

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARKANSAS

Mesara Spring: spring; in the Ozark Mountains, on property owned by the Boy Scouts of America/Chickasaw Council, on the NE slope of an unnamed summit proposed to be named Mount Mesara (q.v.); Fulton County, Arkansas; Sec. 26, T20N, R5W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 36°21'22"N, 91°35'22"W; USGS map – Stuart 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.356076&p_longi=-91.589525

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Stuart 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Schrack; Hardy, AR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Mesara Spring (Boy Scouts of America, 40 yrs.)

Published: Mesara Spring (*History – Kia Kima Scout Reservation* 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mesara Spring for a natural spring located in the Ozark Mountains on property owned by the Boy Scouts of America/Chickasaw Council. The spring is located on the northeast slope of an unnamed summit that is proposed to be named Mount Mesara (q.v.). The proponent reports that shortly after nearby property was purchased by the Boy Scouts in the late 1960s, the name “Mesara” came into local use because the area was known as “the Mesara Tract.” An online history states, “Over the years the Reservation has expanded including the purchase of Mount Mesara and Mesara Spring in the fall of 1983.” No information on the origin of the word “Mesara” has been found, although a search of genealogical records shows a number of families with that surname in neighboring Oregon County, Missouri, in the 1930s and 1940s. The proponent is not aware of any individuals with that name in Fulton County.

A query of GNIS found no features in Arkansas with the word “Mesara” in their names.

Mount Mesara: summit, elevation 603 ft.; located in the Ozark Mountains on property owned by the Boy Scouts of America/Chickasaw Council, 4.7 mi. NW of Lake Thunderbird, 13 mi. E of Salem; named for the Mesara Tract, the name of the area when the land was purchased; Fulton County, Arkansas; Sec. 26, T20N, R5W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 36°21'19"N, 91°35'30"W; USGS map - Stuart 1:24,000; Not Six Acres

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.355247&p_longi=-91.591581

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Stuart 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Schrack; Hardy, AR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Mount Mesara (Boy Scouts of America, 50 yrs.)

Published: Mount Mesara (*History – Kia Kima Scout Reservation* 2016)

Case Summary: This 603-foot summit, proposed to be named officially Mount Mesara, is located in the Ozark Mountains on property owned by the Chickasaw Council of the Boy Scouts of America. It is part of the Kia Kima Scout Reservation. The online history of the reservation states, “The Mountain was originally called ‘Six Acres’ as it was the 6 acres that camp did not own.”

CALIFORNIA

Esselen Peak: summit; elevation 3,442 ft.; in the Santa Lucia Mountains, along the boundary of Fort Hunter Liggett and Los Padres National Forest/Ventana Wilderness, 2.4 mi. NE of Redwood Spring; named for the Esselen people, the original inhabitants of Monterey County; Secs 9&10, T22S, R5E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Monterey County, California; 36°01'54"N, 121°25'20"W; USGS map – Cone Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.03162&p_longi=-121.422246

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cone Peak, 1:24,000

Proponent: Austin Wang

Administrative area: Fort Hunter Liggett / Los Padres National Forest, Ventana Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Esselen Peak is proposed for a 3,442-foot summit in the Santa Lucia Mountains, along the boundary of Fort Hunter Liggett and Los Padres National Forest/Ventana Wilderness. The name comes from the Esselen people, who were the original inhabitants of Monterey County and the surrounding area. According to the proponent, “The Esselen people were never very numerous and today are among the smallest indigenous groups in California. Often considered culturally extinct, the current Esselen trace their ancestry to individuals who reportedly escaped the California mission system and assimilation by retreating into the Santa Lucia Mountains. The group has not been given Federal recognition.”

When asked to provide a justification to override the Wilderness Policy, the proponent responded that “there are no features that pay tribute to the native Esselen people.... Many of our place names are derived from Native American words... with some of these places being located in federal wilderness areas. Obviously, it would be impossible to name features based on Esselen words, given that we have no idea how the Esselen language was like, but I was hoping there could be a feature that could at least acknowledge the Esselen people who use to live in the area.” In addition, the proponent said that the summit “is probably the most conspicuous feature from [a nearby] overlook and it would be nice if sightseers could [put a name to the summit].”

According to GNIS, there are no other features in the U.S. that contain the word “Esselen” in their names.

Wenahmon Huyah: ridge; elevation 184 ft.; 314 ft. long.; located S of John McLaren Park, between Santos Street and Pasadena Street; the name reportedly means “bird hill” in the Ramaytush Ohlone language; San Francisco City and County, California; 37°42'33"N, 122°25'09"W; USGS map - San Francisco South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.7090041&p_longi=-122.4191872

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS 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 found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wenahmon Huyah is proposed for a 184-foot, 314-foot-long ridge located in the Visitacion Valley neighborhood of San Francisco, just north of the boundary between the City and County of San Francisco and San Mateo County. The name was originally proposed as Wiinahmin Hill (Review List 420), but after the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names learned that the Muwekma Ohlone Language Committee preferred the spelling of Wenahmon Huyah, the proponent agreed to amend his proposal accordingly. The proposed name reportedly means “bird hill” in the Ramaytush Ohlone language. The proponent states that crows nest in the three Monterey cypress trees that grow on the top of the ridge. He claims also that there are no place names within San Francisco using the Ramaytush Ohlone language.

In the Mission Bay area of the city, approximately five miles from the feature in question, the San Francisco Art Commission has installed a series of 104 mini-plaques, each of which includes one of 104 Ramaytush words. According to the Historical Marker Database, “For more than 1,500 years the native people of Mission Bay lived here and spoke a language called Ramaytush [sic]. Of Rammytush (Rah-my-toosh) [sic], only 104 words have been discovered – with certainty. These translated words are embedded for you to consider as you walk along King Street, remembering when it bordered a bluff overlooking Mission Bay. A linguistic scholar, archaeologist Richard Levy has collected these words and studied them in their historical context: his research gives an authentic voice to the vanished people of Mission Bay.”

COLORADO

Hazels Cone: summit; elevation 9,133 ft.; located in Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness, 0.6 mi. NW of Cascade Lake; the name honors Hazel Davis (1897-1978), former owner of a nearby cottage property; Sec. 18, T5N, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Larimer County, Colorado; 40°24'24"N, 105°36'43"W; USGS map - Estes Park 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.40668&p_longi=-105.61208

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

Map: USGS Estes Park 1:24,000

Proponent: The Trust for Public Land; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Hazel's Cone (descendants of Hazel Davis and their cottage guests, >30 years)

Published: Hazel's Cone (*Tallahassee Democrat*, 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hazels Cone for an 80-foot-high summit in Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness. The summit overlooks the main park road near Estes Park.

In 1941, Hazel Davis (1897-1978), along with her husband LaVere (“L.V.”), bought Cascade Cottages, a private inholding within Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO). These cottages have been in operation since the 1920s and sit on an approximately 40-acre parcel near one of the main entrances to the park. The Davis family is in the process of transferring the land to the park with assistance from The Trust for Public Land, which has proposed the new name.

According to the proponent, “The Davis family intended to add Cascade Cottages to RMNP [sic] and managed it with a focus on exposing generations of guests to RMNP and sharing the

importance of America's great outdoors and the national park system as well as ensuring that Cascade Cottages was not further developed. The family matriarch, Hazel Davis, instilled these values in her family which has carried them forward in their operation of Cascade Cottages. In her honor, the descendants of Hazel Davis and their guests have always referred to the unnamed feature as 'Hazel's Cone.' After her passing more than 25 years ago, this variant name [sic] grew substantially in importance to the family, and it is viewed as part of their legacy in sharing RMNP's wilderness with many families over most of the park's history." The family never installed telephones, televisions, or other modern technological amenities in the cabins in order to preserve the natural quiet of the area.

The Trust for Public Land and the Rocky Mountain Conservancy recently purchased the property from the Davis family after they were no longer able to manage the cottages. The two non-profits will facilitate the transfer of the property to the National Park Service (NPS). Although the future of the cottages themselves is uncertain, the park will preserve the land from development and include the northern half in the Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness. The proponent states that "acquisition of the property is an important 'legacy project' for RMNP related to the Centennial of the park, which would also address a significant issue with the administration of the park by eliminating the threat of incompatible development near one of the main entrances to the park. Given the family's long history with the park, the critical importance of this property to RMNP, and the significance of acquiring the property in celebration of the park's Centennial, it would be fitting for the Board to name the feature 'Hazel's Cone.'"

When asked to provide justification for an exception to the Wilderness Policy, the proponent responded, "The proposed name will allow Rocky Mountain National Park to illustrate for its millions of visitors the park's history through the story of a family that has been entwined with the park for most of its existence.... Naming the feature after Hazel Davis will allow the park to more completely tell the story of how Rocky Mountain National Park became the national icon it is today. It took the work of countless individuals over the years working in partnership with the park, community and visitors to establish, maintain and improve the park. The peak's designation will remind visitors that such national treasures can only come into being and thrive when people like themselves care enough to be involved. For Rocky Mountain National Park, no family better symbolizes this commitment than the Davises, and there is no better time than now as the National Park Service reaches its centennial. After all, it will take others like Hazel, L.V. and their family to ensure that our parks are well-cared for over the next century.... The Davis family has done so much to protect the gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park and introduce visitors to this jewel of the national park system, and I hope that you will give the naming proposal complete consideration."

The National Park Service recommends approval of the proposal, stating that Hazel "made a significant contribution to the area in which the feature is located, thus satisfying the Board's Commemorative Names Policy. Indeed, it appears that it was Mrs. Davis's love of the Rocky Mountains and of wilderness that persuaded her heirs to work with the Trust to see that the property—at the time, the largest remaining private inholding within ROMO—will eventually be added to the park. The Service also believes that the proposal qualifies for an exception to the Wilderness Policy....[because ROMO] is anxious to use the named feature as an educational tool, to wit: By using it to tell the story of the 75-year association of the Davis family with the park, RMNP will illustrate not only the 100-year history of the park, but also highlight the stewardship ethic that has been responsible for the establishment, maintenance and improvement of the park, which it feels is particularly appropriate in this centennial year of the National Park Service. We wish to note, furthermore, that the acquisition of the Cascades Cottages inholding will add eight acres to the park's wilderness area."

GEORGIA

Morse Creek: stream; 0.4 mi. long; heads in the City of Decatur at 33°47'07"N, 84°18'09"W, flows NNE into the City of North Decatur to enter Glenn Creek; the name honors Dr. Chester W. Morse (1915-2005) and Eugenia Slack Morse (1920-2010), who owned the property and established it as a permanent preserve; DeKalb County, Georgia; 33°47'26"N, 84°18'03"W; USGS map – Northeast Atlanta 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.790486&p_longi=-84.300864

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.785203&p_longi=-84.302583

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Northeast Atlanta 1:24,000

Proponent: Annie Godfrey; Decatur, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Morse Creek (Open Street Map, 2016)

Case Summary: The new name Morse Creek is proposed for an unnamed stream that flows through Woodlands Garden, a seven-acre preserve in the City of Decatur. According to the Woodlands Garden Web site, "When Dr. Chester Morse [1915-2005] of Massachusetts and Eugenia Slack Morse [1920-2010] of Decatur first moved to this wooded land in 1946, Scott Boulevard was a dirt road and their property, an old farm site, was a honeysuckle jungle. Chet and Gene added to their original small parcel to create the 7-acre tract that is now Woodlands Garden. In 2002, Chet and Gene Morse arranged to have their Decatur home and its surrounding seven acres permanently preserved from development, so future generations could experience and enjoy their wooded estate. They understood the importance of tempering Decatur's rapid urbanization (projected 29 percent growth in 20 years) and turned down large offers from developers." As a non-profit organization, the proponent believes the proposed name will "honor the Morse Family vision to open the garden to the community... The property serves as a unique showcase for plants and trees native to the north Georgia Piedmont." The City of Decatur recommends approval of the proposed name.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Georgia that contain "Morse" in their names.

INDIANA

Jeto Creek: stream; 2 mi. long; located in Washington Township, heads at 39°48'03"N, 86°26'47"W, 1.5 mi. SSW of Tilden, flows generally SE through Jeto Lake into White Lick Creek; named in association with Jeto Lake; Hendricks County, Indiana; Secs. 34,33,28&29, T16N, R1E, Third Principal Meridian; 39°47'15"N, 86°25'07"W; USGS map – Brownsburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.78756&p_longi=-86.4187

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.80081&p_longi=-86.44632

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brownsburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Kevin Seidensticker; East Avon, IN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Jeto Creek (local residents – 60+ years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This two-mile-long perennial stream is proposed to be named Jeto Creek in association with Jeto Lake, the reservoir through which the stream flows. The reservoir is located in the JeTo Lake Conservancy District, an organization which “primarily operates in the water supply business/industry within the electric, gas, and sanitary services sector.” According to the proponent, the stream is created primarily of runoff from farm fields. The proponent believes that naming the stream “will solidify the identity of the community whose residents take pride in the reservoir and everything affiliated with it.” He suggested originally that the name might be of Native American origin, but subsequent research determined that in the early 1950s an individual named W. J. Topmiller owned the land and when he dammed the stream he applied a name for his wife (Je- from Jean, and To- from her surname). He confirms that local usage varies between “Jeto,” “Je-To,” and “JeTo.” A local road is named Jeto Lake Road.

The Je-To Lake Conservancy District has expressed support for applying the proposed name to the stream but prefers that it be spelled “Je-To” to conform to the name of the organization and Je-To Lake Association, Inc. However, the proponent believes the name should align with that of the lake.

KANSAS

Red Rut Creek: stream; 2.8 mi. long; heads in White Township 1.6 mi. NNW of Lakin Lake at 37°40'03"N, 98°04'14"W, flows generally S into Ninnescah Township to enter the South Fork Ninnescah River 3 mi. ESE of Kingman; the name refers to the red ruts that develop in the nearby road after rainstorms; Kingman County, Kansas; Secs 2&3, T28S, R7W and Secs 34&27, T27S, R7W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 37°38'12"N, 98°03'39"W; USGS map – Kingman 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.636667&p_longi=-98.060833

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.6675&p_longi=-98.070556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kingman 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim McDonald; Kingman, KS

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 Red Rut Creek is proposed for an unnamed tributary of the South Fork Ninnescah River in Kingman County. The proponent has lived along the stream for 22 years and reports that locals use the nickname “red rut road” for the road to his property. Many red dirt roads in the area become muddy and deeply rutted after rainstorms. The proponent also states that he and locals sometimes informally refer to his property as the “red rut ranch” but this is not an official name of the property. The proponent and his family initially considered the name “Bluff Creek” after the name of the road on which they live, but felt that Red Rut Creek was more descriptive of the road and agreed with colloquial local usage of its name. The proponent reports that residents to the north along the stream have no objection to the name.

According to GNIS, no features in Kansas contain “Red Rut” in their names. Red Creek has its source 9.4 miles to the southwest in Kingman County. Red Rock Creek lies 16 miles to the northeast in Reno County. Only Cedar Bluff State Park Wagon Rut Campground, 120 miles to the northwest, contains the word “Rut” in its name.

MAINE

Topsham Ponds: reservoir; 9.7 acres; located in the Town of Topsham’s Fishing and Recreation Area 1.2 mi. W of Mustard Island; named for the community of Topsham; Sagadahoc County, Maine; 43°56’06”N, 69°55’12”W; USGS map – Brunswick 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.935008&p_longi=-69.919866

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Brunswick 1:24,000

Proponent: Edward Caron; Topsham, ME

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 Topsham Ponds is proposed by the government of the Town of Topsham to be made official as a collective name for two small reservoirs located with the town’s Fishing Recreation Area. The two bodies of water are connected by a short, narrow neck of water, with a collective size of approximately 9.7 acres. The ponds were likely created between 1980 and 1996; the area around the larger one was shown on the 1980 USGS topographic map as being cleared of vegetation but no water was shown; earlier maps show only a forested area.

The ponds are referenced in the town’s annual fishing derby as simply “The Ponds,” and so the town selectmen believe that having an official name would make it easier to enforce rules and regulations during the event.

When the selectmen voted in August 2015 to approve the name Topsham Ponds, they also referred to the two individual ponds as “Big Eddie” and “Little Eddie.” However, there is no indication in the meeting minutes as to the origin of these names. The proponent was asked if he wished to also propose those names, but no reply was received. Google Maps labels the ponds “Big Eddy Pond” and “Little Eddy Pond.”

GNIS lists 19 features in Maine with names that include the word “Topsham,” with all but two related to the Town of Topsham. None are hydrographic features.

MISSOURI

Frog Rock: pillar; located along Historic Route 66, 1.3 mi. W of its intersection with U.S. I-44, 0.5 mi. ENE of Roubidoux Spring; named for its appearance; Pulaski County, Missouri; Sec. 24, T36N, R12W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 37°49’38”N, 92°11’34”W; USGS map – Waynesville 1:24,000; Not W.H. Croaker.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.827191&p_longi=-92.192667

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Waynesville 1:24,000

Proponent: Luge Hardman; Waynesville, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None Found

Local Usage: Frog Rock (20 years)

Published: Frog Rock (Missouri Division of Economic Development, 2016; visitpulaskicounty.org, 2016; Waynesville *Daily Guide*, 2012; many Route 66 tourism and other Web sites); W. H. Croaker (Missouri Division of Economic Development, 2016; Waynesville *Daily Guide*, 2012; many Route 66 tourism and other Web sites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Frog Rock for a seven-foot tall pillar located along Historic Route 66 between Saint Robert and Waynesville. According to the *Waynesville Daily Guide*, this granite rock feature was “enhanced” by a local sculptor at the urging of town residents and leaders. The community asked him to create a frog out of “the ugly rock” that had been unearthed during the widening of the highway in the 1990s. He declined payment for his nine months of service, wishing to “just give back to the town he had come to love.” Since then, local groups including U.S. Marines from Fort Leonard Wood have repainted the rock about every two years. The City of Waynesville is so proud of this feature that every October it holds Frogtober Fest.

Although the name “W. H. Croaker” is sometimes mentioned as another name for the feature, it is almost always mentioned as “AKA.” The “W.H.” refers to “Waynesville Hill,” the unofficial name of the hill on which the rock is located.

MONTANA

Lone Coyote Lake: lake, 10 acres; located in a depression 7.2 mi. NW of Kalispell, 6.7 mi. SE of Pilot Knob; named in association with Lone Coyote Trail, an adjacent road; Flathead County, Montana; Secs. 9&10, T29N, R22W, Principal Meridian; 48°17'23"N, 114°23'45"W; USGS map – Rhodes 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.2897983&p_longi=-114.3958404

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rhodes 1:24,000

Proponent: Kenneth & Sharon Ramsey; Kalispell, MT

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: none found

Published: none found

Case Summary: This ten-acre lake, proposed to be named Lone Coyote Lake, is located in a small depression off Lone Coyote Trail, a neighborhood road. According to the proponent, there is no inlet or outlet and the lake is filled from a ground source. The lake has been shown but not labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1957. The proponent would like to stock the pond for wildlife and “for kids to fish in.”

There are no features in Montana with the words “Lone Coyote” in their names. Fifty-nine features include “Coyote” but none are in Flathead County. Lone Lake in Flathead County is 14 miles to the southwest of the lake in question.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bearon Pond: lake; approx. 11 acres; located in the Town of Warner 1.4 mi. W of Tom Pond; the name is a portmanteau of the names of nearby Ballard Brook, Bear Pond, and heron rookeries; Merrimack County, New Hampshire; 43°14'59"N, 71°46'58"W; USGS map – Henniker 1:24,000 (central point).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.249931&p_longi=-71.782757

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Henniker 1:24,000 (central point)
 Proponent: John Van Etten; Warner, NH
 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 Bearon Pond is proposed for an 11-acre lake in the Town of Warner in Merrimack County. The name was chosen by the proponent, who lives on property adjacent to the pond, after a suggestion from an elderly neighbor; “Bearon” is a portmanteau of the names of three nearby features: Ballard Brook, into which water from the lake flows; Bear Pond, 1.5 miles to the southwest; and the numerous heron rookeries in a swampy area next to the lake. According to the proponent, “one of the ironies of the pond’s nomenclature is the pronunciation: ‘Bearon’ would be pronounced in a similar sounding way to barren, which the body of water is anything but. Inhabited by both flora and fauna, the healthy lake is practically overflowing with life. There are copious amounts of frogs (from peepers to bull frogs), there are fish (from trout to pickerel), [and] there are painted turtles, otters, leeches, and water snakes.”

The Town of Warner Board of Selectmen recommends approval of the proposed name.

According to GNIS, there are no other features that contain “Bearon” in their names. The nearby, similarly-named, Bear Pond is noted above.

NEW JERSEY

Sassackon Creek: stream; 4.6 mi. long; heads 1.2 mi. SE of Haddon Lake in Haddon Heights Township at 39°52'15"N, 75°04'11"W, flows generally W along the boundaries of the Borough of Barrington, the Borough of Bellmawr, the Borough of Haddon Heights, the Borough of Mount Ephraim, Gloucester City, and the Borough of Brooklawn, to enter a small bay on the Delaware River; the name is the original Lenape name for the stream; Camden County, New Jersey; 39°52'53"N, 75°07'37"W; USGS map – Philadelphia 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Little Timber Creek, Sapackon, Sassackon, Timber Creek, Timber Creeks, Timmer Kill, Timmerkill.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.8813711&p_longi=-75.1269257&fid=877867

Proposal: to change a name to restore a native name
 Map: USGS Philadelphia 1:24,000 (mouth)
 Proponent: Daniel Coyle; Audubon, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Little Timber Creek (FID 877867)
 Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Timber Creek (USGS 1891, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1901, 1920, 1949, 1952, 1967, 1984, 1995, 2011, 2013, 2014; AMS 1943, Office of Coast Survey 1889, 1899, 1900, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1918, 1928-1935, 1959, 1967-1985, 1988, 1990-1993, 1995-2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2016; FEMA, 2007; Kneass, 1808, *A plan of the city of Philadelphia and environs*; Smith, 1847, *Map of the circuit of ten miles around the city of Philadelphia*; Beers, Comstock & Cline, 1872, *State Atlas of New Jersey*; Geological Survey of New Jersey, 1888; many other historical maps; *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester*, 1845; Westville borough Web site, 2016); Sapackon (*The History of Delaware*, 1888); Sassackon (Lindstrom, 1690, *Nova Suecia*; *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester*, 1845; *An Illustrated History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 1880; *First Settlement on the Delaware River*, 1976); Sassackon Creek (Sassackon Preservation Society, 2016); Timber Creek (Scull and Heap, 1777, *A map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent*; Lotter, 1777, *A plan of the city and environs of Philadelphia*;); Timber Creeks (Faden, 1778, *The course of Delaware River from Philadelphia to Chester*); Timmer Kill (*The History of Delaware*, 1888); Timmerkill (Allard, c. 1674, *Totius Neobelgii Nova et Accuratissima Tabula*; Visscher, 1651, *Nova Svecia Tabula*)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Little Timber Creek, a stream in Camden County, to Sassackon Creek. This stream forms the boundary of five boroughs and one city.

According to the proponent, the name Sassackon Creek “is not in local use because it is the original Lenape name for the creek and Europeans in the 1600s changed it to Little Timber Creek.” The meaning of the Lenape name is unknown. The proponent believes “[the name] should be changed in order to honor the history of the area and bring a more appreciative attitude of our past to the people of Camden County.” He also reports “there is no local conflict to changing the name [and] passive interest in the name change from the Borough Council of Brooklawn.”

In historical works, Sassackon seems to have been applied to both Little Timber Creek and the nearby Big Timber Creek, both of which flow into a small unnamed bay of the Delaware River on the boundary of Camden County and Gloucester County. Both streams also seem to have been conflated as Timber Creek or Sassackon, confusing the matter. However, the 1845 volume *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester, Or, Incidents in the History of the Counties of Gloucester, Atlantic and Camden, New Jersey* includes a gazetteer of the region, in which the entry for the singular Timber Creek reads: “as we have before seen, [it] was called indiscriminately, by the Dutch and Swedes, Tetamekanchz-Kyl, Arwames, Tekoke, and Sassackon, though in strictness, each of those Indian names applied to a particular branch. The names Gloucester River, and Big and Little Timber Creek came in use very soon after the permanent settlement of the English.” Another passage relates the Lenape names as shown on a 1690 map of New Sweden by Peter Lindstrom: “[Timber Creek] is correctly represented with four arms; to the most southern of which, the Blackwoodtown arm, he gives the name of Tetamekanchz-Kyl; the next, or Chew's Landing Branch is called the Arwames; Beaver Branch is named Tekoke, and Little Timber Creek we have seen was the Sassackon.” Elsewhere in the book, Sassackon is described as “the most northerly Branch of Gloucester River, or Timber Creek” and explicitly called “Little Timber Creek.” Timmerkill is also given as a name for the stream complex. (It is unclear at present which nearby streams make up the complex of four streams with the name other than the current Little Timber Creek and Big Timber Creek.)

Confusion likely arises from the uncertainty of the location of the historical Fort Nassau, built in 1622 or 1623 by Dutch settlers. Some sources place it on a point between the adjacent Little Timber Creek and Big Timber Creek. *An Illustrated History of the Commonwealth of*

Pennsylvania, Civil, Political and Military (1880) places Fort Nassau “on the Sassackon, now Little Timber Creek.” *The History of Delaware* (1888) mentions “the north branch of Timber Creek or as the Dutch called it ‘Timmer Kill,’ then called ‘Sapackon.’” A footnote describes the site of the fort as “being between the two branches of Timber Creek.” In *First Settlement on the Delaware River, a history of Gloucester City, New Jersey* (1976), the location of Fort Nassau is given “at the mouth of the Sassackon,” which is described as “the most northerly branch of Timber Creek.”

Maps from the 1770s that show both streams label the pair as Timber Creek or Timber Creeks.

Many other sources, including a map from the late 1600s, place Fort Nassau south of Big Timber Creek and use the name Sassackon for this stream or for the general “Timber Creek.” The *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (1846) places Fort Nassau “on Sassackon, now Timber Creek, on the NE boundary of the township [Deptford, which is in Gloucester County south of Big Timber Creek].” The *History of the State of New York, Volume 1* (1859) mentions the fort “near Gloucester at the mouth of the Timmer Kill, or Timber Creek, then called ‘Sassackon.’” *An authentic history of Lancaster County, in the state of Pennsylvania* (1869) reports that Fort Nassau was built “upon or near Sassackon, now Timber Creek, which empties into the Delaware a few miles below Coaquenaku, now Philadelphia.” A website on the history and genealogy of Gloucester County reports that the names “Sassackon” and “Timber Creek” were former names for the community of Westville, which lies on the south bank of Big Timber Creek in Gloucester County. Sassackon Chemical Works was located a few miles north in Camden in the 1840s.

The Westville Borough website describes Fort Nassau “at the mouth of Timber Creek, just west of where Big Timber Creek, Little Timber Creek and the Delaware join” and that “Timber Creek was called Sassackon by the” Lenape. This statement implies that Big Timber Creek and Little Timber Creek merge to form “Timber Creek” before entering into the Delaware River. This is not supported by any other sources. GNIS does not list any streams in New Jersey named Timber Creek.

The Facebook page of the Sassackon Preservation Society (of which the proponent is a member) states that “Sassackon Creek [is] commonly known as Little Timber Creek.” This is the only source found online which refers to the stream as Sassackon Creek.

Sassackon is currently a variant name in GNIS for Big Timber Creek, citing Thomas Gordon’s 1834 volume *The history of New Jersey*, although this source actually reads “Sassackon, now Timber Creek.”

According to GNIS, several other nearby features in New Jersey have names containing the word “Timber.” The mouth of Big Timber Creek is 0.3 miles to the southwest and has two named branches that converge 3.8 miles to the southeast. A second Little Timber Creek is 11.6 miles to the southwest in Gloucester County. Timber Lakes are 19 miles south-southeast in Gloucester County, and Timber Lake is 16 miles east-southeast in Burlington County.

NEW YORK

Buttercup Creek: stream, 1.5 mi. long; in the Town of Canaan, heads 2 mi. NW of Flatbrook at 42°23’55”N, 73°27’26”W, flows E then N to enter Stony Kill; named for the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*), part of the Buttercup (Ranunculaceae) family, which is prominent along the

banks of the stream in early spring; Columbia County, New York; 42°24'42"N, 73°26'55"W; USGS map – Canaan 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.4117991&p_longi=-73.4485765

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.3985047&p_longi=-73.4571878

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Canaan 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregory Vines; Canaan, NY

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Buttercup Creek (20 yrs)

Published: Buttercup Creek (Wikipedia)

Case Summary: This 1.5-mile-long unnamed stream in the Town of Canaan in Columbia County is proposed to be named Buttercup Creek for the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*), part of the Buttercup (Ranunculaceae) family. According to the proponent, these flowers are prominent along the banks of the stream in early spring. The name Buttercup Creek is the subject of a short entry in Wikipedia, although there is no information to suggest it is in local use; the article notes that the stream is classified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as being supportive of a trout population.

A query of GNIS found no features in New York using the word “Buttercup” in their names.

Fonteyn Kill: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads in the Town of Poughkeepsie at 41°41'20"N, 73°54'22"W, flows generally SE through Vassar Lake to enter Casper Creek just S of Sunset Lake; the name means “spring brook” in Dutch; Dutchess County, New York; 41°40'59"N, 73°53'36"W; USGS map – Poughkeepsie 1:24,000; Not: Fonteyn Kil, Fonteynkill, Fountain Kill, Mill Cove Brook, Mill-Cove Brook.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.68308&p_longi=-73.89329

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.68898&p_longi=-73.90618

Proposal: to make official a name in local and published use

USGS map: Poughkeepsie 1:24,000

Proponent: Collin Knopp-Schwyn; Poughkeepsie, NY

Administrative area: Vassar College

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Fonteyn Kill (Vassar community); Fonteynkill (Vassar community)

Published: Fonteyn Kil (Reynolds, 1924, *Poughkeepsie: The Origin and Meaning of the Word*); Fonteyn Kill (Vassar school newspaper, since 1997; *Vassar College: An Architectural Tour*, 2004; *Vassar Encyclopedia*, online, 2008; *New York Times*, 2013);

Fonteynkill (Reynolds, 1924; Vassar student projects; Dutchess Watersheds Web site, 2015); Fountain Kill (Reynolds, 1924); Mill Cove Brook (*Vassar College and Its Founder*,

1867); Mill-Cove Brook (*Historical Sketch of Vassar College*, 1876; Reynolds, 1924)

Case Summary: The name Fonteyn Kill is proposed to be made official for a 0.9-mile-long stream which flows through the campus of Vassar College. The proponent reports that the name, or a similar variant, has been in local use since at least the 1920s. The name means “Spring Brook” in Dutch. In the volume *Poughkeepsie: The Origin and Meaning of the Word*, published in 1924, the source is given as a spring (“fonteyn” in Dutch) in the community of Arlington.

The stream has been known by several names, including Mill Cove Brook during the late 1800s. Other names are derived from Dutch, including Fonteyn Kil and Fonteynkill in addition to the similar-sounding English name Fountain Kill. Both Fonteyn Kill and Fonteynkill are used by the Vassar community; official publications and online articles by the college tend to use the former, whereas student research projects prefer the latter. (The nearby stream Casper Creek is also known variously as Casperkill or Casperkill Creek in these sources.) The name was originally proposed as Fonteynkill but was subsequently amended by the proponent to the two-word form.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in New York which contain “Fonteyn” in their names. There are also no nearby features with the word “Fountain.”

Shadows Pond: reservoir, 0.3 acres; on the E side of Black Creek in the Town of Birdsall, 5.2 mi. NE of West Almond; named for the family’s dog; Allegany County, New York; 42°22’04”N, 77°55’11”W; USGS map - West Almond 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.3677778&p_longi=-77.9197222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

USGS map: West Almond 1:24,000

Proponent: Ryan Jonesford; Erie PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Shadows Pond (10+ years/proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This spring-fed 0.3-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Shadows Pond for the proponent’s family’s dog, who died more than 12 years ago. According to the proponent, “this man-made feature is on private land and very few people outside the owners and their friends/family have any knowledge of it.” He reports that the proposed name has been used locally for approximately ten years and that there is a sign with the name on the edge of the pond.

The New York State Names Committee does not recommend approval of the proposal, stating, “[We] see no value in official government action to recognize this name, or any other name, for the feature.”

OHIO

Change Gary Ditch to Goodyear Creek: stream; 2.7 mi. long; heads in Brunswick Hills Township at 41°15’40”N, 81°49’59”W, flows SE then E to enter Lake Brunswick in the City of Brunswick; the name honors Dorothy (1910-1997) and Howard Goodyear (1901-1980), founders and directors of the Brunswick Youth Club; Medina County, Ohio; 41°14’04”N, 81°49’01”W; USGS map - Medina 1:24,000 (mouth); not: Gary Ditch.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.2344771&p_longi=-81.8168071

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.2610368&p_longi=-81.833052

Proposal: change name to a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Medina 1:24,000

Proponent: Ed Kelly; Brunswick Hills, Ohio

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Gary Ditch (FID 2784326)

Local Usage: Gary Ditch (Rocky River Watershed Council)

Published: Gary Ditch (EPA 2014; Rocky River Watershed Action Plan, 2016; *Medina-Gazette Online*, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Gary Ditch, a 2.7-mile-long tributary of Plum Creek, to Goodyear Creek. The stream is located within Brunswick Hills Township and the City of Brunswick in Medina County. Although the name Gary Ditch has never been labeled on USGS topographic maps, and was not recorded in GNIS until this proposal was received, it was found to be in local and published use and so it is now the official name.

The proposed replacement name is intended to honor Dorothy Goodyear (1910-1997) and her husband Howard Goodyear (1901-1980), long-time area residents who founded the Brunswick Youth Club in 1957, which according to the proponent, provided a place “for local teens to dance and socialize in a safe manner.” Dorothy Goodyear also worked as the first Brunswick Rescue Squad Dispatcher.

According to the proponent, the stream is named Gary Ditch because for a short distance it flows near Gary Boulevard. He adds, “The word ditch is not a pleasant word to use as a stream... The connotation ditch refers to degradation.”

An article published in December 2015 in *The Brunswick Post* was entitled “Gary Ditch could get a new name: Renaming is part of a \$489K project to restore creek’s channels, habitat.” The article continues, “In addition to eliminating invasive species, the plan recommends reforestation of the riparian area, floodplain and side slopes to greatly increase habitat quality.”

The Brunswick Hills Township Board of Trustees, the Brunswick Area Historical Society, the Medina County Commissioners, and State Representative Steve Hambley support the proposal, as does the Rocky River Watershed Council, which conducts clean-up projects along the stream. However, another online article, from *The Medina County Gazette*, reported that Brunswick city officials would prefer that the stream be given an associative rather than commemorative name and “have suggested naming the stream Cross Creek, after a nearby road, or Brunswick Creek, after both the city and township”; thus far, no counter-proposal has been submitted. The Council objects to the proposed name until it can have “further discourse among Council and the community.” The City Manager has also pointed out that the aforementioned restoration project report does not include any reference to the (re)naming effort.

A query of GNIS found 11 features in Ohio with the word “Goodyear” in their names; none are in Medina County.

***** Note: The following proposal was amended by the proponent from Perry Bay to Perry Cove:**

Perry Cove: bay; in Lake Erie between Sand Beach and Catawba Island, N of Port Clinton and adjacent to Camp Perry (Ohio Air National Guard Station); named for Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), American naval commander and namesake of nearby Camp Perry; Ottawa County, Ohio; 41°33’00”N, 82°53’00”W; USGS map – Port Clinton 1:24,000 (center)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.550133&p_longi=-82.933447

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Port Clinton 1:24,000 (center)

Proponent: Roy Telfer; North Ridgeville, OH

Administrative area: NOAA, USACE, FWS, Camp Perry (DoD / Ohio National Guard)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Perry Cove is proposed for an unnamed bay located on Lake Erie, north of Port Clinton, in Ottawa County. The proponent originally proposed the name Perry Bay, but amended the name based on comments from the BGN's representative from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), who stated that the feature does not meet the geometric requirements to be mapped as a "bay" according to the Law of the Sea.

The bay lies adjacent to Camp Perry, a training base for the Ohio Air National Guard. According to the proponent, a petty officer first class with the U.S. Coast Guard, the name would honor Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), the American naval commander who is most noted for his role in the War of 1812 during the Battle of Lake Erie. Perry was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and served in the West Indies during the Quasi-War (1798-1800) with France, the Mediterranean during the Barbary Wars in 1815, and in the Caribbean fighting piracy and the slave trade. During the War of 1812, Perry, at the age of 27, supervised the building of a fleet at Erie, Pennsylvania, and earned the title "Hero of Lake Erie" for leading the American forces in a decisive naval victory at the Battle of Lake Erie, receiving a Congressional Gold Medal in 1814, and the thanks of Congress. The fleet victory was a turning point in the battle for the west in the War of 1812. Perry is credited with the words "Don't give up the ship," and with his message to General William Henry Harrison, which read in part, "We have met the enemy and they are ours..." Perry was also instrumental in negotiating a treaty to discourage piracy with Columbian vice president Francisco Antonio Zea in the absence of Simon Bolivar in 1819. While on the mission he contracted yellow fever and died on board the U.S.S. John Adams on his 34th birthday (Wikipedia). A commemorative stamp was issued in 1894, and the "Perry's Victory" quarter in 2013.

According to Wikipedia, "In addition to its regular mission as a military training base, Camp Perry also boasts the largest outdoor rifle range in the world. The firing is done in the direction of the open water of [Lake Erie]."

A number of geographic features are already named for Commodore Perry, including all ten counties in the U.S. named Perry County. GNIS lists 175 features named "Perry," with the majority being administrative features related to Perry County and the 26 townships in the State named Township of Perry. Camp Perry was established and named in 1906. Wikipedia reports that at least a dozen other civil divisions (counties, cities, and towns) in other States are also named for Perry. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, the world's largest Doric column was built 1912-15 and is located at Put-in-Bay. Other monuments exist in Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere in Ohio. Seven military ships and one educational tall ship have been named in Perry's honor.

OREGON

Hogan Butte: summit; elevation 930 ft.; in the City of Gresham on the W side of Hogan Road, 1.2 mi. SE of Walters Hill; named for Eli Hogan (1865-1951), early 20th century forester and sawmill owner; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec. 22, T1S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°28'22"N, 122°25'29"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4728774&p_longi=-122.4247551

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Stacy Humphrey; Gresham, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Hogan Butte (*Oregon Geographic Names* 1992; *Gresham Outlook* 1987; City of Gresham 2016; *The Intertwine – Touring the Buttes of East Portland* 2016)

Case Summary: The name Hogan Butte is one of four names proposed by the City of Gresham to be made official for unnamed summits within the city (one of the names appears to honor a living individual so is not being processed at this time). The name Hogan Butte would honor Eli Hogan (1865-1951), who operated a sawmill in the area. Lumber from the mill was used in the construction of the reservoirs on Mount Tabor. Located on the butte is a grove of unique cedar trees known as Hogan Cedars. The City of Gresham is planning to develop a 47-acre park named Hogan Butte Nature Park on top of the unnamed 930-foot summit. A history of the Hogan family published in *The Gresham Outlook* in 1987 referred to the feature as Hogan Butte. The name is also mentioned in Lewis L. McArthur's *Oregon Geographic Names*.

In addition to the Gresham Mayor and City Council, this proposal has the support of the Multnomah County Commissioners, the City of Gresham Historic Resources Committee, Johnson Creek Watershed Council, and the Gresham Butte Neighborhood Association. The Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval of the name.

A query of GNIS found five features in Oregon with the name "Hogan": a locale, an historical post office, a school, a spring, and a stream. The locale and school are in Multnomah County.

Jenne Butte: summit; elevation 619 ft.; in the City of Gresham on the S side of Johnson Creek, 1.3 mi. SW of Grant Butte, 1.9 mi. W of Walters Hill; named for Lemuel Jenne (b. 1821), who received 320 acres at the butte as part of a Donation Land Claim; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec. 18, T1S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°29'02"N, 122°28'44"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4838529&p_longi=-122.4788808

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Stacy Humphrey; Gresham, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Jenne Butte (35+ years)

Published: JenneButte (*Gresham Outlook* 1987; City of Gresham *Gresham Community Development Plan*, 2005; City of Gresham *Inventory of Significant Natural Resources and Open Spaces*, 1988; City of Gresham, Parks & Recreation Division Department of Environmental Services, *Gresham Trails Master Plan*, 1997; Chilton, W.R. (Ed.), *Gresham Stories of our Past campground to city*; 1993 & 1996; Gresham Historical Society, *Stories of our Past Gresham: Before and After the World Wars*, no date given; *The Intertwine, Touring the Buttes of East Portland*, 2016)

Case Summary: This is the second of the proposals submitted by the City of Gresham to make official names for summits within the city. The name Jenne Butte would be applied to a 619-foot

summit and would honor Lemuel Jenne (b. 1821), who received 320 acres at the butte as part of a Donation Land Claim. The application included numerous references to the proposed name, ranging from an article in the Gresham Outlook newspaper in 1987 to several city planning documents dating from 1988.

The proposed name is supported by the City of Gresham, the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners, and the Johnson Creek Watershed Council. The Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval.

A query of GNIS found three features in Oregon using the name “Jenne”: a spring in Klamath County, and a locale and park in Multnomah County.

Towle Butte: summit; elevation 998 ft.; in the City of Gresham on the S side of Butler Road, 1.5 mi. SW of Walters Hill; named for David Towle (d. 1936), who managed the Gresham Co-Op (a.k.a. Gresham Berry Growers) for many years; Multnomah County, Oregon; Sec. 21, T1S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 45°27'56"N, 122°26'47"W; USGS map – Damascus 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4654475&p_longi=-122.4463985

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name

Map: USGS Damascus 1:24,000

Proponent: Stacy Humphrey; Gresham, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Towle Butte (unknown)

Published: Towle Butte (*Gresham Outlook* 1987; City of Gresham *Gresham Community Development Plan*, 2005; City of Gresham *Gresham Stories of our Past campground to city*; 1993 & 1996; *The Columbia River, A Photographic Journey* 2016; *The Intertwine, Touring the Buttes of East Portland*, 2016; Tri Met System Map 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Towle Butte for a 998-foot volcanic summit, was submitted by the City of Gresham. The name, which has been published in a 1987 newspaper article and in a number of city planning documents and historical accounts, would honor David Towle (d. 1936), who managed the Gresham Co-Op (a.k.a. Gresham Berry Growers) for 17 years. The co-op had a large cannery plant and store, and warehouses for fertilizers and vegetables. The proponent reports that “David Towle was so much appreciated by the community that they named a road after him.”

In addition to the City Council and Mayor of Gresham, this proposal has the support of the Multnomah County Commissioners, the Johnson Creek Watershed Council, and Gresham Butte Neighborhood Association. The Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval.

A query of GNIS found no other features in Oregon using the name “Towle.”

SOUTH CAROLINA

Juniper Creek: stream; 5.7 mi. long; heads at 33°56'51"N, 81°24'59"W, flows generally E through the Town of Gilbert to join Long Creek at the head of Twelvemile Creek (q.v.); Lexington County, South Carolina; 33°56'41"N, 81°19'54"W; USGS map – Barr Lake 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Twelvemile Creek, Twelve Mile Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.9445907&p_longi=-81.3317679

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.9473666&p_longi=-81.4164912

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local use

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

Proponent: Jimmy Clark; Columbia, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Twelvemile Creek - in part

Local Usage: Juniper Creek (proponent, Town of Gilbert official)

Published: Juniper Creek (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1922, 1976; SC DOT 1940, 1958, 1970, 2005; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, undated; National Bridge Inventory 2014); Twelvemile Creek (USGS 1944, 1983, 1986, 2011, 2014; AMS 1954, 1957, 1961; SC DOT 2016); Twelve Mile Creek (FEMA 2000; Mills, *Lexington District*, 1825)

Case Summary: This proposal is one of two submitted to change the application and name of sections of Twelvemile Creek in Lexington County to reflect local preference and historical usage. The name Juniper Creek is proposed for the section of the stream above its confluence with Long Creek, while the downstream section would retain the existing name Twelvemile Creek (q.v.).

USGS maps have labeled the entire stream Twelvemile Creek since 1944 (other sources, including an 1825 atlas of Lexington County, have used the two-word form). However, according to the proponent, an employee of the USGS South Atlantic Water Science Center in Columbia, as well as the Town of Gilbert Floodplain Manager, the name Juniper Creek has long been used locally to refer to the upstream portion. A 1922 U.S. Department of Agriculture soils map of Lexington County labeled it Juniper Creek; this is the earliest reference found that uses this name. The name Juniper Creek also appears on county highway maps published between 1940 and 2005; however, the 2016 version labels the entire length Twelvemile Creek. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control also uses the name Juniper Creek in a watershed document. The Congaree Riverkeeper website states “Juniper Creek and Long Creek join to form Twelvemile Creek near the Town of Gilbert.”

According to GNIS, the only other nearby feature in South Carolina that includes “Juniper” in its name is Juniper Creek, 14 miles to the south near the Lexington County-Aiken County line.

***** Note: The following proposal has been withdrawn**

Rose Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads at 32°58'40"N, 80°13'45"W, flows E to enter Sawmill Branch (q.v.); Dorchester County, South Carolina; 32°58'45"N, 80°12'37"W; USGS map – Stallville 1:24,000; Not: Dorchester Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.979079&p_longi=-80.210195

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.9777778&p_longi=-80.2291667

Proposal: to change a name to recognize published use

Map: USGS Stallville 1:24,000

Proponent: Justin L. West; Summerville, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dorchester Creek (FID 1247542)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Dorchester Creek (USGS 2014); Rose Creek (SC Department of Health & Environmental Control, undated)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two submitted by a GIS Analyst with the E911/ Emergency Management Department of Dorchester County regarding the names and applications of streams in the Summerville area northwest of Charleston. The proposals were initiated as a result of confusion that arose during the recent floods in the Charleston area, with some people applying the name Sawmill Branch (q.v.) to the main stream and others referring to it as Dorchester Creek. In the course of reviewing the discrepancy, it was determined that a third name, Rose Creek, is applied to the 0.5-mile-long segment at the head of what is currently named Dorchester Creek in GNIS and on USGS maps.

The name Dorchester Creek was first applied to this portion of the stream in 2014 (it was unlabeled on the 2011 map), so it is unclear if it reflects local usage or if the label was applied in error. Earlier maps limited the name Dorchester Creek to the section further downstream, below the historical Newington Swamp.



The only published usage of the name Rose Creek for the tributary in question is an undated South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control report on the Dorchester Creek/Eagle Creek watershed. The name was mentioned in early 1900s histories of the Dorchester area, but seems to have been applied instead to the lower portion of the current Dorchester Creek. Rose Creek Lane is located approximately 1.8 miles east of the stream proposed to be named Rose Creek, while a community named Rosehill is two miles to the northeast.

Change application of Sawmill Branch: stream; 12 mi. long; heads at 33°03'17"N, 80°07'18"W, flows SW through the Town of Summerville, then SE to enter the Ashley River; the name refers to a sawmill that once existed along the stream; Dorchester County, Charleston County, and Berkeley County, South Carolina; 32°56'54"N, 80°09'54"W; USGS map – Stallsville 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Boshoe Creek, Bo-shoo-ee Creek, Booshoe Creek, Booshoo Creek, Boshoe Creek, Bossua Creek, Bosua Creek, Dorchester Branch, Dorchester Creek, Limehouse Branch (in part), Newington Creek (in part), Newington Swamp (in part), Rose Creek (in part), Saw Mill Branch, Sawmill Branch Canal, Saw Mill Branch Canal (in part); Sawmill Branch Creek, Saw Mill Creek, Sawmill Run, Stroberfield Branch (in part).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.9482758&p_longi=-80.1649367

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.0546148&p_longi=-80.121756

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

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

Proponent: Justin L. West; Summerville, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sawmill Branch (FID 1250800)

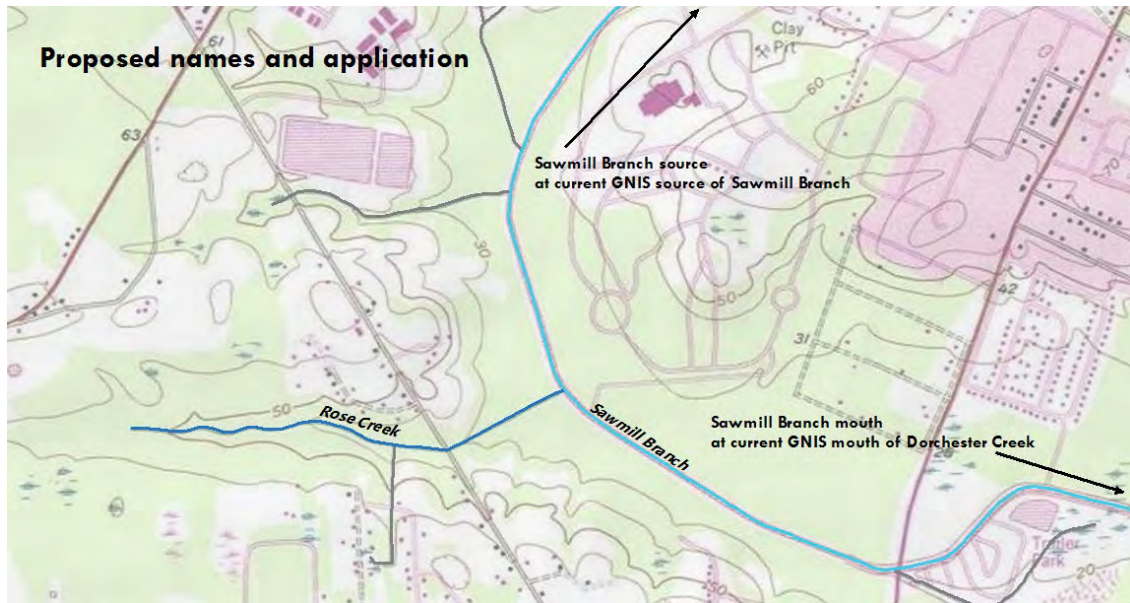
Local Usage: Sawmill Branch (park and trail signs); Sawmill Branch Canal (park and trail signs)

Published: Boshoe Creek (Salley, 1911; Columbia *The State*, 1934); Bo-shoo-ee Creek (Smith 1919); Booshoe Creek (Little, 2013); Booshoo Creek (Smith, 1905); Boshoe Creek (Smith, 1905, 1919); Bossua Creek (Mills, 1825; Scott, 1890; Smith, 1905, 1919; Columbia *The State*, 1934); Bosua Creek (Smith, 1919); Dorchester Branch (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 2006); Dorchester Creek (Smith, 1905; Salley, 1911; SC DOT, 1939; Oakbrook Civic Association, 2014); Dorchester Creek (in part) (USGS 1920, 1957, 1986, 1990, 2011, 2014; Army Map Service 1944, 1957, 1961; EPA, 2006; Knight, 1900; Smith, 1905; USGS Bulletin, 1982; SC Department of Health & Environmental Control, 2003; SC DOT, 1969, 2005; Dorchester County Street Atlas, 2012; Geological Society of America, 2012; Town of Summerville, 2014; National Bridge Inventory, 2016); Limehouse Branch (in part) (SC Department of Health & Environmental Control, undated); Newington Creek (in part) (Smith, 1905); Newington Swamp (in part) (Smith, 1905); Rose Creek (in part) (Smith, 1905, 1919); Sawmill Branch (in part) (USGS 1920, 1957, 1958, 1985, 1990, 2011, 2014; Army Map Service 1944, 1954, 1957, 1961; USGS Bulletin, 1982; EPA, 2006; SC Department of Health & Environmental Control, 2003; Dorchester County Street Atlas, 2012; Geological Society of America, 2012; Town of Summerville, 2014; National Bridge Inventory, 2016); Sawmill Branch (USACE 1966, 1967, 1991, 2015; FEMA 1985, 1994, 2003, 2004; South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, 2006; South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 2006; Oakbrook Civic Association, 2014); Saw Mill Branch (in part) (Knight, 1900; Smith, 1905; SC DOT, 1969, 2005); Sawmill Branch Canal (Town of Summerville, 2009, 2014; Oakbrook Civic Association, 2014; many local and national news articles); Saw Mill Branch Canal (in part) (Dorchester County Street Atlas, 2012); Sawmill Branch Creek (in part) (Geological Society of America, 2012); Saw Mill Creek (in part) (Neuffer, 1971); Sawmill Run (in part) (USGS 1919); Stroberfield Branch (in part) (SC Department of Health & Environmental Control, undated);

Case Summary: This is the second of the two proposals to change the names and applications of two streams in the Summerville area. The current GNIS application has Sawmill Branch heading in Berkeley County, then flowing through portions of Charleston County and the Town of Summerville before entering Dorchester County, where it enters Dorchester Creek west of Stallsville. Dorchester Creek then flows into the Ashley River near the site of the historical Fort Dorchester.

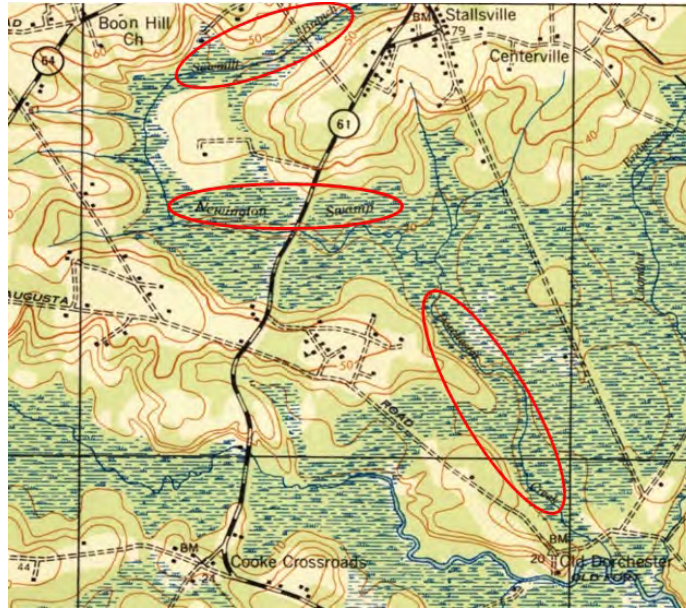
In the 1960s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) constructed a flood control canal from Summerville that widened parts of both Sawmill Branch and Dorchester Creek. The name Sawmill Branch was used by USACE to refer to the entire project. Over time, the name has entered local usage for the entire stream, including the portion that is officially named Dorchester Creek. Although there is some evidence that the latter name is still applied locally to the portion downstream of the canal, where the natural stream flow resumes, there is no evidence of a confluence between the two streams, and so in accordance with the one name-one feature rule,

the proponent agrees it is logical to apply the name Sawmill Branch to the entire stream. A trail along the stream is known as “Sawmill Branch Trail” or “Sawmill Branch Canal Trail.” Many local and national news reports on the flooding in 2015 referred to the stream as Sawmill Branch Canal.



The history of this stream’s naming is complex. The earliest reference is on an 1825 map where the name Bossua Creek was applied. Variations on this name, including Boshoe Creek, Bo-shoo-ee Creek, Booshoe Creek, Booshoo Creek, Boshoe Creek, and Bosua Creek all come from a native term which reportedly means “between the waters” and refers to the neck of land between this stream, Eagle Creek, and the Ashley River. Early maps that show the modern names generally show Sawmill Branch (or a variation) flowing into Dorchester Creek either directly or through a historical swamp known as Newington Swamp. A 1905 article on the history of Dorchester complicates matters by referring to the entire stream as Dorchester Creek, but also gives names to sections of the stream: Rose Creek for the lower portion, Newington Creek or Newington Swamp for the middle portion, and Saw Mill Branch for the upper portion. The Dorchester Creek / Newington Swamp / Sawmill Branch distinction is shown on USGS and Army Map Service maps until the 1940s, after which time the swamp was drained for development.

Current use of the names among Federal, State, and local sources also varies. Like USACE, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources all apply the name Sawmill Branch to the entire stream. The Town of Summerville refers to the entire stream as Sawmill Branch Canal on one map, but divides the stream between Dorchester Creek and Sawmill Branch on another. A history of the Oakbrook Civic Association (a neighborhood along the stream) states that Dorchester Creek is “now commonly known as the Sawmill Creek or the Sawmill Branch Canal.”



Most sources, however, divide the stream between the names Dorchester Creek and Sawmill Branch (or a variant). A 1982 USGS Bulletin used both names, as does the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. The South Carolina Department of Transportation used Dorchester Creek for the entire length of the stream in 1939, but later divided the stream between that name and Saw Mill Branch. The Dorchester County Street Atlas uses both Sawmill Branch and Saw Mill Branch Canal for the upper portion of the stream and Dorchester Creek for the lower portion. The name Sawmill Branch Creek is used in a Geological Society of America publication for the upper part of the stream (both names are applied to fault zones in the area related to the 1866 Charleston earthquake).

The *Town of Summerville Vision Plan: Infrastructure & Development Strategy* published in 2014 has maps and descriptions of planned trails which suggest that the name Sawmill Branch or Sawmill Branch Canal applies from Summerville downstream to Dorchester Road and that the last half mile of the stream is named Dorchester Creek. The USACE canal project ends at Dorchester Road. Flooding in 2015 damaged Dorchester Road and as a result local residents are petitioning the county to extend the flood canal to the Ashley River.

An undated South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control report on the Dorchester Creek/Eagle Creek watershed gives Sawmill Branch the alternate names of Limehouse Branch and Stroberfield Branch; this is an error as these are the names of other nearby streams.

This proposal would remove the name Dorchester Creek and make it only a variant in part of Sawmill Branch.

***** Note: the following proposal has been amended from Twelve Mile Creek to Twelvemile Creek**

Change application of Twelvemile Creek: stream; 15 mi. long; heads at the confluence of Juniper Creek (q.v.) and Long Creek at 33°56'41"N, 81°19'54"W, flows NE through the Town of Lexington to enter the Saluda River 1 mi. SE of Corley Island; Lexington County, South

Carolina; 34°02'15"N, 81°09'30"W; USGS map – Irmo 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: 12 Mile Creek, Twelve-mile Creek, Twelve Mile Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0373725&p_longi=-81.1584293

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.9445907&p_longi=-81.3317679

Proposal: to change the application of a name to reflect local use

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

Proponent: Jimmy Clark; Columbia, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Twelvemile Creek (FID 1251236)

Local Usage: Twelvemile Creek (proponent)

Published: 12 Mile Creek (*The State* newspaper 2015), Twelvemile Creek (USGS 1904, 1971, 1986, 2011, 2014; AMS 1941, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1964; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1922; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, undated; SC DOT 2016); Twelve-mile creek (1885 Census Report), Twelve Mile Creek (FEMA 2000; SC DOT 1940, 1958, 1970, 2005; Mills, *Lexington District*, 1825; Central Midlands Council of Governments, 2010; Lexington County, 2012; Town of Lexington, 2014; National Bridge Inventory, 2014)

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals related to Twelvemile Creek in Lexington County. This proposal would amend the application of the name so that the name Juniper Creek (q.v.) would be applied to the upstream portion, above the confluence with Long Creek. The name Twelvemile Creek would be limited to the lower 15-mile portion only.

Two other streams in the area are named Sixmile Creek and Fourteenmile Creek. It is believed the names refer to the distance from a particular location rather than the lengths of the streams.

TEXAS

Goodnight Loving Spring: spring; located along the N side of the James River, 14 mi. SSW of Mason, 27 mi. NE of Junction; the name derives from that of the Goodnight-Loving Trail, a cattle drive trail that ran from Fort Belknap to Wyoming from 1866 into the early 1880s; Mason County, Texas; 30°33'49"N, 99°20'19"W; USGS map – Monument Mountain SE 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.563724&p_longi=-99.338619

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Monument Mountain SE 1:24,000

Proponent: Timothy Osburn; Lakeway, TX

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Goodnight Loving Spring to an unnamed natural spring in southwestern Mason County, on the proponent's ranch. The spring is located a few feet uphill from the James River, and one mile upstream from where Salt Creek flows into the James River. The proposed name is derived from that of the Goodnight-Loving Trail (also known as the Goodnight Trail and sometimes spelled without the hyphen), a cattle drive trail that was used extensively from 1866 until the railroads arrived in Texas in the early 1880s. The trail,

operated by Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving, ran from Fort Belknap, through central Texas, north along the Pecos River, and into New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. Larry McMurty's 1985 novel *Lonesome Dove* is "a slightly fictionalized account of Charles Goodnight's and Oliver Loving's cattle drive" (Wikipedia). The community of Concho lies along the trail and is the closest to the spring, approximately 75 miles away. There is no evidence of any direct association between the spring and the trail.

A query of GNIS found 15 features in Texas containing the word "Goodnight" and 13 with "Loving"; none are in Mason County.

VERMONT

***** Note: the following proposal has been amended from Cas-cad-nac to Kaskadenak:**

Change Mount Ascutney to Kaskadenak: summit; elevation 3,138 ft.; located in Ascutney State Park, in the Town of Weathersfield, the Town of Windsor, and the Town of West Windsor; the name is from the Abenaki language and means "rocky summit"; Windsor County, Vermont; 43°26'37"N, 72°27'17"W; USGS map – Windsor 1:24,000; Not: 'Cutney, 'Scutney, Aschcutney, Ascutney, Ascutney Mountain, Asacutney, Cascadnac, Cas-cad-nac, Mount Aschcutney, Mount Ascutney, Mount Ashcutney.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.4436975&p_longi=-72.454602&fid=1461813

Proposal: to change a name to restore a native name

Map: USGS Windsor 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Hutchins; Hartland, VT

Administrative area: Ascutney State Park / West Windsor Town Forest / Upper Valley Land Trust

Previous BGN Action: Mount Ascutney (BGN 1960)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Ascutney (FID 1461813)

Local Usage: Ascutney Mountain (local Audubon Society); Mount Ascutney (local businesses >10 years)

Published: 'Cutney (*The Lamp*, 1903); 'Scutney (*The Critic*, 1902; *The Lamp*, 1903; *Western New England Magazine* 1913; *Skiing* 1969; The Paceline online forums, 2006; Time for Tuckerman online forum, 2007); Asacutney (*The American Gazetteer* 1797); Aschcutney (*The American Gazetteer* 1797); Ascutney (*The American Universal Geography* 1796; *A new universal gazetteer* 1823; *A Geographical Dictionary* 1823); Ascutney Mountain (USGS 1923, 1929; AMS 1950, 1956, 1959; USGS Bulletin, 1903; Thompson, *A Gazetteer of the State of Vermont*, 1824; Thompson, *History of Vermont*, 1842; F. W. Beers & Co., 1869; H.W. Burgett & Co., 1876; *Gazetteer and business directory of Windsor County*, 1884; Douglas-Lithgow, *Dictionary of American Indian Place and Proper Names in New England*, 1909; Rand McNally, 1959; *Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology*, 1985; *Indian Placenames in America*, 2003; Ascutney Mountain Resort, 2016; ascutneyoutdoors.org, 2016; newenglandskihistory.com, 2016; "Small Town Triumph: Ascutney Mountain," stio.com, 2016; Cas-cad-nac (Thompson, 1842; *50 Hikes In Vermont*, 2003; trails.com, 2016); Cascadnac (Douglas-Lithgow, 1909); Mount Aschcutney (Swift, *Vermont Place-Names*, 1977); Mount Ascutney (USGS 1957, 1984, 1985, 1998; AMS 1964; USGS Bulletin, 1903; New Hampshire Geological Survey, 1878; *The Critic*, 1902; *The Lamp*, 1903; *Western New England Magazine*, 1913; Vermont Writers' Guide, 1937; VT Agency of Transportation, 1947, 1949, 1954, 1957, 1961, 1976, 1982; *The Physical Features of Vermont*, 1950; *Skiing*, 1969; Swift, 1977; DeLorme, 1984; *50 Hikes In Vermont*, 2003; ascutneyoutdoors.org, 2016; ascutneytrails.com, 2016;

newenglandskihistory.com, 2016; trails.com, 2016; peakbagger.com, 2016; summitpost.com, 2016); Mount Ashcutney (Swift, 1977)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mount Ascutney to Kaskadenak. The summit, an eroded Mesozoic volcano, has an elevation of 3,138 feet and is located within the Town of Weathersfield, the Town of Windsor, and the Town of West Windsor. It also lies within Ascutney State Park, West Windsor Town Forest, and land easements managed by the Upper Valley Land Trust.

The proponent reports that Kaskadenak is the Abenaki name for the summit and means “rocky summit.” The existing name was the subject of a 1960 BGN decision, when the name Mount Ascutney was made official in preference to Ascutney Mountain, which was shown on county highway maps. The proposal was initially submitted as Cas-cad-nac, but after consulting with “two Indian chiefs and an ethnohistorian specializing in Abenaki history, language and culture in the northeast,” he learned that “Kaskadenak would be the more correct spelling because it was much older.” He noted that all three individuals independently recommended the latter name.

Various names have been applied to the summit since the late 1700s. American gazetteers dating from the 1790s and 1820s recorded such spellings as Asacutney, Aschcutney, and Ascutney, none of which included a generic term. USGS topographic maps first labeled the feature Mount Ascutney in 1957, and State highway maps appear to have consistently used this name since 1947. *Vermont Place-Names* (Esther Munroe Swift, 1977) gives the name as Mount Ascutney and includes the variant names Mount Aschcutney and Mount Ashcutney, both recorded from early gazetteers. Ascutney Mountain was used regularly in gazetteers after the 1820s, and was also recorded in Douglas-Lithgow’s 1909 *Dictionary of American Indian Place and Proper Names in New England*, on a 1959 Rand McNally map, in a 1985 mineralogical publication, and Nestor’s 2003 *Indian Placenames in America*. A 1903 USGS bulletin used both Mount Ascutney and Ascutney Mountain. From the 1880s to the 1930s, the area around the mountain was home to an artist’s and writer’s colony. In magazines of the day, articles about the colony give the name of the summit as Mount Ascutney, but also the more colloquial ‘Cutney and ‘Scutney.

The name Cas-cad-nac is recorded as a variant in GNIS; it was first cited in an 1842 history of Vermont. The latter citation states that “Ascutney” means either “three brothers,” due to its three high peaks, and that “Cas-cad-nac” means “a peaked mountain with steep sides.” Kaskadenak is not currently recorded as a variant. In Douglas-Lithgow [*ibid.*], the meaning of Cas-cad-nac is given as “‘fire mountain’ or ‘three brothers,’ from the three valleys: it may be a corruption of *Cascasnac*, [meaning] ‘a peaked mountain with steep sides.’” John C. Huden’s 1955 *Indian Place-Names in Vermont* presents the meaning as “at the end of the river fork.” Swift [*ibid.*] also records the translation as “three brothers,” based on either the three peaks or three valleys on the summit. Nestor’s 2003 volume gives the same translations as Huden and Swift but also adds that “others ascribe the name to cascadrack, which means ‘bald or peaked with steep sides.’”

In contrast to the aforementioned uses and translations of Cas-cad-nac, Cascadrack is reported to be an Abenaki name meaning “at the steep mountains” or “in the ravine,” and is used not for Mount Ascutney but for unspecified hills near the White River, approximately 15 miles to the north-northeast. According to GNIS, Cascadrack is also a variant name for the nearby White River, citing John C. Huden’s 1955 volume.

A few features associated with the summit are recorded in GNIS. Little Ascutney Mountain and Ascutney Notch are a short distance west of the summit. The town of Ascutney is located along the Connecticut River, just over two miles southeast of the summit. None of these names are included in the proposal to change the name of the summit.

Craig Cove: bay; approx. 6.5 acres; located in the Town of Newark, at the N end of Newark Pond; the name honors Alba Zeno Craig (1878-1961) and Donald Ames Craig (1926-2003), who owned a cabin nearby; Caledonia County, Vermont; 44°43'21"N, 71°58'49"W; USGS map – West Burke 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.72252&p_longi=-71.980172

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Burke 1:24,000

Proponent: Tammy Greenwood-Stewart; San Diego, CA

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 commemorative name Craig Cove is proposed for a small bay at the north end of Newark Pond in the Town of Newark. The name is intended to honor Alba Zeno Craig (1878-1961) and his son Donald Ames Craig (1926-2003). In 1914, Alba Craig built a cabin in the area of the cove at the intersection of Bald Hill Pond Road and Newark Pond Road. Alba was a local carpenter who built many cabins around Newark Pond and nearby Lake Willoughby and in West Burke. Donald Craig later owned the cabin and published many poems about the pond. Four generations of Craigs have used the cabin. The proponent is the great-granddaughter of Alba Craig.

The bay is part of the Newark Pond Access Area administered by the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Vermont that include “Craig” in their names.

VIRGINIA

Mighty Branch: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads on the SE slope of Copper Ridge at 36°47'20"N, 82°27'50"W, flows generally S to enter Culbertson Branch 1.1 mi. WNW of Stringtown; named for the “Mighty Titans” of Twin Springs High School; Scott County, Virginia; 36°46'41"N, 82°27'48"W; USGS map – Dungannon 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.777957&p_longi=-82.463445

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.788913&p_longi=-82.463791

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Dungannon 1:24,000

Proponent: April Addington; Nickelsville, VA

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals to name two unnamed streams on either side of Twin Springs High School in Scott County. The proponent, a teacher at the school, reports that the school’s mascot is the Titan and the students call themselves “the Mighty Titans.” The 0.9-

mile-long stream proposed to be named Mighty Branch heads on the southeast slope of Copper Ridge and flows along the west side of the school into Culbertson Branch. A section of the stream is piped under the school's football field. The stream that runs along the east side of the school is proposed to be named Titan Run (q.v.). The proponent notes also that the water in the streams flows from the two springs for which the community of Twin Springs and the school are named. The proposed name is supported by the Scott County Board of Supervisors.

A query of GNIS found no features in Virginia using the word "Mighty" in their names.

Titan Run: stream; 1 mi. long; heads on the SE slope of Copper Ridge at 36°47'31"N, 82°27'24"W, flows generally SSW to enter Culbertson Branch 1 mi. WNW of Stringtown; named for the "Mighty Titans" of Twin Springs High School; Scott County, Virginia; 36°46'45"N, 82°27'42"W; USGS map – Dungannon 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.779041&p_longi=-82.461535

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.791834&p_longi=-82.456696

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Dungannon 1:24,000

Proponent: April Addington; Nickelsville, VA

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals to apply new names to unnamed streams adjacent to Twin Springs High School. The one-mile-long stream proposed to be named Titan Run heads on the southeast slope of Copper Ridge and flows along the east side of the school into Culbertson Branch. The proponent suggests the generic "Run" is appropriate because the track team practices "right next to the stream every spring." The proposed name is supported by the Scott County Board of Supervisors.

A query of GNIS found no features in Virginia using the word "Titan" in their names.

WYOMING

Change **Zenar Springs** to **Zenor Springs**: spring; approx. 5 acres; located 1.1 mi. NNE of the dam at Hawk Springs Reservoir, 4.8 mi. NW of Sixtysix Mountain; named for Nettie Zenor (b.1870), who in 1916 received a patent for the land on which the springs are located; Goshen County, Wyoming; Sec. 2, T20N, R16W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 41°44'09"N, 104°10'06"W; USGS map – La Grange 1:24,000; not: Zenar Springs.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.7358051&p_longi=-104.1682875&fid=1596697

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

Map: USGS La Grange 1:24,000

Proponent: Venice Beske; Hawk Springs, WY

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Zenar Springs (FID 1596697)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Zenar Springs (USGS 1960, 1990, 2012, 2015; Wyoming Travel Information Map 2016; *DeLorme Atlas & Gazetteer – Wyoming* 2009)

Case Summary: The name Zenar Springs has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1960. The name applies to an approximately five-acre area of springs near the head of Dry Creek in Goshen County. However, according to the proponent, who lives in the area and who is a member of the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names, the spring was named for Nettie Zenor (b. 1870), who in 1916 was granted a patent for the land on which the springs are located. In 1917, a permit was issued to Nettie Zenor by the Wyoming State Engineer's Office for the construction of a reservoir "on Zenor Springs" and "in the channel of zenor spring branch [sic]." A map accompanying the permit labels the proposed body of water "Zenor Lake." Neither the lake nor the stream are listed in GNIS. Field work conducted by the USGS noted the spelling "Zenar" but provided no information on the origin of the name. A 1960 newspaper article described a reunion of the Zenor family that had recently taken place "1½ miles southeast of Hawk Springs. This farm was the original Zenor homestead."