson River reads in part, “Heading in an unnamed lake, 2 mi W of Kukaklik Lake.” Current and historical placement of these names on topographic maps agrees with the gazetteer descriptions. Johnson River was also the subject of a 1965 BGN decision, although it seems the issue concerned the name at its downstream end. There is no indication that the source location was being questioned.

A small-scale chart, published in 1923 by the Alaska Highway Commission, seems to label Crooked Creek as proposed, but also shows the name on the east-west tributary. It also shows the stream flowing through Kukaklik Lake rather than past it. Furthermore, the same map labels the north-south stream Johnson Cr. (i.e. two labels on one tributary). A 1942 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey chart also shows the stream flowing through Kukaklik Lake, but does not label either stream.

The 1947 USGS topographic map is the earliest USGS published map of the area; it and all subsequent USGS maps depict Kukaklik Lake, Johnson River, and Crooked Creek at their current locations.

The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Manager supports the proposed changes, as does the Village of Lower Kalskag.

Eichner Mountain: summit; elevation 2,803 ft.; on Prince of Wales Island in Tongass National Forest, 3.5 mi. NW of Control Lake, 16 mi. W of the community of Thorne Bay; the name honors Kenneth Charles Eichner (1918-2007), author, pilot, rescue squad founder, and longtime community volunteer; Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area; Sec. 12, T71S, R81E, Copper River Meridian; 55°44'01"N, 132°55'41"W; USGS map – Craig C-3 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=55.733638&p_longi=-132.928183

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Craig C-3 1:63,360

Proponent: Ketchikan Volunteer Rescue Squad; Ketichkan, AK

Administrative area: Tongass National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2,803-foot summit is located on the Tongass National Forest, 3.5 miles northwest of Control Lake and 16 miles west of the community of Thorne Bay. The proposed name Eichner Mountain is intended to honor Kenneth Charles Eichner (1918-2007), a pioneer aviator and founder of the Ketchikan Volunteer Rescue Squad (KVRS). Mr. Eichner was also a business owner, prospector, outdoorsman, and highly-respected humanitarian/rescue pilot. Representatives of the KVRS submitted this proposal.

A native of Washington State, Eichner moved to Ketchikan in 1938. In the 1940s he and five partners founded TEMSCO Helicopters. As an aviator, he serviced the Ketchikan Pulp Company, which had a radio repeater site on the mountain now proposed to be named for him. He made many flights to the site for construction and maintenance support. Mr. Eichner also served in the Alaska Territorial Guard during World War II. He served as president of KVRS in the 1950s and remained active in the organization until his death. He also wrote a book entitled “*Nine Lives of an Alaska Bush Pilot*” in which he described many of his experiences.

Eichner received many awards, including the Robert E. Trimble Memorial Award, for which he was recognized as a “pioneering pilot who spent his career navigating through the high altitude and mountainous terrain of Southeast Alaska, as well as for his bravery, commitment and personal sacrifices for countless rescues”.

The proposed name is supported by the City of Ketchikan, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Shaan-Seet, Inc., Alaska Representative Kyle Johansen, and the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority. The City of Thorne Bay has no objection. However, the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska, as well as the Mountaineering Club of Alaska and two local residents all recommend disapproval, stating that although they believe that Mr. Eichner is deserving of being honored, they “respectfully suggest that a feature for which he is more closely associated be named for him” and that this feature be reserved for Prince of Wales “heroes.”

Emerald Lake: lake; 35 acres; located 2 mi. NW of Wasilla, 2.5 mi. N of Lucille Lake; named for Emerald Hills Estates subdivision; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 32&33, T18N, R1W, Seward Meridian; 61°36'08"N, 149°28'55"W; USGS map - Anchorage C-7 SW 1:25,000; Not: Mommsen Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.602222222222&p_longi=-149.481944444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Anchorage C-7 SW 1:25,000

Proponent: Patricia Sands; Redmond, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Mommsen Lake (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 35-acre lake, located just outside the corporate boundary of the City of Wasilla, is proposed to be named Emerald Lake. According to the proponent, “... the name Emerald for the lake comes from the name of the division-Emerald Hills, but it is more than that. Just think about Emeralds, they are a precious gem, expensive and beautiful with an intense green color. Emerald is also a color that can be described as a vibrant shade of green as seen in the seas and mountains. Ireland is known as the Emerald Isle and Seattle is known as the Emerald City. Emerald is a name that is held in high esteem and evokes rich and strong feelings.” A letter of support from a former resident mentions “we swam, fished, and played along the ‘emerald’ shore.”

The proponent submitted three letters of support for the proposal, along with one opposed. Two local residents suggested another name, with one stating “we were told by the Mommsen’s [sic] the lake has always been known as ‘Mommsen Lake.’” Two others stated the name should be Robinette Lake. A representative of Mat-Su Health Services, which owns a facility on the shore of the lake, stated, “If the lake were to be named, we would oppose the lake [to] be named Emerald Lake and support the name to be Robinette [sic] Lake after the original homesteaders of the land encompassing the lake, or Mommsen Lake after the family that owned the land for so long and donated the land to the Agency.”

The Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Names Authority, contacted Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the City of Wasilla, and Cook Inlet Region, Inc., an Alaska Native Corporation. The Borough passed a resolution stating, “Whereas, over the years the lake has been referred to by locals by different names, but has had no recognizable official name notification of the proposed name and a request for comments was mailed to residents surrounding the lake and it

was published in the *Frontiersman Newspaper* [the Borough] recommends approval of the proposed name Emerald Lake.” The City of Wasilla and Cook Inlet Region, Inc., did not respond to the request for comments, which the AHC presumes to indicate a lack of an objection to the name. The AHC allowed six months for the proposal to be considered and did not receive a counterproposal for either Robinette Lake or Mommsen Lake. According to the AHC’s meeting minutes, its members noted “the proposal was not for a commemorative name, and the names suggested by several of the people who commented on the proposal were commemorative. Members said they [would] act on the proposal before them.” The AHC voted to recommend approval of Emerald Lake.

Maps from the municipal government and original land plats do not provide a name for the lake. One map labels it “Unnamed Lake.”

According to GNIS, there are 11 features in Alaska with “Emerald” in their names, two of which are lakes, but neither is in the same borough as the lake in question. Emerald Creek is in same borough, 120 miles to the west.

Johnson River: stream; approx. 210 mi. long; in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, heads in Arhymot Lake at 61°35’39”N, 160°27’14”W, flows SW to enter the Kuskokwim River; Bethel Census Area, Alaska; 60°39’13”N, 162°06’32”W; USGS map – Baird Inlet C-1 1:63,360; Not: Crooked Creek - in part, An’arciq, Anchitaktuk River, Kvichavak River, Tundra River.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=60.6536111&p_longi=-162.1088889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.5941667&p_longi=-160.4538888

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Baird Inlet C-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Paula Hartzell (Yukon Delta NWR); Bethel, AK

Administrative area: Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: Johnson River (BGN 1965)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Crooked Creek (FID 1400833), Johnson River (FID 1404198)

Local Usage: Johnson River (Village of Lower Kalskag)

Published: Crooked Creek (USGS maps since 1947), Johnson River (USGS survey of 1916; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the application of the name Johnson River to recognize reported local usage. Although USGS topographic maps apply the name to a north-south flowing tributary, the proponent reports that longstanding local usage has been to apply the name to the east-west flowing stream that originates in Arhymot Lake, and which is currently labeled Crooked Creek. After Crooked Creek enters the Johnson River, the Johnson River continues an additional 200 miles to enter the Kuskokwim River. Both streams are located entirely within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.

Johnson River was the subject of a 1965 BGN decision, which established it as the official name, with Kvichavak River and Tundra River as variants. The proposal was ...submitted to clarify confused map usage; recommended application is reported in local usage....”

The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Manager supports the proposed changes, as does the Village of Lower Kalskag.

CALIFORNIA

Cuchillo Peak: summit; elevation 8,862 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest, 1.1 mi. NE of Little San Gorgonio Peak; the name is descriptive and means “knife” in Spanish; San Bernardino County, California; Sec. 22, T1S, R1E, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°04’01”N, 116°51’59”W; USGS map – San Gorgonio Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0670328&p_longi=-116.866462

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS San Gorgonio Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Paul Melzer; Redlands, CA
 Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest
 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 two proposals to name two unnamed summits in the San Bernardino National Forest just outside the San Gorgonio Wilderness. This 8,862-foot summit is located 1.1 miles northeast of Little San Gorgonio Peak. The proponent reports that the word *cuchillo* is Spanish for “knife”; he adds that the feature is known for its extreme drop-offs on either side of the transverse range.

Wanat Peak: summit; elevation 9,020 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest, 0.6 mi. NE of Little San Gorgonio Peak; the name reportedly means “mountain lion” in the Serrano Indian language; San Bernardino County, California; Sec. 22, T1S, R1E San Bernardino Meridian; 34°03’53”N, 116°52’29”W; USGS map – San Gorgonio Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0647022&p_longi=-116.8748155

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS San Gorgonio Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Paul Melzer; Redlands, CA
 Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals to name unnamed summits in the San Bernardino National Forest just outside the San Gorgonio Wilderness. This 9,020-foot summit is located 0.6 miles northeast of Little San Gorgonio Peak and 0.5 miles from the summit to be proposed Cuchillo Peak (q.v.). The word *wanat* reportedly means “mountain lion” in the Serrano Indian language. According to the proponent, mountain lions (cougars and pumas) are native to this area and are frequently spotted in the mountains. He further states, “The Serrano Indians were the indigenous people inhabiting the San Bernardino mountains.” The word has been confirmed by the last native speaker of the Serrano language and is published in the comprehensive work *Wayta Yawa*. It has also been confirmed by the Tribal Historian and Cultural Advisor for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. The proponent further adds, “The translation found in linguist Kenneth Hill’s Serrano/English dictionary—as yet unpublished and which is based on older, scholarly references—is ‘tuḱuḱuvat’ and while I considered this option, Dr. Hill suggested the most phonetically accurate

rendering in English would be something like ‘tookootsoovat,’ which, among other concerns, would invite considerably greater mispronunciation. In the end, I have relied on the last remaining Serrano speaker’s translation, which in English translation is much simpler and, as a result, will remain that much more true to the sound of the Serrano language.”

COLORADO

Meier Ridge: ridge; elevation 9,976 ft (highest point); approximately 5 mi. long; located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, just west of Red Hill, 5 mi. NE of Black Mountain; named for an individual named Meier, who homesteaded in the vicinity of the ridge in the 1880s; Park County, Colorado; 39°11’18”N, 105°59’16”W; Tps10&11S, Rgs77&76W, Sixth Principal Meridian; USGS map – Fairplay East 1:24,000 (highest point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.188362&p_longi=-105.98785

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fairplay East 1:24,000

Proponent: Don Quinn; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: BLM Public Domain Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This five-mile-long ridge is located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, just west of Red Hill and 5 miles northeast of Black Mountain. The proposed name **Meier Ridge** is intended to honor an individual named Meier, who homesteaded in the vicinity of the ridge between 1882 and 1888. There is some confusion as to whether the individual’s first name was Arthur or Robert.

According to the proponent, who is president of the Meier Ridge Owners Group, “... Arthur C. Meier homesteaded different parcels in the area for stone quarrying in the 1800’s when cattlemen enjoyed large high country pastures.” The proponent is compiling a history of the area’s ancient artifacts (arrowheads and tools), and states that it is his goal “to establish a continuous land holder use and settlement history.” He adds, “A few years ago our group of owners named this access road from Hwy 285 as “Meier Ridge Trail” in honor of this history and small geographic feature.... This Ridge Naming Project will greatly help definite this last keystone parcel of land totally bounded by or including BLM and Nature Conservancies at the East and West and continuing South.” Research by the BGN staff was unable to verify that there was an individual named Arthur Meier; however, General Land Office records confirm that Robert A. Meier acquired land patents for 400 acres at the southern end of the ridge in 1882. A land patent atlas, undated but presumably late 1800s, shows several sections labeled R.A. Meier or Robert A Meier.

FLORIDA

Lake Memory: reservoir; 232 acres; located 1.5 mi. NW of Clermont, 3.6 mi. ENE of Groveland; Lake County, Florida; 28°33’48”N, 81°47’32”W; USGS map – Clermont West 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.5633333&p_longi=-81.7922222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Clermont West 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Mask; Groveland, 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 232-acre man-made lake was created from swamp land. It sits in the middle of a swamp located 1.5 miles northwest of Clermont and 3.6 miles east-northeast of Groveland in Lake County. The proponent and his family live nearby and have fished in the lake ever since they moved to the area. They state that they “feel honored to have the reservoir in their lives and to have some kind of history to the area in which they live.” According to the proponent the reservoir needs a name to “have memories at the lake.”

Lewis Creek: stream; 3.6 mi. long; heads 2.6 mi. NE of Havana at 30°37'57"N, 84°22'19"W, flows through an unnamed lake to join the Ochlockonee River; the name honors Leslie Mitchell Lewis (1890-1967) and his wife Jessie Lorine Wells Lewis (1893-1994), who; Gadsden County, Florida; Secs. 5,6&30, T3N, R1W, Tallahassee Meridian; 30°35'31"N, 84°21'14"W; USGS map – Lake Jackson 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.5919215&p_longi=-84.3537673

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.632364&p_longi=-84.3718735

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

Map: USGS Lake Jackson 1:24,000

Proponent: Lewis Ward; Havana, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Lewis Creek (proponent)

Published: Lewis Creek (*The Gadsden County Times* 1918; *Havana Herald* 1947; Boynton, Barbara Powell, *Seven Eastern Gadsden County Florida Cemeteries*; Florida District Water Management Plan, County Overview Water Supply – Edocs, pg 125; Ancestry.com, 2013; Genforum Genealogy, 2013)

Case Summary: This 3.6-mile-long stream heads 2.6 miles northeast of the community of Havana and flows southeast to join the Ochlockonee River. According to the proponent, “the stream begins as a number of small springs, streams and pond discharges.” He reports that the stream has been known locally as Lewis Creek for nearly one hundred years. The name is found in a 1918 edition of the *Gadsden County Times* and in *The Havana Herald* in 1947.

The name honors Leslie Mitchell Lewis (1890-1967) and his wife Jessie Lorine Wells Lewis (1893-1994), grandparents of the proponent. At the age of 18, Mr. Lewis noticed a need for rural mail service and petitioned the U.S. Postal Service. A few months later he was instrumental in establishing mail service for the eastern part of Gadsden County, becoming the first mail carrier in 1909. He began by carrying the mail by horse and surrey, then acquired a car, and continued to deliver the mail for more than 37 years. Mr. Lewis was also instrumental in getting road conditions improved in the part of Gadsden County covered by his mail route. Around 1912, the Lewis family purchased property along both sides of the stream in question, where several generations continued to live. He also kept bees and opened several packing houses to process honey and queen bees for sale. The proponent states, “Buyers from the upper Midwest traveled to Havana to spend a week with my grandparents and to purchase a rail car full of honey barrels for shipment north for re-packaging and retail sale. Leslie bartered honey to Florida State College for Women (now Florida State University) in exchange for his oldest daughter’s freshmen year expenses.” Mr. Lewis served multiple terms as

president of the Florida Beekeepers Association and president of the Southeast Regional Beekeepers Association.

GEORGIA

Escape Island: island; 1.6 acres; located on the N bank of the Darien River, 2.8 mi. ESE of Darien; the name implies a place to which one may escape; McIntosh County, Georgia; 31°21'39"N, 81°23'16"W ; USGS map – Darien 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.3607625&p_longi=-81.3878962

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Darien 1:24,000

Proponent: Andy Hill; St. Simons Island, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Escape Island (proponent)

Published: Escape Island (proponent's web site; Private Islands of Georgia, 2013)

Case Summary: This 1.6-acre privately owned island is located on the north bank of the Darien River 2.8 miles east-southeast of the community of Darien. The island is one of eight owned by the proponent, who operates Private Islands of Georgia, a vacation resort rental company. According to the proponent's web site, two of the eight islands, Eagle Island and May Hall Island, have lodges, while the other six are being developed. In 2010, the BGN approved a proposal by the same proponent to change the name of Cow Island to Eagle Island. The proponent has submitted a proposal to name an additional island Little May Hall Island (q.v.). Two other names, Mick Island and Jagger Island, were submitted for two of the remaining islands, but were not accepted as they are construed to be for a living person.

According to the proponent, "We chose [the name] Escape Island as a name to imply escapism to our guests, guests of Eagle Island, located further up May Hall Creek. Escape meaning a place to escape to. This will be part of our future lodges and outdoor glamping [glamorous camping] experience."

Little May Hall Island: island; 6.2 acres; located 0.4 mi. NNE of May Hall Island, 0.6 mi E of May Hall Creek; named in association with May Hall Island and May Hall Creek; McIntosh County, Georgia; 31°22'22"N, 81°23'05"W; USGS map – Darien 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.372775&p_longi=-81.384806

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Darien 1:24,000

Proponent: Andy Hill; St. Simons Island, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Little May Hall Island (proponent)

Published: Little May Hall Island (proponent's web site, Private Islands of Georgia, 2013)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals submitted by the owner of the Private Islands of Georgia vacation resort. This 6.2-acre island lies 0.4 miles north-northeast of May Hall Island and 0.6 miles east of May Hall Creek. The origin of these two names has not been determined. Both names have appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1956.

IDAHO

Carrie Mountain: summit; elevation 5,535 ft.; in Payette National Forest, 1.2 mi. W of Lost Valley Reservoir, 5.3 mi. NW of Pine Ridge; the name honors Carrie L. French (1986-2005), an Idaho National Guardsman who was the first female soldier from Idaho killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom; Adams County, Idaho; Sec. 29, T19N, R1W, Boise Meridian; 44°57'39"N, 116°29'12"W; USGS map – Tamarack 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.960915&p_longi=-116.486757

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tamarack 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Williamson; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Payette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 5,535-foot summit, the highest to overlook Lost Valley Reservoir, is located in Payette National Forest, 5.3 miles northwest of the community of Pine Ridge. The proposed name is intended to honor Carrie L. French, the first female soldier from Idaho killed in action while serving in Kirkuk, Iraq, with the Army National Guard. As a member of the 145th Support Battalion based in Boise, she served as an ammunition specialist. She was posthumously promoted to corporal. She was born and raised in Idaho and graduated from Caldwell High School in 2004. According to the proponent, "Carrie and her family spent many years recreating in the area of Lost Valley Reservoir and often fished, hunted, and berry picked along the hillsides of this mountain we are asking to name in commemoration." The peak is 90 miles north of Caldwell. The proposed name Carrie Mountain has the support of the Adams County Commissioners.

ILLINOIS

Haines Creek: stream; 2.8 mi. long; in Kingston Township, heads 1.5 mi. SW of Herbert at 42°08'38"N, 88°48'12"W, flows generally S through Prairie Oaks Forest Preserve to enter the South Branch Kishwaukee River 2.8 mi. WNW of Kingston; the name honors Paul Haines (1928-1997), World War II veteran and supporter of local ecology; DeKalb County, Illinois; Secs 18,17,8&6, T42N, R4E, Third Principal Meridian; 42°06'37"N, 88°48'39"W; USGS map – Kirkland 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.1102777&p_longi=-88.8107777

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.1438055&p_longi=-88.8033888

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kirkland 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Haines, Kingston, IL

Administrative area: Prairie Oaks Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Haines Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Haines Creek to a 2.8 mile-long tributary of the South Branch Kishwaukee River in Kingston Township in DeKalb County. The stream flows generally south through the proponent's property. The name is intended to honor the proponent's

father, Paul Haines (1928-1997), who according to the proponent was “an ordinary man who loved the outdoors and instilled a natural land ethic in my siblings and me.” He states also that his father donated to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, was a member of Pheasants Forever, volunteered time to support passage of referenda to protect open lands and wildlife, and spent many hours as a stream clean-up volunteer. Although his father never visited or saw the stream in question, the proponent believes the stream deserves a name and that it would be fitting and proper “to name an ordinary creek in Northern Illinois for an ordinary man who went out of his way to protect even the simplest things in nature.”

The proposal for Haines Creek has the support of the DeKalb County Administrator and the Superintendent of the DeKalb County Forest Preserves.

IOWA

Hahn Creek: stream; 3.3 mi. long; heads at 41°55'37"N, 91°24'17"W, flows W, S, and SE through the City of Mount Vernon to enter Spring Creek; the name honors Daniel Seward Hahn (1808-1898), one of the earliest settlers in the county and his wife Parmelia Epperson Hahn (d. 1881); Secs 22,14,15,10 & 11, T82N, R5W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 41°53'43"N, 91°24'22"W; USGS map – Mount Vernon 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8952222&p_longi=-91.4062258

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.9268946&p_longi=-91.4046109

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mount Vernon 1:24,000

Proponent: Loren Hartelt; Mount Vernon, IA

Administrative area: City of Mount Vernon

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 3.3-mile-long stream heads just east of the boundary of the City of Mount Vernon, then flows west into the community, then south and southeast to enter Spring Creek. The proposed name Hahn Creek would honor Daniel Seward Hahn (1808-1898), one of the first two settlers in Linn County, who moved into the area in the spring of 1837 (*History of Linn County, Iowa*; Brewer, Luther A and Wick, Barthinius L., 2013). According to the proponent, Daniel Hahn built the first house in Linn County close to the unnamed stream, where he lived and farmed for more than 60 years. *The Biographical Record of Linn County* (1901) mentions that Mr. Hahn “devoted his energies for many years to the improvement and cultivation of the 280 acres he purchased.” The book continues, “He was a devout member of the First Baptist Church of Mt. Vernon, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him on account of his sterling worth and strict integrity.” Mr. Hahn and his wife Parmelia (d. 1881) were the parents of eleven children. Mr. Hahn was also a member of the Old Settler’s Association; he “befriended all in need and was friendly with college presidents and American Indians.” Parmelia Hahn served as “a midwife for all in need.” Daniel Seward Hahn was related to William H. Seward, Secretary of State under Abraham Lincoln.

A stream to the west of Mount Vernon bears the name of the Abbe family, the other of Linn County’s first two settlers. As such, the proponent believes it is fitting that both families be honored.

LOUISIANA

Crawford Lake: lake; 3.1 acres; located 3.5 mi. NE of Slidell, just W of West Pearl River; the name honors Ervin L. Crawford (1905-1964), a longtime resident and naturalist; St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana; Sec. 20, T8S, R15E, St. Helena Meridian; 30°20'14"N, 89°42'24"W ; USGS map – Haaswood 1:24,000; Not: Bullock Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=30.337091&p_longi=-89.706539&fid=560296

Proposal: to change a name to a commemorative name

Map: USGS Haaswood 1:24,000

Proponent: Denty Crawford; Slidell, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Bullock Lake (FID 560296)

Local Usage: Crawford Lake (proponent); Bullock Lake

Published: Bullock Lake (USGS maps since 1950; St. Tammany Parish maps)

Case Summary: The name of this 3.1-acre lake, located in St. Tammany Parish, is proposed to be changed from Bullock Lake to Crawford Lake, to honor Ervin L. Crawford, Sr. (1905-1964). The proponent, who is the son of Mr. Crawford, provided a lengthy account of his father's struggles to survive in the swamp and live off the land. He states, "[Ervin] became a great hunter, trapper, and fisherman. He helped raise his brothers and sisters, kept food on the table and helped with the money situation by selling wildlife and furs."

The origin of the name Bullock Lake is not clear. St. Tammany Parish historical records list residents with the last name Bullock, but there is no indication whether the name is commemorative, or refers to an animal or a cart. The lake is located on Goat Island, within one mile of which are Bull Bayou, Otter Bayou, and Fish Bayou. Numerous other features in the parish are named for wildlife. Bullock Lake first appears on the 1950 USGS topographic map. The name is currently in use by the St. Tammany Parish government and the State of Louisiana. However, the proponent claims the name Crawford Lake has been in local usage for 10 years.

The St. Tammany Parish president supports the name change proposal, stating "The Crawford family, since the 1700's, utilized the body of water, as an important place. Mr. Ervin L. Crawford, Sr. mentored countless people teaching [about the] wildlife which inhabits this region as well as welcoming people on his property.... It would be appropriate to rename the lake after him." Louisiana State Senator Crowe also supports the name change proposal.

According to GNIS, there are three features in St. Tammany Parish with "Crawford" in their names: a cemetery, a populated place, and a stream.

MAINE

Collins Point: cape; located in the Town of Yarmouth, at the mouth of the Royal River, 0.2 mi. N of Parker Point; the name honors WWI veteran, handyman, fisherman, artist, and author Robert S. Collins (1898-1982); Cumberland County, Maine; 43°47'30"N, 70°08'35"W ; USGS map – Yarmouth 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.7916971&p_longi=-70.142966

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Yarmouth 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Landry; Yarmouth, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed cape, proposed to be named Collins Point, is located in the Town of Yarmouth, at the mouth of the Royal River, and 1,000 feet north of Parker Point. The name would honor Robert S. Collins (1898-1982), who was born and lived his entire life in Yarmouth, collecting local stories and historical information.

The foreword of one of Collins' books, *Wescustogo & Aucosisco*, which recounts the rich history of Yarmouth, Collins is described as a "painter and paper hanger, carpenter, launchman of a private yacht, tool and die maker, lobster and smelt fisherman and many other things too numerous to mention." His hobbies of ship model making, carving, and oil painting was well known.

MICHIGAN

Winterberry Lake: lake; 23 acres; located in Ottawa National Forest, 8.5 mi. SW of Paulding, 0.4 mi. N of Ogima Lake; the name refers to local flora; Gogebic County, Michigan; Sec. 14, T45N, R40W, Michigan Meridian; 46°17'42"N, 89°16'12"W; USGS map – Beaton 1:24,000; Not: Joyce Lake, Ogimakwe Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2949723&p_longi=-89.2698943&fid=629408

Proposal: name change to reflect local preference

Map: USGS Beaton 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis Ribbens; Watersmeet, MI

Administrative area: Ottawa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Joyce Lake (BGN 1958 1965)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Joyce Lake (FID 629408)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Joyce Lake (USGS maps since 1952; USFS Ottawa National Forest, 2011;

Ottawa National Forest Timber Survey, 1947; DeLorme *Michigan Atlas & Gazetteer* 2009;

Plat of Survey of the Phelps/McCauley property, undated)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Joyce Lake in Ottawa National Forest in Gogebic County to Winterberry Lake. According to the proponent, it was submitted "to provide the privately owned lake with a name that means something." He reports, "The lake in question, Joyce Lake, is small, private, and remote. Other than our extended family and dozen or so locals, no one even knows the lake exists. As a result, there really is no "local usage" to any extent thus the issue of local usage is irrelevant. The name "Joyce Lake" appears on no signs, street names, not even on a mailbox. There is another "Joyce Lake" which many of the area residents know of, but that is located about thirty miles south of us in Wisconsin."

The name Joyce Lake has been the subject of two BGN decisions, in 1958 and 1965. The first was to make official a name listed in the 1954 Gogebic County Lake Gazetteer, noting that the body of water "was named for the late Mr. Joyce, who owned the lake." In 1965, the BGN was asked by the Michigan Names Board to change the name to Ogimakwe Lake, which had been approved by the Gogebic County government to establish a Chippewa name ("ogimakwe" means "queen"). However, the BGN did not approve the change; no reason was given.

When asked if he had any information regarding the name Joyce Lake, the proponent stated that older local residents gave several answers: “1) Our lake is named after some vaudeville singer from the 1930’s; 2) It is named after the non-resident owners back some 75 years ago; 3) It is named after someone’s daughter who was killed in an accident some 70 years ago.” A search of online genealogical records did not yield any families in the area with the surname Joyce. The proponent adds, “We who have owned the lake for the past 14 years prefer the lake to be named after a common and permanent shrub found around the lake, and not by some unknown and forgotten person.”

The winterberry is a species of holly native to eastern North America and southeastern Canada. The berries of the plant were often used for medicinal purposes by Native Americans.

MINNESOTA

Petrell Creek: stream; 11 mi. long; in Superior National Forest, heads 23 mi. SE of Aurora at 47°23’56”N, 91°47’28”W, flows SW through Breda Lake into Wolf Lake 3.5 mi. NW of Brimson; the name honors Olga and Edwin Petrell, early 1900s settlers; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; Tps56-57N, Rgs13-12W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 47°17’58”N, 91°56’03”W; USGS map – Fairbanks 1:24,000; Not: Petrel Creek, Wolf Creek

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.29969&p_longi=-91.93321&fid=662165

Proposal: spelling change to reflect spelling of family name

Map: USGS Fairbanks 1:24,000

Proponent: Kay (Petrell) Kingsley & Joy (Petrell) Reynolds

Administrative area: Superior National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Petrel Creek (FID 662165)

Local Usage: Petrell Creek (proponent)

Published: Petrel Creek (USGS maps since 1954; USFS maps since 1992; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Waters Inventory, 1985; *DeLorme Atlas & Gazetteer of Minnesota*, 2010; St. Louis County Highway Map, 1989); Wolf Creek (St. Louis County Highway map, 1950)

Case Summary: This 11-mile-long stream heads in Superior National Forest and flows southwest through Breda Lake into Wolf Lake. The Petrell family lived in the Brimson area of St. Louis County in the early 1900s and operated the Petrell Post Office from 1909 to 1920; Olga Petrell served as the postmistress in her home. In 1911, Edwin and Olga Petrell sold land to the Town of Fairbanks to be used for its new town hall, which was constructed the following year and named Petrell Hall. A local road is named Petrell Road. According to the proponent, the first log school in the area was named Petrell School.

The Saint Louis County Board of Commissioners and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State Names Authority, both recommend approval of the spelling change.

MISSOURI

Howell Branch: stream; 2.7 mi. long; in Glaze Township, heads 1.9 mi. SW of Ulman at 38°07’37”N, 92°27’37”W, flows E to join Brushy Fork 5 mi. NE of Brumley; the name is associated with the Howell School, which once operated along the stream; Miller County, Missouri; Secs 12-10, T39N, R14W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°07’42”N, 92°24’54”W; USGS map – Tuscumbia 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.1283925&p_longi=-92.4149083

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.1269746&p_longi=-92.4603531

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tuscumbia 1:24,000

Proponent: Cody Edwards; Ulman, MO

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 Howell Branch to a 2.7-mile-long tributary of Brushy Fork in Miller County. The proponent, who owns property through which the stream flows, states that the proposed name is associated with the Howell School that once operated alongside the stream. The school was shown and named on the 1937 USGS topographic map but does not appear on present-day maps and there is no evidence of the building today. A road that crosses the stream is named Howell Loop Road. The origin of the name of the school and road is not known, although the Federal census records from 1910 to 1930 list several individuals with the surname Howell in Miller County, all several miles from the stream in question.

NEVADA

Fremont Lookout: summit; elevation 5,003 ft.; on BLM Public Domain Land, in the Pine Nut Mountains 8.9 mi. NE of Dayton, 2.2 mi. W of Table Mountain; the name honors John C. Fremont (1813-1890), American military officer, explorer, U.S. Senator from California and presidential candidate; Lyon County, Nevada; Sec. 6, T15N, R23E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 39°16'59"N, 119°26'20"W; USGS map – Misfits Flat 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.283298&p_longi=-119.438833

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Misfits Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Guy Louis Rocha; Dayton, NV

Administrative area: BLM Carson City District

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 5,003-foot summit is located on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, in the Pine Nut Mountains, 8.9 miles northeast of Dayton and 2.2 miles west of Table Mountain. The proposed name would honor John C. Fremont (1813-1890), the American military officer, explorer, U.S. Senator, and in 1856, presidential candidate. In 1843-1844, as an officer in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, Fremont led an expedition through Oregon, Nevada, and California. He was one of the first white men to see Lake Tahoe, which is located 34 miles west-southwest of the summit proposed to be named Fremont Lookout. According to research conducted by the Dayton Valley Historical Society and the Nevada State Archives, “[the unnamed peak] is the location that Fremont ascended on January 20, 1844 to survey the land and make decisions on which direction to proceed with his party. ...[I]nstead of proceeding west toward the observed snow covered Sierra, he proceeded to the south into Mason Valley. This location fits perfectly the distances, descriptions, and the view that Fremont described.”

GNIS lists seven features in Nevada with “Fremont” in their name. One is a gap named Fremont Pass, and two are trails, named Fremont Route and Fremont Carson Route. John C Fremont Picnic Area is in Lyon County, nine miles east of the summit.

Mount Reagan: summit; elevation 4,052 ft.; located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, on Frenchman Mountain, NE of Las Vegas, 4 mi. NW of Lava Butte, 3.5 mi. SSW of Sunrise Mountain; the name honors Ronald Wilson Reagan (1911-2004), 40th President of the United States; Clark County, Nevada; Sec. 25, T20S, R62E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 36°10’45”N, 114°59’52”W; USGS map – Frenchman Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.1791074&p_longi=-114.9976301

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Frenchman Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Chuck Muth; Las Vegas, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4,052-foot unnamed summit is the highest peak atop Frenchman Mountain. It overlooks the City of Las Vegas in Clark County, and is on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposed name is intended to honor President Ronald Reagan (1911-2004), 40th President of the United States. According to the proponent, president of the Citizen Outreach Foundation and a resident of Las Vegas, “As an individual with an outstanding reputation both nationally and internationally, President Reagan certainly qualifies to have a significant feature named in his honor anywhere in the country; however, the president also had significant ties to both the state of Nevada and the city of Las Vegas.” He also provided a copy of an article written by an organization entitled The Mount Reagan Project, which cites the visibility of the feature, as well as its proximity to Hoover Dam, and Reagan’s ties to Las Vegas and Nevada. The article states that in 1943, Reagan filmed *The Rear Gunner* at Nellis Air Force Base, a short distance from the summit in question. In the early 1950s, Reagan performed in a short-lived nightclub act on the Las Vegas Strip.

The unnamed peak proposed to be named Mount Reagan is labeled on USGS topographic maps with the name of the “SUNRISE” geodetic marker, which has led some individuals to presume it is named Sunrise Mountain; however, the latter name actually applies to another peak, located 3.3 miles to the north, and on the north side of Lake Mead Boulevard. The name Sunrise Mountain was the subject of a 1947 BGN decision.

OREGON

Kirby Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads 1 mi. NW of Laurel Ridge, just NE of Mountain Home at 45°22’08”N, 122°55’26”W, flows generally NE to enter Baker Creek; the name honors John B. Kirby (1808-1870) and Rachel Kirby (d. 1871), early homesteaders and pioneers on the Oregon Trail; Washington County, Oregon; Sec. 27, T2S, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 45°22’27”N, 122°55’08”W; USGS map – Newberg 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.37419&p_longi=-122.91875

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3688&p_longi=-122.92401

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Newberg 1:24,000

Proponent: Stuart Clark; Sherwood, OR

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none

Local Usage: none

Published: none found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Kirby Creek to a 0.5-mile-long tributary of Baker Creek, just northeast of the community of Mountain Home, in Washington County. The name would honor John B. Kirby (1808-1870) and Rachel Kirby (d. 1871), who journeyed from Indiana across the Oregon Trail in 1852 and homesteaded on the property which includes the source of the stream. They lived on the property for six years, then sold it and moved to McMinnville. There are two other streams in Oregon named Kirby Creek, both of which are over 250 miles from the stream in question.

PENNSYLVANIA

Dyffrin Run: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads in Radnor Township at 40°00'38"N, 75°21'50"W, flows E to join enter Ithan Creek in Ithan Valley Park 1.8 mi. SW of Rosemont; the word *dyffrin* means "vale" or "gulch" in Welsh and the name reflects local Welsh heritage; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 40°00'40"N, 75°21'16"W; USGS map – Norristown 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0110426&p_longi=-75.3545644

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0105056&p_longi=-75.3638932

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Norristown 1:24,000

Proponent: Sara Matthews; Newtown Square, 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 0.5-mile-long stream heads 0.5 miles southeast of Overbrook Golf Club in Radnor Township and flows east to enter Ithan Creek in Ithan Valley Park. According to the proponent, many local geographic features bear Welsh names and it would be appropriate to name this small intermittent stream Dyffrin Run as *dyffrin* is Welsh for "vale" or "gulch". She notes that the name of Radnor Township comes from Radnorshire in Wales from where many of the first European settlers in the area came. "Many features carry Welsh names given to those features in the 18th century by the Welsh settlers and certain towns have been given Welsh names since that time in keeping with the area's heritage."

TENNESSEE

Climer Creek: stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads 4.8 mi. NE of the community of Jacks Creek at 35°29'27"N, 88°26'20"W; flows SW to enter Criner Creek 5.2 mi. SW of Reagan; the name honors Dexter Franklin Climer (1899-1965), who donated his land to the State of Tennessee; Chester County and Henderson County, Tennessee; 35°28'41"N, 88°25'05"W; USGS map – Enville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.47815&p_longi=-88.41798

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.49097&p_longi=-88.43889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Enville 1:24,000

Proponent: Martha Climer Phillips; Reagan, TN

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 proposed to be named Climer Creek heads in Henderson County 4.8 miles northeast of the community of Jacks Creek and flows southeast to enter Criner Creek 5.2 miles southwest of the community of Reagan in Chester County. According to the proponent, a member of the Climer family, the stream flows through land that has been in her family for over 200 years. The intended honoree, Dexter Franklin Climer (1899-1965), donated land to the State of Tennessee for widening what is now State Highway 100 and sold enough sand to enable them to blacktop the road.

GNIS lists a populated place, a post office, and a stream, all in Bradley County with “Climer” in their names.

Grove Creek: stream; 4.5 mi. long; heads 1 mi. SE of Allisona, 0.5 mi. SW of Wallace Hill at 35°44'15"N, 86°40'42"W, flows W then generally NE to enter the Harpeth River; Williamson County and Rutherford County, Tennessee; 35°47'39"N, 86°39'42"W; USGS map – College Grove 1:24,000; Not: Overall Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.7942324&p_longi=-86.6616629&fid=1296536

Proposal: change a name to reflect historic and local usage

Map: USGS College Grove 1:24,000

Proponent: Elizabeth Battle; College Grove, TN

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Overall Creek (FID 1296536)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Grove Creek (plat map and descriptions 1786, 1787; Williamson County maps 1810, 1836, 1878; Tennessee Division of Geology 1937), Overall Creek (USGS maps since 1957; FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map; Williamson County highway map 1996; DeLorme's *Atlas and Gazetteer of Tennessee*, 2001)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Overall Creek, a 4.5-mile-long stream in Williamson County and Rutherford County, to Grove Creek. According to the proponent, a local resident, the name Grove Creek has been shown on maps, deeds, and land plats since the late 1700s and is still in local use. She adds, “The name Overall Creek does not reflect the historical name of the creek as shown on deeds and land grants dating back to at least 1786.” Furthermore, she claims the Heritage Association of Williamson County and the Williamson County Historical Society wish to restore the stream's former name.

Overall Creek has been labeled on USGS maps since 1957. FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, the Tennessee Map (TNMap), and DeLorme's *Atlas and Gazetteer of Tennessee* also show the name Overall Creek.

The name Grove Creek is presumed to have been given to the stream in association with several nearby features that contain “Grove” in their names. One of these, the community of College Grove, lies along the west side of the stream; it was originally named Poplar Grove for the nearby poplar tree groves. Overall Creek Lane crosses the stream near its source, while another local road is named Grove Street. The origin of the name Overall Creek has not been determined, although a search of Federal Census records indicates several families with that surname in both Williamson County and Rutherford County.

There are three streams named Overall Creek within 20 miles, including the stream in question, although this is the only one in Williamson County. Two of the streams are in Rutherford County. Goodspeed’s *History of Tennessee* (1887), in the chapter on Rutherford County, reports that Overall Creek was named for Robert Overall, whose family “was prominent in the county since its inception.” It is not clear to which Overall Creek the name refers.

TEXAS

Efrain Creek: stream; 4.6 mi. long; heads 1.6 mi. NE of the Fort Worth Meacham International Airport at 32°50’13”N, 97°20’36”W, flows generally S through Trail Drivers Park to enter the Trinity River 1.7 mi. NNE of its confluence with the West Fork Trinity River; the name honors Efrain Guerrero (1931-1995), who was dedicated to keeping the stream clean, free of litter, and safe for wildlife; Tarrant County, Texas; 32°47’04”N, 97°20’08”W; USGS map – Haltom City 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.7843312&p_longi=-97.3354742

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.8370704&p_longi=-97.3433382

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Haltom City 1:24,000

Proponent: Edgar Montiel; Fort Worth, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4.6-mile-long stream heads 1.6 miles northeast of the Fort Worth Meacham International Airport and flows generally southward through a highly urbanized area, then through Trail Drivers Park, to enter the Trinity River. The name would honor Efrain Guerrero (1931-1995), who according to the proponent, “was dedicated to keeping the stream clean, free of litter, and safe for the little wildlife that lives there.” The proponent adds, “This wildlife includes four different types of turtles, five different types of snakes, iguanas, cranes, falcons, crawfish, and other species. His efforts to inform transients about the need to keep the stream clean is evidenced [sic] by the fact that wildlife keeps coming back to the area.” Mr. Guerrero was a semi-professional baseball player, who donated his time and money to support the high school baseball team. He was employed by a local drywall company.

VERMONT

Mud Pond: lake; 17 acres; located in the Town of Westmore, 1.6 mi. E of Lake Willoughby, 1.1 mi. W of Haystack Mountain; Orleans County, Vermont; 44°44’57”N, 72°01’27”W; USGS map – Sutton 1:24,000; Not: Negro Pond, Nigger Pond, Taylor Pond.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.7492006&p_longi=-72.0242635&fid=1458689

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Sutton 1:24,000

Proponent: Vincent and Louisa Dotoli; Westmore, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Pond (FID 1458689)

Local Usage: Mud Pond (proponents)

Published: Mud Pond (Town of Westmore survey 1800; Vermont Road Map 2007), Negro Pond (USGS 2012; DeLorme's *Vermont Atlas & Gazetteer*, 2007); Nigger Pond (USGS 1919 to 1951)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Pond, a 17-acre lake in the Town of Westmore in Orleans County, to Mud Pond. The lake was labeled Nigger Lake on USGS topographic maps between 1919 and 1951. Later maps did not apply any name to the feature until the new USTopo map was published in 2010; on this map, the name Negro Pond was shown. This is the name listed currently in GNIS.

The proposal to change the name from Negro Pond was initiated after the BGN staff received an inquiry from a representative of the Vermont Center for Geographic Information. This individual had been asked by a local resident to determine the lake's official name because she had submitted a proposal to change the name several years ago and yet it still appeared as Negro Pond on Federal maps.

After further research, it was determined that in 1994 the Vermont Legislature had passed a bill to name the lake Taylor Lake, although all references in the bill referred to it only as "Unknown Pond." Several years later, the BGN staff received a copy of the bill from the Vermont Board of Libraries (State Names Authority), along with a notice that the State supported the proposal. The BGN staff then requested additional information, specifically who "Taylor" was, who had submitted the proposal, and whether the local municipalities had been consulted. The State responded that in 2003 the Legislature had passed a second bill that voided the 1994 decision, apparently at the request of the property owners. The Legislature did not designate a new name for the lake. This was the last communication on the matter.

Subsequent research conducted by the Town Historian uncovered an 1800 survey map of Westmore, on which the lake was named Mud Pond. The property owners concurred that they knew this lake by the name Mud Pond and suggested that that name should be made official. The Board of Libraries concurs with this recommendation. The Board of Libraries reports also that a notice was sent to the Town Selectmen regarding the matter and that no objections were received.

GNIS lists 28 other lakes in Vermont named Mud Pond. Ten are in Orleans County, with the closest being four miles away.