

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALASKA

Change McKinley Park to Denali Park: populated place (unincorporated); in Denali National Park and Preserve, 12 mi. S of Healy, 240 N of Anchorage; Denali Borough, Alaska; Sec.4, T14S, R7W, Fairbanks Meridian; 63°43'58"N, 148°54'51"W; USGS map - Healy C-4 1:63,360; Not: McKinley Park, Mc Kinley Park, Riley, Riley Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=63.7327778&p_longi=-148.9141667&fid=1423625

Proposal: to change a name in association with that of a natural feature

USGS Map: Healy C-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Census Bureau

Administrative area: Denali National Park and Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: McKinley Park (FID 1423625)

Local Usage: Denali Park (U.S. Postal Service)

Published: McKinley Park (USGS 1951, 1956; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, Orth, 1967; *Delorme Alaska Atlas & Gazetteer* 2010) Mc Kinley Park (USGS 1950)

Case Summary: The small unincorporated community of McKinley Park is located in Denali National Park and Preserve, 12 miles south of Healy. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development recently asked the U.S. Census Bureau to change the name of the McKinley Park Census Designated Place to Denali Park Census Designated Place to recognize the recent change of name for the summit from Mount McKinley to Denali (Secretarial Order 2015). The Census Bureau has proceeded to change the CDP name and is presuming the change should apply to the populated place as well.

The name McKinley Park has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1951 (a 1950 edition labeled it Mc Kinley Park), and is also listed in the *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Orth, 1967). The GNIS entry, taken from Orth's Dictionary, states that the settlement was reported in 1920 as Riley Creek, although that name may have referred to "a slightly different location than the present place." It notes also that the Riley Post Office was established in 1922 and that its name was changed to McKinley Park the same year. An online search for the name Denali Park shows that the National Park Service uses Denali Park as the mailing address for its bookstore, and also that the U.S. Postal Service recognizes the name as official for ZIP code 99755.

GNIS lists 26 features in Alaska with "McKinley" in their names, while "Denali" is used in 21 records.

Change Birch Creek and Upper Mouth Birch Creek to Ikheénjik River: stream; 344 mi. long; heads 26 mi. WSW of Circle Hot Springs, 13 mi. ENE of Twelvemile Summit, at 65°26'19"N, 145°31'36"W, flows S, E, N, then generally NW through Steese National Conservation Area (Bureau of Land Management) and Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge before entering an unnamed anabranch of the Yukon River 3 mi. ESE of Willow Point, 7.7 mi. SW of Venetie Landing; the name is of Gwich'in origin; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Tps20-11N, Rgs7-17E; Tps11-5N, Rgs16-5; and Tps5-7N, Rgs10-11E, Fairbanks Meridian; 66°31'15"N, 146°09'09"W; USGS map - Fort Yukon C-5 1:63,360 (mouth); Not: Birch Creek, Deenduu – in part, Ikheénjik – in part; K'iidootin gwinjik – in part; Noctocargut - in part, Tohwun-nukakat - in part; Tohwún-nukákat – in part; Upper Mouth Birch Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=66.523485&p_longi=-146.174422

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=65.4386111&p_longi=-145.5266667

Proposal: to change the names of two feature names to recognize an Alaska Native name
USGS Map: Fort Yukon C-5 1:63,360 (mouth)

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, AK

Administrative area: Steese National Conservation Area (BLM), other BLM land, Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River (BLM administered), Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Birch Creek (FID 1399058); Upper Mouth Birch Creek (FID 1411569)

Local Usage: Ikhèenjik River (Gwich'in residents)

Published: Birch Creek (USGS 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990; USGS publications: Bulletin 1906, Water Resources Report 2000; BLM 2007; FWS undated; General Land Office, 1898, 1909; U.S. War Department, 1902; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1890; *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Deenduu (*Neets'aii Gwiindaii: Living in the Chandalar Country*, 1992); Ikheenjik – in part (*Liteet'aii Nan Gwik'it Teedanahotl'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Birch Creek, Alaska*, 1982); K'iidootin gwinjik - in part (*Venetie Nan Gwik'it Teedanahotl'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Venetie, Alaska*, 1981; *Liteet'aii Nan Gwik'it Teedanahotl'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Birch Creek, Alaska*, 1982); Upper Mouth Birch Creek (USGS 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990); Noctocargut (*Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Tohwun-nukakat (*Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*, 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Tohwún-nukákat (*Alaska and its Resources*, 1870)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the collective name Ikhèenjik River for two streams that are currently considered separate features named Birch Creek and Upper Mouth Birch Creek. The existing names and applications appeared on USGS maps and publications between 1906 and 1990, and on recent Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maps. In addition, General Land Office, U.S. War Department, and U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey maps and charts labeled the main part of the stream as Birch Creek between 1890 and 1909. The proponent reports that “Ikhèenjik” is from the Gwich'in language; he has not yet provided a translation of the word.

The original proposal, submitted in 2014, was to apply the collective name K'iidootinjik River to both Birch Creek and Lower Mouth Birch Creek (Review List 417). However, the proponent has since amended this, so that K'iidootinjik River (note also the addition of the accent mark) would be applied only to the Lower Mouth Birch Creek, with the name Ikhèenjik River applying instead to Birch Creek and Upper Mouth Birch Creek.

GNIS does not list any other features in Alaska with the word “Ikhèenjik” in their names. There are, however, 11 other streams in the State named Birch Creek and five named forks of this Birch Creek.

Change Lower Mouth Birch Creek to K'iidootinjik River: stream; approx. 860 mi. long; heads in Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge along Birch Creek (proposed Ikhèenjik River (q.v.)), 3.1 mi. NW of Egil Island, at 66°16'13"N, 145°30'30"W, flows W then NW to enter Lower Birch Creek Slough (an anabranch of the Yukon River) 7.4 mi. ESE of White Eye, 8.6 mi. NW of Canvasback Lake; the name is of Gwich'in origin and means “Birch that is Cached Up High River”; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Tps19-16N, Rgs5-10E, Fairbanks Meridian; 66°26'43"N, 146°38'24"W; USGS map - Fort Yukon B-6 1:63,360 (mouth); Not: K'iidootin gwinjik, Lower Mouth Birch Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=66.4452778&p_longi=-146.64&fid=1405768

Proposal: to change a name to recognize an Alaska Native name

Map: USGS Fort Yukon B-6 1:63,360 (mouth)

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, AK

Administrative area: Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lower Mouth Birch Creek (FID 1405768)

Local Usage: K'iidòotinjik River (Gwich'in residents)

Published: K'iidootin gwinjik - in part (*Venetie Nan Gwik'it Teedanahotl'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Venetie, Alaska*, 1981; *Liteet'aii Nan Gwik'it Teedanahotl'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Birch Creek, Alaska*, 1982); Lower Mouth Birch Creek (USGS 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the Lower Mouth Birch Creek to K'iidòotinjik River. The existing name was applied to USGS maps and publications between 1906 and 1990, and also appears on recent Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maps. The proponent reports that in the Gwich'in language, "K'iidòotinjik" translates as "Birch that is Cached Up High River" or "Birch Cache River."

This name was originally proposed as K'iidootinjik River (without the accent mark) and was intended to be applied collectively to the two streams that are currently named Birch Creek and Lower Mouth Birch Creek. However, the proponent later amended the proposal to include the accent mark and to restrict the application to only Lower Mouth Birch Creek. The name Ikhèenjik River has since been proposed to be applied collectively to Birch Creek and Upper Mouth Birch Creek.

The Tanana Chiefs Conference Full Board of Directors and the Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments passed resolutions endorsing the original proposal. However, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names did not recommend approval, noting that it "did not see evidence of broad general support for the proposals from individuals, groups, and communities throughout the eastern Interior Alaska area." These organizations have been asked to address the amended proposals.

GNIS does not list any other features in Alaska with the word "K'iidòotinjik" in their names. There are, however, eleven other streams in the State named Birch Creek. The proponent has not submitted a request to change the name of Lower Birch Creek Slough.

Change **Thachkatnu Creek** to **Lach Q'atnu Creek**: stream; 3 mi. long; heads in Chugach State Park 3 mi. ESE of Mount POW/MIA at 61°26'26"N, 149°06'03"W, flows SW then SE to enter Eklunta Lake 2.9 mi. SE of Lake Barbara; the name is the Dena'ina spelling of the original name and means "clay hole creek"; Secs 8&5, T15N, R2E and Secs 32&33, T16N, R2E, Seward Meridian; Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; 61°24'35"N, 149°07'55"W; USGS map – Anchorage B-6 1:63,360; Not: Łach Q'atnu, Łatsq'atnu, Thachkatnu Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=61.4097222&p_longi=-149.1319444&fid=1416763

Proposal: change name to reflect local spelling

USGS Map: Anchorage B-6 1:63,360

Proponent: James Kari; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: Chugach State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Thachkatnu Creek (FID 1416763)

Local Usage: Twin Peaks Creek (State Park sign)

Published: Lach Q'atnu (James Kari and James A. Fall, *Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina*, 2003); Latsq'atnu (Michael E. Carberry, *Patterns of the Past* 1979); Thachkatnu Creek (USGS 1979, 1994; *Shem Pete's Alaska* 2003; Alaska DNR, *Chugach State Park Access Inventory*, 2002; alaska.org, 2014; AK DNR and USFS Aerial Insect and Disease Survey map, 2008; summitpost.org, 2015; County Highpointers Web site, 2000; TripAdvisor 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of a stream located near Anchorage from Thachkatnu Creek to Lach Q'atnu Creek in order to make official “the most accurate representation of the Dena'ina name.” According to the proponent, the spelling of the name was “simplified” in a report on native names because the Alaska and U.S. geographic name boards did not allow special characters. He notes that both names are essentially pronounced the same; the existing name is phonetically correct but does not conform to the orthography of the Dena'ina language.

The name Thachkatnu Creek was labeled on the 1979 and 1994 USGS topographic maps. It was entered into GNIS in 2000 with Lach Q'atnu as a variant. The proponent reports that he first learned of the stream's Dena'ina name in 1977 from an Eklunta resident. A 1979 book on the Anchorage area (*Patterns of the Past* by Michael E. Carberry) spelled the name Latsq'atnu. However, a November 2015 editorial in the *Alaska Dispatch News* stated that the name Thachkatnu was submitted by the management of Chugach State Park “in deference to the then-accepted spelling of the name” (at that time, the present-day orthography was not yet in use and the name for the people and language was spelled “Tanaina”).

According to the aforementioned article, the term “Lach Q'atnu” comes from “Lach Q'a,” the Dena'ina name for the nearby double peaks of East Twin Peak and West Twin Peak. The name is translated as “Clay Hole” after a mineral lick that is used by large numbers of Dall sheep, which were a primary source of food for the Dena'ina. The article notes also that the words “Lach Q'atnu” already include the Dena'ina word for “creek.”

The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposed change to Lach Q'atnu Creek. The State Board contacted the Municipality of Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Council, and the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks; however, no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The Chugach State Park Citizens Advisory Board supports the name change. However, the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) is opposed, citing the lack of active local use of the proposed name and the apparent lack of support from residents of Anchorage. The MCA points out that the name is not recorded on any maps or signs but that there is a sign within the park that refers to the stream as Twin Peaks Creek. Furthermore, “[there is] little benefit of the proposed name change, and substantial detriment due to the difficulties in pronouncing the proposed name and in writing the proposed name using the characters found on a standard computer keyboard.”

The State Board also contacted the following Alaska Native groups: the Eklutna Native Village; Eklutna, Inc.; and Cook Inlet Region, Inc. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Mount Carl Brady: summit; 7,216 ft.; located in Chugach National Forest, 1.3 mi. NW of Mount Chosin Few, 4.4 mi. E of Cordova Peak; the name honors Carl Franklin Brady (1919-2005), a prominent Alaska aviator and State legislator; Secs 12&11, 2&1, T12S, R1E, Copper River

Meridian; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; 60°50'51"N, 145°08'56"W; USGS map - Cordova D-4 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=60.8475&p_longi=-145.148889

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Cordova D-4 1:63,360

Proponent: Sue Cogswell; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Chugach 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 Mount Carl Brady is proposed for a 7,216-foot summit in Chugach National Forest 30 miles northeast of Cordova. The name, which would honor Carl Franklin Brady (1919-2005), a notable Alaskan aviator and legislator, was proposed by the Executive Director of the Prince William Sound Economic Development District.

A native of Oklahoma, Mr. Brady was raised on a farm near Springdale, Arkansas. He attended the University of Washington for a year where he began his flying career. He served as a civilian flight instructor for the Army Air Corps in Florida before enlisting in the Army Air Corps in 1943 where he taught cadets to fly. He brought the first helicopter to Alaska in 1948 while helping to map the northern half of Chichigof Island in Southeast Alaska for the U.S. Topographic Survey. He founded Era Aviation (now Ravn Alaska), which provided helicopter service to the area, before expanding into airplanes. His company grew to be one of Alaska's largest regional airlines and his helicopter fleet helped with the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. After moving to Alaska permanently, Mr. Brady served terms in the Alaska House of Representatives and Alaska Senate in the 1960s. He also served on the Alaska Permanent Fund Board of Directors, and on a host of civic boards. He received a presidential appointment to the National Advisory Commission on Oceans and Atmosphere and was an honorary consul for the Belgian government in Alaska.

In 2014, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names considered a proposal to apply the name Mount Carl Brady to a summit about 80 miles to the northwest of the feature in question. However, because that summit is in a wilderness area, the State Board voted to table discussion pending further communication with the proponent. The State Board also questioned the need to apply Mr. Brady's full name. The proponent amended her proposal to locate a feature outside the wilderness.

The proponent believes the name would recognize Mr. Brady's role in beginning aviation service in Alaska as well as his public service to the State. She also "hopes the name will inspire youth to pursue science, technology, engineering, and math." Furthermore, she believes the location is fitting because there are nearby summits named for two other famous Alaska aviators: Mount Billy Mitchell (BGN 1968), 25 miles to the north-northwest, and Mount Jimmy Doolittle (BGN 2004), 8.2 miles to the north-northwest. She is asking that Brady's full name be applied to be consistent with the names of the aforementioned summits and to avoid confusion with Brady Glacier and Brady Island; these features lie several hundred miles to the southeast and are named for early Alaska governor John Green Brady.

In 2015, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval of the proposed name. As part of its review process, the State Board contacted a number of potentially interested parties. The Mayor of Cordova supports the proposal, as do the management of the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area, Alaska Governor Bill Walker, and Congressman Don Young. A petition signed by 46 individuals in favor of the name was included

with the proposal, and emails were received from Mr. Brady's grandson and from a friend of the Brady family.

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska is opposed to the name. The chairman of the club's Geographic Names Committee reports that the MCA has received previous requests from the proponent to name a summit for Mr. Brady, which he suggests "is evident that this proposal is a name in search of a feature instead of a feature that needs a name." He noted also that the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area is several hundred miles from the Prince William Sound area, and questions the claim that the name will inspire students to pursue careers in science and engineering.

The State Board also contacted the following Alaska Native groups: the Native Village of Eyak, the Eyak Corporation, the Chugach Alaska Corporation, and the Eyak Preservation Council. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

According to GNIS, there are three features in Alaska that contain "Brady" in their names: Brady Glacier, 330 miles southeast, and Brady Island, 425 miles southeast, mentioned above; and a locale named Brady over 600 miles to the northwest.

Rotary Falls: falls; approx. 100 ft. tall; located along an unnamed stream 1 mi. SSE of Government Peak; the name recognizes the work of several local Rotary Clubs; Sec. 21, T19N, R1E, Seward Meridian; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; 61°43'12"N, 149°17'40"W; USGS map - Anchorage C-7 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.72&p_longi=-149.294444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Anchorage C-7 1:63,360

Proponent: Dan Kennedy; Wasilla, AK

Administrative area: Hatcher Pass Management Area (State of Alaska)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Rotary Falls (local Rotary Club, 2 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Rotary Falls is proposed for an approximately 100-foot tall waterfall located on the south slope of Government Peak near Palmer. The falls lie along an unnamed stream in the State's Hatcher Pass Management Area.

Access to the falls was cleared during development of the Government Peak Recreation Area. According to a Palmer Rotary Club member and Rotary Assistant District Governor, who was quoted in a 2016 article about the naming effort, many local Rotarians helped with trail clearing. The proponent, a past president of the Wasilla Sunrise Rotary Club, wishes to honor the work and programs of four local Rotary Clubs: Palmer, Susitna, Wasilla, and Wasilla Sunrise. He submitted a 2014 resolution by the Matanuska-Susitna Parks, Recreation, and Trails Advisory Board endorsing the name.

The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name. During its review process, the State Board contacted the Matanuska-Susitna Borough government, the City of Palmer, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources/Division of Mining, Land and Water, the Mat-Su Ski Club, and the Mat-Su Valley *Frontiersman*. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The State Board also contacted Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the Chickaloon

Village Traditional Council, and the Knik Tribal Council; no responses were received which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists two features in Alaska that contain the word “Rotary” in their names: Rotary Beach and the associated Rotary Beach Picnic Area are located over 750 miles to the southeast in Ketchikan Gateway Borough.

Change Beaver Creek to Tsèenjìk River: stream; approx. 715 mi. long; heads in the White Mountains National Recreation Area (Bureau of Land Management), 3.6 mi. NNW of Table Top Mountain, 12 mi. SE of Cache Mountain at 65°24'56"N, 146°59'04"W, flows W, NE, then W through Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge to enter Beaver Slough, a side channel of the Yukon River, 9.5 mi. SSW of Beaver, 9.6 mi. E of Timber Point; the name is of Gwich'in origin and means “the Beaver River”; Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska; Tps16,17,15-9, Rgs1-8E; Tps9-6N, R1W; and Tps6-7, Rgs1-4E, Fairbanks Meridian; 66°14'19"N, 147°31'58"W; USGS map – Beaver A-2 1:63,360 (mouth), Not: Beaver Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=66.2386111&p_longi=-147.5327778&fid=1398795

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a long-standing Alaska Native name

Map: Beaver A-2 1:63,360 (mouth)

Proponent: Edward Alexander; Fort Yukon, AK

Administrative area: White Mountains National Recreation Area (BLM), Beaver Creek Wild and Scenic River (BLM), Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Beaver Creek (FID 1398795)

Local Usage: Tsèenjìk River (local Gwich'in residents, over 1000 years)

Published: Beaver Creek (USGS 1952, 1955, 1956, 1971, 1990; USGS Water-Resources Report 2000; BLM 2007, 2008, 2009; FWS undated; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1890; General Land Office 1898, 1909; U.S. War Department 1902; *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska* 1906; *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* 1967); Tseenjìk (*Liteet'aii Nan Gwik'it Teedanahotl'oo--Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names for Birch Creek, Alaska*, 1982)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Beaver Creek to Tsèenjìk River. In the Gwich'in language, “Tsèenjìk” means “beaver creek” or “beaver river.” The stream was labeled as Beaver Creek on USGS maps between 1952 and 1990, on recent Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maps, and on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, General Land Office, and U.S. War Department maps and charts between 1890 and 1909. The proponent requests this name change to reflect longstanding historical usage (over 1,000 years) by the Gwich'in people. The stream was listed as Tseenjìk in a volume of Gwich'in Athabaskan Place Names published in 1982. Many streams in Alaska are named Beaver Creek, and so the proposed change would make the name of this stream unique.

This name was originally proposed as Tseenjìk River (Review List 417), but was amended by the proponent to include the accent mark.

The Tanana Chiefs Conference Full Board of Directors and the Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments passed resolutions endorsing the original proposal. However, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names did not recommend approval, noting that it “did not see evidence of broad general support for the proposals from individuals, groups, and communities throughout the eastern Interior Alaska area.” These organizations have been asked to address the amended proposals.

CALIFORNIA

Bartholomew Peak: summit, elevation 8,916 ft.; in Sierra National Forest, 2.3 mi. SE of Huntington Lake; named for Orland Bartholomew (1899-1957), adventurer and hydrographer; Fresno County, California; Secs. 27&22, T8S, R26E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°12'45"N, 119°07'21"W; USGS map - Dogtooth Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.212424&p_longi=-119.122556

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Dogtooth Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Dale Matson; Fresno, CA

Administrative area: Sierra National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: none found

Local Usage: none found

Published: none found

Case Summary: This 8,916-foot unnamed summit is proposed to be named Bartholomew Peak to honor Orland "Bart" Bartholomew (1899-1957). A native of the North Bay community of Calistoga, Bartholomew was employed by a hydroelectric company in Big Creek near Huntington Lake. The company decided in the 1920s that it needed to measure water flowing from the high country, so Orland Bartholomew became a snow surveyor, job that required him to use "Norwegian snowshoes," ten-foot long wooden skis that could be used to traverse the Sierra Mountains to measure the snow depth. He was one of several employees to make the first winter trip to Evolution Valley, in what is now the northernmost part of Kings Canyon National Park.

Bartholomew became fascinated by the winter world he found and wandered through the high basins where he was "surprised by the wildlife activity and stunned by the wintery beauty." He spent four months traveling the 300 miles along the crest of the Sierra Nevada alone, on wooden skis and using ski poles fashioned from hickory garden-rake handles. The path he took approximated the eventual route of the John Muir Trail, which passes 15 miles to the east of the summit proposed to be named Bartholomew Peak. Skiing and scrambling up frozen granite passes at 11,000 and 12,000 feet, he carried a 70-pound pack and a folding-bellows camera. He was the first person to reach the summit of Mount Whitney in winter, a trip that has been duplicated in its entirety only a handful of times since. According to the Sequoia Parks Foundation, Orland Bartholomew remains the man who opened the High Sierra to winter wilderness adventure. He was later employed by the U.S. Forest Service.

During the three month expedition, Bartholomew took 320 photographs and kept a detailed diary. He also authored a short essay for the February 1930 issue of *The Sierra Club Bulletin*. The trip was recounted in *High Odyssey* (Gene Rose, 1986).

In 2004, a proposal was submitted to the BGN by Bartholomew's son to apply the name Mount Bartholomew to an unnamed summit in the Ritter Range in the Ansel Adams Wilderness. This proposal was not approved, citing a lack of evidence that the name warranted an exception to the Wilderness Policy, as well as the negative recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service and California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names.

A query of GNIS found nine features in California with the word “Bartholomew” in their names; eight are schools, churches, or cemeteries named for Saint Bartholomew. The ninth is a locale (winery) in Sonoma County. The origin of this name is not known.

Nawani Peak: summit; elevation 1,573 ft.; in Channel Islands National Park, on Santa Rosa Island, 3.4 mi. N of South Point, 8.6 mi. W of East Point; the name is of Chumash origin and means “sky, where the god lives”; Santa Barbara County, California; 33°56’42”N, 120°07’04”W; USGS map – Santa Rosa Island South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.9450083&p_longi=-120.1178991

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 USGS Map: Santa Rosa Island South 1:24,000
 Proponent: Dirk Rodriguez; Ventura, CA
 Administrative area: Channel Islands National Park
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1,573-foot summit is located on Santa Rosa Island, one of the five islands in the Channel Islands National Park. Prior to European contact, this island was inhabited by Native Americans for thousands of years. The proponent, a botanist with the National Park Service, believes it would be appropriate to apply the name Nawani Peak to this summit in an effort to acknowledge the islands’ Native American history as well as “the continued significance these islands hold for them.” After consultation with the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, the name Nawani Peak was chosen. This word from the Chumash language translates to “sky, where the god lives.”

Tortuga Creek: stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads at the SW edge of the runway at Hearst Airport at 35°39’54”N, 121°12’04”W, flows SW under Highway 1 to enter the Pacific Ocean 1.3 mi. NW of San Simeon Point; the name refers to the many turtles found near the stream’s mouth; Sec. 30, T26S, R6E, Mount Diablo Meridian; San Luis Obispo County, California; 35°38’49”N, 121°12’45”W; USGS map - San Simeon 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.646819&p_longi=-121.212484

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.664883&p_longi=-121.201035

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS San Simeon 1:24,000
 Proponent: Mike Walgren; San Simeon, CA
 Administrative area:
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: None found
 Local Usage: Tortuga Creek (California Department of Parks and Recreation)
 Published: Tortuga Creek (*The San Luis Obispo Tribune* 2011, 2014; *Atlas of Sensitive Species of the Morro Bay Area*, Morro Bay National Estuary Program and California Department of Parks and Recreation 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Tortuga Creek for a 1.6-mile-long stream that flows into the Pacific Ocean just northwest of San Simeon Point in San Luis Obispo County. The stream heads close to the runway at Hearst Airport and flows along the boundary of Hearst San Simeon State Park. The proposal was submitted by an environmental scientist with the

California Department of Parks and Recreation, who reports that the name has been used locally for approximately fifteen years. The word “Tortuga” is Spanish for “turtle” and the proposed name refers to the many turtles that are found near the mouth of the stream. The area was heavily influenced by Spanish explorers and missionaries, with many local features bearing Spanish names. An online search for the name Tortuga Creek shows that it was mentioned in articles referring to planned vegetation burns in *The San Luis Obispo Tribune* in 2011 and 2014, and also in *The Atlas of Sensitive Species of the Morro Bay Area* (2010), a joint publication of the Morro Bay National Estuary Program and the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

GNIS lists two features in California, a valley and a community, with the word “Tortuga” in their names; neither is in San Luis Obispo County.

Tubsinte Hill: summit; elevation 135 ft.; located in the City of San Francisco, 1.3 mi. SW of Candlestick Point, 1.4 mi. SE of North Basin; the name is associated with the historical Yelamu Ohlone Indian village of Tubsinte; San Francisco County and San Mateo County, California; 37°42'34"N, 122°23'52"W; USGS map – San Francisco South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.7093318&p_longi=-122.3977999

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: San Francisco South 1:24,000

Proponent: Rothanak Prak-Austin; San Francisco, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None

Published: None found

Case Summary: This unnamed 135-foot summit is located on the west side of San Francisco Bay, 1.3 miles southwest of Candlestick Point and just north of Visitacion Valley. The proposed name Tubsinte Hill is intended to recognize the historical Yelamu Ohlone village Tubsinte, which existed in Visitacion Valley in the mid-to-late eighteenth century. The proponent notes that the Yelamu Ohlone people who lived there built shell mounds and spoke the Ramaytush language. A document at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area web site, entitled *Vestiges of Lands End*, states “The inhabitants of the north end of the San Francisco peninsula from at least 500 to 1780 A.D. were known as the Yelamu, who lived in five known inland villages; *Chutchui*, *Sitlintac*, *Amuctac*, *Tubsinte* and *Petlenuc*.” It continues, “Long before Europeans arrived in North America, the Yelamu Ohlone tribe lived at Lands End in seasonal settlements. Here at the ocean's edge, they found everything they needed: hillside springs gushing with fresh water; trees and brush for shelters; and easy access to the shore, where they fished and hunted for otters, sea lions, and sea birds. For leisure, they played stick games and told tribal stories. Spanish settlement of San Francisco, which began in 1776, ended the Yelamu's traditional life at Lands End.” The summit is the site today of a large dump/waste transfer station.

COLORADO

Change **Carter Lake** to **Granite Lake**: lake; approx. 6 acres; on private land near Roosevelt National Forest, 4 mi. NW of Crescent Mountain, 2 mi. NE of Starr Peak; named for the rock type on which the lake sits; Jefferson County, Colorado; Sec. 6, T2S, R17W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°54'35"N, 105°23'14"W; USGS map – Tungsten 1:24,000; Not: Carter Lake, Crater Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.909796&p_longi=-105.3873165&fid=181130

Proposal: change name to avoid duplication

USGS Map: Tungsten 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas Feldman; Golden, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Carter Lake (FID 181130)

Local Usage: Carter Lake

Published: Carter Lake (USGS 1906/1927/1939 reprints, 1942, 1944, 1972; Jefferson County online map 2015; Hook and Bullet 2015; Playcation 2015; other misc. Web sites); Crater Lake (USGS 1906/1916 reprint)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Carter Lake, an approximately six-acre spring-fed lake in northwestern Jefferson County, to Granite Lake. The proponent reports that the change would help eliminate confusion, as there is another larger and more well-known lake in the Larimer County Park and Recreation Area that is also named Carter Lake. The two lakes are 31 miles apart.

The proponent reports that he acquired the property on which the smaller Carter Lake is located in April 2013. Prior to his purchase, the property was the site of Camp Wondervu, a summer retreat and conference center, established in 1977. The owner has continued to operate the camp and plans to rename it Camp Granite Lake. He continues, “[the other] Carter Lake is very popular with outdoor enthusiasts for fishing, sailing, water skiing, camping, picnicking, swimming, scuba diving, and rock climbing. We are constantly having to turn them away and explain that they can’t camp here, can’t use the bathrooms, and that this is private property and business that is NOT a public recreation area.”

Although the name Carter Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1927, earlier editions, dating back to 1906, labeled the lake Crater Lake. It is not known why the name was changed. The lake lies in a small basin surrounded by hills, so it is possible the change was a typographical error. No evidence has yet been uncovered that suggests a family named Carter was associated with the area. The proponent reports that neither the local community nor local residents have any strong feeling for the name Carter Lake, “many not even knowing [its] name or thinking it was probably called Camp Wondervu Lake for the previous name of the summer camp.” The proposed replacement name refers to the lake’s location on decomposing granite.

The change to Granite Lake is supported by the President of the Coal Creek Canyon Parks and Recreation District, which is located approximately 6.4 miles to the southeast of the lake.

GNIS lists two lakes in Colorado with the words “Granite” in their names. Granite Lake is in Hinsdale County, 79 miles to the southwest, while Granite Lakes is 188 miles south-southwest in Pitkin County. A total of 41 features in the State include “Granite” in their names but none are in Jefferson County.

CONNECTICUT

Robbie Burn: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads in the Town of Canterbury at 41°42’35”N, 72°01’55”W, flows generally N to enter Downing Brook 1 mi. NE of its confluence with Little River; named for Robert Burns (1759-1796), Scottish poet, lyricist, farmer, and exciseman; Windham County, Connecticut; 41°43’10”N, 72°02’17”W; USGS map - Scotland 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7195449&p_longi=-72.0381932

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7095933&p_longi=-72.0318464

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Scotland 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Morris; Canterbury, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.1-mile-long stream, located in the Town of Canterbury in Windham County, is proposed to be named Robbie Burn in honor of Robert Burns (1759-1796), the Scottish poet, lyricist, farmer, and exciseman. Burns is widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland and celebrated worldwide. The proponent, whose first name is Robert, reports that he is of Scottish descent and that the stream flows through his property. The town immediately to the west of Canterbury is named Scotland.

The Town of Canterbury Land Use Office/Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission submitted a letter in support of the proposal.

There are no natural features in the U.S. known to be named for Robert Burns. GNIS lists two mines (in Montana and Colorado), and two parks with “Robert Burns” in their names: Robert Burns Park in California was named for a Los Angeles County School Board member, while Robert Burns Memorial Statue in Vermont “was erected by [the Town of] Barre’s Scottish immigrants in 1899 in observance of the 100th anniversary of the death of the Scottish poet” (Wikipedia). There is a replica of Burns’ birthplace cottage in Atlanta. Wikipedia lists a number of other statues and monuments to Burns in the U.S.: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Robert_Burns_memorials. GNIS lists almost 800 other features nationwide with the word “Burns” in their names but it is not known if any were named for Robert Burns. There is no evidence that the poet ever visited the United States. There are four streams with “Burn” as a generic term: Rogers Burn, Tennessee (BGN 1991), Scotch Burn, Vermont (BGN 1978), and Moy Burn (BGN 1993) and Sylvan Gorge Burn (BGN 2011), both in Maryland. A burn is typically defined as “a small stream, or brook.”

FLORIDA

Change Lake Horney to Lake Lodwick: reservoir, 7 acres; located between Lake Hollingsworth and Lake Bonny; the name honors Albert I. Lodwick (1904-1961), a local aviation businessman; Sec. 20, T28S, R24E, Tallahassee Meridian; Polk County, Florida; 28°01’59”N, 81°56’20”W; USGS map - Lakeland 1:24,000; not: Lake Horney.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=28.0330514&p_longi=-81.9390235&fid=284268

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

USGS Map: Lakeland 1:24,000

Proponent: Barry Zimmerman; Lakeland, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Horney (FID 284268)

Local Usage: Lake Horney (City of Lakeland)

Published: Lake Horney (USGS 1975, 1987, 1994, 2012, 2015; Polk County Water Atlas

2016)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Lake Horney in Polk County to Lake Lodwick. This seven-acre reservoir, constructed in the 1950s, has been labeled on USGS topographic maps as Lake Horney since 1975. The current name is presumed to honor Julius Teague Horney (1888-1959), a native of North Carolina who promoted real estate development in Lakeland in the mid-1920s. According to an article in the *Asheville Citizen-Times* in 2014, he also co-wrote the song “Lakeland: City of Hearts Desire” to promote the area. Several neighborhoods in Asheville carry the Horney name.

The new name is intended to honor Albert I. Lodwick (1904-1961), who in 1940 established the Lodwick School of Aeronautics in Lakeland. This school graduated more than 6,000 cadets who went on to fly during World War II. Mr. Lodwick was highly praised in local newspapers throughout the war. In 1945, he incorporated Lodwick Aircraft Industries, which converted surplus military aircraft for commercial use, but despite some early success the company was not profitable. Mr. Lodwick left Lakeland in 1955 and died in Washington a few years later after serving as a consultant to government agencies and private businesses.

Mr. Lodwick was friends with Howard Hughes and was Hughes’ personal assistant and publicist in the late 1930s. After Hughes’ historic round-the-world flight in 1938, he was heard introducing “my friend, Al Lodwick, who was in on all preparations for the flight, and without whose assistance this flight would never have been attempted.” According to the proponent, “Mr. Lodwick was instrumental in organizing all aspects of [the 1938] flight, establishing innovations in radio communications, fuel depots, and weather reporting that have been credited with setting the stage for much of the safety and convenience of today’s international air travel.” Mr. Lodwick corresponded with the proponent’s father in 1938 while accompanying Hughes and was a frequent guest at the Lakeland home of the proponent’s parents.

The proponent wishes to change the name not to “denigrate Mr. Horney’s contributions to the history of Lakeland” but because the current name is “homonymic to a vulgar term meaning concupiscent or libidinous.” He owns most of the private land on the lake’s west side and says that the current name “has been a source of continual embarrassment over the years” for locals. Because there are no local features named for Mr. Lodwick and Lakeland already has two local roads and a park named after Horney (Julius T. Horney Drive, Lake Horney Drive, and Horney Park, respectively), the proponent feels “that this would be a good time at which to commemorate a person whose contribution to our city and nation is well known to local historians [and] acknowledged even more widely among aviation enthusiasts....”

In 1983, a Lakeland resident petitioned the Lakeland City Commissioners to change the name of Lake Horney Drive and Horney Park due to embarrassment to locals. The petition asked that Horney’s full name be used; although the Commissioners reportedly voted in favor of the changes, only the change to Julius T. Horney Drive is evident. The name Horney Park, also known as Lake Horney Park, is still used by the city. Julius Horney is buried in Fitzgerald Cemetery, 4.5 miles south of the reservoir in question. The online white pages list a number of individuals with the surname Horney in the Lakeland area.

Change Townsen Lake to Lake Townsend: lake; 31 acres; located 0.5 mi. SW of Istachatta, 1.3 mi. NW of Nobleton; named for Francis M. Townsend (1838-1912), founder and postmaster of the nearby town of Istachatta; Secs 14,15&23, T21S, R20E, Tallahassee Meridian; Hernando County, Florida; 28°39’19”N, 82°17’01”W; USGS map – Nobleton, 1:24,000; Not: Lake Townsend, Townsend Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=28.6552688&p_longi=-82.2837014&fid=292383

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

USGS Map: Nobleton 1:24,000

Proponent: Rocco Maglio; Brooksville, FL

Administrative area: Lake Townsen Regional Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Townsen Lake (FID 292383)

Local Usage: Lake Townsen (local park signs; county Web site); Lake Townsend (local park sign); Townsen Lake (county GIS data)

Published: Townsen Lake (USGS 1954, 1979, 2012, 2015; FEMA 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Townsen Lake in Hernando County to Lake Townsend. The name honors Francis M. Townsend (1838-1912), founder and postmaster of the nearby town of Istachatta. Mr. Townsend also built a ferry across the nearby Withlacoochee River in the hopes of encouraging a stagecoach route to pass through the area. The proponent is asking that the spelling of the lake's name be changed, noting that doing so would honor the wishes of Melba Ward, a local historian who often pointed out the misspelling and who recently passed away.

The name Townsen Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and is labeled on a 2012 FEMA flood map. Hernando County GIS data use the name Townsen Lake. Park signs in the area refer to "Lake Townsen Preserve," "Lake Townsend Regional Park," and "Lake Townsend Park". The lake is located at the end of Townsend Boulevard.

The Hernando County Board of County Commissioners supports the proposed name change.

GEORGIA

Logan Creek: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads 1.2 mi. NE of Lumpkin at 34°22'38"N, 84°01'24"W, flows SE to enter Lake Sidney Lanier; the name honors Lieutenant Andrew J. Logan (1834-1914), paymaster for the 52nd Georgia Infantry; Dawson County, Georgia; 34°22'11"N, 84°00'46"W; USGS map - Coal Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.36964&p_longi=-84.01283

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.37733&p_longi=-84.02335

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Coal Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Jean & Larry Clowney; Dawsonville, GA

Administrative area: Lake Sidney Lanier (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Logan Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long stream near Lumpkin in Dawson County. The stream heads on property owned by the proponent and then flows southeast into land administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers along Lake Sidney Lanier.

A native of North Carolina, Andrew J. Logan (1834-1914) moved to Dawson County, Georgia, in 1848, where he lived for the remainder of his life. According to research conducted at the Georgia

Archives by the Georgia State Names Authority, Logan was a Judge of the Inferior Court for Dawson County from 1858 to 1861. Federal census records for 1860 list his residence as Dawsonville, which is six miles from the stream in question. There is no evidence that he had any direct association with the stream.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Logan served as a paymaster for the Georgia Militia, and in 1863 he enlisted as a Second Lieutenant in Company I of the 52nd Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, Barton's Brigade. In 1864 he was shot in the thigh at the Battle of Resaca near Atlanta. He went on to represent Dawson County at the 1865 Georgia Constitutional Convention, and in 1888 he applied for a Confederate pension. Logan is buried in Concord Baptist Church Cemetery in neighboring Forsyth County.

According to GNIS, Georgia has two streams that have names containing the word "Logan": Logan Creek is 27 miles to the north and Logan Branch is 60 miles to the northwest. Logan Lake and Logan Lake Dam are 30 miles northwest. The community of Loganville is 37 miles to the south.

IDAHO

Chesterfield Hill: summit; elevation 6,604 ft.; on rangeland managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 1.2 mi. NE of Chesterfield Reservoir, 29 mi. SE of Blackfoot; named in association with Chesterfield Reservoir and the historic town site of Chesterfield; Caribou County, Idaho; Sec. 18, T6S, R39E, Boise Meridian; 42°54'02"N, 111°56'22"W; USGS map – Chesterfield Reservoir 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.90049&p_longi=-111.939306

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Chesterfield Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: Dustin Cosby; Rexburg, ID

Administrative area: BLM

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 6,604-foot unnamed summit, proposed to be named Chesterfield Hill, is located in Caribou County between Chesterfield Range, located approximately five miles to the east, and Chesterfield Reservoir, 1.2 miles to the west. The proponent reports that the summit can be seen from the historic town site of Chesterfield, which was located along the original Oregon Trail. The feature lies on rangeland managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

A query of GNIS found 12 features in Idaho with the name "Chesterfield" in their names: a canal, a cemetery, two churches, a dam, a locale, a populated place, a range, two reservoirs, and two ridges. All of these are in Caribou County.

Change Greys Landing to Grays Landing: locale; located on the E shore of Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir, 5.7 mi. S of Salmon Butte; the name honors the Thomas M. Gray family, who settled in the area in 1890; Sec. 8, T15S, R15E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°07'52"N, 114°43'32"W; USGS map - Salmon Butte 1:24,000; Not: Gray's Landing, Greys Landing, Grey's Landing.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.1326873&p_longi=-114.7292077&fid=397763

Proposal: to change the spelling of a commemorative name

USGS Map: Salmon Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Gene Gray; Payette, ID

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Greys Landing (FID 397763)

Local Usage: Greys Landing (fishing websites)

Published: Greys Landing (USGS 1977, 1992, 2010, 2013; BLM Technical Bulletin, 2004; Idaho Department of Fish and Game, 2010; Twin Falls Livestock Grazing: Environmental Impact Statement 1982; *Magic Valley Times-News* 2013), Grey's Landing (*Flyfisher's Guide to Idaho* 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Greys Landing, a locale on Bureau of Land Management land on the east shore of Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir, to Grays Landing. According to the proponent, who is a member of the Gray family, his ancestors Thomas Macbeth Gray (1831-1900) and Susan Adams Gray (1847-1924) were the first to settle in Salmon Falls Creek Canyon, when they established a ranch in 1890. An 1893 General Land Office map shows the residence of a T. M. Gray. According to a member of the Idaho Historical Society, "There were a couple of families in the canyon at the time. (Thomas) Gray was one of them. Gray's Landing was the Grays' ranch." Thomas Gray died at the ranch and shortly thereafter Susan Gray left the area.

In 1910, a dam was constructed to create the reservoir, which forced the few remaining residents of the valley to move. Thomas Gray's gravesite was relocated to Twin Falls Cemetery. An online article recounts the history of the Grays in the area, and reports that even today, "fish finders in boats [can] actually still see where some of the corners were on that loft house."

The name Greys Landing has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1977 and is used by the Bureau of Land Management and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Geology reports refer to a Greys Landing Rhyolite or Greys Landing Ignimbrite, an igneous rock first described at the locale. Numerous fishing guides and websites refer to the locale as Greys Landing or Grey's Landing.

The Twin Falls County Board of Commissioners report that the spelling Grays Landing has been used locally since 1894 and recommend approval of the proposed change.

KANSAS

Change Squaw Creek to Nolands Creek: stream; 5.1 mi. long; heads on the Iowa Reservation in Irving Township, 3.6 mi. WNW of White Cloud at 39°59'42"N, 95°21'41"W, flows generally SE then NE into Iowa Township to enter an unnamed anabranch of the Missouri River 1.5 mi. NW of White Cloud; the name honors individuals who lived in the area prior to the Civil War; T1S, Rgs19&18E, Sixth Principal Meridian; Doniphan County and Brown County, Kansas; 39°59'32"N, 95°18'49"W; USGS map – White Cloud 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.9922212&p_longi=-95.3135894&fid=472800

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

USGS Map: White Cloud 1:24,000

Proponent: Lance Foster; White Cloud, KS

Administrative area: Iowa Reservation (in part)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 472800)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Nolands Creek (Searl, A. D., and Whitman, E. B., *Map of Eastern Kansas*, J.P Jewett and Co., 1856); Noland's Creek (Treaty with the Ioways, 1854); Squaw Creek (USGS 1959, 1985, 1990, 2009, 2012, 2016; Kansas Department of Transportation 1977, 2008, 2010; Brown County 1991; J. S. Bird 1882)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Squaw Creek in northeastern Kansas to Nolands Creek. The stream heads on the Iowa Reservation of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, in Brown County, and flows generally to the southeast and northeast to enter the Missouri River in Doniphan County. A small section of the stream at its mouth flows outside the reservation.

The name Squaw Creek has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1959 and is used by the Kansas Department of Transportation. The proponent of the change to Nolands Creek is the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, who states that the word "squaw" is "considered pejorative by tribal members and others who believe it demeans Native American women." He also wishes to "restore the original historic name of the creek," which is also "the original name defining the reservation boundary in the treaties [of] 1854 and that continues to define the southeastern boundary of the Iowa Reservation today." He states that the name Nolands Creek refers to a pre-Civil War resident of the area; two land grants from 1854 confirm that Sycortas Noland and Hardin Noland was each issued 160 acres in the vicinity of the stream. The name Nolands Creek is already listed in GNIS as a variant of Squaw Creek; the entry was recorded from Searl and Whitman's 1856 *Map of Eastern Kansas*.

KENTUCKY

Bethel Branch: stream, 2 mi. long; heads 5 mi. SW of Mount Hermon at 36°44'51"N, 85°52'19"W, flows SW then S to enter Indian Creek 0.6 mi. WNW of Flippin; named for the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church that operated 1857 to 1923; Monroe County, Kentucky; 36°43'24"N, 85°52'59"W; USGS map - Fountain Run 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.7233049&p_longi=-85.8831607

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.747546&p_longi=-85.8720673

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Fountain Run 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Charles Arterburn; Lexington, KY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bethel Branch (local resident)

Published: Bethel Branch (*Eliza and Elizabeth Douglass Arterburn of Monroe County, Kentucky*, 2010)

Case Summary: This two-mile-long tributary of Indian Creek, near the community of Flippin in Monroe County, is proposed to be named officially Bethel Branch. The proponent reports that the name has long been used locally and that it refers to the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, which was situated along the stream and which operated from 1857 to 1923. He adds, "The church has significance for the history of the reunification controversy [of the American Methodist Church] in Kentucky, after the Civil War." Although the name Bethel Branch does not appear on any maps, and only in family histories published by the proponent, one local resident has confirmed local

usage of the name. The proponent also claims that “Old deeds of contiguous properties refer to it as Bethel Branch.”

A query of GNIS found 135 features in Kentucky with the word “Bethel” in their names. Of these, five are streams, including two named Bethel Branch. None of the features are in Monroe County.

Change Willow to Willow Shoals: populated place (unincorporated); in Daniel Boone National Forest, on the N bank of the Kentucky River at its confluence with Willow Branch, 3.3 mi NW of Heidelberg; the name refers to the community’s location on the bank of the Kentucky River across from Willow Shoals Bar; Lee County, Kentucky; 37°35’26”N, 83°48’50”W; USGS map – Heidelberg 1:24,000; Not: Willow.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=37.5911964&p_longi=-83.8135304&fid=516390

Proposal: name change to reflect historical usage and avoid duplication

USGS Map: Heidelberg 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Tenhagen

Administrative area: Daniel Boone National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Willow (FID 516390)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Willow (USGS 1952, 2011, 2013; U.S. Army 1957, 1960; U.S. Postal Guide 1906; Kentucky River Navigation Charts 2011; DeLorme’s *Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer* 2005), Willow Shoals (Lee County highway map 1937, 1991, 1999; U.S. Postal Guide 1906)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the small unincorporated community of Willow in Lee County to Willow Shoals. The community is located at the site where Willow Branch flows into the Kentucky River and opposite Willow Shoals Bar. It was originally named Willow Shoals, but in 1906 the U.S. Postal Service changed the name to Willow. The proponent is asking that the original name be restored to reflect historical accuracy and to avoid duplication. There is another community named Willow in Bracken County, approximately 75 miles from the place in question.

Although present-day aerial imagery shows less than a half-dozen buildings in the community, it continues to be labeled on the official Lee County highway map. The proposed name appeared on the county map in 1937 and in 1991.

GNIS lists 48 features in Kentucky with the word “Willow” in their names, six of which are populated places. The two in Lee County and Bracken County are the only ones named simply Willow. The only other features in Lee County are the aforementioned stream and bar, and another stream named Little Willow Branch.

MAINE

Catnip Island: island; 1.3 acres; located in the City of Portland, in Whitehead Passage, 0.5 mi SE of House Island; Cumberland County, Maine; 43°39’00”N, 70°11’56”W; USGS map – Portland E 1:24,000; Not: Catnip, Catnip Ledge.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.65007&p_longi=-70.19901

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

USGS Map: Portland East 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim Murphy; Peaks Island, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Catnip Island (nearby residents); Catnip Ledge (City of Portland)

Published: Catnip (City of Portland zoning map 2013); Catnip Island (Maine State Legislature 2006, 2010; Google Maps; Facebook; online travel blogs and articles), Catnip Ledge (City of Portland zoning map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Catnip Island for a 1.3-acre uninhabited island in Whitehead Passage in Casco Bay, and within the City of Portland. The island is shown as a reef on all USGS topographic maps but as an island with a surrounding reef of rocks on Coast Survey charts. The island is not named or mentioned in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

The proponent, a resident of nearby Peaks Island, reports that the name has been known locally for many years. An online search found numerous references to the name, including Google Maps and a number of travel articles that describe the island as a stopping point for kayak trips around Casco Bay or “a swimming destination for the adventurous.” The name was also mentioned in a series of Maine State Legislature bills between 2006 and 2010, which proposed that several islands in the bay secede from the City of Portland to form a new incorporated town (the petition was unsuccessful). A watercolor painting of the island uses the name “Catnip Cove” in the title while the description uses the name Catnip Island.

The name Catnip [sic] is also shown on a 2013 zoning map of the City of Portland while text on the same map refers to it as Catnip Ledge. The map indicates that the island is in a state Resource Protection Zone where development is limited to protect property and environment.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Maine that have names that contain the word “Catnip.” Catfish Rock is located 1.1 miles to the south-southwest. The name “Catnip Island” is used for a private cabin property near Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, 110 miles to the northeast.

MARYLAND

Burtons Run: stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads in Elk Neck State Forest, 0.6 mi. N of Hog Hill at 39°35'19"N, 75°54'59"W, flows generally WNW to enter the North East River; the name honors Burton Brackett (1935-2007), who lived along the stream; Cecil County, Maryland; 39°35'41"N, 75°56'40"W; USGS map - North East 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.594854&p_longi=-75.944462

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.588671&p_longi=-75.916308

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: North East 1:24,000

Proponent: Heide Braley; North East, MD

Administrative area: Elk Neck State Forest (in part)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Burtons Run is proposed for a 1.8-mile-long stream that heads in Elk Neck State Forest and flows into the North East River in Cecil County. The name would honor Burton Brackett (1935-2007), a teacher and former Navy seaman who moved to North East a few weeks before he contracted leukemia and passed away. In 1955, Mr. Brackett

attended the nearby United States Naval Training Center at Bainbridge, located near Port Deposit on the Susquehanna River. The proponent, who is Mr. Brackett's daughter, states that her father's life is commemorated with "an engraved stone at the North East Community Park" and that her father "loved the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay."

According to GNIS, there are no features in Maryland that include "Burton" in their names.

MINNESOTA

Lang Lake: lake; 22 acres; in Bigfork Township 1.3 mi. NE of Bigfork, 4.4 mi. NW of Coon Lake; the name honors Samuel Louis Lang (1877-1948), pioneer settler in the area; Itasca County, Minnesota; Sec. 23, T61N, R26W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 47°45'41"N, 93°38'19"W; USGS map – Effie 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.7613635&p_longi=-93.6385064

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Effie 1:24,000

Proponent: Kathy Smith; Mounds View, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Not found

Local Usage: Lang Lake (unknown)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Lang Lake to an unnamed 22-acre lake in Itasca County, was submitted by the Minnesota Geographic Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Mounds View, who reports that the name is intended to honor her great-grandfather Samuel Louis Lang (1877-1948), who in 1904 purchased 160 acres of land on the north side of the lake. The lake is located in open water wetland just northwest of a bend in the Big Fork River and drains into that river via a short unnamed stream.

The proposed name is recommended for approval by the Itasca County Commissioners and the State Names Authority.

Mount Northrop: summit, elevation 2,019 ft.; in Superior National Forest/Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, 1 mi. W of Gabimichigami Lake, 6.7 mi. E of Kekekabic Lake; the name honors Cyrus Northrop (1834-1922), former president of the University of Minnesota; Lake County, Minnesota; Sec 2, T64N, R6W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 48°03'30"N, 91°03'17"W; USGS map – Ogishkemuncie Lake 1:24,000; Not Gabimichigami Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.058436&p_longi=-91.054634

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name

USGS Map: Ogishkemuncie Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Nick Steffel

Administrative area: Superior National Forest/Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mount Northrop (General Congregational Association, 1907; *Minnesota Geographic Place Names*, 1920; *The Geology of Minnesota*, Vol. 4, 1899; *Geography and Geology of Minnesota*, Vol. 1, 1903; *Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society*, 1920); Gabimichigami Mountain (NOAA Datasheet, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mount Northrop for a 2,019-foot summit in Lake County and within Superior National Forest/Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Although it is not listed in GNIS, the name is published in several early twentieth century sources: a report of the 1907 annual meeting of General Congregational Association; *Minnesota Geographic Place Names* (Upham, 1920); *The Geology of Minnesota* (Vol. 4, 1899); *Geography and Geology of Minnesota* (Vol. 1, 1903); and *Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society* (1920). Meanwhile, the National Geodetic Survey's description of a triangulation station on the summit states it is "On summit of highest hill in vicinity known as Gabimichigami Mountain." The summit is located one mile west of Gabimichigami Lake. William Bright's volume *Native American Place Names of the United States* (2004) states that "Gabimichigami" is likely of Ojibwe origin and means "cross lake," i.e. "a lake with a river running across it."

According to Upham (*ibid.*), the name honors Cyrus Northrop (1834-1922), president of the University of Minnesota from 1884 to 1911. An 1859 graduate of Yale University Law School, Northrop was appointed clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1861 and later clerk of the Senate. He was a professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Yale from 1863 to 1884, after which he assumed the job of president of the University of Minnesota.

The proponent reports that during Northrop's presidency, the university became one of the "most prestigious of the State universities." He was affectionately known as "Prexy"; the second stanza of the university's school song "Hail, Minnesota" is a tribute to Northrop: "Hail to thee, our Prexy, sire. Thou has made us all thine own. And our hearts one boon aspire, That our love may be thy throne." According to an online biography, Cyrus Northrop was loved by students and faculty alike. During his tenure, he was granted four honorary Doctor of Law degrees from the University of Wisconsin (1904), Illinois College (1904), South Carolina College (1905), and Carleton College (1917). In 1899, he was appointed to the office of moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Church. At the time of his death, he was president of the American Bible Society.

According to the proponent, Northrop was president of the university when the first modern geological survey of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness was conducted by the Minnesota Geological Survey, which operated under the auspices of the University of Minnesota. The proponent believes this association, along with the fact that the name has already been published in various sources, justifies naming this feature in a wilderness area.

A query of GNIS found ten features in Minnesota with the name "Northrop" in their names; these include five schools and a historical locale. None of these are in Lake County, although three of the schools are in Hennepin County, the location of the University of Minnesota. It is not known which, if any, of these were named for Cyrus Northrop. The City of Northrop in Martin County was named for him.

MONTANA

Malcolm Creek: stream; 18.5 mi. long; heads 8 mi. SSE of Redstone at 48°42'43"N, 104°52'56"W, flows generally SE then SW then S onto the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, to enter Wolf Creek 3 mi. W of Rock Springs; the name honors William A. Malcolm (?-?), who lived along the stream; Tps33&34N, Rgs52&53W, Principal Meridian; Sheridan County, Montana; 48°35'42"N, 104°46'33"W; USGS map - Thornwood Ranch 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.59494&p_longi=-104.77582
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.71185&p_longi=-104.88215

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

USGS Map: Thornwood Ranch 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Eldon E. Krogstad; Plentywood, MT
 Administrative area: Fork Peck Indian Reservation (in part)
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Malcolm Creek (over 30 years, proponent and other locals)

Published: Sheep Creek (General Land Office, 1910)

Case Summary: The name Malcolm Creek, reported to be in local usage, is proposed to be made official for an 18.5-mile-long stream in Sheridan County. The stream heads on private land, then flows south to enter the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The proposed name honors William A. Malcolm, who owned land along the stream. In 1906, Mr. Malcolm submitted a Declaration of Occupancy with Valley County, Montana (part of which would later become Sheridan County) for Section 27, near the midpoint of the stream. A 1913 General Land Office (GLO) map labels a residence in this section as “Wm Malcolm.”

A road which runs alongside a part of the stream is named Malcolm Creek Road and is shown as such on county ownership maps. According to the proponent, the road name was decided on by the County Planning Board in the 1980s; the name has been in use for over 30 years; and local residents refer to the stream as Malcolm Creek. An oil well easement agreement between the proponent and Oxy Petroleum, Inc. refers to the area as “Malcum Creek Prospect” [sic], and data about the oilfield site lists the field as “Malcolm Creek.” Water rights claims list the stream as “Unnamed Tributary of Wolf Creek.” The proponent reports that his family has farmed/operated this tract since 1912.

The stream has been unlabeled on all USGS topographic maps; however, a 1910 GLO map covering the mouth of the stream labels it Sheep Creek; this name is not recorded in GNIS (the database records 44 streams in Montana named Sheep Creek, none of which are in Sheridan County). GLO maps of the downstream portion, published in 1913, do not show a name.

According to GNIS, only one feature in Montana has a name that contains “Malcolm,” the historical Malcolm Clarks Fort located approximately 40 miles to the southwest.

NEVADA

Change Ellen D Mountain to L and D Mountain: summit; 8,569 ft.; located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 4.6 mi. WNW of Contact, 6.1 mi. NNW of Henry; reportedly named for Lillian and Doris Wright; Secs. 16&15, T45N, R63E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Elko County, Nevada; 41°47’07”N, 114°50’22”W; USGS map – Contact 1:24,000; not: Ella Dee Mountain, Ellen D Mountain, Ellen Dee Mountain, Ellen D. Mountain, L & D Mountain, Vineyard Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.78519&p_longi=-114.8394858&fid=858049

Proposal: to change a name to restore original usage

USGS Map: Contact 1:24,000

Proponent: Karen Klitz; Berkeley, CA

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Ellen D Mountain (FID 858049)

Local Usage: Ellen D Mountain (Elko County Commissioners); Ellen Dee Mountain

(Elko County Commissioners; *Elko Daily Free Press* 2002); L & D Mountain (Elko County Commissioners; *Elko Daily Free Press* 2005)

Published: Ella Dee Mountain (Nevada Department of Wildlife, 1980; *Place Names and Locations, Elko County, Nevada*, 1964); Ellen D Mountain (USGS 1955, 1982, 1989, 2012, 2014; BLM 2014, 2015; Nevada Department of Wildlife 2012; Nevada Division of Emergency Management 2012; Idaho Transportation Department 2014; summitpost.org 2009; TERRADATA BLM report, 1983; Enexco report, 2013); Ellen Dee Mountain (Elko *Daily Free Press* 2002; Nevada Department of Wildlife, undated; Nevada Department of Emergency Management Interoperable Communications Guide 2012; LandWatch 2016); Ellen D. Mountain (USGS Bulletin 1912; Elko County Resource Report 1957; Enexco report 2013; Elko County 2014); L and D Mountain (Idaho Watersheds Project 1998); L & D Mountain (USGS 1957, 1961; BLM 1980; TERRADATA BLM report, 1983; Elko County Highway Map 1962; *Elko Daily Free Press*, 2005; Elko County, 2014); Vineyard Mountain (*Who Named It? - History of Elko County Place Names*, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Ellen D Mountain, an 8,569-foot summit in Elko County on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, to L and D Mountain. According to the proponent, L&D Mountain [sic] is “the original and correct name.” The summit has been known over the years by many names, all of which are variations of the existing and proposed names. USGS topographic maps labeled the feature L & D Mountain in 1957 and 1961, and Ellen D Mountain in 1955 and on all maps since 1982.

The proponent reports that her aunt by marriage grew up in the nearby town of Contact and that her family always referred to the summit as “L&D,” which referred to the nieces of her aunt’s grandmother, Lillian and Doris Wright. In 1971, a USGS field engineer submitted a Domestic Geographic Name Report to the BGN, in which he noted that older people in the area knew the summit as Ellen D Mountain but did not know the origin of the name. He added that many locals assumed that “some miner named it after his wife or girlfriend,” although one local reported that all features in the area had been named prior to mining activity in the area (late 1800s) and so that that theory was unlucky. He noted also that “the younger people in the area use the ‘L & D’ method of pronunciation.” Edna Patterson, author of *Who Named It? - History of Elko County Place Names*, reported that the name “came from the first names of two girls of ill-repute who operated in Contact during the mining activity.”

The earliest printed mention of a name for the summit, Ellen D. Mountain, came from a geology report published in a USGS Bulletin in 1914. Online research suggests that the Elko County Commissioners, in the course of discussing construction of communication towers, have referred to it as Ellen D Mountain, Ellen Dee Mountain, and L & D Mountain. The 2014 Elko County map labels it Ellen D. Mountain, with L & D in parentheses. The Nevada Department of Wildlife uses the name Ella Dee Mountain in some publications but Ellen D Mountain or Ellen Dee Mountain in others. Ellen Dee Mountain also appeared in a 2002 newspaper article. A report on local copper mining potential by International Enexco, Ltd. uses the name Ellen D Mountain or Ellen D. Mountain. Bureau of Land Management reports from the early 1980s used the name L & D Mountain but refer to the BLM unit name as “Ellen Dee”. The proponent submitted an article from the newsletter of the Idaho Watersheds Project that uses the name L and D Mountain. Although she indicated that local usage is L&D Mountain, the ampersand is being spelled out in accordance with BGN writing guidelines.

The National Geodetic Survey station ELLA DEE is located at the summit of Grassy Mountain nine miles to the northeast. The description notes that the station is located at the northern end of the Ella Dee Mountains (not in GNIS or on any Federal map).

NORTH CAROLINA

Fox Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; in the City of Asheville, heads at 35°34'42"N, 82°35'32"W, 1.8 mi. NW of the confluence of the Swannanoa River and the French Broad River, flows NNW to enter Smith Mill Creek; the name refers to the foxes that are seen in the area; Buncombe County, North Carolina; 35°35'11"N, 82°35'42"W; USGS map - Asheville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.58629&p_longi=-82.59502

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.586292&p_longi=-82.594795

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Asheville 1:24,000

Proponent: David Russell; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Fox Creek (local residents less than 1 year)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Fox Creek is proposed to be applied to a 0.6-mile-long unnamed tributary of Smith Mill Creek in the Falconhurst neighborhood of the City of Asheville. The proponent, who serves as the volunteer coordinator for RiverLink, Inc., reports that "Residents of the neighborhood have come together as a community to do some stream cleanups in the area and took an interest in naming the creek as part of their newfound identity as a historic neighborhood. They polled neighbors over the course of a month and selected three names, which were then submitted to the City of Asheville for voting. 'Fox Creek' was chosen as there are several foxes in the area and as development encroaches on their habitat, they will most likely disappear." The City of Asheville passed a resolution in support of the name.

A query of GNIS found seven features in North Carolina with the words "Fox Creek" in their names: a gut, a populated place, and five streams. None of these are in Buncombe County. The closest stream is in neighboring Yancey County, approximately 23 miles from the stream in question.

TENNESSEE

Middle Creek Falls: falls; approx. 10 ft. tall; on Signal Point (cliff), 0.3 mi. upstream from the mouth of Middle Creek; Hamilton County, Tennessee; 35°07'12"N, 85°22'25"W ; USGS map – Chattanooga 1:24000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.1201061&p_longi=-85.3735367

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

USGS Map: Chattanooga 1:24000

Proponent: Steve Rogers; Chattanooga, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Middle Creek Falls (9 yrs.)

Published: Middle Creek Falls (Flicker; 2007; HomeAway Family, 2016; FineArt America, 2016)

Case Summary: This approximately 10-foot-tall unnamed waterfall, proposed to be named officially Middle Creek Falls, is located along Middle Creek, 0.3 mile upstream of its confluence with the Tennessee River. The proponent reports that name has been in local use for approximately ten years and that it is a popular site for visitors to the area. An online search for the name indicates that real estate listings refer to Middle Creek Falls as “a family-friendly hike.” A photograph on the Flickr Web site also refers to Middle Creek Falls.

A query of GNIS for found eleven streams in Tennessee named Middle Creek, but no falls with that name.

Too Lazy To Farm Lake: reservoir; approx. 10 acres; located 5.8 mi. W of Millington, 4.8 mi. E of the Mississippi River; named for the 2 Lazy 2 Farm on which the reservoir is located; Shelby County, Tennessee; 35°20'39"N, 90°00'18"W; USGS map - Locke 1:24,000; Not: Edwards Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.344216&p_longi=-90.0051169&fid=1283561

Proposal: to change name to reflect farm name

USGS Map: Locke 1:24,000

Proponent: James Agee; Millington, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Edwards Lake (FID 1283561)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Edwards Lake (USGS 1961, 1962, 1970, 1975, 1986, 1997, 2011, 2013; Tennessee Division of Geology, 1974; DeLorme's *Tennessee Atlas & Gazetteer* 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Edwards Lake, a ten-acre reservoir in Shelby County, to Too Lazy to Farm Lake to reflect the name of the farm (2 Lazy 2 Farm) on which it is located (the name was submitted with the numerals in the name but in accordance with BGN policy, they are spelled out). The proponent is the owner of the property. The name Edwards Lake first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1961. The origin of the name has not been determined, although a search of online genealogical records indicates that a number of individuals named Edwards lived in Shelby County in the first half of the twentieth century. The only online references to the lake appear to derive from the GNIS listing. The dam which forms the reservoir is listed in GNIS as Edwards Lake Dam, a name that was acquired from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dams and reservoirs inventory. The dam is no longer listed in the National Inventory of Dams.

UTAH

***** Note: this proposal has been withdrawn at the proponent's request**

Change Wahweap Window to Stan Jones Window: arch; 60-100 ft. high; in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area 2.5 mi. NW of Castle Rock, on Wahweap Bay of Lake Powell; named for Stanley A. Jones (1918-2007), boater, hiker, writer, and publisher; Sec 32, T44S, R4E, Salt Lake Meridian; Kane County, Utah; 37°01'46"N, 111°29'48"W; USGS map – Warm Creek Bay 1:24,000; not: Wahweap Window.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=37.0294316&p_longi=-111.4965496&fid=1436581

Proposal: change name to a new commemorative name

USGS Map: Warm Creek Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Ostapuk; Page, AZ

Administrative area: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: Wahweap Window (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wahweap Window (FID 1436581)

Local Usage: Wahweap Window

Published: Wahweap Window (USGS 1985, 2014; *The Spectrum* “On The Lake” 2016; Trover 2016; www.naturalarches.org 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Wahweap Window, an arch located on Wahweap Bay on Lake Powell and within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, to Stan Jones Window. The existing name was approved by the BGN in 1979, following a request by the USGS to make official a name found in the 1976 volume *Nature’s Bridges and Arches* (Vreeland). The word “wahweap” means “bitter water” in the Paiute language. The arch tapers from approximately 100 feet to 60 feet in diameter.

The proponent, a resident of Page and representative of The Friends of Lake Powell, is proposing the name change in an effort to honor Stanley A. Jones (1918-2007). Jones, known affectionately as “Mr. Lake Powell,” is remembered as an authority on Arizona and Utah history, as well as a boater, hiker, photographer, and author. Born in Chicago, he moved to Tucson in 1942 and joined the U.S. Navy, where he was an instructor in aquatic survival. After the war, he wrote for several newspapers, including the *Salt Lake Tribune*, before joining Walt Disney Studios where he produced movie trailers and worked as a publicist for Fess Parker and the Mickey Mouse Club. After a few years he returned to Tucson as the Associate Director of the University of Arizona News Bureau, later establishing Sun Country Publications with his wife Alice which they owned and operated for more than 40 years.

Stan and Alice Jones moved to Page, Arizona in 1967 anticipating the popularity of the huge new man-made Lake Powell. As the new lake’s waters rose behind Glen Canyon Dam, Stan spent three years exploring and photographing the region. He eventually shared these photographs, including some of Wahweap Window, which can be seen at the Web site of The Natural Arch and Bridge Society: <http://www.naturalarches.org/gallery-StanJones.htm>. A self-taught mapmaker, explorer and guide, his maps have led millions of people around Lake Powell. He was the artist, writer, and designer of “Stan Jones’ Boating and Exploring Map - Lake Powell and Its 96 Canyons” that is still available and used today. According to the proponent, the map has been called “the bible of Lake Powell Country.”

Both Stan and his wife were active in the community of Page, where Stan founded the John Wesley Powell Memorial Museum; he served as its first director and for many years as a board member. He was also president of the Page Library Board, Commander of the American Legion Post, and a board member of the International Natural Arch and Bridge Society. In 2002, he was inducted into the Arizona Outdoor Hall of Fame.

After his death, The Friends of Lake Powell suggested it would be fitting to name a prominent feature at Lake Powell for Stan Jones. Aware of the BGN’s Commemorative Name Policy, the organization spent the next few years soliciting public opinion by posting an online survey on Web sites and Facebook, by running public service announcements in local print media and radio, and by holding a community meeting at the Powell Museum. According to the proponent, “there was overwhelming public support for honoring Stan Jones with this geographical landmark.”

The proponent explained in his proposal why changing the existing name “provides the best option for meeting the [BGN’s] various objectives; namely, Wahweap Window represents a specific physical location that is recognizable on USGS topographic maps; the site was listed on Stan’s

maps as a local attraction; the site has good access that can be reached by recreational boaters and kayakers; reaching the Window involves a short hike; Stan loved to hike and explore Lake Powell; hiking is also available up beyond the Window; the site was popular with the public surveys; the site potentially could be signed with a commemorative plaque honoring Stan; Stan served for four years as a Director of the Natural Arch and Bridge Society and led a special weeklong tour of the arches of Lake Powell for NABS members in October of 1992 which included a visit to Wahweap Windows [sic]; the site has potential for future collaborative community service projects to improve the informal hiking trail, remove trash and graffiti, and create an improved sense of place; the site can be used to promote responsible 'leave no trace' boating ethics; Stan's maps and media publications promoted Glen Canyon National Area and provided a 'Window to Lake Powell' and all its inherent adventure; [and] the site is above the high water mark of 3700' msl."

GNIS lists 43 features in Utah with "Jones" in their names; none are in Kane County. Three features in GNIS include the word "Wahweap," all in Kane County: Wahweap Bay, Wahweap Creek, and Wahweap Window.

VIRGINIA

Change Negro Run to Freedom Run: stream; 1.8 mi. long; in Shenandoah National Park, heads 1 mi. NW of Robertson Mountain at 38°34'46"N, 78°21'43"W, flows generally S to enter the stream flowing through Whiteoak Canyon, 2 mi. WNW of the summit of Old Rag Mountain; Madison County, Virginia; 38°33'19"N, 78°21'06"W; USGS map - Old Rag Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Negro Run, Nigger Run.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.5553300&p_longi=-78.3520720&fid=1471371

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

USGS Map: Old Rag Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Lisa Wilkolak

Administrative area: Shenandoah National Park/Shenandoah Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Negro Run (BGN 1963), Nigger Run (BGN 1933)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Run (FID 1471371)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Run (USGS 1965, 1972, 1977, 1984, 1994, 2010, 2013; Madison County GIS (in part); various hiking books and Web sites from the last 15 years); Nigger Run (USGS 1929, 1933)

Case Summary: The name Freedom Run is proposed to replace the name of Negro Run, a short stream located near Old Rag Mountain in Shenandoah National Park and Shenandoah Wilderness. According to the National Park Service (NPS), "African American families lived in the lower White Oak Canyon [sic] area of the park during the Jim Crow era, which is likely the basis for the original name of the stream.... There is anecdotal evidence that the area may have been used as a refuge by escaped slaves before and during the Civil War." The new name would honor the "human history of the area" and replace a name considered offensive by many park visitors. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1965, while earlier maps showed the pejorative form. In 1933, the BGN voted to approve the latter name at the request of the NPS. In 1963, the Board voted to change the name to Negro Run "to conform to Board policy in reference to derogatory names." The current name does appear at various hiking Web sites.

The NPS supports the proposed change to Freedom Run, noting that it does not label the current name on its maps.

An online search for the name Negro Run indicates that there is a waterfall along the stream that is known unofficially as Negro Run Falls. It is listed in the World Waterfalls Database. The waterfall name is not being addressed by this proposal.

According to GNIS, there are three other streams in Virginia named Negro Run: one each 24 miles to the northeast, 30 miles to the south-southeast, and 41 miles to the east. GNIS also includes twelve other entries for features in the State that contain the word “Negro” in their names; the closest are The Negrohead (17 miles to the southwest) and Negro Hill (60 miles to the northeast).

WASHINGTON

Cooper Creek: stream; 1.1 mi. long; on the Olympic Peninsula, heads 2.3 mi. SE of Port Ludlow at 47°53'47"N, 122°39'47"W, flows S then SE then NE to enter Hood Canal 2 mi. NW of Hood Head; the name honors Mary Jane Cooper (Squa-Ka-Blu-Keiuk) (1842-1911) and John Cooper (1826-1899), early homesteaders along the stream; Jefferson County, Washington; Secs 23&27, T28N, R1E, Willamette Meridian; 47°54'01"N, 122°38'56"W; USGS map - Port Ludlow 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.9004117&p_longi=-122.6489055

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.8963888&p_longi=-122.6630555

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Port Ludlow 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard and Janice Crittenden; Port Ludlow, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.1-mile-long perennial stream is proposed to be named Cooper Creek to honor John Cooper (1826-1899) and his wife Mary Jane Cooper (Squa-Ka-Blu-Keiuk) (1842-1911), who homesteaded on land along the stream in 1891. According to the proponents, who are the present-day owners of the property, Mary Jane was Snohomish; she and John, a native of Germany, married in 1878 and had four children. The proponents speculate that the Coopers used water from the stream to supply a fruit orchard and the farm animals. They believe that applying an official name to the stream will “give [it] credibility to assist with restoration and future preservation of the wildlife habitat.” The Coopers are buried in a cemetery located approximately 0.5 miles north of the stream.

The proponents included with their application a petition signed by 13 local residents in support of the name. As part of its research, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names (WSBGN) contacted the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, various county offices (Emergency Management, Parks and Recreation, Public Works, the Chamber of Commerce), as well as the Poulsbo, Jefferson County, and Washington State historical societies, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WSBGN also contacted the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, and the Skokomish Indian Tribe, all of which are federally recognized. Once again, no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WSBGN recommends approval of proposed name.

A query of GNIS in Washington found 27 features using the word “Cooper” in their names, including one stream named Cooper Creek in Skagit County, 60 miles from the stream in question. None of the features are in Jefferson County.

Vancouver Notch: gap; located on the boundary of Snoqualmie National Forest and Mount Rainier National Park and Wilderness 1.5 mi. SE of Puyallup Point and containing the South Puyallup River; the name honors Captain George Vancouver (1757-1798), the English explorer who described the gap from Puget Sound in 1792; Secs 33&34, T16N, R7E, Willamette Meridian; Pierce County, Washington; 46°49’26”N, 121°55’01”W; USGS map – Mount Wow 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.823976&p_longi=-121.916959

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: Mount Wow 1:24,000

Proponent: Barbara Reid; Puyallup, WA

Administrative area: Snoqualmie National Forest; Mount Rainier National Park/Mount Rainier Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Vancouver Notch (proponent, 3 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Vancouver Notch is proposed for a gap through which the South Puyallup River flows on the southwest slopes of Mount Rainier. The gap straddles the boundary between Snoqualmie National Forest and Mount Rainier Wilderness, part of Mount Rainier National Park.

This gap is noticeable as a prominent feature in the ridgeline of the Cascade Range southeast of Puget Sound and south of Mount Rainier. Captain George Vancouver noticed this gap in 1792 and described the “abrupt division” in his journal. Based on the size of the gap, he assumed that it held a large river that might be the Northwest Passage:

“Towards noon we landed on a point on the eastern shore...round which we flattered ourselves we should find the inlet take an extensive eastwardly course. ...This conjecture was supported by the appearance of a very abrupt division in the snowy range of mountains immediately to the south of Mount Rainier, which was very conspicuous from the ship... and the main arm of the inlet appearing to stretch in that direction from the point we were then upon... We...were excessively anxious to ascertain the truth, of which we were not long held in suspense. For having passed round the point, we found the inlet to terminate here in an extensive circular compact bay... whose waters washed the base of Mount Rainier, though its elevated summit was yet at a very considerable distance from the shore, with which it was connected by several ridges of hills rising towards it with gradual ascent and much regularity.”

The “circular compact bay” is Commencement Bay in Tacoma, from which the gap is distinctively visible.

The proponent wishes to name the gap after Captain Vancouver in honor of his explorations of Puget Sound with Lieutenant Peter Puget. The year 2017 marks the 225th anniversary of these explorations, and according to the proponent, “It is time to honor Captain Vancouver by naming the geological feature that he identified.” The “V” shape of the gap as seen from Puget Sound also “symbolically represents the ‘V’ in [Vancouver’s] name.” The proponent has conducted extensive

research about Vancouver's expedition and retraced Lt. Puget's route in 2012. She is currently working on the Lieutenant Peter Puget Memorial Project, which will establish memorial sites in the area. One of these sites would be the proposed Vancouver Notch.

The proponent has spoken to many local organizations about the project and the name proposal. She notes that many people in the area notice the gap but do not know anything about it. She believes they should "know of this important and prominent landmark" as well as its history. Naming the gap "will reflect Captain Vancouver's keen observation skills and surveying abilities" and "bring recognition to his name and his accomplishments."

The initial proposal, which was approved by Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN), was for a location approximately seven miles further to the northwest, where the Mowich River joins the Puyallup River. The proponent had determined that this location was the site of the gap visible from Puget Sound. However, after reviewing the proposal and analyzing USGS Digital Elevation Model data, BGN staff determined that the gap was formed by Puyallup Point and an unnamed summit north of Round Pass. The proponent agreed to amend the proposal's location and the WCGN has been asked to consider the corrected location. When informed of the BGN's Wilderness Naming Policy, the proponent responded that the name should be applied for historical and educational purposes. An article published recently on Public Radio International's website, entitled "How a little divot near Mount Rainier became Vancouver Notch," notes that the name is already shown on Google Maps; however, the label appears at the former, now incorrect, location.

According to GNIS, Captain Vancouver has places named for him in Washington (the populated place Vancouver and its many associated administrative features, about 90 miles to the south-southwest) and Alaska (Cape Vancouver, Mount Vancouver, and Vancouver Island).

Wildcat Pond: lake; approx. 10 acres; on the SE side of State Route 8, just SW of the City of McCleary; named for the McCleary School mascot; Grays Harbor County, Washington; Sec. 14, T18N, R5W, Willamette Meridian; 47°02'53"N, 123°16'23"W; USGS map – McCleary 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.0480555&p_longi=-123.2730555

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: McCleary 1:24,000

Proponent: Todd Baun; McCleary, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately 10-acre unnamed lake is proposed to be named Wildcat Pond. The proponent, who serves as director of the City of McCleary Department of Public Works, reports that the lake is part of the city's Shoreline Management Plan and as such it would be helpful if it had an official name. The pond has no public access but has been used in the past for fishing and waterfowl hunting. It feeds Sand Creek and is on land currently owned by the Green Diamond Resource Company. The McCleary City Council asked the students of nearby McCleary School to recommend a name. They selected Wildcat Pond because the wildcat is the school's mascot.

As part of its research, the Washington State Geographic Names Committee (WSGCN) requested input from various offices. The Grays Harbor County Board of Commissioners, the Grays Harbor County Sheriff, and the McCleary Chamber of Commerce did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The McCleary City Council and the Green Diamond Resource

Company are in support of the name. The Grays Harbor County GIS Office noted that they informally refer to the pond as Sand Creek Pond but would be in support of making official the name Wildcat Pond. The WSCGN also forwarded the proposal to the Washington Department of Natural Resources/Tribal Relations Office, which in turn shared it with the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Quinault Indian Nation, the Skokomish Indian Tribe, and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WSCGN recommends approval of the name Wildcat Pond.

A query of GNIS found 32 features in Washington with the word “Wildcat” in their names, including six lakes, none of which are in Grays Harbor County. Three streams, Wildcat Creek and its east and west tributaries, are in Grays Harbor County; the mouth of Wildcat Creek is located approximately 4.5 miles from the pond in question, while East Fork Wildcat Creek flows within 0.4 miles of the pond but is not connected to it.

WISCONSIN

Barrens Lake: lake, approx. 10 acres.; in the Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area, in the Town of Florence, 1.4 mi. WNW of Bass Lake, 3 mi. SE of Spread Eagle Chain of Lakes; Florence County, Wisconsin; Sec. 15, T39N, R19E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°51’33”N, 88°06’03”W; USGS map – Iron Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.8591672&p_longi=-88.100916

Proposal: to make official a name in long-time local use

Map: USGS Iron Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Rich Wolosyn; Florence, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Barrens Lake

Published: Barrens Lake (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2006, 2008; Wisconsin eBird, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Barrens Lake for an approximately 10-acre lake located entirely within the Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area, was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council on behalf of the Florence County Zoning Administrator. The proposed name appears in a number of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publications, including a 2008 *Pine-Popple Wild Rivers* report and accompanying map, and a study of the Eurasian Water-Milfoil. A road that runs alongside the lake is named Barrens Lake Road.

In 2015 the Town of Florence passed a resolution in support of making the name official, and the County of Florence and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council recommend approval as well.

A query of GNIS found 19 features in Wisconsin using the word “Barrens,” all of which are parks. The Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area is the only one in Florence County.

Folz Pond: lake, 1.3 acres.; in the Town of Florence, 1.1 mi. NE of Frog Lake, 4.2 mi. NW of Lake Antoine; the name honors George Folz (1930-2011), long-time director of County Social Services and Economic Development; Florence County, Wisconsin; Sec. 10, T39N, R19E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°51’43”N, 88°05’55”W; USGS map – Iron Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.86186&p_longi=-88.098746

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Iron Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Rich Wolosyn; Florence, WI
 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 lake, located on private property just outside the boundary of the Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area, is proposed to be named Folz Pond. The name would honor George Folz (1930-2011), a veteran of the Korean War, who served as Social Services Director of Florence County for 35 years and as the county's Economic Development Director for the next 15 years. He was instrumental in the sale of Spread Eagle Barrens to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and served on the Spread Eagle Barrens Plan Unit Development team.

The Town of Florence passed a resolution in support of this name; the County of Florence and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council also recommend approval.

A query of GNIS found no other features in Wisconsin using the word "Folz" in their names.

***** Note: the following proposal was amended from Makinak Lake.**

Mikinaak Lake: lake, approx. 10 acres; in the Town of Lincoln, 1.5 mi. N of Marengo Lake, 0.8 mi. E of Indian Lake; the name means "turtle" in the Ojibwe language; Bayfield County, Wisconsin; Sec. 22, T45N, R5W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 46°21'32"N, 90°58'43"W; USGS map –Marengo Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.359002&p_longi=-90.978711

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 USGS Map: Marengo Lake 1:24,000
 Proponent: Teri Isaac; Mason, WI
 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 Mikinaak Lake is proposed for a small lake in the Town of Lincoln in Bayfield County. The deepest part of the lake is only about 2.3 acres in size, but during high water the lake expands to about 10 acres. In the Ojibwe language, spoken by the nearby Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the word "mikinaak" means "turtle." (One theory behind the name of Mackinac Island in Michigan is that it refers to the shape of the island resembling a turtle.)

A majority of the unnamed lake lies within the Lincoln Community Forest, owned by the Bayfield Regional Conservancy. The Friends of Lincoln Community Forest (FLCF) held a naming contest, and of the 36 submitted names, "Makinak Lake" [sic] was the winning entry. The name was inspired by a painting of a turtle labeled "Makinak" displayed on the nearby reservation, and the FLCF verified the spelling of the word with tribal members. The Mille Lacs Band, when asked to

comment on the proposal, responded that the correct spelling of the word in the Ojibway language is “Mikinaak.” The proponent agreed to amend the proposal.

The Town of Lincoln, Bayfield County, the Bayfield Regional Conservancy, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council all recommend approval of the name.

A query of GNIS found no features in Wisconsin using the words “Makinak” or “Mikinaak” in their names.

Mercer Springs: spring, 1.4 acres; in the Mercer Lake Springs Fishery Area and the Town of Minocqua, 6.4 mi. WSW of Woodruff; named for the lake into which the spring’s water drains; Oneida County, Wisconsin; Sec. 11, T39N, R5E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°52’40”N, 89°49’32”W; USGS map - Fence Lake 1:24,000; Not: Mercer Springs Lake, Mercer Lake Springs, Un Spring.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.8777772&p_longi=-89.825453

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fence Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: John Kubisiak; Rhinelander, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Mercer Springs (Wisconsin DNR)

Published: Mercer Springs (Wisconsin Conservation Department Intra-Department Memorandum, 1967; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2009, 2012, 2013; Black’s Cliff Resort’s Birch Bark Blog 2011) Mercer Lake Springs (Wisconsin Conservation Department Intra-Department Memorandum, 1961); Un Spring (WDNR Register of Waterbodies System 2015)

Case Summary: The name Mercer Springs is proposed to be made official for a complex of several springs whose waters flow into Mercer Lake 0.5 miles to the southeast. The feature lies wholly within State owned property, the Mercer Lake Springs Fishery Area. The proponent, a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) fisheries biologist, proposes the name Mercer Springs to differentiate the waterbody from Mercer Lake and to end confusion within the agency, which has also referred to the springs as Mercer Lake Springs. The feature has been stocked with trout since about 1950 and sees significant public use. The WDNR has posted a sign at this location calling the feature Mercer Springs.

The Town of Minocqua, Oneida County, the Minocqua Forest Riders Snowmobile Club, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council all recommend the name Mercer Springs.

A query of GNIS in Wisconsin found 13 features using “Mercer” in their names: three buildings, a cemetery, a census designated area, a civil entity, a dam, two lakes, a populated place, two schools, and a tower. Only Mercer Lake is in Oneida County.

Oneva Creek: stream, approx. 5 mi long; heads in Wabeno Township in the Nicolet National Forest, 2.7 mi. SE of Range Line Lake, at 45°23’26”N, 88°39’14”W, flows NE through Shiner Lake, then onto the Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation, then SE into a swamp E of Carter, where it turns NE to enter Torpee Creek 2.9 mi. SE of Soperton; the name derives from that of the nearby historic settlement of Minertown-Oneva; Forest County, Wisconsin; Secs. 32,29-27,

T34N, R15E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 45°24'05"N, 88°36'22"W ; USGS map – Otter Lake 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.40144&p_longi=-88.60605

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.390688&p_longi=-88.653883

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Otter Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis and Barb Kuen; Menomonee Falls, WI

Administrative area: Nicolet National Forest / Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This approximately five-mile long stream, proposed to be named Oneva Creek, heads in the Nicolet National Forest, flows through the Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation, past the community of Carter, and eventually into Torpee Creek. The name derives from that of the nearby historic settlement of Minertown-Oneva, abandoned in 1939, which is on the National Register of Historic Places.

The stream contains brown trout, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) intends to classify the stream as a trout stream. The proponents hope that naming the stream will encourage the department to invest more in its management.

The Town of Wabeno recommends approval of this name, while Forest County did not respond to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council's request for comment. The WGNC also supports the proposal.

A query of GNIS found no features in Wisconsin with the word "Oneva" in their names.

Change Schoenberg Marsh to Schoeneberg Marsh: lake; approx. 100 acres; in the Schoenberg Waterfowl Production Area in the Town of Leeds, 2.6 mi. SE of Lowville; named for F.G. Schoeneberg (1867-1956), who settled in the area in the late 19th century; Columbia County, Wisconsin; Secs 9&10, T10N, R10E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 43°20'55"N, 89°18'20"W; USGS map – Morrisonville 1:24,000; Not: Schoenberg Marsh, Schoenenberg Marsh.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.3494325&p_longi=-89.3070608&fid=1573793

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

USGS Map: Morrisonville 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Schoeneberg; Poynette, WI

Administrative area: Schoenberg Waterfowl Production Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Schoenberg Marsh (FID 1573793)

Local Usage: Schoenberg Marsh (WI Department of Natural Resources)

Published: Schoenberg Marsh (USGS 1962, 1984, 1991, 2010, 2013, 2015; FWS 2015; WI Department of Natural Resources 2016; windowtowildlife.com 2016; Great Wisconsin Birding & Nature Trail 2008; Columbia County Interactive Mapping Application 2016); Schoeneberg Marsh (Town of Leeds, Points-of-Interest 2016; outdoornews.com 2004; Poynette Press 2013); Schoenenberg Marsh (WI Department of Natural Resources, Columbia County Planning Group Master Plan, 2012; WI DNR, *Wisconsin's Wildlife*

*Action Plan (2005-2015) Priority Conservation Actions & Conservation Opportunity Areas
Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape 2008)*

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Schoenberg Marsh, a 100-acre lake in the Town of Leeds in Columbia County, to Schoeneberg Marsh to reflect the correct spelling of the name of the family that settled there in the late nineteenth century. The existing name has appeared on USGS maps since 1962. However, a 1927 plat map of the area shows that F.G. Schoeneberg owned property in the section east of the lake, and so the Schoenberg family is asking that the spelling be changed. Genealogical records for Columbia County show the name spelled variously as Schoeneberg or Schoeneburg, with Census records showing that Fred Gustav Schoeneberg, born 1867, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1884 and was naturalized in 1913. There are numerous members of the Schoeneberg family listed in Census records for 1900 to 1940, many of whom are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, located 1.5 miles to the southwest of the lake in question.

A Town of Leeds Points-of-Interest Web site records the name as Schoeneberg Marsh, while a Columbia County Planning Group Master Plan (2012) spells it Schoenenberg Marsh.

The GNIS entry for this feature originally classified it as a swamp; however, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lists it as a lake and imagery shows water, so the GNIS entry has been updated.

The governments of Columbia County and the Town of Leeds, as well as the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, recommend approval of the change. When asked by the WGNC to comment on the name of the Schoenberg Waterfowl Production Area (managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), the management responded that they were aware that the spelling was incorrect but used it because it is the spelling found on USGS topographic maps.

Suukjak Sep Creek: stream, 7.5 mi. long; heads in the Town of Greenfield at 44°03'31"N, 90°36'11"W, flows W onto Fort McCoy (military reservation) and the Town of Lafayette, then SW through Squaw Lake (proposed Suukjak Sep Lake (q.v.)), to enter the La Crosse River; the name means "black wolf" in the Ho-Chunk language; Monroe County, Wisconsin; T18N, Rgs3&2W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 44°01'22"N, 90°42'36"W; USGS map – Alderwood Lake 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.0227428&p_longi=-90.7104124&fid=1574760

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

USGS Map: Alderwood Lake 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: William Quackenbush; Black River Falls, WI

Administrative area: Fort McCoy

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1574760)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (local residents, biologists)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS maps since 1947; EPA; FWS; USDA NRCS 2007;

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 1980, 2010, 2015; Wisconsin Natural

Resources Conservation Service; *Final Operational Range Assessment Program Report,*

Fort McCoy, Wisconsin 2012; Citizens for Responsible Fort McCoy Growth report 1997;

Monroe County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2010; Monroe County online

map 2016; *Southern Wisconsin All-Outdoors Atlas & Field Guide* 2012; *Mammals of Fort*

McCoy, Pitts, 1983)

Case Summary: This 7.5-mile long stream, currently named Squaw Creek, heads in the Town of Greenfield and flows west then southwest through Fort McCoy and Squaw Lake (proposed Suukjak Sep Lake (q.v.)) to enter the La Crosse River. The name Squaw Creek has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1947 and is also referenced in a number of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources reports published since 1980; in 2008 it was included on the State's impaired waters inventory, although it was delisted two years later. The quality of the stream has also been monitored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) submitted the proposal, after approving the name change in January 2016. The proposal was initiated as a joint effort between a representative of the Colorado State University Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands and the Chief of Natural and Cultural Resources at Fort McCoy, who in turn had been contacted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin to seek a change to a name that the tribe considers offensive. The name Suukjak Sep Creek is from the Ho-Chunk language and means "black wolf creek." The proponents believe the Ho-Chunk name is especially appropriate given current efforts by the Ho-Chunk to revitalize their language. The WGNC reports that the management of Fort McCoy fully supports the name change and has already changed the name of one of its campgrounds to eliminate the offensive word.

The governments of the Town of Greenfield and the Town of Lafayette both expressed opposition to the proposed name, citing a belief that it is difficult to pronounce. The WGNC reports that the Town of Lafayette recommended "Whitetail" as an alternative, in recognition of the stream's proximity to the Whitetail ski area; however, no counter-proposal was submitted. In a telephone conversation with the WGNC, the Town chairman added that "Suukjak Sep has no meaning to the local people" and that the translation "Black Wolf" or "Wolf" would also be acceptable. The Monroe County Commissioners were asked to comment but did not respond by the deadline set forth by the WGNC. Citing the BGN's policies regarding changes to offensive names and the use of native names, the WGNC recommends approval of the change to Suukjak Sep Creek.

Suukjak Sep Lake: reservoir; 14 acres; on Fort McCoy (military reservation) in the Town of Lafayette, 20 mi. SE of Black River Falls; the name means "black wolf" in the Ho-Chunk language; Monroe County, Wisconsin; Secs. 23&14, T18N, R3W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 44°01'35"N, 90°42'19"W; USGS map – Alderwood Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.0265251&p_longi=-90.7052008&fid=1846298

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

USGS Map: Alderwood Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: William Quackenbush; Black River Falls, WI

Administrative area: Fort McCoy

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Lake (FID 1846298)

Local Usage: Squaw Lake (Fort McCoy personnel; camping and fishing Web sites)

Published: Squaw Lake (USGS maps since 1983; USGS National Water Information System 2016; *Fort McCoy News* 2014; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2014; Lake Place, Monroe County WI Lakes, 2016)

Case Summary: This 14-acre reservoir, currently named Squaw Lake, is located on Fort McCoy. It was formed when Squaw Creek (proposed to be changed to Suukjak Sep Creek (q.v.)) was dammed in 1961. Squaw Lake Dam is listed in the National Inventory of Dams but not in GNIS; the proposal does not indicate whether the name of the dam, which is managed by the Department of

Defense, is being addressed. The name Squaw Lake is listed in the USGS National Water Information System; in several references to camping and fishing at Fort McCoy's campsites; and in a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources walleye stocking report.

As with the proposal to change the name of Squaw Creek, the Town of Lafayette is not in favor of the proposed name but did not submit a counter-proposal. The Monroe County Commissioners were asked to comment but did not respond by the deadline set forth by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC). The WGNC recommends approval of the change to Suukjak Sep Lake.