

**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 BGNEEXEC@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.

ALABAMA

White Water Creek: stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads 2.3 mi. NNW of Irvington at 30°32'24"N, 88°14'45"W, flows generally NE to enter the Fowl River 3.1 mi. W of Theodore; the name is descriptive of the clear water in the stream and the proximity to White Oak Drive; Secs 11&12, T6S, R3W, St. Stephens Meridian; Mobile County, Alabama; 30°32'42"N, 88°13'35"W; USGS map – Theodore 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.545112&p_longi=-88.226413

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.539967&p_longi=-88.245902

Proposal: new descriptive name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Theodore 1:24,000

Proponent: Jennifer Woods; Irvington, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name White Water Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.4-mile-long stream in Mobile County. The proponent, a second grade teacher at nearby elementary school, reports that the stream is part of the school's outdoor classroom. Her students have been participating in an Adopt-A-Stream program and have been testing the stream's water and keeping it clean throughout the year. She believes that naming the stream would give the students "a feeling of ownership."

According to the proponent, the name White Water Creek was chosen because water in the stream is clear (although the name "Clear Water" might be more appropriate, the nearby Dog River already has a conservation group named the Dog River Clearwater Revival. Furthermore, the proponent states that to the "very literal" second graders, "clear... means white." A student also pointed out the connection between the name and the nearby White Oak Drive.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features that contain the words "White Water" in their names.

ARKANSAS

Ground Cherry Creek: stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads in Kessler Mountain Regional Park in the City of Fayetteville, 1.4 mi. SW of Goat Hill at 36°01'20"N, 94°12'48"W, flows E and NE to enter Cato Springs Branch 0.4 mi. SSW of Goat Hill; named for the Missouri ground-cherry (*Physalis missouriensis*), a rare plant found in the area of the stream; Secs 31-32&29, T16N, R30W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Washington County, Arkansas; 36°01'44"N, 94°11'33"W; USGS map – Fayetteville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.02879&p_longi=-94.19246

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.02216&p_longi=-94.21331

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fayetteville 1:24,000

Proponent: Alison Jumper; Fayetteville, AR

Administrative area: Kessler Mountain Regional Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Ground Cherry Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.4-mile-long stream in the City of Fayetteville. The stream, which flows through the new Kessler Mountain Regional Park, was recently restored by local conservation groups and the Fayetteville Parks and Recreation Department. These groups held a contest to select a name for the stream. The winning name was chosen based on the discovery of the Missouri ground-cherry (*Physalis missouriensis*), a plant in the nightshade family and related to the tomatillo. This plant had not been recorded in the area since 1934 and was rediscovered during an ecological assessment conducted during the stream restoration process.

According to the site ecological assessment, the Missouri ground-cherry is a globally rare plant species which has few modern records in Arkansas and nearby Missouri. The plant's preferred habitat, areas of loose soil and rock (talus) at the base of calcareous bluffs, is present near the stream but is being overgrown by invasive plants. According to the proponent, who is the Park Planning Superintendent for the City of Fayetteville, the city recently adopted an Invasive Plant Species Ordinance and has created educational materials that allow residents to identify, eradicate, and replace invasive plants with native plants. She further states, "The fact that invasive plants are altering our distinct Ozark habitats, and that native plants are disappearing, is very concerning. Naming this tributary Groundcherry Creek [sic] would celebrate the specialness of this place while educating the public on the fragility of native Ozark plant and animal habitats."

The City of Fayetteville Council supports the proposed name, and in a resolution, stated that the name "reflects the City's commitment to protecting native Ozark plant and animal habitats and educating the public about invasive plants that can damage these native habitats."

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Arkansas with "Ground Cherry" in their names.

CALIFORNIA

Change Regina Heights to Rogina Heights: populated place (unincorporated); located 1.8 mi. E of Ukiah, 1.5 mi. SW of Vichy Springs; named for the Rogina family, who owned property in the area in the 1900s; Yokaya Land Grant; Mendocino County, California; 39°08'54"N, 123°10'25"W; USGS map – Ukiah 1:24,000; Not: Regina Heights.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.1482262&p_longi=-123.1736154&fid=1659497

Proposal: change name to recognize family name

Map: USGS Ukiah 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Rogina; Ukiah, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Regina Heights (FID 1659497)

Local Usage: Regina Heights (real estate websites)

Published: Regina Heights (USGS 1958, 2012, 2015; Zillow website, 2017); Rogina Heights (California Department of Industrial Relations, 2017; Ukiah *Daily Journal*, 2003; Zillow website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Regina Heights, an unincorporated populated place east of Ukiah in Mendocino County, to Rogina Heights. According to the proponent, the area that is now Regina Heights was owned by the Rogina family, who still own and operate a water company that supplies the areas east of Ukiah.

In 2010 and 2012, changes were made to the Wikipedia page for Regina Heights, changing the spelling to “Rogina.” A user commented “I changed ‘Regina’ to ‘Rogina’ because ‘Rogina’ is the last name of the man who developed the community in which I lived from 1974 to 1983. I personally knew the developer’s sons, Bob and Dan Rogina.”

A search of online genealogical records lists a number of individuals with the surname Rogina born in Mendocino County. Frank Rogina (1909-1971) and his wife Estelle (1909-1970) are buried in Ukiah Cemetery.

Many real estate and rental websites have listings for both Regina Heights and Rogina Heights, although the majority of properties are listed under Regina Heights. The county highway does not label the community.

A query of GNIS found no features in California with names including “Rogina.”

Schad Peak: summit; elevation 5,340 ft.; in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park/Santa Rosa Mountains State Wilderness; in the Santa Rosa Mountains, 1.8 mi. SE of Villager Peak, 8.2 mi. SW of Oasis; the name commemorates Jerry Schad (1949-2011), pioneer of desert hiking in Southern California and author of many hiking books; Sec 24, T9S, R7E & Sec 19, T9S, R8E, San Bernardino Meridian; San Diego County, California; 33°22’31”N, 116°11’29”W; USGS map - Rabbit Peak 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Mile High Mountain, Mile-High Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.375201&p_longi=-116.191519

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rabbit Peak 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Derek Loranger; San Diego, CA

Administrative area: Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mile High Mountain (*San Diego Reader*, 2011); Mile-High Mountain (Schad, *Afoot & Afield in San Diego County*, 1986)

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Schad Peak is proposed for an unnamed 5,340-foot summit in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park west of the Salton Sea. The name would commemorate Jerry Schad (1949-2011), a well-known author of books and articles about hiking in Southern California. Mr. Schad pioneered desert hiking and discovered the route of the hike that leads to the summit proposed to be named for him.

Mr. Schad was an astronomer, teacher, photographer, and author. He wrote the *Afoot & Afield* hiking guide series, which covers Southern California, and his weekly “Roam-O-Rama” outdoors column and “Outdoor San Diego” blog were published by *The San Diego Reader*. In the 1986 edition of his *Afoot & Afield in San Diego County*, Mr. Schad described a hiking route to the unnamed summit and referred to it as Mile-High Peak. This name is still used in many hiking sites and online blogs.

According to the proponent, a close friend of Mr. Schad feels that the summit “is the perfect spot [to honor Mr. Schad], because a lot of hikers now hike that peak, but only because of Jerry.”

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

GEORGIA

Burks Mountain Barrens: area; 46 acres; on the S slopes of Burks Mountain 1.3 mi. E of Rosemont; name associated with nearby Burks Mountain; Columbia County, Georgia; 33°37'06"N, 82°13'03"W; USGS map - Evans 1:24,000; Not: Burk's Mountain Serpentine Barren; Rosemont Mountain Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.61827&p_longi=-82.21737

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

Map: USGS Evans 1:24,000

Proponent: Roger Latham: Rose Valley, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Burks Mountain (according to proponent); Burks Mountain Barrens (according to proponent)

Published: Burk's Mountain Serpentine Barren (Mapcarta website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Burks Mountain Barrens for a serpentine barrens. The name is associated with nearby Burks Mountain. Many websites refer to the barrens on Burks Mountain but do not assign the specific toponym. Although the proponent reports that the barrens are typically known as Burks Mountain, he agrees that the generic should be added to avoid confusion with the summit.

The proponent is an ecologist/conservation biologist with Continental Conservation (an environmental consulting firm). He is proposing that names be made official for a number of areas known locally as "barrens." [See also Goat Hill Barrens in Maryland; another fifteen in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina were included on Review List 426]. These barrens are areas of serpentinite soils that are generally thin and contain high levels of nickel and chromium, inhibiting most plant growth. Serpentine barrens are globally rare ecosystems with unique, prairie-like vegetation. Many rare and endangered species of insects, grasses, and other plants are serpentine barrens specialists. Many of these barrens have been mined for chromite (a chromium ore), asbestos, feldspar, magnesite, soapstone, corundum, and talc, and the serpentine rock is used in buildings.

The proponent is asking that the names be made official because the scientific community needs to refer to them and because the names "have been in use for long enough and by enough people." He notes that land management groups often include the descriptor "Serpentine" in the names, but historically, the word was not included. Some sources also use the singular form of the name ("Barren" vs. "Barrens").

Druid Hill: summit; elevation 1,013 ft.; located NE of Atlanta, 1.1 mi. NE of Candler Lake, 2.7 mi. SSW of Echo Lake; named in association with the nearby Druid Hills neighborhood and an art installation of a symbolic battle between corporations and citizens; De Kalb County, Georgia; 33°48'50"N, 84°18'15"W; USGS map – Northeast Atlanta 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.81375&p_longi=-84.30418

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Northeast Atlanta, 1:24,000

Proponent: Clark Ashton; Decatur, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Druid Hill (proponent, 3 years)

Published: Druid Hill (ArtsATL article, 2016)

Case Summary: The new name Druid Hill is proposed for an unnamed summit in the unincorporated community of North Decatur. The proponent, whose house is located on the edge of the summit, states that “there are roads (N. Druid Hills Rd.), neighborhoods (Druid Hills), and places (Druid Hills High School, Druid Hills Baptist Church, Druid Hills Post Office, etc.), but no geologic [*sic*] feature named Druid Hill.”

The proponent is an artist who has been creating metal sculpture in his yard since 1989. He states that the summit is the location of two of his art installations, “The Mechanical Riverfront Kingdom of John Clark Ashton Cornelius Farmer and The Commuter Gallery,” as well as his self-described “Battle of Druid Hill.” A faux-historical marker that the proponent installed in his yard states that this “battle” occurred on “the homestead of John Clark Ashton Cornelius Farmer” and took place as “corporate troops” used “scorched earth economic tactics” to keep “hard working citizens” oppressed.

The Druid Hills neighborhood is located about three miles to the southwest and is on the National Register of Historic Places. The neighborhood was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and contains historic mansions and the campus of Emory University.

A query of GNIS returned several nearby features that include “Druid Hills” in their names, although all are administrative features. Druid Hills Census Designated Place and North Druid Hills Census Designated Place are west and southwest of the summit.

IDAHO

Change Tappen Falls to Tappan Falls: falls; 6 ft.; on the Middle Fork Salmon River in the Salmon-Challis National Forest/Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, 0.6 miles W of the mouth of Cove Creek; the name is associated with Tappan Gulch (q.v.), which is named for Fred (1878-?) and Daisy Tappan (1908-1984), who homesteaded nearby; Sec. 19, T18N, R15E, Boise Meridian; Lemhi County and Valley County, Idaho; 44°52’45”N, 114°44’58”W; USGS map - Aparejo Point 1:24,000; Not: Tappan Falls Rapid; Tappen Falls, Tappin Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.879032&p_longi=-114.749487

Proposal: change spelling to recognize local use and family name

Map: USGS Aparejo Point 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan White; Ogden, UT

Administrative area: Salmon-Challis National Forest/Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness/Middle Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic River

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tappen Falls (FID 2786473)

Local Usage: Tappan Falls (Forest Service employees)

Published: Tappan Falls (USFS 1975, 1986; Middle Fork of the Salmon River USFS website, 2017; “The River of No Return” Idaho Public Television program website, 1995); Tappan Falls Rapid (American Whitewater website, 2017); Tappen Falls (USFS, 1965, 1979, 2014, 2015; *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Jimmy Carter*, 1978; “Idaho Getaways” Idaho Public Television program website, 2006; *Paddling Idaho*, 2016; Northwest Waterfall Survey website, 2017); Tappin Falls (Idaho Transportation Department, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Tappen Falls to Tappan Falls. The falls is located on the Middle Fork Salmon River in the Salmon-Challis National Forest and Frank Church

River of No Return Wilderness. The river also forms the boundary between Lemhi County and Valley County. The falls is about 6 feet high but is classified as a Class III to Class IV rapid. The name is associated with nearby Tappan Gulch (q.v.) and Tappan Ranch, which according to the proponent, are named for Fred (1878-?) and Daisy Tappan (1908-1984), who farmed and ranched nearby upstream.

Daisy Erma Paulson Tappan grew up in the area that would become the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness and married Fred Tappan in 1925. They bought the Jones homestead at the mouth of Grouse Creek near the mouth of Tappan Gulch (proposed Tappan Gulch (q.v.)). They raised two sons while ranching cattle and growing berries and melons. According to a plaque placed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on the Tappan Ranch house, “Daisy...fought off bears that frequently swam the river to feast on the bounty of her orchard.” The Tappans’ Federal grazing permit expired in 1933 and they were forced to leave their home. An early pioneer of boating along the Middle Fork Salmon River is recorded as stating “I believe Daisy could outwork, outshoot, and outride most men, and she didn’t mind telling them.”

The names Tappan Falls or Tappen Falls are not labeled on any USGS maps. However, the name Tappen Falls first appeared on a 1965 USFS map. Both Tappen Falls and Tappan Falls are shown on later USFS maps, although the location indicated by the name is inconsistent. The 1965 Salmon National Forest (NF) map shows Tappen Falls near the mouth of Grouse Creek and Tappan Gulch; the 1979 Salmon NF map shows Tappen Falls in its current location; the 1986 Challis NF map shows Tappan Falls 0.6 miles downstream near the mouth of Cove Creek.

Tappan Falls is mentioned on a USFS website about the Middle Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic River and on many whitewater rafting websites. The name Tappen Falls appears in other rafting sources. In the 1978 volume of President Jimmy Carter’s Public Papers, a local reportedly asked the President about his recent rafting trip along the Middle Fork Salmon River. When the President remarked on a difficult waterfall, the reporter said “That was Tappen Falls.” President Carter joked “I thought maybe they changed the name by now.” A *Washington Post* article about the trip used the name Tappan Falls. A 1973 Idaho Transportation Department highway map of Valley County uses the spelling Tappin Falls.

GNIS contains an entry for the nearby locale named Tappen Ranch which was labeled on USGS maps since 1962. The spelling was corrected to Tappan Ranch based on a USFS map sent to staff by the proponent. The 1987 *Idaho Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary* by Lalia Boone does not list a name for the falls but does refer to Tappan Ranch.

In a letter to the proponent, the Middle Fork District Ranger, Salmon-Challis National Forest, states that Tappan Falls is “on or near the area where Fred and Daisy Tappan made their home along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River until 1933. The rapids and the falls [Tappan Falls] were identified as reference features for boaters floating the river. Tappan Gulch is believed to be the source of the lumber used for the cabin and ranch.... Our South Zone Archaeologist... concurs that we should use the spelling that the family uses.”

Before the wilderness was proclaimed in 1980, the area was known as the Idaho Primitive Area.

Change Tappen Gulch to Tappan Gulch: valley; approx. 0.9 mi. long; heads in the Salmon-Challis National Forest/Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, 1.4 mi. SE of Bear Creek Point, trends SE into the valley through which flows the Middle Fork Salmon River 0.1 mi. SW of the mouth of Grouse Creek; named for Fred (1878-?) and Daisy Tappan (1908-1984), who homesteaded near the mouth of the valley; Sec. 30, T18N, R15E & Secs 25-24, T18N, R14E, Boise

Meridian; Valley County, Idaho; 44°52'23"N, 114°46'07"W; USGS map – Ramey Hill 1:24,000; Not: Tappen Gulch.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.8729691&p_longi=-114.7687019&fid=391845

Proposal: correct spelling to recognize local use and family name

Map: USGS Ramey Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan White; Ogden, UT

Administrative area: Salmon-Challis National Forest/Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness/Middle Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic River

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tappen Gulch (FID 391845)

Local Usage: Tappan Gulch (Forest Service employees)

Published: Tappen Gulch (USGS 1962, 2011, 2013; USFS 2014, 2015; Idaho Transportation Department, 1973, 2009, 2010; *The Kokomo Tribune*, 1987)

Case Summary: This is the second of the two proposals to change the names of features named “Tappen” to “Tappan.” Tappen Gulch is 0.9 miles long and is located in the Salmon-Challis National Forest/Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness.

The name Tappen Gulch has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1962; on USFS maps from 2014 and 2015; and on Valley County highway maps published between 1973 and 2010. A 1987 news article in *The Kokomo Tribune* (Indiana) mentioned the “Tappen Gulch Fire” in Challis National Forest.

KENTUCKY

***** Note: the following proposal was amended by the proponent from John Wilson Brook**

John Wilson Run: stream; 0.25 mi. long; heads 1.3 mi. SE of Lamb at 36°44'42"N, 85°52'55"W, flows E then S to enter Bethel Branch 1.5 mi. NNW of Flippin; the name honors John Wilson (? – 1865?), the first verifiable landowner of the land around the stream; Monroe County, Kentucky; 36°44'33"N, 85°52'46"W; USGS map – Fountain Run 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=36.74244&p_longi=-85.87955

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=36.74504&p_longi=-85.88204

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fountain Run 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles R. Arterburn; Bowling Green, KY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name John Wilson Run is proposed for an unnamed, 0.25-mile-long stream in Monroe County. The name would honor John Wilson (died ca. 1865), who is the first verifiable landowner of the land around the stream. According to the proponent, who is a local historian, the “stream flows into Bethel Branch [approved by the BGN in July 2016] behind the surviving log house that was undoubtedly his home, issuing from “John Wilson’s spring” that was identified in [a deed for the area]. Naming of this stream will clearly illustrate the connection of ‘John Wilson’s spring’ [in the deed].” The proponent was advised that the BGN would prefer that the name be shortened to the surname only, but he responded that “[this in an] obscure name from

the distant past, and ‘Wilson’ alone [does not] adequately signify its historical referent. I contend that the goal should be for these names to elicit as much initial interest as possible, which might lead to further discovery, and thereby also to convey as much historical information as possible to aid that discovery. I trust that there should be sufficient space for display of both full names on maps, since this is and likely will remain a rural landscape.”

The proponent reports that the present-day property owner is in support of the proposal.

GNIS lists two other features in Kentucky that include “John Wilson” in their names, though they are over 100 miles away and not likely named for the same John Wilson. There is one other stream in the Commonwealth with the name Wilson Run; it is located in Fleming County, approximately 160 miles from the stream in question.

MARYLAND

Arrowhead Run: stream; 1 mi. long; heads on the NW side of Hoop Pole Ridge at 39°29’33”N, 79°19’56”W, flows NW then NE to enter Arrowhead Cove in Deep Creek Lake 0.6 mi. SE of Roman Nose Hill; the name is associated with Arrowhead Cove into which the stream flows; Garrett County, Maryland; 39°30’10”N, 79°19’34”W; USGS map – McHenry 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Piney Run.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.50291&p_longi=-79.32598

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.49244&p_longi=-79.33211

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

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

Proponent: Edward Doheny; Baltimore, MD

Administrative area: Deep Creek Lake Natural Resource Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Arrowhead Run (Maryland Department of Natural Resources staff)

Published: Arrowhead Run (USGS National Water Information System, 2017); Piney Run (USGS National Water Information System, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Arrowhead Run for a tributary of Deep Creek Lake in Garrett County. The proponent, a hydrologist and surface water specialist at the USGS Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Water Science Center, reports that the name is used by staff of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources employed at the Deep Creek Lake Natural Resource Management Area. The stream flows into Arrowhead Cove. He notes also that the USGS National Water Information System erroneously lists the stream as Piney Run, although there is another Piney Run just a short distance away. The error has been corrected.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Maryland with “Arrowhead” in their names.

Goat Hill Barrens: area; 710 acres; in West Nottingham Township (PA), and unincorporated area of Cecil County (MD), N of Goat Hill, S of Lees Mills; name associated with nearby Goat Hill; Chester County, Pennsylvania and Cecil County, Maryland; 39°43’38”N, 76°05’07”W; USGS map – Rising Sun 1:24,000; Not: Goat Hill, Goat Hill Barren, Goat Hill Serpentine Barrens, Goat Hill Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.7273369&p_longi=-76.0853424

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

Map: USGS Rising Sun 1:24,000

Proponent: Roger Latham: Rose Valley, PA

Administrative area: Goat Hill Serpentine Barrens Preserve (The Nature Conservancy) / Goat Hill Wild Plant Sanctuary, William Penn State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Goat Hill (according to proponent); Goat Hill Barrens (according to proponent)

Published: Goat Hill (Friends of the State Line Serpentine Barrens website, 2017); Goat Hill Barren (Sheldon, J. K., et al., 1999, "A survey of the seasonal and spatial distribution of the Orthoptera: Acrididae, Tetrigidae, and Tridactylidae of Goat Hill and Nottingham serpentine barrens, Chester County, Pennsylvania with a note on Acrididae from Pink Hill Barren," *Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences*); Goat Hill Barrens (*Outbound Journeys in Pennsylvania*, 1987; Chester County, 2017; Delaware Audubon website, 2017; Elkton Cecil Whig, 2014, 2016; Natural Mid-Atlantic blog, 2014; *Natural Pennsylvania: Exploring the State Forest Natural Areas*, 2001; Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program and Continental Conservation, 2008; Lancaster Online, 2013; University of Maryland Center for Environmental Sciences, 2007; *Keystone Wild! Notes*, 2014; *Southern Chester County News*, 2013; The Nature Conservancy website, 2017; West Chester *Daily Local News*, 2003; *Wilmington Morning News*, 1986); Goat Hill Serpentine Barren (University of Maryland Center for Environmental Sciences, 2007); Goat Hill Serpentine Barrens (Natural Mid-Atlantic blog, 2014; *Natural Pennsylvania: Exploring the State Forest Natural Areas*, 2001; Friends of the State Line Serpentine Barrens website, 2017; Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program and Continental Conservation, 2008; *America's Natural Places: East and Northeast*, 2009; University of Maryland Center for Environmental Sciences, 2007; Maryland Native Plant Society website, 2014; Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources website, 2017; *Chester County Natural Heritage Inventory*, 2015; *A Natural Areas Inventory of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, 1994; Pennsylvania Tourism website, 2017; *Keystone Wild! Notes*, 2014; The Nature Conservancy website, 2017, Visit Philadelphia website, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Goat Hill Barrens for a 710-acre area of serpentine barrens located near Goat Hill, on the boundary between Chester County, Pennsylvania and Cecil County, Maryland. Although the proponent reports that the barrens are typically referred to as simply Goat Hill, he agrees that the generic should be added to avoid confusion with the summit.

A review of available sources shows that the name Goat Hill Barrens (or Goat Hill Serpentine Barrens) has been published in numerous scientific reports and websites, and in news articles dating back to 1986.

As with the proposal for Burks Mountain Barrens in Georgia (q.v.), the proponent is asking that this name be made official because the scientific community needs to refer to it and because the name "[has] been in use for long enough and by enough people." He notes that land management groups often include the descriptor "Serpentine" in the names, but historically the word was not included. Some sources also use the singular form of the name ("Barren" vs. "Barrens").

Rams Creek: stream; 0.15 mi. long; heads 0.3 mi. NNE of Edgewood at 39°25'13"N, 76°17'17"W, flows SE to enter Lauderick Creek; named for the mascot of the nearby Edgewood Middle and High School; Harford County, Maryland; 39°25'10"N, 76°17'12"W; USGS map – Edgewood 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.419429&p_longi=-76.286577

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.42019&p_longi=-76.288003

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Edgewood 1:24,000
 Proponent: Kristie Smith; Edgewood, MD
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Rams Creek is proposed for a 0.15-mile-long stream near Edgewood in Harford County. According to the proponent, a science teacher at Edgewood High School, the name would be “extremely meaningful... the rams are the mascot of Edgewood Middle and High School.” Students have been monitoring conditions in the stream and submitting data to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. The name “would give students more ownership of the ecosystem they are impacting and studying.”

A query of GNIS found no other features in Maryland with the name Rams Creek. A stream named Rams Branch is located 35 miles to the southwest.

MASSACHUSETTS

Change Kimball Island to Rogers Island: island; 17 acres; in the Merrimack River in the City of Haverhill, 1 mi. WNW of Ward Hill; the name commemorates Harold B. Rogers (1908-1993), a member of the family whose farm contains the island; Essex County, Massachusetts; 42°45'32"N, 71°07'42"W; USGS map – Salem Depot 1:24,000; Not: Gage's Island, Kimball Island, Kimballs Island, Kimball's Island.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.7589792&p_longi=-71.1283916&fid=612083

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historic ownership

Map: USGS Salem Depot 1:24,000

Proponent: Deborah Rogers-Thornton; Plaistow, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kimball Island (FID 612083)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Gage's Island (Salem Book 15 and Bradford Town Record, 1700 as cited by Native American Deeds website, 2006); Kimball Island (USGS 1890, 1893, 1935, 1943, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1968, 1985, 1987, 2012, 2015; AMS 1943; Gannett, *A Geographic Dictionary of Massachusetts*, 1894); Kimballs Island (*Engineering and Contracting*, Vol. XLI, No. 5, 1914; 64th Congress House Documents, Vol. 22, 1917); Kimball's Island (*Engineering and Contracting*, Vol. XLI, No. 5, 1914; Native American Deeds website, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Kimball Island in the Merrimack River in the City of Haverhill to Rogers Island. The new name would commemorate Harold B. Rogers (1908-1993), the son of Randolph K. Rogers who started the Rogers Spring Hill Farm in 1902. The island is part of the farm and is used to grow hay for feed. According to the proponent, Harold Rogers “was instrumental in growing the farm to where it is today” and the name would honor “his dedication to the community and his family.” He lived in the area his entire life and was a member of many community organizations.

The name Kimball Island has been labeled on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1890 and was listed in Henry Gannett's 1894 *A Geographic Dictionary of Massachusetts*. The Native American

Deeds website reports that a 1700 deed uses the name Gage's Island and also that the island was later called Kimball's Island; Richard Kimball is listed as one of the deed's grantees. A 1914 article about the Merrimack River waterway project in the journal *Engineering and Contracting* used the names Kimball's Island and Kimballs Island. A 1916 report from the U.S. Army to the House of Representatives on the same project used the name Kimballs Island. Many families named Kimball still live in the area. There is a Kimball Farm approximately seven miles to the northeast at the foot of Kimball Hill, and four other geographic features in Essex County that contain the name "Kimball."

A query of GNIS found one island in Essex County with a similar name: Roger Island, 15.5 miles to the east-southeast. A stream named Rogers Brook is located seven miles to the south-southwest.

MONTANA

Change Kelly Reservoir to Klatt Reservoir: reservoir; 0.6 acres; in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, 1.2 mi. SE of Flatiron Mountain; named for Ernest Klatt (1917-2003), who owned the land when the reservoir was built in the 1950s; Sec. 18, T10S, R1W, Montana Principal Meridian; Madison County, Montana; 44°57'47"N, 111°45'58"W; USGS map - Big Horn Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Kelly Reservoir.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.9630156&p_longi=-111.7660479&fid=806350

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Big Horn Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Sou Thao; Missoula, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kelly Reservoir (FID 806350)

Local Usage: Kelly Reservoir (U.S. Forest Service memo, 2016); Klatt Reservoir (U.S. Forest Service memos, 1958, 1982, 2016)

Published: Kelly Reservoir (USGS 1988, 1993, 1997, 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Kelly Reservoir to Klatt Reservoir. The 0.6-acre reservoir is located in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest in Madison County and has been labeled as Kelly Reservoir on USGS topographic maps since 1988.

The proponent, a U.S. Forest Service (USFS) cartographer, states that the proposed name change "is to align the name with the owner of the ranch at the time of construction of the facility and in line with the name of the builder and name of the permit issued for the project." Ernest Klatt (1917-2003) and his brother Cecil (still living) owned the ranch when the reservoir was built. The proponent does not "think of the name change as to honor anyone in particular but that it is more accurate as to who built the reservoir." He notes that the reservoir is "about 4 miles from the Klatt/Forest Service boundary fence."

USGS maps have labeled the ranch with two different names, Klatt Ranch and Kelly Ranch. The 1:62,500-scale topographic map, first published in 1950 and reprinted until 1987, uses the name Klatt Ranch. Subsequent 1:24,000-scale topographic maps (1988 to 2002) show the name Kelly Ranch. A newspaper article from 1950 refers to the "Klatt ranch," while others from 2002 and 2008 refer to the "Kelly Ranch" or "Upper Kelly Ranch." The property originally owned by the Klatt family was purchased in the mid-1950s by the Kelly family, and the name of the reservoir was presumably changed accordingly.

The 1980 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs inventory records Klatt Dam at the site of the reservoir. A 1982 USFS memo to the owner of Kelly Ranch noted that the first permit issued at Klatt Dam and Reservoir in 1958 was being canceled. The “Klatt (Kelly) Reservoir Dam Decommissioning Project” was proposed in a 2016 USFS memo, which refers to “Klatt Reservoir (also called Kelly Reservoir).”

A query of GNIS did not find any other features in Montana with names that include “Klatt” other than the above mentioned Klatt Ranch and Klatt Dam.

NEW MEXICO

Change San Felipe Mesa to Kene’ewa: summit; elevation 6,044 ft.; located 5.9 mi. SE of the S end of Mesa Prieta, 22 mi. W of Bernalillo; the name translates to “up on top” in the Keres language and refers to the ruins of the Pueblo “sky village” built on the summit; Secs 28&33, T13N, R1W, New Mexico Principal Meridian; Sandoval County, New Mexico; 35°19’13”N, 106°56’28”W; USGS map - San Felipe Mesa 1:24,000; Not: San Felipe Mesa.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.3203153&p_longi=-106.9411469&fid=899893

Proposal: name change to recognize tribal preference

Map: USGS San Felipe Mesa 1:24,000

Proponent: Dr. Phillip Shelley; Pueblo of Santa Ana, NM

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: San Felipe Mesa (FID 899893)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kene’ewa (Bayer and Montoya, *Santa Ana: The People, the Pueblo, and the History of Tamaya*, 1994); San Felipe Mesa (USGS 1954, 1978, 1983, 1990, 2010, 2013, 2017; AMS 1962, 1963)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a 6,044-foot summit in Sandoval County from San Felipe Mesa to Kene’ewa. The change is proposed by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Santa Ana Pueblo, which is located about 20 miles to the east of the summit.

According to the proponent, the name Kene’ewa translates to “up on top” in the Keres language and is also spelled “Kii,Nii,Iwa.” The name was given to a village built on the summit for defense. Ruins of the village are “ancestral to the people of Santa Ana Pueblo [and] are of traditional and religious importance.” In the summer of 2016, the Santa Ana Pueblo bought the land “as part of their overall strategy for reclaiming ancestral lands.”

The ruins on the summit are known as Sky Village (listed in GNIS as a locale), which were shown on USGS maps published in 1954 with the label “Sky Village (Ruins)” and also on the 2013 USTopo map.

The name San Felipe Mesa has appeared on Federal maps since 1954. Other references to “San Felipe Mesa” in published works refer to a variant name for Santa Ana Mesa, a large basalt plateau located to the east. Some geology publications refer to the “San Felipe volcanic field” located on the San Felipe Pueblo and Santa Ana Pueblo as “San Felipe mesa” with a high point of “San Felipe Peak.” A National Register of Historic Places document for the Camino Real in New Mexico refers to the “San Felipe Mesa and Mesita,” which from the description refers to Santa Ana Mesa and La Mesita on the San Felipe Pueblo. The equivalency of the names Santa Ana Mesa and “San Felipe

Mesa” dates back to the *Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution*, published in 1916.

A query of GNIS found no features in New Mexico with the word “Kene’ewa” in their names.

NEW YORK

Burrville Cider Mill Falls: falls; 30 ft. high; in the Town of Watertown on Jacobs Creek, 2 mi. SSE of East Watertown, 2.3 mi. NW of Underwood Hill; the name refers to a nearby historic cider mill which was originally powered by the falls; Jefferson County, New York; 43°55’49”N, 75°51’32”W; USGS map – Rutland Center 1:24,000; Not: Boynton Creek Falls, Burr’s Mills Falls, Burrville Falls, Cider Mill Falls, Jacobs Creek Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.93022&p_longi=-75.858994

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Rutland Center 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Boynton Creek Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent]); Burr’s Mills Falls (Ensminger, Schryver, and Smathers, *Waterfalls of New York State*, 2012; Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent]); Burrs Mill Falls (Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2015); Burrville Cider Mill Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent]); Burrville Falls (Ensminger et al., 2012; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2015); Cider Mill Falls (Ensminger et al., 2012; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2015); Jacobs Creek Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent])

Case Summary: The name Burrville Cider Mill Falls is proposed to be made official for a 30-foot falls on Jacobs Creek in the Town of Watertown. The proponent states that the falls has been known by this name for decades due to its location at the Burrville Cider Mill. A sawmill and gristmill was built at the falls in 1801 and is one of the oldest buildings in the county. Cider has been sold at the mill since the 1940s when it was converted into a cider press. The mill originally used water from the falls to power the cider press. The falls and mill are a major tourist attraction.

The falls is known by several other names. *Waterfalls of New York State*, a book published in 2012 and written by the proponent and others, calls the falls Burrville Falls, noting also that it was also called Burr’s Mill Falls and that it also known locally as Cider Mill Falls. In an entry on the *Northern New York Waterfalls* website, the proponent reports that the falls are also known as Boynton Creek Falls and Jacobs Creek Falls but that these names actually refer to falls further upstream. (The World Waterfall Database website confirms that these names are used for nearby falls.) The falls is often photographed and the name is sometimes referenced online as Burrs Mill Falls.

The Town of Watertown Supervisor supports the proposal, as do the Jefferson County Board of Legislators and the County Administrator. The proposal is also supported by the owners and operators of the Burrville Cider Mill, New York Assembly Member Ken Blankenbush, New York State Senator Patty Richie, and U.S. Senator Charles Schumer.

A query of GNIS found no features in New York with “Burrville Cider Mill” in their names. Although the nearby populated place is locally called Burrville, the official name is Burrs Mills.

Great Falls: falls; 25 ft. high; in the City of Watertown on the Black River, 0.6 mi. WSW of Sewalls Island, 1.3 mi. SE of the mouth of Kelsey Creek; the name refers to the falls’ size; Jefferson County, New York; 43°58’37”N, 75°54’24”W; USGS map – Watertown 1:24,000; Not: Black River Falls, Watertown Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.97701&p_longi=-75.906576

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Watertown 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Black River Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent]; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2015; Waterfalls of the Northeastern United States website, 2017); Great Falls (The City of Watertown, 2017; New York Department of Environmental Conservation website, 2017; Watertown *Daily Times*, 2015, 2016; A History of the Jefferson County Region website, 2010; Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent]; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2015); Watertown Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent]; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2015; Waterfalls of the Northeastern United States website, 2017)

Case Summary: The name Great Falls is proposed to be made official for a 25-foot falls on the Black River in the City of Watertown. The proponent reports that the falls has been known by this name for at least 125 years. Early accounts of the falls often mention accidents at the falls, especially the drowning of Pierre Pharoux, an early explorer and settler in the area, and refer to them as the “great falls.”

The falls is also known by several other names. In an entry on the *Northern New York Waterfalls* website, the proponent reports these include Black River Falls and Watertown Falls.

The Mayor of the City of Watertown supports the proposal, as do the Jefferson County Board of Legislators and the County Administrator. The proposal is also supported by New York Assembly Member Addie Jenne Russel, New York State Senator Patty Richie, and U.S. Senator Charles Schumer.

A query of GNIS found no features in New York with the name “Great Falls.”

May Newburger Cove: bay; 5.5 acres; located in Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead, 0.25 mi. SW of Bar Beach; the name commemorates May Newburger (1920-2012), a former Town Supervisor who worked to restore the bay’s habitat; Nassau County, New York; 40°49’33”N, 73°39’24”W; USGS map - Sea Cliff 1:24,000; Not: May Newburger’s Cove.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.825771&p_longi=-73.656586

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Sea Cliff 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas Devaney; Manhasset, NY

Administrative area: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: May Newburger Cove (sign at bay since 2012)

Published: May Newburger Cove (Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee, 2012; *Newsday* 2012; Town of North Hempstead website, 2015; Outdoors on Long Island blog, 2015; eBird, 2017); May Newburger's Cove (Town of North Hempstead website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name May Newburger Cove for a small bay in Hempstead Harbor in the Town of North Hempstead. This bay is located near former gravel and sand pits, which according to the proponent, supplied sand for more than ninety percent of the concrete used in New York City between the 1880s and 1989. The bay is within a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Protected Area and adjacent to North Hempstead Beach Park.

The name would commemorate May Newburger (1920-2012), who was the North Hempstead Town Supervisor from 1993 to 2003. During her time in office, she established a town Environmental Legacy Fund which she used to remove abandoned sand barges in and around the bay proposed to be named for her. According to the proponent, Ms. Newburger was active in “numerous community, social justice, and political causes during the 1950s and 1960s.” She served as a State Representative from 1979 to 1986, “during which time she introduced landmark legislation advancing the rights of women, requiring the closure of landfills, and protecting groundwater on Long Island.” She was elected to the Town of North Hempstead Town Council in 1991 and became the town’s first female supervisor in 1993. The proponent states that she was “fiscally responsible, environmentally progressive, and committed to the redevelopment of historically neglected communities.” She closed the town’s landfills and converted the former sand and gravel pits into a golf course and county park. While State Representative, she served as a delegate to the National White House Conference on Families, and between 1987 and 1989 she chaired the American Jewish Congress’s National Commission on Women’s Equality. Ms. Newburger served on the State Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts, the Governor’s Commission on Domestic Violence, and the State Commission on Child Care; she was a delegate to four Democratic National Conventions and cofounded the Long Island Women’s Political Caucus. Ms. Newburger passed away in late August 2012.

In 2012, prior to Ms. Newburger’s death, U.S. Senator Charles Schumer, along with U.S. Representative Gary Ackerman and North Hempstead Town Supervisor Jon Kaiman, petitioned the BGN to make an exception to its Commemorative Names Policy and approve the name May Newburger Cove. After the BGN declined to do so, Senator Schumer stated he would pursue legislation to have the name congressionally approved. This legislation was never considered. In early August 2012, Senator Schumer unveiled a sign commemorating May Newburger Cove which was installed on the shore of the bay; the sign still stands in that location. Ms. Newburger passed away on August 9, 2012.

In October 2012, the Town of North Hempstead Council voted to approve the name May Newburger Cove. The name is in use by the town and by at least one local blog and the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee. The Nassau County Legislature also recommends approval of the name. The proponent has been informed that the BGN cannot vote on the proposal until the five-year waiting period has passed.

A query of GNIS found no features in New York with “Newburger” in their names.

NORTH CAROLINA

Gryphon Branch: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads in the City of Newton at 35°40'55"N, 81°13'08"W, flows WSW to enter Hildebran Creek 2 mi. NNE of its confluence with Clark Creek; the mascot of a nearby Discovery High School is the gryphon; Catawba County, North Carolina; 35°40'45"N, 81°13'56"W; USGS map - Newton 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.679112&p_longi=-81.232152

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.68195&p_longi=-81.21883

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Newton 1:24,000

Proponent: Jody Dixon; Newton, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Gryphon Branch is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long stream in the City of Newton in Catawba County. The stream heads on the property of Discovery High School which has the gryphon as its mascot. The entire stream is owned by the Newton Conover City Schools district.

A query of GNIS found no features in North Carolina with the word "Gryphon" in their names. A lake named Griffin Lake is located five miles to the west.

Change Frady Lake to Rutledge Lake: reservoir; 3.4 acres; in the Town of Fletcher, on an unnamed stream, 0.7 mi. WSW of Midway; the name is derived from that of a nearby road; Henderson County, North Carolina; 35°26'26"N, 82°31'20"W; USGS map - Skyland 1:24,000; Not: Frady Lake.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.4406634&p_longi=-82.5223134&fid=1011366

Proposal: change name to recognize local preference

Map: USGS Skyland, 1:24,000

Proponent: James Jackson; Madison, SD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Frady Lake (FID 1011366)

Local Usage: Rutledge Lake (Rutledge Lake RV Park website, 2017)

Published: Frady Lake (USGS 1965, 2011, 2013, 2016; Rutledge Lake RV Park map, 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Frady Lake, a 3.4-acre reservoir in the Town of Fletcher in Henderson County, to Rutledge Lake. The reservoir is part of the Rutledge Lake RV Park, and according to the proponent, is used primarily by the patrons of the RV park. Rutledge Road passes by the reservoir and the RV park. The proponent requests that "the RV park and the lake within the RV park have the same name" and states that the two sharing a name would enhance online search results.

The proponent states that the origin of the name Frady Lake is unknown, but online genealogy records show many individuals named Frady in the immediate vicinity during the 1940s.

Individuals with the surname Frady continue to live in the area.

A search of GNIS shows one nearby feature with a name that includes the word “Rutledge,” a mountain 11.3 miles to the southeast.

PENNSYLVANIA

Goat Hill Barrens --- see Maryland

Barnard Run, Green Valley Creek, Indian Hannah Run, Lost Trail Creek, Mason Dixon Run, Owl Run, Red Fox Run, Red Tail Run, Station Creek, Sweet Creek, Sycamore Run, Wickersham Run

The following twelve proposals, to make official new names for unnamed features in Chester County, were submitted by the Newlin Township Board of Supervisors. The names were chosen in 2011 by the township’s Stream Committee from a list suggested by township and area residents. Soon after, the township intended to submit fifteen proposals to the BGN but this was never done. The names were labeled on the official 2013 map of Newlin Township, and according to the proponent are being used locally. In 2016, the names Corundum Run, Feldspar Run, and Serpentine Run, which also appear on the township map, were proposed to the BGN by a local resident who had suggested them to the Stream Committee and who had just learned that the names had not been submitted (see Review Lists 425 and 426). Several of the streams extend into neighboring jurisdictions.

Barnard Run: stream; 1 mi. long; heads at an unnamed reservoir in Newlin Township, 1.8 mi. WNW of Corrine, 1 mi. N of Marlboro at 39°54’37”N, 75°42’17”W, flows generally NE to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 1 mi. SE of Glenhall; named for the nearby Barnard’s Orchard, established in 1862; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55’14”N, 75°41’54”W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92044&p_longi=-75.69828

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.91014&p_longi=-75.70461

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Barnard Run (local news and conservation websites)

Published: Barnard Run (Newlin Township map, 2013; Chadds Ford Live website, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Barnard Run for a one-mile-long tributary of West Branch Brandywine Creek in Newlin Township. The stream heads near Barnard’s Orchard, a family owned and operated orchard established in 1862. In addition to appearing on the 2013 Newlin Township map, the name Barnard Run is mentioned in several online articles and websites.

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

Green Valley Creek: stream; 3 mi. long; heads in East Marlborough Township, 1.4 mi. NE of Upland, 1.5 mi. NW of Unionville at 39°54’14”N, 75°45’42”W, flows generally N into Newlin Township and into West Branch Brandywine Creek 1.2 mi. WNW of Embreeville; named for Green Valley Road, which passes along the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°56’07”N, 75°45’22”W; USGS map – Coatesville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.93528&p_longi=-75.75617

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.90378&p_longi=-75.76157

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Coatesville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Green Valley Creek (real estate listings)

Published: Green Valley Creek (NPS National Register of Historic Places proposal, 2011;

Newlin Township map, 2013; Newlin Township website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Green Valley Creek for a three-mile-long stream in East Marlborough Township and Newlin Township. The stream flows along Green Valley Road. In addition to appearing on the 2013 Newlin Township map, the name Green Valley Creek is used on the home page of the township's website and in local real estate listings. It is also used in a 2011 National Register of Historic Places proposal.

A query of GNIS found two nearby features that include "Green Valley" in their names: Green Valley Farms Lake and an associated dam 5.5 miles to the south.

Indian Hannah Run: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads in Newlin Township 1.4 mi. WNW of Corrine, 1.1 mi. N of Marlboro at 39°54'37"N, 75°41'48"W, flows generally NE to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 0.2 mi. W of Northbrook; named for Hannah Freeman (1730-1802), known as "Indian Hannah" and reportedly the last of the Lenni-Lenape Indians in the county; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'12"N, 75°41'29"W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92006&p_longi=-75.69144

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9104&p_longi=-75.69661

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Indian Hannah Run (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Indian Hannah Run for a 0.8-mile-long stream in Newlin Township. The stream flows along Indian Hannah Road. Hannah Freeman (1730-1802) was known as "Indian Hannah" and was reportedly the last of the Lenni-Lenape Indians in Chester County. She worked as a housekeeper for many local Quaker families and sold baskets and brooms. Near the end of her life, she lived in the Chester County Poorhouse, which was located about three miles northwest of the stream. She is buried in the former poorhouse's graveyard just south of the Newlin Township line. Ms. Freeman reportedly preserved a strain of bean grown by the Lenni-Lenape; the bean is known today as the "Indian Hannah Bean."

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include "Indian Hannah" or "Hannah" in their names. Streams named Indian Run, Indian Spring Run, and North Branch Indian Run are located in Chester County.

Lost Trail Creek: stream; 3.3 mi. long; heads in East Marlborough Township 0.7 mi. NNW of Unionville at 39°54'15"N, 75°44'13"W, flows generally NE into Newlin Township to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 0.1 mi. S of Glenhall; named for Lost Trail Road, which passes along the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'45"N, 75°42'49"W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92929&p_longi=-75.71369

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.90419&p_longi=-75.73707

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: ChesLen Preserve (Natural Lands Trust)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lost Trail Creek (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lost Trail Creek for a stream in East Marlborough Township and Newlin Township. The stream flows along Lost Trail Road.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include “Lost Trail” in their names.

Mason Dixon Run: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads in West Bradford Township 0.3 mi. SSE of Romansville at 39°56'56"N, 75°44'14"W, flows generally SSE into Newlin Township to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 0.4 mi. N of Embreeville; named for the Mason-Dixon Line: Charles Mason (1728-1786) and Jeremiah Dixon (1733-1779) established a temporary observatory near the stream in 1764; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°56'08"N, 75°44'02"W; USGS map – Unionville, 1:24,000; Not: Punch Run.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.93554&p_longi=-75.7339

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.94891&p_longi=-75.7372

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mason Dixon Run (Newlin Township map, 2013); Punch Run (*Main Line Today* article, 2011)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mason Dixon Run for a stream in West Bradford Township and Newlin Township. The name is associated with that of the Mason-Dixon Line, and would commemorate Charles Mason (1728-1786) and Jeremiah Dixon (1733-1779), British astronomers and surveyors who demarcated the boundary between the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware between 1763 and 1767. In the winter of 1763-64, Mason and Dixon resided at the home of John Harland near Embreeville in present-day Newlin Township, where they made astronomical observations to fix their latitude relative to Philadelphia. They placed a stone marker, now known as the “Stargazer’s Stone,” in a nearby field. In the spring of 1764, they measured a 15-mile line due south where they marked the first point along the Mason-Dixon Line.

In a 2011 *Main Line Today* article, the current owner of the Harland house, who has researched the connection between the house and the surveyors, stated that “Mason and Dixon were serious partiers... One of their supply lists called for ‘120 gals spirits, 40 gals brandy, 80 gals madeira [*sic*] wine.’” She also reported that Mason and Dixon would return to the Harland house each winter while surveying the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary. She claims the stream in question is known as Punch Run as “legend has it they made some heavy-duty run punch” nearby. It is unclear if this name actually refers to the stream proposed as Mason Dixon Run or another nearby stream. The 1962 volume *Chester County Place Names* (Edward Pinkowski) states that Punch Run is located to the south in East Marlboro Township and that it was named for Hessian soldiers who became drunk and were kept out of battle for three days in 1777.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include “Mason” or “Dixon” in their names.

Owl Run: stream; 0.3 mi. long; heads in Newlin Township 2.3 mi. NW of Unionville at 39°55’39”N, 75°44’56”W, flows NE to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 0.6 mi. WNW of Embreeville; named for owls which that are found near the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55’55”N, 75°44’44”W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.93182&p_longi=-75.74556

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92756&p_longi=-75.74886

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Owl Run (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Owl Run for a 0.3-mile-long stream in Newlin Township. The name refers to the fact that owls are can be found in the areas around the stream.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include “Owl” in their names.

Red Fox Run: stream; 1.3 mi. long; heads in East Marlborough Township 1.2 mi. NW of Unionville at 39°54’14”N, 75°45’17”W, flows N then NE into Newlin Township to enter Green Valley Creek (q.v.) 2.2 mi. SSE of Mortonville; named for foxes which are found near the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55’06”N, 75°45’30”W; USGS map – Coatesville, 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.91822&p_longi=-75.7583

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.90401&p_longi=-75.75463

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Coatesville, 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Red Fox Run (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Red Fox Run for a 1.3-mile-long stream in East Marlborough Township and Newlin Township. The stream is named for red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) which can be found in the area around the stream.

A query of GNIS found one nearby stream named Fox Run, 17.5 miles to the east-northeast.

Red Tail Run: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads in Newlin Township at an unnamed reservoir 1.9 mi. NNW of Unionville at 39°55'21"N, 75°44'42"W, flows NE to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 0.2 mi. SW of Embreeville; named for red-tailed hawks which are found near the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'39"N, 75°44'09"W; USGS map – Unionville, 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92758&p_longi=-75.73585
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92244&p_longi=-75.74492

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Red Tail Run (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Red Tail Run for a 0.6-mile-long stream in Newlin Township. The name refers to red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), which can be found in the area around the stream.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include “Red Tail” in their names.

Station Creek: stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads in West Bradford Township, 1 mi. NW of Romansville at 39°57'31"N, 75°45'31"W, flows SSW into Newlin Township to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 1 mi. SE of Mortonville; named for a railroad station which was located near the mouth of the creek; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°56'07"N, 75°45'55"W; USGS map – Coatesville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.93532&p_longi=-75.76536

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9585&p_longi=-75.75862

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Coatesville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Station Creek (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Station Creek for a stream in West Bradford Township and Newlin Township, Chester County. The stream is named for a railroad station which was located near the mouth of the creek. The proponent could not provide further information about the history of the station but it is likely the former Laurel Station along the Wilmington and Northern Railroad.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include “Station” in their names.

Sweet Creek: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads in Newlin Township 2.5 mi. NW of Unionville at 39°55'08"N, 75°46'12"W, flows NE to enter Green Valley Creek (q.v.) 1.2 mi. WSW of Embreeville; the name refers to the fact that the stream's water is "sweet, fresh and clean"; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'27"N, 75°45'23"W; USGS map – Coatesville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92423&p_longi=-75.7565

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.91887&p_longi=-75.76996

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Coatesville 1:24,000

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sweet Creek (local "old timers")

Published: Sweet Creek (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Sweet Creek for a 0.9-mile-long stream in Newlin Township. According to the proponent, "old timers that are still in the area would say let's go up to Sweet Creek and play" and that the name come from the "sweet area, fresh and clean. The water was always extra clean."

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include "Sweet" in their names.

Sycamore Run: stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads in West Bradford Township at an unnamed reservoir 0.4 mi. WSW of Romansville at 39°57'05"N, 75°44'53"W, flows SSW into Newlin Township to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 0.9 mi. NW of Embreeville; named for sycamores which are found along the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°56'09"N, 75°45'03"W; USGS map – Coatesville 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.93592&p_longi=-75.7507

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.95135&p_longi=-75.74796

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

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

Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sycamore Run (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Sycamore Run for a 1.2-mile-long stream in West Bradford Township and Newlin Township. The stream is named for sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*) which grow along the stream.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include "Sycamore" in their names.

Wickersham Run: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads in Newlin Township 1 mi. NW of Unionville at 39°54'28"N, 75°44'31"W, flows generally NE to enter West Branch Brandywine Creek 0.25 mi. S of Embreeville; named for the Wickersham family who have lived in the township since the 1740s; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'34"N, 75°44'04"W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92599&p_longi=-75.73434

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.90777&p_longi=-75.74196

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Unionville, 1:24,000
 Proponent: Bill Kelsall; Coatesville, PA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: Wickersham Run (Newlin Township map, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Wickersham Run for a 1.5-mile-long stream in Newlin Township. Members of the Wickersham family have resided in the township since 1740. According to the proponent, the name does not honor any specific Wickersham family member, living or deceased, adding, "From our understanding [the Wickershams] used to refer to that area [around the stream] as Wickersham Hollow."

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania that include "Wickersham" in their names.

TENNESSEE

Trammel Creek: stream; 5.1 mi. long; heads in the City of Gallatin 2.3 mi. ENE of the mouth of Town Creek at 36°22'11"N, 86°25'40"W, flows SE to enter Old Hickory Lake on the Cumberland River 1 mi. NE of Odoms Bend; the name commemorates William Trammel (1936-2006), who was employed at a nearby Tennessee Valley Authority facility; Sumner County, Tennessee; 36°20'24"N, 86°23'23"W; USGS map – Laguardo 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.34001&p_longi=-86.38984

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.36966&p_longi=-86.42777

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Laguardo 1:24,000
 Proponent: Phillip Trammel; Gallatin, TN
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Trammel Creek is proposed for a 5.1-mile-long stream near Gallatin in Sumner County. The name was originally proposed as "Bill Trammel Creek," but the proponent, who is the son of the intended honoree, agreed to the shortened form.

The name would commemorate William Trammel (1936-2006), a longtime resident of Sumner County. After serving in the U.S. Navy, he worked for 26 years as a switchboard operator at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Gallatin Steam Plant. In 1976, Mr. Trammel bought a farm near the plant where he used water from the stream for his animals and crops. He worked to preserve the health of the stream. The proponent believes that Mr. Trammel's "4 years in the Navy aboard the USS Rich, plus a full career of public, government service with TVA should be commemorated with his name upon this previously unnamed stream. It is a small stream, but still one that he relied upon and took great care for."

The Sumner County Executive supports the proposal.

GNIS lists 2 nearby features in Tennessee with the word “Trammel” in their names. Both Trammel Creek and Little Trammel Creek head approximately 17 miles to the northeast of the mouth of the stream proposed as Trammel Creek; both flow north into Kentucky. The proponent believes there is no connection between these feature names and his family.

TEXAS

Chandler Lake: reservoir; 3.5 acres; located 1 mi. S of Hollywood Lake, W of Murchison Lake; named for Henry Grady Chandler (1890-1976), a state lawyer and law professor; Henderson County, Texas; 32°06'32"N, 95°52'33"W; USGS map - Cross Roads 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=37.109713&p_longi=-111.2057086&fid=1435558

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cross Roads 1:24,000

Proponent: Patricia Chandler; Dallas, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Chandler Lake is proposed for an unnamed 3.5-acre reservoir in southern Henderson County. The reservoir was expanded from a smaller reservoir between 2009 and 2012 and is on property owned by the Chandler family.

The name would commemorate Henry Grady Chandler (1890-1976), who after serving in World War I was elected County Attorney of Collin County. He was later appointed as the Assistant Attorney General of Texas, and also taught at the University of Texas law school, and worked in private practice. Mr. Chandler, his wife, and his sons are buried in McKinney, in Collin County 85 miles to the northwest of the unnamed body of water. According to the proponent, although Mr. Chandler has no direct association with the reservoir, he satisfies the criterion of significance to the State or region. She adds that the name would “forever commemorate an ‘honorable and honest’ gentleman that was dedicated to community and state service.”

A query of GNIS found the community of Chandler in Henderson County 25 miles to the northeast. Chandler was settled in 1859 by Alphonso H. Chandler, no relation to the family in question.

Moore Lake: lake; 35 acres; located 3 mi. NW of Jumbo Hill; named for Henry Moore who lived near the lake in 1872; Andrews County, Texas; 32°25'44"N, 102°58'38"W; USGS map – Jumbo Hill 1:24,000; Not: Salt Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=32.428889&p_longi=-102.977222

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jumbo Hill, 1:24,000

Proponent: Lane Smith; Odessa, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Salt Lake (U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Soil Survey of Andrews County, Texas*, 1974)

Case Summary: The new name Moore Lake is proposed for a lake in Andrews County. This salt lake is often dry. A physical scientist working at the Lubbock office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Research Service has been researching the large salt playas of western Texas. He found that some lakes lacked names and wishes to apply names to them before publishing his work. He submitted the name Moore Lake at the suggestion of the foreman of the Letter B Ranch. According to the submitter, “Henry Moore was a buffalo hunter that first lived near the lake in 1872 [and] was the first permanent settler in Andrews County.... According to local legend, Henry Moore hunted [and sold] buffalo, deer, and antelope... and hand dug a well at Scratch Springs, located one mile to the northwest.” The submitter reports that no name for the lake was known by anyone he asked in the county, including a librarian and the county extension service.

The lake is labeled as Salt Lake in the 1974 U.S. Department of Agriculture *Soil Survey of Andrews County, Texas*.

A query of GNIS found one nearby feature that includes “Moore” in its name: Moore Windmill, a locale 41 miles to the southwest.

UTAH

Change Negro Bill Canyon to Grandstaff Canyon: valley; approx. 12 mi. long; heads on Bureau of Land Management land at the NW edge of Maloy Park SW of Porcupine Rim at 38°34’49”N, 109°21’37”W, trends generally W through BLM and State lands to enter the valley through which the Colorado River flows, 2 mi NNE of Moab; the name commemorates William Grandstaff, prospector and rancher in the area in the late 1800s; T25S, Rgs22-23E, Salt Lake Meridian; Grand County, Utah; 38°36’37”N, 109°32’00”W; USGS map – Moab 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Negro Bill Canyon, Nigger Bill Canyon, Nigger Bill’s Canyon.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.6102596&p_longi=-109.5334509&fid=1443786

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

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

Proponent: Grand County Council; Moab, UT

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management / Negro Bill Canyon Wilderness Study Area

Previous BGN Action: Negro Bill Canyon (BGN 2001)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Bill Canyon (FID 1443786)

Local Usage: Negro Bill Canyon (local residents and hikers)

Published: Negro Bill Canyon (USGS 1954, 1959, 1983, 1985, 1996, 2001, 2010, 2011, 2014; AMS 1962, 1964, 1965, 1972; USFS 1965, 1989; BLM 1983; NPS 2017; USGS Bulletin, 1990; BLM wilderness reports, 1985, 1991, 1999; Grand County Highway Map, 1994; Grand County bike trail map, 2008; John W. Van Cott, *Utah Place Names*, 1990; *Tales of Canyonland Cowboys*, 2008; *Utah Camping*, 2009; *Salt Lake Tribune*, 2012; Negro Bill Canyon website 2017; Moab Tourism Center website 2017); Nigger Bill Canyon (USGS 1954; AMS 1959, 1960; *The Salt Lake Mining Review* article, 1919; *America Forestry* article, 1921; WPA *Utah: A Guide to the State*, 1941; *Tales of Canyonland Cowboys*, 2008); Nigger Bill’s Canyon (John W. Van Cott, *Utah Place Names*, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Grand County Council to change the name of Negro Bill Canyon, a valley in Grand County, to Grandstaff Canyon. This valley joins the valley through which flows the Colorado River, 2 miles north-northeast of Moab, and lies within a wilderness study area. According to *The Utah Writers’ Guide* (1941), the valley was named Nigger Bill Canyon in the late 19th century for William Granstaff [sic] (1840-1901), a black and Indian

prospector and rancher who arrived in the Colorado River valley in 1877, and who along with a French-Canadian trapper, took possession of an abandoned fort near the present-day community of Moab. He raised cattle in the valley which would later bear his name. Grandstaff left the area in 1881 after he was accused by local white settlers of selling whisky to local Indians.

Sometime during the 1940s or 1950s, the name was changed to Negro Bill Canyon. This name first appears on Federal maps in 1954. The name Nigger Bill Canyon continued to be labeled on Army Map Service maps in 1959 and 1960.

A proposal was submitted to the BGN in 1999 by a resident of Moab to change the name of the valley to Granstaff Canyon, stating that the use of “Negro Bill” was derogatory and that “the best solution” would be to restore the name of the person for whom the valley was named. The City of Moab and the Town of Castle Valley recommended approval of the change. However, citing a lack of support from the Grand County Council, the Utah Geographic Names Committee, and the BLM, the DNC voted in April 2001 not to approve the proposal and to affirm the name Negro Bill Canyon for Federal use.

In the early 2010s, the BGN received a number of requests to reopen the case. These requests included several suggested names, including “Bill Grandstaff Canyon”, “Granstaff Canyon”, “Grandstaff Canyon”, “William Grandstaff Canyon”, and “William J Grandstaff Canyon.” Despite the new names suggested, the DNC did not reopen the case because of a lack of new information, nor had any of the interested parties changed their opinions.

A local resident interested in the case and the history of the area researched the history of Grandstaff after he left Utah for Colorado. He found newspaper and census records that record the man’s surname as Grandstaff. He also stated that “[First Lady] Ladybird Johnson noticed that there are a hundred plus more places in the United States that carry the name ‘nigger.’ She didn’t like it, so she had Lyndon, Mr. President Johnson, pressure the Interior Department to have them changed.” Although there is no known basis for this statement, it has been repeated in many articles and letters about the valley’s name. This same resident started an online petition to change the name of the valley to Grandstaff Canyon, which as of January 2017, had approximately 950 signatures.

Both the Grand County Historical Preservation Commission and the TriState NAACP, which represents Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, have expressed opposition to the name change. In their view, the valley’s name should be retained to preserve history.

In 2008, the BLM named a new campground in the area Granstaff Campground, using the local spelling of the pioneer’s name. In 2016, the agency installed new signs at the mouth of the valley that renamed the trailhead from Negro Bill Trailhead to Grandstaff Trailhead. Shortly after, these signs were stolen and dumped in the Colorado River. A 2016 *Salt Lake Tribune* article stated, “Some Grand County residents are incensed with the BLM for changing the name of the Negro Bill trailhead and ‘misspelling’ Grandstaff’s name, which they say did not have a ‘d.’”

In January 2017, the Grand County Council voted to send a letter to the BGN asking that the name of the valley be changed to Grandstaff Canyon, stating that “[The word ‘Negro’] is offensive to a number of people, Grandstaff is more historically correct, the present name tarnished Grand County’s image, and for many the word Negro is a symbol of oppression.” The Council also states that “A number of African Americans living in Grand County want the name change.” This letter reverses the Council’s earlier support for retaining the current name.

The Bureau of Land Management has also reversed its opinion and now supports the name change, noting, “[I]n the 15 years since, there has been an evolving perspective regarding the best way to honor the canyon’s namesake and interpret his history for all who visit.”

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Utah with the word “Grandstaff” in their names.

VERMONT

Emery Mountain: summit; elevation 1,989 ft.; located in the Green Mountains, in the Town of Johnson, 2.4 mi. S of Laraway Mountain; named for four generations of the Emery family who worked and farmed the area: Jonathan Emery (1805-1883), William Henry Emery (1840-1929), George Douglas Emery (1867-1930), and Edgar George Emery (1911-1991); Lamoille County, Vermont; 44°41’31”N, 72°42’57”W; USGS map – Johnson 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.6918702&p_longi=-72.7157543

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Johnson 1:24,000

Proponent: Eben Patch; Johnson, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Emery Mountain to an unnamed 1,989-foot summit in the Green Mountains in the Town of Johnson in Lamoille County. The name is intended to commemorate the first four generations of the Emery family, which has worked and farmed this area since the late 1800s. Specifically, the name would honor Jonathan Emery (1805-1883), William Henry Emery (1840-1929), George Douglas Emery (1867-1930), and Edgar George Emery (1911-1991). In 1840, Jonathan Emory settled in Eden, eight miles east-northeast of the summit. In 1897, George Douglas Emery purchased the land that contains the summit. Emery Mountain Farm, located at the base of the summit, has been in operation since the 1830s.

GNIS lists three features in Vermont with the word “Emery” in their names: a dam, a stream, and a summit (Lyme Emery Hill). None are in Lamoille County.

WASHINGTON

Change Jim Crow Hill to Beare Hill; Jim Crow Point to Brookfield Point; and Jim Crow Creek to Harlows Creek

The following three proposals were submitted by a resident of Wahkiakum County to change names that he considers to be offensive. The existing names are Jim Crow Creek, Jim Crow Hill, and Jim Crow Point; the features are located near the former community of Brookfield, where the proponent was born. The name changes are proposed “to eliminate the controversial names and to recognize the history of Brookfield, former site of a salmon cannery.”

In March 2016, Washington State Senator Pramila Jayapal worked with the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to identify “racially offensive” geographic names in the state. She made it a priority to get the “Jim Crow” names in Wahkiakum County changed. Many articles about the potential changes pointed out that the names are presumed to refer to James D. Saules, an African American sailor who lived along the Columbia and Willamette Rivers during the

mid-19th century. (His name is sometimes given in historical and current sources as “Saul” or “James DeSaule.”) The most comprehensive biography of Mr. Saules can be found in a 2014 Portland State University Master’s thesis by Kenneth Robert Coleman titled “‘Dangerous Subjects’: James D. Saules and the Enforcement of the Color Line in Oregon.” In 1839, Mr. Saules was living in Callao, Peru and joined the United States Exploring Expedition led by U.S. Navy Lieutenant Charles Wilkes; most evidence indicates he was a free black from the United States who had worked at sea for many years. He was apparently the cook aboard the *USS Peacock* for two years on voyages to South Pacific islands, Antarctica, Australia, and the Oregon coast before it ran aground at the mouth of the Columbia River. During the summer of 1841, while the members of the Wilkes Expedition rested and explored around the mouth of the Columbia River, Mr. Saules deserted, built a cabin at Cape Disappointment, and apparently married a local woman. Mr. Saules moved his family to Oregon City on the Willamette River where he was “arrested for joining the Clackamas Indians in making threats against the life and property of” a local prominent resident. The details of the incident remain unclear, though settlers had been fearful of American Indian uprisings and collaboration between them and individuals of African descent. Local officials called for the expulsion of Mr. Saules and “every other Negro” over fears of their collaboration against American settlers. In 1844, the Oregon provisional legislative committee established a “black exclusion law,” a more restrictive version of which was passed in 1849 after Oregon was established as a U.S. territory. By 1845 Mr. Saules was again living near Cape Disappointment and working as a pilot along the Columbia River, piloting a schooner called the *Calapooia* which reportedly carried passengers and cargo between Astoria and Cathlamet (a route which passes by the features that include “Jim Crow” in their names). He was known for his fiddle playing in the area and was a prominent fixture at local dances. In 1846, Mr. Saules was accused of killing his wife but the case was dropped. However, he was publically flogged for an unknown reason some time later. In 1851 and 1853, Mr. Saules’ name was in the ledgers of the Cathlamet general store. He apparently died in the 1850s.

The 1992 “Oregon Boating Guide,” published by the Oregon State Marine Board, appears to be the first published claim that the “Jim Crow” features were named for James Saules.

The term “Jim Crow,” which comes from an 1820s minstrel show character and the song “Jump Jim Crow,” was used as a collective racial epithet for blacks by the 1840s and became the term for laws enacted in former Confederate states to enforce racial segregation. The term is still used to symbolize racism against African Americans. Many news articles and opinion pieces about the proposed name changes offered up many reasons for the link between the names and Mr. Saules: the name was used to disparage him; he often sang “Jump Jim Crow”; or he sang “Jump Jim Crow” as a way of mocking the song and the character’s racist caricature. The 2004 *The Lewis and Clark Columbia River Water Trail* (2004) states that “Jim Crow Point is named for James DeSaule [sic], a cook for the Wilkes Expedition who deserted the U.S. Navy vessel *Peacock* in 1841 when it ran aground and broke up. DeSaule [sic] was a Peruvian black man, giving rise to the name for the point on which he decided to settle rather than continuing his mariner ways.” There is no corroborating evidence that Mr. Saules lived on the cape (or that he was Peruvian). Some locals argue that the name memorializes an important local figure and preserves an important yet troubling time in Oregon’s history.

In April 2016, a resident of Wahkiakum County wrote to the BGN stating that the names should be changed to honor James D. Saules; however, no proposals were received. As discussions about the names changes progressed, some locals cautioned against honoring Mr. Saules due to his run-ins with the law. At least one local, a kayak guide, reported that he and his colleagues now refer to the features with the name of Jim Saules (e.g. Jim Saules Creek, Jim Saules Hill, Jim Saules Point).

In 1923, Edmond Meany, in his *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, gave the origin of the “Jim Crow” names as reported to him by the wife of the Brookfield cannery owner: “a tall tree grew on the point which could be seen far out at sea. Crows often made the tree quite alive while flying about it. The point got its name from this fact and the nearby creek received the same name.” According to Robert Hitchman in *Place Names of Washington* (1984), “On the point at the creek’s mouth was a very tall tree, which could be seen for miles along the river, it was a favorite roost for multitudes of crows, and was called the ‘crow tree.’ Both the creek and the point [and, presumably, the summit] were named for the crows.” (A notable tree on Jim Crow Hill was mentioned in many sailing guides [see Beare Hill]; it is unclear if there is confusion about the location of the tree or if two large trees in the area were both visible far out at sea. The cape and the hill may have been considered to be the same feature. For example, the 1889 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey *Coast Pilot of California, Oregon, and Washington* describes Jim Crow Point as “a vertical rocky cliff, rising to one hundred feet, and projecting sharply from the shore for two hundred and fifty yards; while behind it the basaltic cliffs, fir-covered, rise to eleven hundred feet [the elevation of Jim Crow Hill] in less than six hundred yards from the water.”)

The Wahkiakum County Commissioners initially opposed any name changes (as reported in several news articles), claiming that the “Jim Crow” names honored James Saules and did not have a racist meaning. One commissioner stated that he “understood that the name might be offensive in some circles” and that the names would be problematic if they were intended as a racist insult to Saules. He also suggested that the names may have referred to the many crows that inhabit the area. Much of the local resistance was based on resentment of “folks from the urban setting telling us from the rural setting what to do” and a dislike of “unnecessary political correctness.” Some locals pointed out the embarrassment of having these names in their county and worried that keeping the names would make county residents appear insensitive and racist to visitors.

In May 2016, after much public comment and opposition, the Wahkiakum County Commissioners voted to support the effort to change the names of the “Jim Crow” features. Around this time, the proponent submitted proposals “to eliminate the controversial names,” although he suggested they referred to a local American Indian. In news articles, he referenced accusations of racism and bad publicity for the county in addition to the chance to commemorate the history of his hometown of Brookfield, which was bulldozed and buried in the 1950s (see Brookfield Point). He chose names related to the history of Brookfield due to the controversy about aspects of James Saules’ life.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names (WSBGN) recommends approval of the proposed changes. The State Board contacted the Wahkiakum County Commissioners for their input; no response was received despite the commissioners having voted previously to eliminate the existing names (the proponent states that the commissioners were familiar with and supported the proposed names). The State Board also asked for input from the County Public Works Office, the County Sheriff, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Washington State Historical Society; no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The County Health and Human Services Director emailed the State Board in support of the changes, but it is not clear if she spoke as a private citizen or as a county official.

The Town Council of Cathlamet, located nine miles to the southeast, passed a resolution in support of the changes, stating, “The Council... finds the name ‘Jim Crow’ to commemorate a shameful era in American history, to be racially offensive in the contemporary era, and to be contrary to the values of the citizens of the Town of Cathlamet and of Wahkiakum County.”

According to NAGPRA, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Wahkiakum County.

Beare Hill: summit; elevation 1,077 ft.; located 2.5 mi. W of Three Tree Point; the name commemorates Georgiana (1863-1958) and John (1856-1941) Beare, who owned land in the area; Sec 17, T9N, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Wahkiakum County, Washington; 46°16'04"N, 123°34'23"W; USGS map - Grays River 1:24,000; Not: Jim Crow Hill, Pillar-hill, Pillar Hill; Wakaiatuma.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.2678866&p_longi=-123.5731921&fid=1505812

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Grays River 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Budnick; Cathlamet, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jim Crow Hill (FID 1505812)

Local Usage: Jim Saules Hill (local kayak guide)

Published: Jim Crow Hill (USGS 1955, 1981, 1985, 2011, 2013; USACE map 1940; Office of Coast Survey 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1982, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2005, 2009; Wahkiakum County Road Atlas, 2013; Wahkiakum county maps, 2017; Clatsop County map, 2006; Metsker's *Atlas of Wahkiakum County*, 1969, 1980); Pillar-hill (*The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle*, 1851); Pillar Hill (Office of Coast Survey 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1940, 1947, 1948, 1953; *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review*, 1850); Wakaiatuma (*Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language*, 1863)

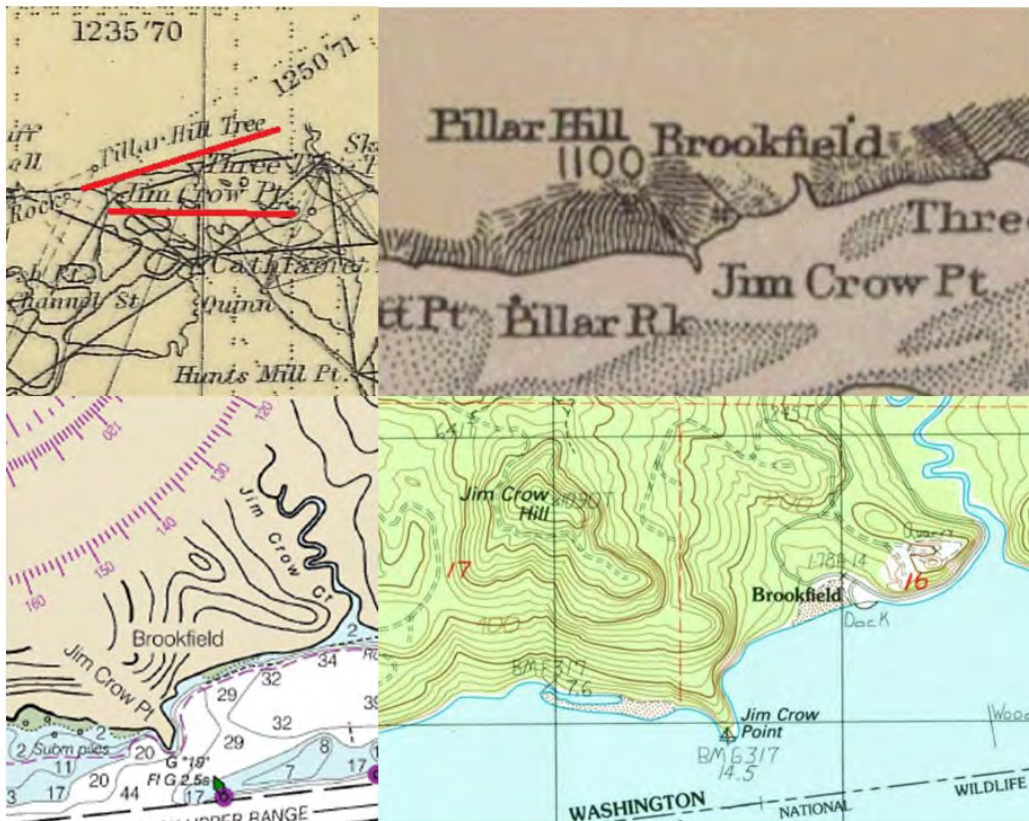
Case Summary: The new name Beare Hill would commemorate Georgiana (1863-1958) and John (1856-1941) Beare. Mr. Beare moved to Brookfield in 1883 to work in the salmon cannery; Mrs. Beare moved to Oregon in 1909 and they married the same year. They lived on 40 acres of land a few miles from Brookfield where they lived simply and in isolation. Mrs. Beare only left their home twice to go to the nearby town of Cathlamet. After her husband died, Mrs. Beare moved into a local nursing home where she was known affectionately as "Grandma Beare." Some of the Beares' belongings are in a museum in Cathlamet.

The name Jim Crow Hill has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1955, on Office of Coast Survey (OCS) maps since 1971, and on a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) map from 1940. The name is also labeled on current Wahkiakum County maps as well as commercial county maps from the late 20th century.

The name Pillar Hill is used for the feature on OCS maps published between 1929 and 1953, although the label "Pillar Hill Tree" was applied to OCS maps published between 1856 and 1884. This latter name may not be a true toponym for the summit; a distinctive tree located at the top of the hill was used as a navigation aid along the Columbia River and as far west as the river's mouth. An 1850 letter published in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review* uses both the names Pillar Hill and "Pillar Hill Tree" ("a very remarkable landmark"). A version of the same letter printed in the 1851 *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* used the names Pillar-hill and "Pillar-hill-tree." The 1915 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey report *Triangulation along the Columbia River and the Coasts of Oregon and Northern California* refers to the "Pillar Hill tree" [sic] and gives coordinates that, in the North American Datum of 1983, match the location of Jim Crow Hill. However, James Imray's 1853 *Sailing Directions for the West Coast of North America* contains the following line: "To enter the South Channel [of the Columbia River], bring the beacon on Sand Island to bear N. 40° E., (true), and Point Adams on the peak, which can be seen east of

Point Ellice, and called “Jim Crow,” (upon which there is a notable tree) nearly in range, the vessel will be then on the bar in the South Channel, in the best water.”

It is uncertain to which feature the name “Jim Crow” refers or if the “notable tree” was on a summit or a cape (see map below), but this shows that the name was in use as early as the mid-19th century. The name Pillar Hill is almost certainly associative with Pillar Rock, a pillar offshore in the Columbia River (Pillar Rock Cannery is listed in GNIS as a building; other sources and maps refer to a village or town of Pillar Rock, not in GNIS).



Upper left, 1877 OCS chart; upper right, 1923 OCS chart;
lower left, 2013 OCS chart; lower right, 1985 USGS map

Brookfield Point: cape; located 2.2 mi. WSW of Three Tree Point; named in association with the nearby historical community of Brookfield; Sec 16, T9N, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Wahkiakum County, Washington; 46°15'40"N, 123°33'52"W; USGS map - Grays River 1:24,000; Not: Bare Bluff, Bee Point, Jim Crow Point.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.2612201&p_longi=-123.5645802&fid=1505813

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Grays River 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Budnick; Cathlamet, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jim Crow Point (FID 1505813)

Local Usage: Brookfield Point (~70 years, according to the proponent); Jim Saules Point (local kayak guide)

Published: Bare Bluff (Meany, *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, 1923); Bee Point (Wilkes, *Hydrography* [United States Exploring Expedition 1838-1842 report], 1861); Jim Crow Point (USGS 1955, 1985, 2011, 2013; USACE map 1940; Office of Coast Survey 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1911, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1940, 1947, 1948, 1968, 2013; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports, 1892, 1976; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey *Coast Pilot of California, Oregon, and Washington*, 1889; Office of the Light-House Board, *List of Lights and Fog Signals of the United States on the Pacific Coast of North America*, 1895; U.S. Supreme Court, *State of Washington v. State of Oregon*, 1907; Landes, *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, 1917; Meany, *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, 1923; Hitchman, *Place Names of Washington*, 1984; Hay, *The Lewis and Clark Columbia River Water Trail*, 2004; *Map of Wahkiakum County*, 1898; Wahkiakum County Road Atlas, 2013; Wahkiakum county maps, 2017; Metsker's *Atlas of Wahkiakum County*, 1969, 1980; *Recreational Motorboat Access on the Columbia River*, 1996; Barenti, *Kayaking Alone: Nine Hundred Miles from Idaho's Mountains to the Pacific Ocean*, 2008; Columbia River Images website, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is the second of three submitted to change the names of geographic features in southwestern Wahkiakum County that include the words "Jim Crow." The name Brookfield Point is proposed as a replacement for Jim Crow Point. The cape is located near the former community of Brookfield, where the proponent was born. The name change is proposed "to eliminate heated controversy [and] will preserve the history of Brookfield and the 100s of people whose descendants live in the [Northwest]."

Brookfield was established in 1873 when Joseph George Megler built a salmon cannery on the bay east of the point. The village thrived until the 1930s when the cannery caught fire and burned down. In 1951, a timber company bought the land and constructed the first road to the village; a few families, including the proponent's, remained. The timber company later bulldozed the village to protect its timber stands from fire. Part of the bay was filled in with sand dredged from the Columbia River channels.

The name Jim Crow Point has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1955, on Office of Coast Survey (OCS) maps since 1856, and on a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) map from 1940. The name is used on current Wahkiakum County maps, as well as commercial county maps from the late 20th century. U.S. Navy Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, who led the 1838-1842 United States Exploring Expedition, referred to the point as Bee Point in his 1861 report. *The Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, published in 1923, gives the cape a variant name of Bare Bluff but does not provide any further details.

Harlows Creek: stream; 6.5 mi. long; heads 0.4 mi. SE of Elk Mountain at 46°19'33"N, 123°32'33"W, flows generally S to enter the Columbia River 1.6 mi. W of Three Tree Point; the name commemorates John (1872-1953) and Mary (1888-1963) Harlow, who lived in the area during the 1870s; Tps9&10N, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Wahkiakum County, Washington; 46°15'59"N, 123°33'08"W; USGS map - Grays River 1:24,000; Not: Crow Creek, Jim Crow Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.26643&p_longi=-123.55236&fid=1505811

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Grays River, 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Budnick; Cathlamet, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jim Crow Creek (FID 1505811)

Local Usage: Harlows Creek (~70 years, according to proponent); Jim Saules Creek (local kayak guide)

Published: Crow Creek (in part) (*Map of Wahkiakum County*, 1898) Jim Crow Creek (USGS 1955, 1985, 2011, 2013; AMS 1962; USACE map 1940; FEMA 1990; Office of Coast Survey 1871, 1911, 1948, 1968, 2013; Landes, *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, 1917; Meany, *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, 1923; Hitchman, *Place Names of Washington*, 1984; Wahkiakum County Road Atlas, 2013; Metsker's *Atlas of Wahkiakum County*, 1969, 1980; *Recreational Motorboat Access on the Columbia River*, 1996; Columbia River Images website, 2016)

Case Summary: The name Harlows Creek would commemorate John (1872-1953) and Mary (1888-1963) Harlow. Mr. Harlow was born in Oregon and was a catcher and manager for a Portland baseball team in a regional league. He met Mrs. Harlow while in Kansas; they married in Astoria and moved to Brookfield. After living on a houseboat in the stream, in the 1920s they bought adjacent property and moved their houseboat onto dry land. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harlow worked as postmasters at the Brookfield Post Office. The proponent reports that his family moved into the Harlows' home in 1958 and that the shell of the house still stands along the stream.

The name Jim Crow Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1955, on Office of Coast Survey (OCS) maps since 1871, and on a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) map from 1940. The name also appears on current Wahkiakum County maps as well as commercial county maps from the late 20th century. An 1898 map of Wahkiakum County labeled the lower part of the stream as Crow Creek; the label extends onto a currently-unnamed tributary of Jim Crow Creek. However, the map does label a road along the current Jim Crow Creek as "Jim Crow Creek Road" and another road nearby as "Jim Crow and Crooked Creek Road."

A query of GNIS found two other streams in Washington with "Harlow" in their names; both are called Harlow Creek and are 90 miles to the northwest.

Change Musser Creek to Mack Creek: stream; 4.5 mi. long; heads in Teanaway Community Forest 2.5 mi. W of Liberty at 47°14'40"N, 120°45'01"W, flows generally S and SW to enter an anabranch of the Teanaway River 1.7 mi. WNW of Swauk Prairie; the name is in local use and of unknown origin; T20N, Rgs16-17E, Willamette Meridian; Kittitas County, Washington; 47°11'47"N, 120°46'57"W; USGS map - Teanaway 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Musser Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.196474&p_longi=-120.782511&fid=1523534

Proposal: change name to correct an error and recognize local and water rights usage

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

Proponent: Stan Isley; Yakima, WA

Administrative area: Teanaway Community Forest (Locals and Washington State Department of Natural Resources)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Musser Creek (FID 1523534)

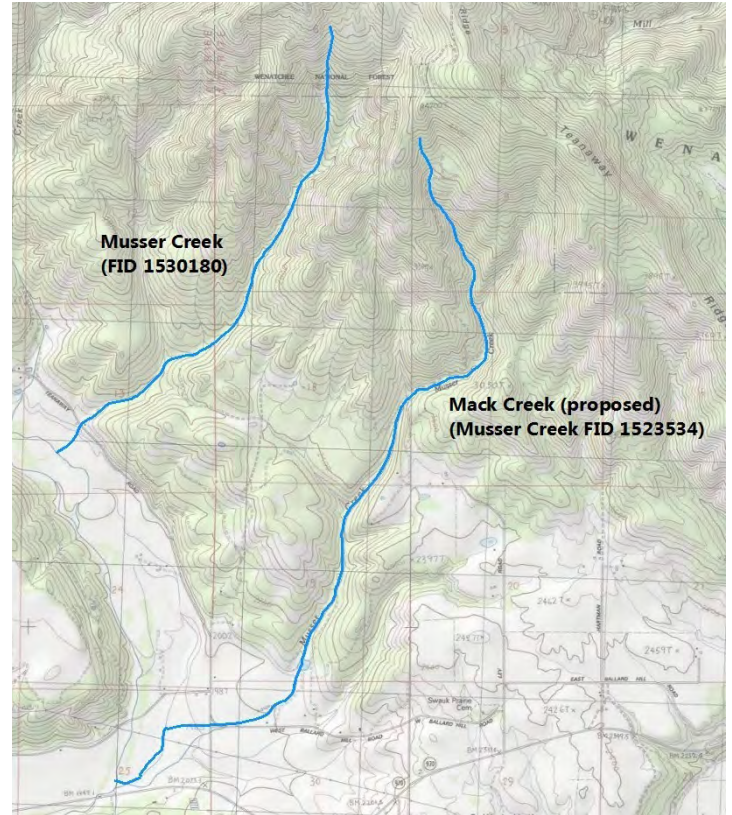
Local Usage: Mack Creek (local residents, many decades according to proponent)

Published: Mack Creek (GLO plat, 1894); Musser Creek (USGS 1958, 1975, 1985, 2003; Yakima County Superior Court, 2000, *State of Washington, Department of Ecology v. James*

J. Acquavella et al.; Kittitas County Road Atlas, 2016; Washington DNR, 2017; Metsker Maps *Kittitas County Map*, 1975)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Musser Creek in Kittitas County to Mack Creek. GNIS contains records for two features with the name Musser Creek, the mouths of which are less than two miles apart. The proponent states that the more southerly of the two is known locally as Mack Creek. He notes also that the origin of the name is unknown.

The southern stream has been labeled on USGS maps as Musser Creek beginning in 1958; the northern stream was not labeled until 2011, when both streams are labeled Musser Creek. The name Mack Creek is used for the stream in question on an 1894 General Land Office plat map. The 1956 Metsker Kittitas County map labels the northern stream as Musser Creek, but the 1975 edition labels the southern stream as Musser Creek. Kittitas County road maps began to label the northern of the two streams as Musser Creek in the 1940s. Only the most recent Kittitas County Road Atlas labels the southern stream and uses the name Musser Creek.



The stream is in the Teanaway Community Forest, which is administered jointly between local residents and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. At least two maps of the forest produced by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife show a road along the southern stream with the label “Musser Creek Road.”

According to the proponent, land near the mouth of the southern stream is owned by Mack Creek Ranch, LLC, which holds water rights to the stream under the name Mack Creek. Water rights documents provided by the proponent refer to the northern stream as Musser Creek. Some local residents support the proposal and provided evidence that Fred Musser, for whom Musser Creek is named, lived near the mouth of the northern stream.

The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) asked the Kittitas County Commissioners for their opinion on the proposal. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WSCGN also solicited opinions from the Kittitas County Sheriff, the Kittitas County Public Works office, the Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce, the Kittitas County Historical Society, the Mayor of the City of Cle Elum, and the Washington State Historical Society. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WSCGN and the Washington Board on Geographic Names approved the proposal.

As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, both of which are federally recognized tribes with an interest in Kittitas County. No responses were received, which is

presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WSCGN also contacted the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe; no responses were received which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS found two other streams in Washington that have the name Mack Creek, both over 70 miles away.

WISCONSIN

Dragonfly Lake: lake; 37 acres; on private and tribal land in the Town of Lac du Flambeau within the Lac du Flambeau Reservation between Fence Lake and Crawling Stone Lake; named for the multitude of dragonflies found at the lake during spring and summer; Sec. 21, T40N, R5E, Fourth Principal Meridian; Vilas County, Wisconsin; 45°56'08"N, 89°51'51"W; USGS map - Fence Lake 1:24,000; Not: Monks Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.93561&p_longi=-89.8642

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fence Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Jim Rehmann; Maple Grove, MN

Administrative area: Lac du Flambeau Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Dragonfly Lake (*The Lakeland Times*, 2016); Monks Lake (Rockford Map

Publishers, 2000; *The Lakeland Times*, 2016)

Case Summary: The new name Dragonfly Lake is proposed for a 37-acre lake in the Town of Lac du Flambeau in Vilas County. The proponent, who owns a retirement home on the lake, would “like to see it named to reflect the hundreds of thousands of multi-colored dragonflies that are there each Spring and Summer.”

The lake is located on private and Tribal lands within the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. A plat map published in 2000 by Rockford Map Publishers labeled the lake as Monks Lake, and a 2016 article in *The Lakeland Times* indicates that locals used this name in recognition of previous property owners. Online real estate listings for properties on the lake use the name Monks Lake.

The Lac du Flambeau Town Board supports the proposal for Dragonfly Lake. The Vilas County Board has no opinion. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council voted to approve the name conditional on no objection from the Lac du Flambeau Band.

A query of GNIS found no features in Wisconsin with “Dragonfly” in their names.

Pine Spring Creek: stream; 4.6 mi. long; heads in the Town of Vienna, 1 mi. SE of Norway Grove at 43°14'11"N, 89°23'31"W, flows SW then SE and E through the Town of Westport and the Village of Windsor to enter the Yahara River 0.8 mi. SW of Windsor; Secs 23,26,35-36, T9N, R9E and Sec 1, T8N, R9E and Secs 31-30, T9N, R10E, Fourth Principal Meridian; Dane County, Wisconsin; 43°12'32"N, 89°21'11"W; USGS map - De Forest 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.20902&p_longi=-89.35314

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.23647&p_longi=-89.39206

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS De Forest 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Hans Hilbert; Madison, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pine Spring Creek (local residents)

Published: Pine Spring Creek (survey records 1973; Dane County Board of Adjustment Minutes 2009; Rock River Coalition project proposal 2015)

Case Summary: The name Pine Spring Creek is proposed to be made official for an unnamed 4.6-mile-long stream in the Town of Vienna, the Town of Westport, and the Village of Windsor in Dane County. The name, reported to be in local use but of unknown origin, was proposed by an employee of the Dane County Planning Department, who notes that the name has been used for several years by the Dane County Board of Adjustment and by a local conservation group.

According to the proponent, “The name shows up on real property reports, news reports, and an adjacent town highway. Officially naming this feature will bring attention to it as a factor in the storm water quality entering into the Yahara Chain of Lakes [a series of lakes around Madison, WI, from eight to eighteen miles to the south].” Submitted with the proposal were survey records using the name Pine Spring Creek from 1973 and 2010.

The governments of the Town of Vienna, the Town of Westport, and the Village of Windsor all support the proposal. Support from the Dane County Board of Supervisors is assumed because the proponent submitted the name as a county employee. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee recommends approval of the proposal.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Wisconsin with the words “Pine Spring” in their names.

Truck Lake: lake; 20 acres; in the Town of Scott and the Town of Jackson, 0.3 mi. E of Sand Lake, 0.8 mi. SW of Upper Twin Lake; the name comes from a local rumor that an old truck lies at the bottom of the lake; Secs 25&36, T40N, R15W and Sec 30, T40N, R14W, Fourth Principal Meridian; Burnett County, Wisconsin; 45°54’58”N, 92°09’26”W; USGS map - Birch Island Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.9161941&p_longi=-92.1571719

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Birch Island Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: John F. Bast, IV; Eau Claire, WI

Administrative area: Wisconsin State Department of Natural Resources

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Truck Lake (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Truck Lake is proposed for a 20-acre lake in the Town of Scott and the Town of Jackson in Burnett County. The name comes from a local rumor that an old truck “supposedly from the Capone days” sits at the bottom of the six-foot-deep lake. The proponent, who owns a cabin on the lake, feels that “naming this lake [would be] a benefit to the county and state as it will lead to increased awareness, tourism, and property values in the area.” Sand Lake, a popular tourist destination, is just west of this lake.

The Town of Scott supports the proposed name. The Town of Jackson was asked to comment, no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The chairman of the Burnett County Board of Supervisors commented “It is doubtful that naming a lake in public

ownership would aid local property values,” but declined to offer a recommendation on the proposed name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council recommends approval of the name.

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

Wenckus Lake: lake; 16 acres; located in the Town of Farmington, 1.2 mi. WNW of Shadow Lake, just N of Old Taylor Lake; named for Adam Wenckus (1924-1991), former Town of Farmington chairman and owner of property that includes the lake; Sec 25, T22N, R11E, Fourth Principal Extended Meridian; Waupaca County, Wisconsin; 44°20’51”N, 89°06’46”W; USGS map - Waupaca 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.347533&p_longi=-89.112793

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Waupaca 1:24,000

Proponent: Philip Wenckus; Waupaca, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Wenckus Lake (East Central Wisconsin Planning Commission, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Wenckus Lake for a 16-acre lake located southwest of Waupaca in the Town of Farmington. The name would commemorate the proponent’s father, Adam Wenckus (1924-1966), who purchased land north of the lake in 1953. According to the proponent, 95% of the lake’s shoreline lies within the Wenckus family property and has been kept undeveloped. The lake was never formally named but the East Central Wisconsin Planning Commission used the name Wenckus Lake in its 1998 Farmington land use plan. The proponent states, “On behalf of our family, I believe it would be completely appropriate to make that a permanent legal designation.”

Adam Wenckus served as chairman of the Town of Farmington, but while running for re-election in 1991, he passed away just before Election Day. After a campaign by some town residents, Mr. Wenckus was posthumously elected, after which the Town Board appointed a new chairman.

After receiving support for the name from the governments of the Town of Farmington and Waupaca County, the Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee voted to recommend approval.

There are no other geographic features in Wisconsin with names that include “Wenckus.”

WYOMING

Mount Grinnell: summit; elevation 10,141 ft.; in Yellowstone National Park, 1.8 mi. SW of Abiathar Peak, 2.2 mi. SE of Barronette Peak; named for George “Bird” Grinnell (1849-1938), author and conservationist who pushed for greater Federal protection of Yellowstone National Park; Park County, Wyoming; 44°57’18”N, 110°03’12”W; USGS map - Abiathar Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.9549083&p_longi=-110.0534294

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Abiathar Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Hugh Grinnell; Marana, Arizona

Administrative area: Yellowstone National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mount Grinnell is proposed for an unnamed 10,141-foot summit located in Yellowstone National Park in Park County, near the park's northeast entrance.

The name would commemorate George “Bird” Grinnell (1849-1938), an author and conservationist who campaigned for greater Federal protection within Yellowstone National Park. He was a member of many expeditions throughout the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. These trips included paleontological explorations with Othniel C. Marsh in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Utah; serving as the naturalist for Custer’s 1874 Black Hills expedition and Colonel William Ludlow’s expedition to Yellowstone in 1875; several trips to the area that would become Glacier National Park; and the 1899 Edward Henry Harriman expedition to the Alaskan coast.

Grinnell was an author for *Forest and Stream* magazine when he visited the Yellowstone area three years after it was designated the Nation’s first National Park. The Ludlow expedition encountered evidence of vandalism within the park and poaching of bison, deer, elk, and antelope for hides. He became the magazine’s editor in 1876 and wrote many articles and editorials about overhunting of bison and other species and about commercialization and development of Yellowstone National Park. As a result of these articles, along with a national letter writing campaign in support of park protection and support from the Boone and Crockett Club which he founded with Theodore Roosevelt, Congress passed the Yellowstone Park Protection Act of 1894, which was the basis for stronger protection of all future National Parks.

Grinnell’s articles on his travels in northern Montana were also instrumental in the establishment of Glacier National Park in 1910. Several features in that park are named for him (see below).

The unnamed summit in question is located in an area of Yellowstone National Park that the Secretary of the Interior recommended for wilderness designation in 1972. Although there has been no Congressional action on this recommendation, these lands are managed as wilderness. When asked to address the BGN’s Wilderness Names Policy, the proponent indicated he believes an exception should be made because “the name would bring attention to the most significant contribution [Grinnell] made to our country... he led the effort to save the buffalo and other big game animals from extinction and the park from desecration. Park personnel, rangers, and visitor center staff now will have the ability to tell the story of a great American when visitors asked about who he was when encountering Mt. Grinnell.” He adds, “This action of naming Mount Grinnell would cement in history not only the name of George Bird Grinnell but would recall his efforts to save Yellowstone National Park in the pristine condition which he encountered in 1875.”

GNIS lists five features in Wyoming that contain “Grinnell” in their names. Three of these, Grinnell Creek, West Grinnell Creek, and Grinnell Meadows, are in Park County a few miles outside the east entrance of Yellowstone National Park. It is unknown if any of these features are named for Bird Grinnell. Grinnell Creek has been labeled USGS maps since 1896. In 1929, the BGN approved five names in Glacier National Park that commemorated Grinnell: Grinnell Falls, Grinnell Glacier, Grinnell Lake, Grinnell Point, and Mount Grinnell. Two other names in Glacier National Park are presumably named for Grinnell: Grinnell Creek and Upper Grinnell Lake. Features with names that include “Grinnell” located in other States were either named for other individuals named Grinnell or have unknown naming histories.