

**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.

CALIFORNIA

Change Coon Creek to Raccoon Creek: stream; 35 mi. long; heads on the SE flank of Big Hill at 38°58'27"N, 121°08'19"W, flows generally WSW then S to enter Main Canal; Sutter County and Placer County, California; T12N, Rgs4,3&5E and T13N, Rgs6&7E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°50'43"N, 121°34'30"W; USGS map – Verona 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Coon Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.8453124&p_longi=-121.5748736&fid=221504

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

Map: USGS Verona 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Mary Sorensen; Granite Bay, CA

Administrative area: Hidden Falls Regional Park

Previous BGN Action: Hidden Falls Creek (not approved) (BGN 2012)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Coon Creek (FID 221504)

Local Usage: Coon Creek (highway signs)

Published: Coon Creek (USGS maps since 1891; DeLorme *California Atlas & Gazetteer* 2010; *California Gold Camps*, Gudde, 1975; Placer County Auburn Ravine/Coon Creek Restoration Plan 2012; Placer-Nevada-South Sutter-North Sacramento newsletter, Fall 2009; Dry Creek Conservancy; Hayes, John C., *Map of Public Surveys in California*, 1855; *Hidden Falls Regional Park*, 2012; Uglybridges.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Coon Creek, a 35-mile-long stream that heads in Placer County and then flows generally west-southwest into Sutter County to enter Main Canal. The proponent believes that renaming Coon Creek to Raccoon Creek would remove any possible interpretation that the term “coon” refers in a derogatory manner to a black person.

The name Coon Creek has appeared on maps of California since 1851, including John C. Hayes' 1855 *Map of Public Surveys in California*. It has also been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1891 and is on current maps of Hidden Falls Regional Park. The origin of the name has not been determined. According to David Durham's 1988 volume *California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names of the State*, there was once a settlement in Placer County named Coon Creek, and the Coon Creek Post Office operated from 1856 to 1860. Edwin Gudde, in his 1975 volume *California Gold Camps*, states: “Coon Creek [Placer]: This was once a rich camp, but already in 1855 it was dying ‘a natural death.’ Coon Creek and School District are shown on the County Map, 1887, northwest of Ophir.” William Bright's 1998 edition of Gudde's *California Place Names* notes: “Coon: About fifty physical features in the State, mainly creeks, are thus named, mostly because of the presence of raccoons, although some may have been named for settlers named Coon.” An online search of Census and vital records for Placer County yielded numerous individuals with the surname Coon, including many in the mid-nineteenth century and many with China listed as the place of birth.

In November 2012, a proposal was submitted to the BGN to change the stream's name to Hidden Falls Creek because of a portion of the stream flows through Hidden Falls Regional Park (the falls named Hidden Falls are not located on the stream but on one of its unnamed tributaries); however, the proposal was not approved in March 2014 citing the negative recommendations of the Sutter County and Placer County governments and the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN). Both counties stated that there was no evidence that the name had been applied with derogatory intent and that they would prefer to retain the name that has been used for over 100 years. One of the Sutter County supervisors and a member of the Placer County Historical Society both added that the name likely referred to raccoons. The management of Hidden Falls Regional Park stated it would defer to the county supervisors. The CACGN, in recommending against the

change in 2013, stated that it had “found no evidence of African-American association with the area, and no evidence of derogatory usage.”

GNIS lists 50 features in California with names that include the word “Coon,” nineteen of which are streams. A search for the word “Raccoon” found one Raccoon Creek in Siskiyou County.

COLORADO

Autumn Peak: summit; elevation 13,447 ft.; in San Isabel National Forest, in the Sawatch Range, 7 mi. SSW of Mount Elbert, 4.8 mi. ESE of Grizzly Peak; the name describes the summit’s colors, which reflect the colors of autumn; Secs 1&12, T12S, R82W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Chaffee County, Colorado; 39°01’41”N, 106°30’35”W; USGS map – Independence Pass 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.02815&p_longi=-106.509713

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Independence Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Heather Ward; Arvada, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Autumn Peak is proposed for a 13,447-foot summit in San Isabel National Forest in northwestern Chaffee County. According to the proponent, “the summit’s colors reflect those of a beautiful Rocky Mountain autumn. Lush greenery below the mountain climbs upwards, until stark yellow, red and orange minerals cover the east and western side of this summit. The name is an appropriate tribute to the most striking season [in] the Sawatch Range.”

According to GNIS, there are no features in Colorado that contain “Autumn” in their names.

Dun Eistean Lake: lake; 2.4 acres; in Roosevelt National Forest, 2.6 mi. E of Taylor Mountain, 2.6 mi. SW of Button Rock Reservoir; named for Dùn Èistean, a former settlement and stronghold of Clan Morrison; Boulder County, Colorado; Sec 26, T3N R72W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 40°11’45”N, 105°25’04”W; USGS map – Raymond 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.195887&p_longi=-105.417874

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Raymond 1:24000

Proponent: Bob Morrison; Longmont, CO

Administrative area: Roosevelt National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Dun Eistean Lake is proposed for a 2.4-acre lake in Roosevelt National Forest, approximately 12 miles northwest of Boulder. The proponent, a resident of Longmont, reports that Dùn Èistean is the site in Scotland of a former settlement and stronghold of his ancestors, the Clan Morrison. He says many Morrison families live near the unnamed lake and that they “enjoy hiking to the lake and enjoying the views there.”

A review of Boulder County GIS data confirms that there is no local name for the lake. According to GNIS, there are no features in Colorado with the words “Dun” or “Eistean” in their names.

Homeview Peak: summit; elevation 10,720 ft.; located in Roosevelt National Forest, 1.8 mi. SW of Crystal Mountain, 1.6 mi. SE of Lookout Mountain; named by local hikers because many home sites are visible from the summit; Larimer County, Colorado; Sec. 3, T6N, R72W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 40°30'50"N, 105°26'48"W; USGS map – Crystal Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.513974&p_longi=-105.446549

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Crystal Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Amanda Gordon; Glen Haven, CO

Administrative area: Roosevelt National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Homeview Peak (hikers 25+ years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 10,720-foot summit in Roosevelt National Forest is proposed to be named officially Homeview Peak, because according to the proponent, “one may view many home sites from the top.” She claims that local hikers have been using the name for more than 25 years (this has not been confirmed) and she believes the name is appropriate. An online search found one hiking Web site that refers to the name. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Colorado with the “Homeview” in their names.

Katzler Peak: summit; elevation 8,736 ft.; located in Rio Grande National Forest, 7.4 mi. NNE of Del Norte, 2.6 mi. NNW of Elephant Rocks; the name honors the Austrian ancestors of a local resident; Saguache County, Colorado; Sec. 20, T41N, R6E, New Mexico Principal Meridian; 37°47'09"N, 106°20'13"W; USGS map – Twin Mountains SE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.785832&p_longi=-106.336993

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: Twin Mountains SE 1:24,000

Proponent: Lou Ann Katzler DiStefano; Aurora, CO

Administrative area: Rio Grande National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Katzler Peak is proposed for an 8,736-foot summit in Rio Grande National Forest in southern Saguache County. The proponent states that the name would honor her ancestors who came from the former Austro-Hungarian town of Friedorf. There is no evidence that any member of the Katzler family lived in Saguache County or elsewhere in Colorado before the proponent, who says she has lived and worked at the foot of the summit for fifteen years. The proponent indicated that the name would honor her father, John Katzler (1927-2008), although all evidence suggests he was born and died in Illinois.

Wind Song Mountain: summit; elevation 8,849 ft.; in Roosevelt National Forest, 3 mi. SE of Estes Park, 2 mi. WNW of Panorama Peak; named for the sound that wind gusts make coming up the northern slope of the mountain; Larimer County, Colorado; Sec. 34, T5N, R72W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 40°21'37"N, 105°26'43"W; USGS map - Panorama Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.36041&p_longi=-105.44528

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Panorama Peak 1:24,000
 Proponent: Robert Fulton; Estes Park, CO
 Administrative area: Roosevelt National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wind Song Mountain is proposed for an 8,849-foot summit in Roosevelt National Forest, 3 miles southeast of Estes Park. The proponent states the name refers to the whispering sound made by wind gusts as they rise up the northern slope of the mountain. He claims the sound is noticed by many who live in or frequent the area.

MARYLAND

Clowder Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads 0.8 mi. N of Hyattstown at 39°17'43"N, 77°18'52"W, flows N to enter Bennett Creek 2.3 mi. SE of Urbana; the name recognizes the historic role of working cats in agriculture; Frederick County, Maryland; 39°18'33"N, 77°18'52"W; USGS map – Urbana 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.30918&p_longi=-77.31434

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.295368&p_longi=-77.314555

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Urbana 1:24,000
 Proponent: Craig Hicks; Ijamsville, MD
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately one-mile-long stream located in Frederick County is proposed to be named Clowder Creek. One of the collective names for a group of cats is a “clowder.” The proposed name recognizes the importance of “working cats” in the history of the rural agriculture of Frederick County. Typically each barn, granary, and mill had several cats to help keep the area free of rodents. This stream was home to several grain mills including the early nineteenth century Cook’s Mill, which was later converted into a distillery; its “Pure Rye Double Copper Distilled Whiskey” had a national reputation during the pre-Prohibition era.

A query of GNIS in Maryland found no features using the word “clowder” in any feature name.

MICHIGAN

Kerin Island: island; 0.2 acres; in Moran Township, in the Straits of Mackinac, 5.5 mi WSW of Mackinac Island, 0.7 mi NE of Green Island; the name honors Kerin C. LaJoice (1962-2002), a longtime local resident who worked at a radio station and several other local businesses in the area; Mackinac County, Michigan; Sec. 25, T40N, R4W, Michigan Meridian; 45°50'22"N, 84°44'13"W; USGS map - Saint Ignace 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.839361&p_longi=-84.736827

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Saint Ignace 1:24,000

Proponent: Connor LaJoice; St. Ignace, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 0.2-acre island, which formed in the early 2000s, is proposed to be named for Kerin C. LaJoice (1962-2002). According to the proponent, who is the son of Ms. LaJoice, his mother died before the island was formed, but his family recently began to referring to it as Kerin Island in her memory. Ms. LaJoice moved to Saint Ignace at a young age and graduated from LaSalle High School. She worked at a local, now defunct, country radio station and many other businesses in the Saint Ignace area as well as in Mackinaw City. According to her gravestone, “she filled every second of her life with laughter, love and happiness.” Letters of support for the name Kerin Island have been received from nine individuals who knew Ms. LaJoice, including the Chief of Police of the City of St. Ignace Police Department and the Director of the Mackinac County Equalization Department, who noted that “it would be in the best interest of the department to have a name attached to the little island on our mapping system.”

According to GNIS, there are no features in the State with the word “Kerin” in their names.

Wolf Lake: lake; 4.5 acres; in Ottawa National Forest, in Marenisco Township, 2.5 mi. SSW of Wolf Mountain; named in association with nearby Wolf Mountain Creek, Wolf Mountain, and Wolf Mountain Road; Gogebic County, Michigan; Sec. 3, T46N, R44W, Michigan Meridian; 46°24'27"N, 89°47'10"W; USGS map – Wakefield NE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.407393&p_longi=-89.786082

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wakefield NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Delich; Wakefield, MI

Administrative area: Ottawa National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wolf Lake is proposed for an unnamed 4.5-acre lake in Ottawa National Forest in Gogebic County. The proponent, a representative of ML Forestry in nearby Wakefield, reports that the name was suggested by the new owner of the property and that the name is associative. The lake is located south of Wolf Mountain Creek, south-southwest of Wolf Mountain, and south-southeast of the intersection of Wolf Mountain Road and U.S. Route 2.

GNIS lists 59 features in Michigan with names containing the word “Wolf”, including 33 with “Wolf Lake.” Of these, 23 are lakes, one of which is in Gogebic County, 25 miles east-southeast of the unnamed lake in question.

MINNESOTA

Holl Lake: lake; approx. 120 acres; located partially in Sellevold Waterfowl Production Area/Fergus Falls Wetland Management District, in Urness Township, 3 mi. WNW of Quam Lake, 5 mi. NE of Hoffman; named for Wayne Wallace Holl (1927-1998), local farmer and conservationist; Douglas County, Minnesota; Secs 20-21&17-16, T120N, R40W, Fifth Principal Meridian;

45°53'10"N, 95°43'22"W; USGS map – Quam Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.886172&p_longi=-95.722779

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Quam Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Randall Holl; Brooklyn, NY

Administrative area: Sellevold Waterfowl Production Area/Fergus Falls Wetland Management District

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Holl Lake (Douglas County GIS 2015)

Case Summary: The new name Holl Lake is proposed for a 120-acre lake in western Douglas County. The lake is partially located within Sellevold Waterfowl Production Area, part of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Fergus Falls Wetland Management District.

The name is intended to honor Wayne Wallace Holl (1927-1998), who moved to the area from Iowa and farmed in the area around the lake for about 25 years. From 1973 to 1990, Holl was Supervisor for the Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District; in 1965, he won an "outstanding conservationist" award. When Holl and his wife retired from farming, the land was sold to the State and returned to its natural habitat. The proponent, who is Mr. Holl's grandson, wishes to make official the name Holl Lake "in recognition of Wayne Wallace Holl's contributions to the area during his lifetime."

The proposal included a petition signed by 25 county residents, seven of whom are Holl family members. After holding a public hearing, at which there were no objections, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the name. The name has since been published in the County's GIS file. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Minnesota with "Holl" in their names.

MISSOURI

Change Rudledge Bluff to Rutledge Bluff: cliff; approx. 20 ft. high; on the W shore of Stockton Lake, 1.8 mi. N of Chapel Hill; named for the Rutledge family, early settlers in the area who owned property at the base of the cliff that was flooded by Stockton Lake; Cedar County, Missouri; Secs 3&4, T33N, R26W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 37°37'49"N, 93°46'46"W; USGS map – Stockton 1:24,000; Not: Rudledge Bluff.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=37.6303182&p_longi=-93.7793769&fid=725655

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

Map: USGS Stockton 1:24,000

Proponent: Bob Pyle; Stockton, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Rudledge Bluff (FID 725655)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Rudledge Bluff (USGS 1956; USACE-Equestrian Trail Map, *Rudledge Bluff Overlook Trail*, 2015); Rutledge Bluff (Missouri DNR Water Quality Assessment System 2010; EPA STORET - Characteristic Summary Report by Station 2009; Stockton Trails Initiative Coalition 2009)

Case Summary: This approximately 20-foot-high cliff along the western shore of Stockton Lake is currently named Rudledge Bluff. This name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1956. However, the proponent believes the name should be Rutledge Bluff as that is the name of a family that owned land in the area in the early 1900s. The 1908 *Cedar County Missouri Plat Book* shows that M. T. Rutledge and K. E Rutledge owned property on either side of the Sac River prior to the building of the dam. Their land was flooded when the dam that created Stockton Lake was constructed. In preparation for the 1956 USGS map, the field man noted on the field sheet that all names were checked against existing maps and none were in question (there is no evidence that the names Rudledge Bluff or Rutledge Bluff appeared on any map prior to 1956). A search of genealogical records for Cedar County confirms that there were numerous individuals named Rutledge in the area during the period 1880 to 1940; the name Rudledge is found in the St. Louis area.

NEVADA

Wilhoites Peak: summit; elevation 8,311 ft.; located in Humboldt National Forest in the Horse Range, 4.6 mi. SW of Currant Summit; the name honors Charles (d. 1966) and Avenell (d. 2002) Wilhoite, long-time residents who operated a general store in the area; Nye County, Nevada; Sec 33, T11N, R59E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°46'33" N, 115°21'05"W; USGS map – Currant Summit 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.7758333&p_longi=-115.3513888

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Currant Summit 1:24,000

Proponent: Vicki Piccinini; Reno, NV

Administrative area: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Wilhoites Benchmark (hikers and mountaineers)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Wilhoites Peak to an unnamed 8,311-foot summit in the Horse Range in Nye County. The feature also lies within Humboldt National Forest. The proponent writes, "The peak features a permanent USGS benchmark at its top, which bears the name WILHOITES." The marker was stamped by USGS in 1947. Charles Wilhoite (d.1966) and his wife Avenell (d.2002) operated a general store and teachers' lodging house in the nearby village of Currant Creek, approximately 4.6 miles northeast of the unnamed summit. Hikers and mountaineers reportedly refer to the summit as Wilhoites Benchmark in online records of their climbs. The Nevada Division of Water Resources records an application for water rights by Charles C. and Avenell Wilhoite in 1951 for a property 16 miles southwest of the unnamed summit.

The proponent believes that "by naming this peak after the Wilhoites, we preserve a connection to Nevada's unique rural legacy." The Nye County Board of Commissioners, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names, and the U.S. Forest Service all recommend approval of this proposal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

*** The following proposal has been withdrawn

Change Whites Pond to Freese Pond: reservoir; 27 acres; in Pittsfield Township, 0.8 mi. ESE of Pittsfield, 13 mi. NE of Concord; the name honors George Freese, Jr. (1920-1997), World War II

airman, member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and the New Hampshire Senate, and owner of Globe Manufacturing; Merrimack County, New Hampshire; 43°18'09"N, 71°18'39"W; USGS map - Pittsfield 1:24,000; Not: Whites Pond.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.3023694&p_longi=-71.3108946

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Pittsfield 1:24,000

Proponent: Ms. Donna Parker; Pittsfield, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Whites Pond (FID 870861)

Local Usage: Whites Pond (Winsunvale Shores Homeowners Association)

Published: White Pond (pauloman.com, 2015), Whites Pond (USGS maps since 1919; Winsunvale Shores Homeowners Association; *Pittsfield News* 2014; *Pittsfield Pilgrimer* newsletter 2015)

Case Summary: This 27-acre reservoir is currently named Whites Pond and has been labeled as such on USGS topographic maps since 1919. The reservoir is located within Winsunvale Shores Homeowners Association in the Town of Pittsfield. According to the proponent, the Association believes the name should be changed to honor “an icon of Pittsfield and the State of New Hampshire.” George Freese, Jr. (1920-1997) served the U.S. Air Force during World War II and was a member of the American Legion. He was in the State Legislature, first as a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and later serving five terms as State Senator. In addition, Mr. Freese owned Globe Manufacturing from 1953 to 1993 and was instrumental in bringing the community together, supporting local programs. The proponent adds that he was a devoted husband and father, “who instilled values in his family and devoted his time to giving back not only to the community but to families in need. He was a huge supporter of Pittsfield and gave generously to groups and people in need. [He] was also a strong supporter of Whites Pond.”

Whites Pond was constructed in 1899 by William H. White, a wealthy leather manufacturer from Lowell, Massachusetts. He owned the property, and the pond served as a recreation area for his ill daughter. A news article referring to Whites Pond and the associated Whites Pond Dam appeared in the *Pittsfield News* in 2014; after the dam was reportedly allowed to fall into ruin by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, the Homeowners Association worked to correct many of the deficiencies and to restore the lake’s environment. In 2015, the *Pittsfield Pilgrimer* newsletter advertised a fundraiser “to Save Whites Pond.” The proponent has not indicated whether it will pursue efforts to rename the dam.

There is another pond named Freesees Pond in Rockingham County, 11 miles to the south of the feature in question. Although this pond is named for and maintained by a family named Freese, the proponent has found no connection to George Freese, Jr. She also believes that applying the proposed name will not lead to any confusion as the two bodies of water are in different counties.

A query of GNIS in New Hampshire for the name “Freese” found only the aforementioned Freesees Pond and the associated Freesees Pond Dam.

NEW YORK

Change Flatly Brook to Flatley Brook: stream; 4.9 mi. long; heads in Easton Township, 1.4 mi. SW of Greenwich, at 43°04'42"N, 73°31'40"W, flows generally SW to enter the Hudson River 3.8 mi. S of Schuylerville; the stream flows through property owned by the Flatley family since the late nineteenth century; Washington County, New York; 43°02'39"N, 73°35'07"W; USGS map - Schuylerville 1:24,000; Not: Flatly Brook, Flatly Brook.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.0442429&p_longi=-73.5853938&fid=950255

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

Map: USGS Schuylerville 1:24,000

Proponent: Ed Flatley; San Jose, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Flatly Brook (FID 950255)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Flatly Brook (USGS 1949, 1964, 1967, 1986; New York State Washington Bridge Data, 2015; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 1993, Washington County Web Map 2015), Flatley Brook (USGS map 1935; New York State Department of State, *Old Saratoga on the Hudson Waterfront Revitalization Plan*, 2007), Flatly Brook (USGS 1940)

Case Summary: This 4.9-mile-long tributary of the Hudson River has been labeled on USGS topographic maps with three different names: Flatley Brook, Flatly Brook, and Flatly Brook, with the latter name having been used since 1949. The proponent says that a significant portion of the stream is on property owned and farmed by the Flatley family since the late nineteenth century. The property is currently owned by the proponent, a resident of California, and his sister, who lives on the farm.

The 1935 USGS map labeled the stream Flatley Brook. However, on the 1940 edition it was changed to Flatly Brook. In 1947, field research noted that the latter name was incorrect and that the spelling "should be Flatley - a family name." However, when the name was transferred to the map it was recorded as Flatly Brook. The current Washington County map and a number of Web sites agree with the GNIS spelling. The New York Department of State, in a 2007 revitalization plan, uses the proposed spelling.

NORTH CAROLINA

Maynard Pond: reservoir; approx. 4 acres; located in the Town of Cary, 4 mi. SSE of Lake Crabtree; named for the former location of the nearby Maynard farm and homestead; Wake County, North Carolina; 35°46'53"N, 78°46'23"W; USGS map - Cary 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=35.78133&p_longi=-78.77314

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: Cary 1:24,000

Proponent: Coronado Village HOA Board of Directors; Cary, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Maynard Pond (proponent, unknown number of years)

Published: Maynard Pond (Coronado Village Home Owners Association Web site; Cary Town Council minutes 2005 and later; North Carolina State University history; local blogs, real estate sites, and online message boards, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Maynard Pond for a four-acre body of water in the Town of Cary at the head of Walnut Creek. It was submitted by the North Carolina Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of the Coronado Village Home Owners Association (CVHOA), which owns the reservoir. An online history of the reservoir (http://www4.ncsu.edu/~ncm/CVHOA/pond_history.html) reports that it was built sometime in the 1950s as a dairy cattle watering pond on the Maynard family farm. It was later used to irrigate tobacco crops and in the 1960s, local residents used it for recreation. In the 1970s, a developer purchased the farm and the reservoir has been owned by the CVHOA since 1989. The HOA was, according to its Web site, “formed solely to preserve the pond from draining and development.”

Luther Maynard’s farm house was located 0.35 miles to the southwest of the reservoir; it was torn down several years ago. The proponent believes the name Maynard Pond “would acknowledge the history of the area and the family farm” and that “there isn’t anything else to mark and remind us of days past.” He also suggests that making the name official would help specify the location during emergencies. The reservoir still serves as a recreation area for locals.

According to GNIS, two features with “Maynard” in their names are located in North Carolina. Maynard Crossing Shopping Center is located 2.2 miles to the west of the reservoir, and Maynard Lake is approximately 130 miles to the west-southwest. Maynard Road circles Cary; many other local roads and neighborhoods have names that include “Maynard.”

Change Negro Mountain to Revels Mountain: summit; elevation 3,373 ft.; located in Pisgah National Forest, 3.7 mi. ESE of Balsam Grove, 1.3 mi. ESE of Three Forks Mountain; named for Hiram Rhoades Revels (1827?- 1901), who was born in North Carolina and was the first African-American elected to the United States Congress; Transylvania County, North Carolina; 35°12’54”N, 82°48’36”W; USGS map - Rosman 1:24,000; Not: Negro Mountain. http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.2151103&p_longi=-82.8101288&fid=1021613

Proposal: name change to eliminate a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Rosman 1:24,000

Proponent: Tara Granke; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: Pisgah National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Mountain (FID 1021613)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Mountain (USGS 1945, 1946, 1967, 1978, 1986, 1990, 1997, 2011, 2013)

Case Summary: The name Revels Mountain is proposed to replace the name of Negro Mountain, a summit in Pisgah National Forest in Transylvania County. This proposal was submitted along with a proposal to change the name of Negro Prong to Revels Prong. The origin of the existing name, which has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1945, has not been determined.

The new name would honor Hiram Rhoades Revels (1827?-1901), the first African-American elected to the United States Congress. Revels was born to free parents in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in the 1820s. After working in his youth as a barber in Lincolnton, he attended seminaries in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and was ordained a minister in a Baltimore African Methodist Episcopal church. He preached throughout the upper Midwest, organized African-

American troops during the Civil War in Maryland and Missouri, and eventually became a pastor of a church in Natchez, Mississippi.

Revels ran for several local offices, was elected as alderman in Natchez, and represented Adams County in the Mississippi State Senate. In 1870, Revels was elected to serve out the term of one of Mississippi's vacant seats in the U.S. Senate. As a senator, he argued for reconciliation and amnesty for former Confederates and worked to restore their citizenship and rights. He advocated for integration of schools in the District of Columbia. After his term ended, Revels continued serving as pastor, became the first president of Alcorn University, taught at several historically black colleges, and edited the Methodist Episcopal newspaper.

According to the proponent, the name “honors the black history of the area,” and “the first black member of Congress.” Even though Revels did not live in Transylvania County, “he was an important North Carolinian and senator.”

According to GNIS, there are no features in North Carolina that contain “Revels” in their names. The Revels United Methodist Church in Mississippi may be named in commemoration of Hiram Revels.

Change Negro Prong to Revels Prong: stream; approx. 2.2 mi. long; heads in Pisgah National Forest, 2.6 mi. ESE of Balsam Grove, 0.25 mi. SE of Three Forks Mountain at 35°13'04"N, 82°49'41"W, flows generally E to enter Catheys Creek 1.9 mi. NW of Selica; named for Hiram Rhoades Revels (1827?-1901), who was born in North Carolina and was the first African-American elected to Congress; Transylvania County, North Carolina; 35°13'16"N, 82°47'56"W; USGS map – Rosman 1:24,000; Not: Negro Prong.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.221222&p_longi=-82.799017&fid=1013897

Proposal: name change to eliminate a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Rosman 1:24,000

Proponent: Tara Granke; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: Pisgah National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Prong (FID 1013897)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Prong (USGS 1935, 1945, 1946, 1967, 1978, 1990, 1997, 2011, 2013;

EPA Water Quality Assessment 2012, 2014; *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, 1968, 2010;

Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies 2001)

Case Summary: The new name Revels Prong is proposed to replace the name of Negro Prong, a 2.2-mile long tributary of Catheys Creek in Pisgah National Forest in Transylvania County. This proposal was submitted along with a proposal to change the name of Negro Mountain to Revels Mountain (q.v.). The origin of the existing name, which has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1935, has not been determined. The majority of online references to the name derive from the GNIS listing.

The name would honor Hiram Rhoades Revels (1827?-1901), the first African-American elected to the United States Congress. He served as a Senator from Mississippi from 1870 to 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA

Beaver Lake: lake; approx. 12 acres; in New Milford Township along Smith Creek, 1.3 mi. NE of the community of New Milford; the name refers to beavers found in the lake; Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania; 41°53'24"N, 75°42'33"W; USGS map - Great Bend 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8899003&p_longi=-75.709175

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Great Bend 1:24,000

Proponent: Kelley Osmun; New Milford, 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 approximately 12-acre lake in New Milford Township is proposed to be named Beaver Lake. The proponent's family has owned the property on which the lake is located for more than ten years, and according to the proponent beavers have always been present.

A query of GNIS found 251 geographic features in Pennsylvania that include the word "Beaver" in their names. Beaver Meadow Pond lies seven miles to the south of the lake in question. There are also four reservoirs named either Beaver Lake or Beaver Pond in neighboring Wayne County. In all, there are 21 lakes or reservoirs using the word "Beaver" in their feature's name or variant name in Pennsylvania.

Millway Run: stream; approx. 0.6 mi. long; heads in Warwick Township, 0.7 mi. E of Rothsville at 40°09'07"N, 76°14'12"W, flows NE then E to enter Cocalico Creek 0.6 mi. SE of the community of Millway; named in association with nearby Millway; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 40°09'18"N, 76°13'43"W; USGS map - Ephrata 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1551&p_longi=-76.2286

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1519&p_longi=-76.2366

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ephrata 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Bailey; Lititz, 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 Millway Run is proposed for a 0.6-mile-long unnamed stream in Warwick Township in Lancaster County. The proponent states that "historically, this area in Warwick Township was known as Millway....the Millway [railroad] Station is still standing today." The small community of Millway is less than a mile away. He adds, "The rich history of the railroad in Millway, combined extensive history of agriculture, and the tireless effort of the stream make it a great candidate to be named....With so much urbanization happening in America, we need to recognize and celebrate these hard-working, diligent streams [that] keep watersheds healthy. Plans are currently in development to turn this abandoned railroad corridor into a rail trail bike/walking trail." The Lancaster County Conservation Director has confirmed that there is no evidence of a local name for the stream.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Change Harney Peak to Thunder Peak: summit; elevation 7,211 ft.; in Black Hills National Forest/Black Elk Wilderness, 5 mi. NE of Thunderhead Mountain, 1.6 mi. SW of Elkhorn Mountain; named for the Lakota ceremony held each spring on the summit to “Welcome Back the Thunders”; Sec. 21, T2S, R5E, Black Hills Meridian; Pennington County, South Dakota; 43°51’58”N, 103°31’53”W; USGS map – Custer 1:24,000; Not: Black Elk’s Peak, Great Owls Nest, Harney Peak, Harneys Peak, Harney’s Peak, Hinhan Kaga, Hinhan Kaga Paha, Mount Harney, Okawita Paha, Opahata I, Saint Elmo Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.866&p_longi=-103.53132&fid=1261770

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

Map: USGS Custer 1:24,000

Proponent: Rick GoodVoiceFlute; Rapid City, SD

Administrative area: Black Hills National Forest/Black Elk Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Harney Peak (BGN 1906)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Harney Peak (FID 1261770)

Local Usage: Hinhan Kaga Paha (Lakota Indians), Harney Peak (local civic and tourism boards, books, web sites)

Published Usage: Black Elk’s Peak (Goble, *The Woman Who Lived with Wolves: And Other Stories from the Tipi*, 2010); Great Owls Nest (change.org petition 2014); Harney Peak (USGS 1896, 1901, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1977, 2012; USFS maps and Web sites 1988, 2014, 2015; Federal Writer’s Project 1938; *Vereinigte Staaten Von Nord-Amerika* 1875; E.P. Noll & Co 1897; National Map Company 1927; Rand McNally & Company 1939; Black Hills - Badlands Association 1940; Sneve, *South Dakota Geographic Names*, 1973; *South Dakota State Atlas*, 1980; Black Hills Badlands & Lakes Association 2004; Rogers, *Standing Witness: Devils Tower National Monument, a History* 2007; South Dakota Public Broadcasting 2011; Saum, *Harney Peak Revealed* 2013); Harneys Peak (A. J. Johnson 1865; Rufus Blanchard 1868; S.A. Mitchell Jr. 1868; USACE 1874, 1875; H.L. Thayer 1887); Harney’s Peak (U.S. War Department, 1858, 1859, 1869; Rand McNally & Company 1873, 1889; USACE 1874; U. S. Army 1874; St. Paul Lithog & Eng. Co. 1878; U.S. General Land Office 1878, 1879; USGS 1879; Sneve, *South Dakota Geographic Names*, 1973; Van Balen, *Dakota Place Names*, 1998); Hinhan Kaga (Howe et al., *He Sapa Woihanble: Black Hills Dream* 2011); Hinhan Kaga Paha (USFS Web site 2015; Domek, *Images of America: Custer State Park* 2004; Kennedy, *American Indian Places: A Historical Guidebook* 2008; *Lakota Country Times* 2011; South Dakota Public Broadcasting *Dakota Digest* 2011; Howe et al., *He Sapa Woihanble: Black Hills Dream* 2011; Knife Chief Buffalo Nation Organization, 2013; Saum, *Harney Peak Revealed* 2013; Sydney [NE] *Sun-Telegraph*, 2014; *Rapid City Journal* 2014; change.org petition 2014; theblackhills.com [tourism site] 2014); Imitates Owl Mountain (Knife Chief Buffalo Nation Organization, 2013); Mount Harney (Sneve, *South Dakota Geographic Names*, 1973); Okawita Paha (Defenders of the Black Hills 2009); Opahata I (Defenders of the Black Hills 2009)

Case Summary: The name Thunder Peak is proposed for the summit in the Black Hills currently named Harney Peak. This proposal is a counterproposal to Black Elk Peak (see Review List 419).

The name is derived from the annual spring equinox ceremony held by Lakota spiritual leaders at the summit; this ceremony is called the “Welcome Back the Wakiya Oyate (Thunders) Ceremony” or “Welcome Back the Thunder Beings.” According to the proponent, “A medicine man leads a procession of the people to the top...to welcome back the Thunder Beings.... ‘Harney Peak’ has had an ongoing, traditional...use by the medicine people to welcome back the Thunder Beings for

years.” According to sources online, the ceremony was revived about 30 years ago by several Lakota spiritual leaders. Many schoolchildren now attend the ceremony which celebrates “the rejuvenation of Unci Maka (Grandmother Earth).” Prayers are made to the Wakinyan Oyate (Thunder Beings) as bringers of life for good rain and weather.

The proponent believes that the name Thunder Peak “could be a good choice to all who disagreed with previously suggested names. Many Lakota know what these ceremonies signify and the importance of them.” The proponent also believes “that even non-Natives would not be averse to such a title as this because it is simple, yet appropriate.”

After several months of public hearings and input from interested parties, during which many names were suggested (including Harmony Peak, Ponderosa Peak, Hinhan Kaga, and Thunder Peak), the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names voted to retain the name Harney Peak. Thunder Peak is the only additional name proposed to the BGN besides Black Elk Peak.

GNIS contains records for two other natural features in the Black Hills that contain the word “Thunderhead” in their names: Thunderhead Mountain, 5 miles west-southwest, and Thunderhead Falls, 14.5 miles northeast.

TENNESSEE

Three Creeks Falls: falls; approx. 25 ft. high; located on the W side of Middle Creek, 0.2 mi. SW of Signal Point; the name refers to the number of side-by-side falls; Hamilton County, Tennessee; 35°07’13”N, 85°22’25”W; USGS map – Chattanooga 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.12016&p_longi=-85.37367

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Chattanooga 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Rogers; Chattanooga, TN

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 Three Creeks Falls is proposed for an approximately 25-foot-tall waterfall that flows out of the hillside above Middle Creek. According to the proponent, who has submitted a number of proposals to name waterfalls in the Chattanooga area, the water in the three side-by-side falls comes from three underground springs. He reports that the falls are “a popular hiking destination with a nice flat rock in front of the falls to sit on.”

A query of GNIS found no features in Tennessee with names that include the words “Three Creek” or “Three Creeks”.

UTAH

Change Blowhole Hill to John Jones Hill: summit; elevation 5,474 ft.; located 1.5 mi. NNW of Wanlass Hill, 3.6 mi. SW of Goshen Pass; named in honor of John Edward Jones (1983-2009), who died after he became trapped in a cave on the hill and whose remains are sealed in the cave; Secs 26&23, T8S, R2W, Salt Lake Meridian; Utah County, Utah; 40°05’55”N, 112°02’02”W; USGS map – Allens Ranch 1:24,000; Not: Blowhole Hill.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.098707&p_longi=-112.033959&fid=1425779

Proposal: name change in commemoration

Map: USGS Allens Ranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Leon K. Jones; Stansbury Park, UT

Administrative area: Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Blowhole Hill (FID 1425779)

Local Usage: Blowhole Hill (county residents, local caving groups)

Published: Blowhole Hill (USGS 1947, 1949, 1953, 1955, 1969, 1970, 1975, 1979, 1993, 2011, 2014; USGS publication 1961; climb-utah.com 2015; peakery.com 2015;

nuttyputtycave.com 2015; caves.org 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the 5,474-foot summit currently named Blowhole Hill to John Jones Hill. The summit is located on land managed by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA).

On November 25th, 2009, John Edwards Jones (b. 1983) died after being trapped in the Nutty Putty Cave on Blowhole Hill for over 26 hours. Despite an initially promising rescue attempt, Jones became stuck in a narrow cave passageway. After his death, rescue workers determined that retrieval of his remains would be too dangerous. It was decided by SITLA, Utah County, the Timpanogos Grotto Caving Club, and Mr. Jones' family to permanently seal off the cave, leaving his remains inside. The Jones family purchased a grave easement from SITLA in perpetuity, which precludes reopening of the cave. Visitors to the summit can now see and pay their respects at a monument to John Jones.

In 2009, the Jones family contacted the Utah Geographic Names Committee to inquire about renaming the hill but they were advised of the U.S. BGN's five-year waiting period for commemorative names. Because some in the Utah caving community resisted the decision to permanently close the cave, the family worked to secure support for renaming the summit. The proposal packet contains letters of support from the former president and a current member of the Timpanogos Grotto Caving Club; a member of the Utah County Sheriff's Search and Rescue Unit who was the first person to arrive to assist Mr. Jones; the director of SITLA; the Utah County Sheriff's Office; and the Utah County Commissioners.

The proponents believe that "In addition to commemorating a beloved family member, the name John Jones Hill will serve as a serious and permanent reminder to all who go into caves to exercise care and caution; and to follow the rules of safe cave exploration." They note also that the current name is no longer appropriate because after sealing up the cave, the natural "blowhole" at the cave's mouth ceased to exist. Many caves in the area emit warm, humid air from their entrances. However, one Web site suggests the name Blowhole Hill refers to the whale-like shape of the summit and that Nutty Putty Cave is found where the "blowhole" would be. The name Nutty Putty Cave comes from the texture of a muddy substance found in the cave.

According to GNIS, there are a number of features in Utah that include "Jones" in their names. John Jones Canyon, a short canyon near the crest of the Wasatch Range, is approximately 22 miles to the southeast in Juab County. Also nearby are Jones Mine, 27 miles to the southwest; Jones Ranch Creek, 23 miles east-southeast; and Jones Ridge, 39 miles east-southeast.

VIRGINIA

Change Tysons Corner to Tysons: populated place (unincorporated); located at the intersection of State Routes 7 and 123, and the Capital Beltway; Fairfax County, Virginia; 38°55'07"N, 77°13'52"W; USGS map - Falls Church, 1:24,000; NOT: Peach Grove, Peach Grove Crossroads, Tyson Cross Roads, Tyson's Corner, Tysons Corner, Tysons Crossroads.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.9187222&p_long=-77.2310925&fid=1496341

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Falls Church, 1:24,000

Proponent: U.S. Census Bureau; Washington, DC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tysons Corner (FID 1496341)

Local Usage: Tysons (local residents, businesses), Tysons Corner (local residents, businesses)

Published: Peach Grove (*Washington Post*, 2012, 2014; anuncommonarchitect.com, 2015, ghostsofdc.org, 2015; Great Falls Historical Society, 2015), Peach Grove Crossroads (Tysons Partnership, 2015), Tyson Cross Roads (USGS 1894, 1897, 1900; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1915), Tysons (Shell Oil Company, 1956; *Washington Post*, 2012, 2014; Tysons Partnership, 2015; ghostsofdc.org, 2015; Google maps), Tysons Corner (USGS 1956, 1965, 1971, 1979, 1984, 1994, 2011, 2013; Army Map Service 1961), Tysons Crossroads (USGS 1945, 1951; Army Map Service 1948; *Washington Post*, 2012; ghostsofdc.org, 2015; Great Falls Historical Society, 2015)

Case Summary: The U.S. Census Bureau has received a request from the Fairfax Outreach Director; the Office of Congressman Gerry Connolly, and the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors to change the official name of the Tysons Corner Census Designated Place (CDP) to Tysons Census Designated Place. The change would recognize the name that has come into increased local use, both by residents of and visitors to the area, and by local businesses. This proposal is to change the name of the associated unincorporated populated place (CDPs are typically named in association with that of the predominant community).

In April 2015, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors requested that county staff “use Tysons exclusively and whenever feasible and practical, and change previous instances to reflect the new Tysons designation.” The name Tysons has been in use locally by the Tysons Partnership, a non-profit organization that is similar to a chamber of commerce. The partnership has been marketing commercial and residential development in the area under the new name. The U.S. Postal Service has confirmed that both Tysons Corner and Tysons may be used for ZIP codes 22102 and 22182.

In the mid-1800s, the area that now comprises Tysons Corner was known as Peach Grove or Peach Grove Crossroads. The name Tysons Corner came into use sometime after the Civil War. USGS topographic maps first showed the community in 1894 and labeled it Tyson Cross Roads. According to many sources, the name comes from William Tyson, a Maryland native who bought the land in the 1850s and who served as the local postmaster from 1854 to 1866. A War Department map from 1862 labels the area as “Tyson,” presumably showing the land owned by Mr. Tyson. In 1945, USGS maps began labeling the feature Tysons Crossroads, with the name Tysons Corner having been labeled since 1956. Despite predominant usage of the latter name for many decades, a 1956 Shell Oil Company map labeled it simply Tysons.

In late 2012, the Tysons Partnership began rebranding the area as Tysons. At the time, the Partnership’s executive director stated that “Tysons” “indicates more than what Tysons Corner has

meant historically....We want people to recognize that something exciting is happening here.” Many signs in the area now read simply “Tysons.”

According to GNIS, several nearby features have names that include “Tysons” or “Tysons Corner” in their names. In addition to the populated place and the CDP, five administrative feature names contain “Tysons Corner.” The populated place Tysons Green is one mile to the northwest. Two malls in the area just use “Tysons” in their names, as does the local library. A nearby shopping center has “Tysons Station” in its name.

WASHINGTON

Criss Creek: stream; 2.2 mi. long; heads 2.3 mi. SSW of Port Ludlow, 1.9 mi. NW of Shine at 47°53’35”N, 122°41’46”W, flows SW then S and SE to enter Squamish Harbor; the name honors Arthur E. Criss (1898-1964), Captain of the Seattle Fire Department and landowner along the stream; Secs 29&32, T28N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; Jefferson County, Washington; 47°52’05”N, 122°41’38”W; USGS map – Lofall 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Shine Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.8680556&p_longi=-122.6938889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.8930556&p_longi=-122.6961111

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lofall 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Eva Miller; Lake Tapps, WA

Administrative area: Washington Department of Natural Resources

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Shine Creek (local news articles, online fishing sites)

Published: Shine Creek (USGS National Water Information System; Washington State Legislature Washington Administrative Code 220-310-180, 2015; Washington Department of Fisheries, 1975; Washington State Conservation Commission report, 2002; Jefferson County Code 18.22.160, 2015; East Jefferson Watershed Council presentation, 2001; North Olympic Salmon Coalition report, 2006; Jefferson County Department of Community Development report, 2008; Jefferson County Public Works news, 2010; Port Townsend *Leader*, 2013; many online fishing sites)

Case Summary: The new name Criss Creek is proposed for a currently unnamed stream in eastern Jefferson County. The name would honor Arthur E. Criss (1898-1964), the grandfather of the proponent. The stream mostly flows through private property that is managed for timber and logging, part of which is held by a trust in the Criss family name.

Arthur Criss moved to Jefferson County from Kansas in 1902. He worked many jobs throughout his life, including building the footings for the Space Needle in Seattle, ferrying passengers by motor boat, and captain of the Seattle Fire Department. In 1959, the Criss family purchased a parcel of land along the stream and held “family get-togethers” there. According to the proponent, Mr. Criss “knew this was a very good purchase as the huge trees and black bears were priceless....He always told my mom and dad to keep this in the family -- never sell.” The proponent wishes to make the name Criss Creek official “to honor and preserve the Criss family name in addition to possible assistance to search and rescue efforts.”

The stream is called Shine Creek by many local and State government and environmental groups. This name is also referenced in county and State legal codes. The U.S. Geological Survey uses

Shine Creek for the name of a former water monitoring station along the stream. However, neither GNIS nor the local county GIS office lists a name for the stream. The Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) stated that there is no interest in making the name official for State or Federal use.

This proposal was submitted by the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN), which recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the WCGN contacted the following offices for opinions: the Jefferson County Commissioners, the Jefferson County Public Works Department, JeffCom 911 Communications, the Jefferson County GIS office, the Jefferson County Historical Society, Pope Resources (local timber company and land owner), the Tacoma Public Library, the Washington State Historical Society, Port Ludlow Golf Course, and the Washington Department of Natural Resources Olympic Region office. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

The WCGN also forwarded the proposal to 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington, including the following six that according to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database have an interest in Jefferson County: the Hoh Indian Tribe, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, the Quinault Indian Nation, and the Skokomish Indian Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no features in Washington that contain “Criss” in their names.