

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARIZONA

Walkabout Mesa: summit; elevation 5,785 ft.; located 6.4 mi. SW of Seligman, 13 mi. NW of Juniper Mountains; named in association with Walkabout Ranch; Yavapai County, Arizona; Sec 33, T22N, R6W, Gila Salt River Meridian; 35°14'52"N, 112°55'44"W; USGS map – Seligman West 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.247749&p_longi=-112.928767

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seligman West 1:24,000

Proponent: Roger Jenkins; Prescott, AZ

Administrative area: State Trust Land

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 Walkabout Mesa to an unnamed, 5,785-foot summit located near Seligman in northern Yavapai County. The name was chosen by the proponent because the feature is a “beautiful geologic formation that, I feel, deserves a name.” He is also the owner of Walkabout Ranch, LLC, which he describes as “the name of my property nearby that will have a small weekend type cabin. It is not engaged in any retail or marketing venture. Walkabout Ranch, LLC is the entity that owns the land. No commercial intent and no livestock of any kind.” GNIS does not list any other features in Arizona with the word “Walkabout” in their names.

CALIFORNIA

Change Confederate Corners to Campesino Corners: populated place (unincorporated); located 2.4 miles SSW of Salinas; the name reflects the farmworkers (*campesinos* in Spanish) who support agriculture in the Salinas Valley; Nacional Land Grant; Monterey County, California; 36°38'41"N, 121°39'52"W; USGS map – Salinas 1:24,000; Not: Confederate Corners, Spring Town, Springtown.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=36.644682&p_longi=-121.6643902&fid=221451

Proposal: to change a name to remove a name considered inappropriate

Map: USGS Salinas 1:24,000

Proponent: Aaron Alvero; Stanford, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Confederate Corners (FID 221451)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Confederate Corners (USGS 1910, 1912, 1940, 1947, 1983, 2012, 2015; *Official Map of Monterey County California*, Hare 1898; *Monterey County Place Names*, Clark, 1991; *San Francisco Chronicle*, 2017); Spring Town (*Monterey County Place Names*, Clark, 1991; *California's Geographic Names* Durham, 1998); Springtown (*Monterey County Place Names*, Clark, 1991; *California's Geographic Names*, Durham, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Confederate Corners, an unincorporated community southwest of Salinas in Monterey County, to Campesino Corners. The name Confederate Corners was first used in the 1860s after Southerners and Confederate sympathizers settled in the area. The community was also known as Spring Town or Springtown, although it is

not clear whether this name was used before or after the 1860s. Confederate Corners was first labeled on USGS maps since 1910.

The proponent believes the existing name should be changed to one that would better reflect the history of the Salinas Valley. *Campesino* is a Spanish word that means “farmer,” which the proponent believes would promote “the importance of the campesinos” in Monterey County. He states, “Salinas has long been a big player in the US agricultural scene, and for most of that time the bulk of the difficult labor was performed by Mexican and Mexican-American ‘campesinos.’ Cesar Chavez, a prominent labor activist that was jailed in Salinas, spent time in jail fighting specifically for the ‘campesinos’ and would address them as such. Luis Valdez, a famous playwright and collaborator with Chavez, started the ‘Teatro Campesino’ (‘Farmworker Theatre’) to recognize not just the farmworkers themselves but their culture and importance to the history of California.”

Articles published in August 2017 in The Mercury News and the San Francisco Chronicle entitled, respectively, “Confederate Corners in Salinas embattled again amid Trump’s preservation call” and “Residents of Confederate Corners near Salinas say the name is history,” note that many local residents, including a Salinas City Council member, were unaware that the community was named Confederate Corners. The articles also note that it was the inspiration for the fictional town of “Rebel Corners” in John Steinbeck’s novel *The Wayward Bus*. Because of the Steinbeck connection, one resident stated “Out-of-towners know better about this place than the people who live here.” Another added, “I heard the name used many years ago, maybe sometime in the ’50s. As time goes by, you forget stuff.”

GNIS does not list any other features with “Campesino” in their names.

***** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn following receipt of a counter-proposal for Da-ek Dow Go-et; see Review List 430**

Change Jeff Davis Peak to Fred Bee Peak: summit; elevation 9,025 ft.; in in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Mokelumne Wilderness, 1 mi. NW of Border Ruffian Flat, 1.7 mi. S of Markleeville Peak; the name commemorates Frederick A. Bee (1825-1892), a merchant and developer in California who opposed Chinese exclusion and defended Chinese immigrant rights; Sec 16, T9N, R19E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Alpine County, California; 38°38’12”N, 119°53’48”W; USGS map – Carson Pass 1:24,000; Not: Jeff Davis Peak, Sentinel Rock.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.63671&p_longi=-119.89661&fid=261917

Proposal: to change name to remove an name considered offensive and in commemoration
 Map: USGS Carson Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Anthony Oertel; San Rafael, CA

Administrative area: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Mokelumne Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jeff Davis Peak (FID 261917)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jeff Davis Peak (USGS 1889, 1891, 1893, 1956 1979, 1985, 1992, 2012, 2015; AMS 1957, 1964; USFS, 1983, 1994; *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada*, Browning, 1991; *California Place Names*, Gudde, 1998); Sentinel Rock (*Wheeler’s Topographical Atlas*, 1883; *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada*, Browning, 1991; *California Place Names*, Gudde, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Jeff Davis Peak, located in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Mokelumne Wilderness and Alpine County, to Fred Bee Peak.

The proponent, an amateur historian in San Rafael, objects to the current name because “it is named after the President of the Confederacy.” The new name would commemorate Frederick “Fred” A. Bee (1825-1892), a California businessman, developer, and Chinese consul in San Francisco. The proponent states that Mr. Bee “has not been recognized for his civil rights accomplishments.”

Frederick Bee moved to California from New York in the 1850s. In 1885, he operated a profitable gold mine near Placerville, employing 20 Chinese laborers. As president of the Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Company, he directed the construction of the first telegraph over the Sierra Nevada. He was also one of incorporators of the Pony Express. In the early years of the development of Sausalito, he invested in several failed railroad, coal, and land companies.

In 1876, when suspicion of Chinese immigrants in the U.S. was reaching a peak, the chairman of the Congressional committee that was tasked with investigating the situation in California recommended that Frederick Bee represent Chinese immigrants in court in San Francisco. As a result of his efforts, the Chinese government hired Bee as consul when they established a consulate in San Francisco in 1878. He assisted in resolving disputes in San Francisco’s Chinatown, investigating the murders of Chinese immigrants in western mining towns, and helped immigrants prove their residency when detained. He wrote in opposition to the Chinese Exclusion Act and contradicted the San Francisco Board of Supervisors’ claims that Chinese communities were unsafe and unhygienic. Mr. Bee was recognized by the Emperor of China for his efforts defending the Chinese community in California.

The name Jeff Davis Peak first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1889. A map published in 1883 in Wheeler’s *Topographical Atlas* applied the name Sentinel Rock to the summit.

Erwin G. Gudde’s 1998 edition of *California Place Names* reported that although the name Jeff Davis Peak was unrecorded until the USGS map of 1889, “[it] may have been in use locally, as many of the inhabitants of nearby Summit City (now abandoned) were Confederate sympathizers during the Civil War.”

In late August 2017, the *San Francisco Chronicle* published an online article about efforts to change the summit’s name to commemorate Frederick Bee. Shortly thereafter, a second proposal to for Frederick Bee Peak was received; the proponent was informed that the BGN had already received a proposal and that it would be proceeding with the name Fred Bee Peak (the original proponent had proposed Frederick Bee Peak but after being informed that the BGN discourages the use of full names, he shortened the name to Fred Bee Peak; there is some evidence that Mr. Bee did use the name “Fred”).

In addition to the summit, a stream that flows on the east side of the summit is named Jeff Davis Creek; this name was a 1979 BGN decision. A dam and a mine that have names including “Jeff Davis” are approximately 40 miles to the southwest of the summit.

Change Squaw Ridge to Hungalelti Ridge: ridge; elevation 9,105 ft.; approx. 6.5 mi. long; in Eldorado National Forest / Mokelumne Wilderness, 1.4 mi. SW of Melissa Coray Peak, extending SW to 1.2 mi. WNW of Mosquito Lake; the name reportedly means “up there” in Washoe, but also signifies “Southern Washoe”; T9N, R17E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Alpine County and Amador County, California; 38°38’13”N, 120°03’22”W; USGS map – Caples Lake 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Squaw Ridge.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.63699&p_longi=-120.05624&fid=267639

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Caples Lake 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Darrel Cruz; Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Gardnerville, NV

Administrative area: Eldorado National Forest / Mokelumne Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Ridge (FID 267639)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Ridge (USGS 1956, 1976, 1979, 1992, 2012, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Squaw Ridge in Eldorado National Forest/Mokelumne Wilderness to Hungalelti Ridge. The change is proposed by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, which objects to “the derogatory nature of the word ‘squaw.’” According to the proponent, tribal elders visited the ridge where they came up with a suitable replacement name. “Hungalelti” reportedly means “up there,” but also signifies “Southern Washoe.” The name Squaw Ridge has appeared on USGS maps since 1956. The origin of the name has not been determined.

Monardella Gulch: arroyo; 1.9 mi. long; begins 2.8 mi. S of Barrett Junction in the Kuchamaa Experimental Forest at 32°34'17"N, 116°42'57"W, trends WNW onto land managed by the Marron Valley Mitigation Bank and into Cottonwood Creek 0.7 mi. S of Bee Canyon; the name refers to a genus of plant, distribution of which is centered in California; San Diego County, California; 32°34'37"N, 116°44'36"W; USGS map – Tecate 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.57694&p_longi=-116.74333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=32.57139&p_longi=-116.71583

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

Map: USGS Tecate 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Varley; San Diego, CA

Administrative area: Marron Valley Mitigation Bank / Kuchamaa Experimental Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Monardella Gulch (proponent, local ecologists/botanists)

Published: Monardella Gulch (Consortium of California Herbaria website, 2000; *Novon A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature*, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Monardella Gulch for a 1.9-mile-long ephemeral tributary of Cottonwood Creek in San Diego County. The feature is located west of Tecate Peak, near the US-Mexico border. The uninhabited border area is frequented by nature enthusiasts and for recreational use.

The proponent states the name is “known among local ecologists/botanists and has appeared in scientific journals.” The name refers to *Monardella stoneana*, a genus of rare plant in the mint family which occurs in abundance at the feature (“*stoneana* refers in part to the rocky washes favored by the species”). He cites an article entitled “A New Species of *Monardella* (Lamiaceae) from Baja California, Mexico and Southern California” published in 2003 in *Novon A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature*. The name Monardella Gulch is referenced as a locality at the website of the Consortium of California Herbaria. The proponent adds, “There are six known occurrences of the plant, this feature possibly being the largest host with hundreds of specimens.” Furthermore, “The name would bring attention to the unique habitat at the site, and create a useful reference point for those traversing the area.” According to GNIS, there are no other features in California with “*Monardella*” in their names.

Moody Creek: stream; 1.3 mi. long; heads in the Town of Los Altos Hills 1.4 mi. NW of Elephant Mountain at 37°21'52"N, 122°10'16"W, flows E then generally SE to enter Adobe Creek 0.3 mi. N of Elephant Mountain; named for Moody Court, along which the stream flows; Sec 2, T7S, R3W, Mount Diablo Meridian & Rancho La Purísima Concepción; Santa Clara County, California; 37°21'12"N, 122°09'16"W; USGS map – Mindego Hill 1:24,000; Not: Silver Creek.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.35325&p_longi=-122.15439

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.364397&p_longi=-122.17113

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Mindego Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Kit Gordon; Los Altos Hills, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Moody Creek (local residents)

Published: Moody Creek (Los Altos Town website, 2016; *Los Altos Hills, The colorful story*, 1976; Los Altos Patch website, 2011); Silver Creek (*Hidden Villa Tales*, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Moody Creek for an unnamed 1.3-mile-long tributary of Adobe Creek in the Town of Los Altos Hills. The proponent, a volunteer with the Los Altos Hills Open Space Committee, states that the name has been in use locally for over 20 years.

Although the application states that the name comes from Moody Court, along which the stream flows, Wikipedia references to two locally-published history texts from the 1970s that suggest it commemorates George Washington Moody (1824-1909), a farmer who lived along the stream. A variant name of Silver Creek is mentioned. The name Moody Creek is used in online sources that refer to stream restoration efforts, including an event posted on the Los Altos Hills town website.

The stream flows through the Byrne Preserve open space owned by the Town of Los Altos Hills and Hidden Villa, an educational farm.

There is a valley named Moody Gulch 16 miles to the southeast; the origin of this name has not been determined.

Change Pruitt Lake to Pruett Lake: lake; 15 acres; in Stanislaus National Forest/Emigrant Wilderness, 1.7 mi. E of Gillett Mountain, 2.9 mi. NNE of Spotted Fawn Lake; named for Harvey Carl "Hi" Pruett (?-1975), who helped build a nearby camp; Sec 15, T3N, R20E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Tuolumne County, California; 38°06'44"N, 119°45'43"W; USGS map – Kibbie Lake 1:24,000; Not: Pruitt Lake (BGN 1965).

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.1122842&p_longi=-119.7619067&fid=265053

Proposal: to change a name to correct spelling

Map: USGS Kibbie Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Shea; CA

Administrative area: Stanislaus National Forest/Emigrant Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Pruitt Lake (BGN 1965)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pruitt Lake (FID 265053)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Pruitt Lake (USGS 1968, 1985, 1990, 2001, 2012, 2015; USFS 1984, 1993, 2001, 2008, 2010, 2016, 2017; Tuolumne County highway map, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Pruitt Lake (BGN 1965) in Stanislaus National Forest/Emigrant Wilderness and Tuolumne County to Pruett Lake. The name Pruitt Lake was approved by the BGN in 1965, having been proposed by a California Department of Fish and Game Fisheries Manager. In the original proposal, the proponent stated that the name was in local use and came from a pioneer family that hunted and camped near the lake.

According to the proponent of the change to Pruett Lake, not only is the original name misspelled but it referred to Harvey Carl “Hi” Pruett (?-1975), who was still living when the name was approved. He suggests that the proponent knew that Mr. Pruett was alive and “made up some information on the proposal to ensure it was approved.” Furthermore, Mr. Pruett frequently visited the area and helped in the construction of nearby Camp Yellowhammer. The proponent suggests that several of the lakes in the area were named for friends of the camp’s owner. He points out that Mr. Pruett’s name was often misspelled, even by those who knew him well. In the proposal, the proponent included a letter from an U.S. Forest Service employee to Peter Browning, the author of *Sierra Nevada Place Names* which stated that Pruitt Lake was likely named “after Hi Pruett, but no solid information.”

The name Pruitt Lake first appeared on USGS maps on a 1968 reprint of a 1956 map. The name has also appeared on U.S. Forest Service maps since 1984 and was on the 1992 Tuolumne County highway map.

COLORADO

***** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn in favor of a counterproposal for Mestaa’èhehe Mountain; see Review List 442 (to be released at the end of December 2020).**

Change Squaw Mountain to Mount Mistanta: summit; elevation 11,486 ft.; in Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests 1.3 mi. NW of Vance Peak, 3.3 mi. WNW of Snyder Mountain; named for Mistanta (?-1847), a Southern Cheyenne leader who helped negotiate trade and maintain good relations between native peoples and settlers; Secs 30&19, T4S, R72W and Secs 24&25, T4S, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Clear Creek County, Colorado; 39°40’46”N, 105°29’34”W; USGS map - Squaw Pass 1:24,000; Not: Squaw, Squaw Chief Mountain (in part), Squaw Mountain, The Squaw.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.6794327&p_longi=-105.4927747&fid=182066

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Squaw Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Sarah Campbell; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Mountain (FID 182066)

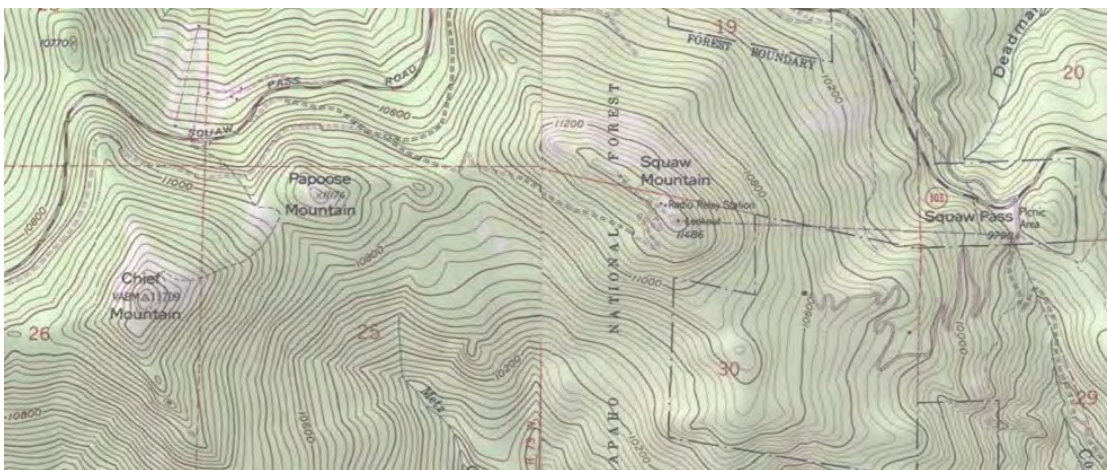
Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw (Hayden, 1874, 1877, 1881); Squaw Chief Mountain (in part) (Hayden, 1874); Squaw Mountain (USGS 1923, 1957, 1974, 1983, 2011, 2013, 2016; USFS, 1974, 1997, 2012; Gannett, 1906; USFS website, 2017; GLO, 1882, 1902); The Squaw (Hayden, 1887, 1881; GLO, 1876, 1879)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Squaw Mountain, an 11,486-foot summit located northeast of Evans Mountain in Clear Creek County, to Mount Mistanta. The summit is also within Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. The proposed name would commemorate Mistanta (?-1847), a Southern Cheyenne woman who was also known as “Owl Woman.” Mistanta was the daughter of White Thunder, a Cheyenne tribal leader. She married William Bent, the founder of Bent’s Fort, located in present-day Otero County. While at the fort, Mistanta served as a translator and helped negotiated trade deals between white settlers and native groups. She and Bent had four children; she died during the birth of their fourth child. A modern historian describes Mistanta and Bent as “the central business and social leaders of the region.”

When asked whether Mistanta had a direct association with the summit in question, the proponent responded that she did not; however, “she was a member of the southern Cheyenne tribe, a tribe that ranged widely between the plains and southern Colorado at that time. Also, it seems very important to honor the mountains in that original range of the southern Cheyenne, which was given to them in the 1851 treaty with the US government, a treaty that was broken 10 years later. I mostly think it is important for any location named ‘squaw’ to be renamed for the individual native American women who should be honored in Colorado.” The summit in question is approximately 160 miles from the site of Bent’s Fort.

Squaw Mountain is located east of Chief Mountain and Papoose Mountain, the latter being smaller than the other two. All three are located west of Squaw Pass.



The name Squaw Mountain has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1923, although earlier maps and surveys used variations of the name and also applied the names to different locations. Hayden’s 1874 *Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, embracing Colorado* referred to a Squaw Chief Mountain “south of Clear Creek, approaching the Evans Ridge” at “exceptional heights.” The report also referred to the same summit as The Chief, Squaw, or Chief. Hayden’s 1877 and 1881 maps of Colorado label the summit as The Squaw, while The Chief is labeled on the summit to the west. General Land Office maps published in 1876 and 1879 labeled the summit The Squaw, but by 1882, the name had been changed to Squaw Mountain. That name was also listed in Henry Gannett’s 1906 *Gazetteer of Colorado*.

There are no features in GNIS with “Mistanta” in their names. In addition to the above-mentioned Squaw Pass near the summit, GNIS includes entries for two other summits named Squaw Mountain, located 70 miles to the south-southeast and 130 miles to the northwest.

DELAWARE

Olivers Point: cape; approx. 0.5 acres; on Fenwick Island 2.5 mi. S of South Bethany; the name honors Oliver W. Cropper (1919-2011), lifelong resident of the Selbyville and Fenwick Island areas of southeastern Sussex County and caretaker of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse; Sussex County, Delaware; 38°28'41"N, 75°03'19"W; USGS Map – Assawoman Bay 1:24,000; Not: Oliver's Point, Oliver's Point

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.47807&p_longi=-75.055249

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Assawoman Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Ross Cropper; Fenwick Island, DE

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Oliver's Point (proponent and locals)

Published: Oliver's Point (Delaware Assembly Resolution, 2007; *Coastal Point*; *MD Coast Dispatch*, 2007); Olivers' Point (Summertime Park website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Olivers Point to a small cape on Fenwick Island in Sussex County. The name would commemorate the proponent's father, Oliver W. Cropper (1919-2011), a lifelong resident of the Selbyville and Fenwick Island areas of southeastern Sussex County, in recognition of his many years as caretaker of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse, located 1.9 miles to the south of the cape.

Mr. Cropper and his family have long owned and operated a small mobile home park on this land, known as Summertime Park. The unnamed cape lies at the western end of the property and provides a view of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse to the south. According to his obituary, Mr. Cropper was a popular and well-known businessman and resident of the Fenwick Island community. He was a decorated World War II Army Air Force veteran and active politician, serving 16 years as a Republican Committeeman, during which he was president of the Wetlands Appeals Board of the State of Delaware. Also noted as a life-long civic and community leader, Mr. Cropper was a life member of the Lions Club and the Mason-Dixon VFW, where he served both state and national offices, and a charter member of the Friends of Fenwick lighthouse for over 30 years, where he served as its Vice President and President.

The Summertime Park Activities Committee, the Sussex County Council, and the Delaware State Names Authority recommend approval of the name. In 2007, four years prior to Mr. Cropper's death, the Delaware State Senate and General Assembly passed a resolution in support of the name Oliver's Point [sic] (the proponent was advised that the BGN would consider the name without the possessive apostrophe). The Delaware State Names Authority is submitting this proposal on behalf of the proponent after the expiration of the five-year waiting period established in the BGN's Commemorative Names Policy. The State of Delaware is planning to erect a permanent marker at the cape; meanwhile, the residents of Summertime Park have erected a temporary sign.

According to GNIS, there no other features in Delaware with the word "Oliver" in their names.

FLORIDA

Wildlight: populated place (unincorporated); located 2 mi. W of Yulee; Tps2&3N, R27E, Tallahassee Meridian; Nassau County, Florida; 30°37'43"N, 81°38'28"W; USGS map – Gross

1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.628662&p_longi=-81.641169

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Gross 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Hahaj; Yulee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Wildlight (developer)

Published: Wildlight (developer's website; *Jacksonville Daily Record* 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Wildlight is proposed to be made official for newly-developed 3,500-acre master-planned community north of Jacksonville. The proponent states, "Wildlight is the identity for a community that will include upwards of 10,000 residents and various businesses, civic and institutional uses." The community is being developed by Raydient Places + Properties, a subsidiary of Rayonier, a timberland real estate investment trust. In July 2017, Rayonier opened its new corporate office in Wildlight. Home sales have begun in the community and the new Wildlight Elementary school opened in August 2017. A recent article in the *Jacksonville Daily Record* refers to "the Wildlight development" and "Wildlight Village."

The proponent has also asked the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to allow the use of Wildlight as a mailing address; the USPS has indicated that in order for the request to be considered, the community name must first be approved by the BGN.

The Nassau County Board of Commissioners, the Nassau County Sheriff's Office, and the Nassau County School District have all stated they have no objection to the proposed name. The Florida State names Authority also does not have any objections.

There are no other features listed in GNIS with "Wildlight" in their names.

GEORGIA

Goswick Creek: stream; approx. 0.8 mi. long; in the City of Alpharetta, heads 2.8 miles S of Lake Providence at 34°04'22"N, 84°17'31"W, flows E then ENE into an unnamed tributary of Big Creek; the name commemorates John Goswick (1839-1922), a member of the community, who served in Company I, 38th Regiment Georgia Infantry during the Civil War; Fulton County, Georgia; 34°04'29"N, 84°16'46"W; USGS map – Roswell 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.074775&p_longi=-84.279439

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.072869&p_longi=-84.291979

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Roswell 1:24,000

Proponent: Benjamin Kern; Alpharetta, GA

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 Goswick Creek to a 0.8-mile-long unnamed stream in Fulton County. The name would commemorate John Goswick (1839-1922), who according to the proponent was "a prominent member of the local community a century ago

who lived very close to the feature.” John Goswick served as private, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, and then Captain in Company I, 38th Regiment Georgia Infantry during the Civil War. He also served as Clerk of the Milton County Superior Court (in 1931, Milton County was merged into Fulton County) and was the first clerk of the Alpharetta First Baptist Church. He is buried at Alpharetta Cemetery, approx. one mile south of the unnamed stream.

GNIS lists one feature in Georgia, a bridge, with the word “Goswick” in the name; it is not in Fulton County.

ILLINOIS

Weis Creek: stream; 0.4 mi. long; heads in Hoover Forest Preserve in Kendall Township 1.6 mi. WSW of Yorkville at 41°38'15"N, 88°28'34"W, flows N to enter the Fox River 1.6 mi. W of Yorkville; named for Walter Weis (1916-1999), who was active in the local community and who inspired his family to care for the area around the stream; Sec 31, T37N, R7E, Third Principal Meridian; Kendall County, Illinois; 41°38'29"N, 88°28'41"W; USGS map - Yorkville 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6414&p_longi=-88.478 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.63742&p_longi=-88.4762

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Yorkville 1:24,000

Proponent: Amy O'Malley; Yorkville, IL

Administrative area: Hoover Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Weis Creek is proposed for a 0.4-mile-long unnamed stream that flows into the Fox River near the Kendall County Outdoor Education Center in Hoover Forest Preserve. The name would commemorate Walter Weis (1916-1999), who was active in the local community and who inspired his family to care for the area around the stream. The proponent, the great-granddaughter of Mr. Weis, states that Mr. Weis inspired a love of nature and conservation in his children and grandchildren and that they continue to care for the area around the stream within the Hoover Forest Preserve. She believes that “naming the unnamed waterway after Walter Weis would continue to inspire future generations of Walter’s local family members to care for the environmental community while also remembering their beloved father and grandfather.” Mr. Weis worked locally for ConEd, was a very active member of his church and the Knights of Columbus, and volunteered with several local charities. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Weis” in their names.

IOWA

Change East Branch West Nishnabotna River to Avoca River: stream; 43 mi. long; heads in Eden Township (Carroll County) 2.4 mi. NNE of Gray at 41°52'22"N, 94°58'22"W, flows generally SSW through Ewoldt Township (Carroll County), Lincoln Township, the City of Gray, Cameron Township, and Douglas Township (Audubon County), Polk Township, Jackson Township, Center Township, Monroe Township, and Fairview Township (Shelby County), and Knox Township and the City of Avoca (Pottawattamie County) to enter the West Nishnabotna River 2.4 mi. SSW of Avoca; named for the City of Avoca which is located near the stream’s mouth; Tps77-82N, Rgs39-35W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Pottawattamie County, Shelby County, Audubon County, and Carroll County, Iowa; 41°26'43"N, 95°21'23"W; USGS map – Avoca 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: East

Branch of East Nishnabotny River, East Branch of Nishnabotna River, East Branch West Nishnabotna River, East Nishnabotna River, Nishnabotna River - in part, West Branch East Nishnabotna River - in part, West Nishnabotna River, West Nishnabotna River - in part.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.44468&p_longi=-95.35697&fid=456131

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate confusion

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

Proponent: John Klein; Treynor, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Branch West Nishnabotna River (FID 456131)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Branch of East Nishnabotny River (IA State Highway Map, 1914); East Branch of Nishnabotna River (IA DOT, 1986); East Branch of West Nishnebotene River (Andreas Map of Pottawattamie County, 1875); East Branch of West Nishnabotna River (Hixon plat map, 1930); East Branch West Nishnabotna River (USGS 1963, 1971, 1978, 1980, 1985, 1994, 2010, 2013, 2015; AMS, 1954, 1958; FEMA, 2013; IA DOT maps, since 1994; Hixon plat map, 1930); East Nishnabotna River (AMS, 1958; IA DOT, 2015); Nishnabotna River (in part) (OpenStreetMap, 2017); Nishnabotna River (Hixon plat map, 1930); West Branch East Nishnabotna River (in part) (Google maps, 2017); West Branch Nishnabotna River - in part (Hixon plat map, 1930); West Nishnabotna River; West Nishnabotna River - in part (IA State Highway Map, 1914; Hixon plat map, 1930)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of East Branch West Nishnabotna River to Avoca River. The stream flows into the West Nishnabotna River southwest of the City of Avoca and is located midway between that stream and the East Nishnabotna River. The proponent states that the existing name causes considerable confusion and suggests the name Avoca River would help eliminate some of the name duplication. He is working on installing highway signs across the various streams and states that signs for the East Nishnabotna River and West Branch Nishnabotna River already exist.



Current GNIS stream names

Historical name usage for the stream is complicated. The name East Branch West Nishnabotna River has been labeled on USGS maps since 1963. The name also appears on most Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) maps since 1994. However, state highway maps published in

1914 used the names East Branch of East Nishnabotny River and West Nishnabotna River; a 1986 DOT map uses East Branch of Nishnabotna River; and a 2015 DOT map uses East Nishnabotna River. The earliest name found on a map is East Branch of West Nishnebotene River; it appears on the 1875 Andreas Map of Pottawattamie County. Other names found on maps include East Branch of West Nishnabotna River, Nishnabotna River, and West Branch Nishnabotna River. The name West Branch East Nishnabotna River appears on current Google maps along part of the stream.

A query of GNIS found no other features in Iowa with “Avoca” in their names other than the populated place and its associated administrative features.

INDIANA

Oonseentia Creek: stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads in Perry Township 3.9 mi SW of Topeka at 41°29'38"N, 85°35'03"W, flows W into the Elkhart River 2.4 mi. NW of Ligonier; the name reportedly is from the Myaamia language and means “tulip poplar” (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) which grows along the stream and is the State tree of Indiana; Secs 17-15, T35N, R8E, Second Principal Meridian; Noble County, Indiana; 41°29'19"N, 85°37'19"W; USGS map – Ligonier 1:24,000. Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.48848&p_longi=-85.62194 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.493848&p_longi=-85.584133

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ligonier 1:24,000

Proponent: Douglas Lankford, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Tulip Creek (local resident)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Oonseentia Creek is submitted as a counter-proposal to another proposal that would make official the name Tulip Creek (Review List 428) for a stream in Perry Township in Noble County. The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma was asked for its opinion on the original proposal and responded “Given the history and current presence of Miami people in Noble County, the Miami Tribe suggests using a Myaamia (Miami) name for the unnamed stream. . . Oonseentia is the Myaamia word for *Liriodendron tulipifera* [tulip poplar tree]. We therefore propose the unnamed stream be given the name of Oonseentia Creek.” A query of GNIS found no other features with “Oonseentia” in their names.

KENTUCKY

Change Sawdridge Creek to Shortridge Creek: stream; 6.8 mi. long; heads 0.7 mi. SE of Hesler, 4 mi. NE of Claxon Ridge, flows generally SW to enter Cedar Creek; named for William Shortridge (1740-1810), who was granted the land by Virginia Governor Patrick Henry in 1786; Owen County, Kentucky; 38°25'03"N, 84°51'16"W; USGS map – Monterey 1:24,000; Not: Sawdridge Creek, Shortridge Fork of Cedar Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.4175688&p_longi=-84.8543934&fid=503010

Proposal: to change a name to honor the family for whom it was named

Map: USGS Monterey 1:24,000

Proponent: Christina Murphy; Owenton, KY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sawdridge Creek (FID 503010)

Local Usage: Sawdridge Creek (road sign along creek)

Published: Sawdridge Creek (USGS 1906, 1908, 1953, 1986; Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 1921; Kentucky River Authority watershed report, 2004; *The Kentucky Anthology: Two Hundred Years of Writing in the Bluegrass State*, 2010; Owen County News-Herald, 2016); Shortridge Creek (Owen County Deed Book N, 1855); Shortridge Fork of Cedar Creek (Owen County Deed Book N, 1855)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sawdridge Creek in Owen County to Shortridge Creek. According to the proponent, the original name of the stream was Shortridge Fork of Cedar Creek, which was named for William Shortridge (1740-1810). A native of Virginia, Mr. Shortridge and his family had relocated to Scott County by 1785. A year later, he was granted a patent by Virginia Governor Patrick Henry, which included land south of the stream near its mouth. The names Shortridge Creek and Shortridge Fork of Cedar Creek appeared in the 1855 Owen County Deed Book, sections of which were provided by the proponent. The proponent also states that county deeds as recently as 1979 used the name Shortridge Creek. She believes the name was changed to Sawdridge Creek when road names came into use to replace route numbers and the road along the stream was given the name Sawdridge Creek Road. She further speculates that the latter name resulted from a misunderstanding of the local pronunciation of "Shortridge."

The name Sawdridge Creek has been labeled on USGS maps since 1906. It is also used in real estate listings for property along the stream, in local watershed reports, and in the local press. A query of GNIS found no other features in Kentucky with "Shortridge" in their names.

MAINE

Change Doctors Island to Maneskootuk Island: island; 15 acres; in Rangeley Lake in the Town of Rangeley; the name is reportedly Abenaki for "place of big trout"; Franklin County, Maine; 44°56'36"N, 70°40'00"W; USGS map – Rangeley 1:24,000; Not: Dickson Island, Doctors Island, Doctor's Island, Ram Island.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.9433887&p_long=-70.666735&fid=565144

Proposal: to change a name to restore a historical name

Map: USGS Rangeley 1:24,000

Proponent: Carol Scofield; Rangeley, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Doctors Island (FID 565144)

Local Usage: Maneskootuk Island (proponent and family); Persian Island (owners of the island, 1960s)

Published: Dickson Island (USGS 1933, 1939; Franklin County General Highway Map, 1938); Doctors Island (USGS 1939, 1949, 1984, 1986, 1994, 1997, 2011, 2014; FEMA, 1999; *The Dictionary of Maine Place-Names*, 1970), Doctor's Island (New London *The Day*, 2015; Central Maine news website, 2015; Penobscot Paddles blog, 2012); Maneskootuk Island (Town of Rangeley, 1992, 2013; *Scenic Gems of Maine*, 1898; *New England Magazine*, 1900; *Shooting and Fishing*, 1901; *The Island Maneskootuk: A Family Saga on Maine's Rangeley Lake*, 2008 [by the proponent]; Penobscot Paddles blog, 2012; Google Maps, 2017; America's Byways website (Department of Transportation), 2017); Ram Island (*Atlas of the State of Maine*, 1885, 1894; *New England Magazine*, 1900; *Shooting and Fishing*, 1901)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Doctors Island, a 15-acre island in Rangeley Lake in the Town of Rangeley, to Maneskootuk Island. The proponent, who owns the island, reports that when Frederick Dickson purchased it in the 1880s, it was known as Ram Island. While building a summer house on the island for his family, Dickson renamed it Maneskootuk Island; “maneskootuk” is an Abenaki word that reportedly means “place of big trout.” In the late 1950s, the island was sold to a doctor, and it was sold again in the 1960s to “a citizen of Persia.” As a result, the island was variously known as Doctors Island (or Doctor’s Island) and Persian Island. In 1968, the proponent’s father bought the island and gave it the name Maneskootuk Island. The proponent reports that her father was a friend of the Dickson family and had spent time on the island in his youth. The proponent has owned the island since 1991.

A history of the island called *The Islanders* was written in 1946 by Mr. Dickson’s granddaughter. In 2008, the proponent wrote another book about the history of the island called *The Island Maneskootuk*.

The island is first labeled as Dickson Island on USGS maps from the 1930s; the name Doctors Island has appeared on USGS maps since 1939. Ram Island was used on county maps in the 1880s and 1890s. The name Maneskootuk Island was first published in the 1898 volume *Scenic Gems of Maine*; articles written over the next few years also use the name, noting that it was called Ram Island when Mr. Dickson bought it. Maps published by the Town of Rangeley in the 1990s and in the past few years have used the name Maneskootuk Island. It also appears on Google Maps.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Maine with “Maneskootuk” in their names.

MICHIGAN

Camp Buckskins Creek: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads in Crystal Falls State Forest Area in Mastodon Township, 1.5 mi. WSW of Dry Lake at 46°02’07”N, 88°15’02”W, flows generally NW to enter the Paint River 1.3 mi. NE of Leather Leaf Lake; named for a private family hunting area called Camp Buckskins; Secs 12&13, T42N, R32W, Michigan Meridian; Iron County, Michigan; 46°02’44”N, 88°15’45”W; USGS map - Crystal Falls 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.04549&p_longi=-88.26262

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.03521&p_longi=-88.25052

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Crystal Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Kenneth Bowers; Shelby Township, MI

Administrative area: Crystal Falls State Forest Area, Copper Country State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Camp Buckskins Creek (proponent and family, 30 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Camp Buckskins Creek for a 1.1-mile-long stream in Mastodon Township in Iron County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for 30 years. He states that a relative named John Monte bought land southeast of Crystal Falls in the 1950s. Mr. Monte and his brothers, sons, and nephews built a cabin they called “Camp Buckskins,” which has been a popular family vacation and hunting location for 60 years and four generations. The stream proposed to be named Camp Buckskins Creek heads just north of the family’s property, and then flows northward through various land parcels managed by the State of Michigan (the Crystal Falls State Forest Area), the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Keweenaw Land Association, and the Wisconsin Electric Power Company.

The proponent has confirmed that “Camp Buckskins” is not a commercial operation, “just a family recreation site that has a deep heritage.”

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

Change Flowers Creek to Pollard Creek: stream; 5.9 mi. long; in Clark Township, heads at 46°02’35”N, 84°23’28”W, flows SE then SW to enter Flower Bay at the NW end of Moscoe Channel; named for George Pollard (ca.1849-1899) and his wife Annie (1849-1935), members of a family that has lived in the community for six generations; Mackinac County, Michigan; Secs 33,32,28,29,20&19, T42N, R1E and Secs 13&14, T42N, R1W, Michigan Meridian; 45°59’38”N, 84°19’08”W; USGS map – Cedarville 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Flowers Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.9939075&p_longi=-84.3189176&fid=1619939

Proposal: to change a name to honor the family for whom it was named

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

Proponent: Roger Pollard; San Diego, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Flowers Creek (FID 1619939)

Local Usage: Pollard Creek (road sign along creek)

Published: Flowers Creek (USGS 1964/66/75, 1984, 2017); Pollard Creek (USGS 1931; US Land Survey chart 1961; Michigan School District map 2008; Michigan DOT Bicycling Guide 2014; Chippewa/Mackinac Conservation District 2009; Mackinac County highway map 1940; Mackinac County - Remonumented Survey Corners map 2017; Historical Les Cheneaux Islands tourist map, ca. 1970)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Flowers Creek, a 5.9-mile-long stream in Clark Township in Mackinac County, to Pollard Creek. The proponent reports that the original name of the stream was Pollard Creek, but in the 1960s it was changed on Federal maps to Flowers Creek. USGS topographic maps published in 1931, as well as the 1940 Mackinac County highway map, labeled the stream Pollard Creek. However, the next edition of the USGS map, published in 1966, applied the name Flowers Creek. Although the change was never the subject of a BGN decision, a field survey conducted in 1964 determined “State Highway sign on bridge at creek crossing calls this creek Flowers Creek. Mr. Millon has a commercial trout fishing pond near this feature. When his permit was issued by the State the location description calls this feature Flowers Creek. A real estate dealer says this feature should be Flowers Creek. Named after an old homesteader by the name of Flower. People on the upper end of this creek tend to call this creek Pollard Creek.” A search of online genealogical records shows individuals named both Flower and Pollard in the St. Ignace area. The stream flows into Flower Bay and a road nears its mouth is named Flower Bay Road.

The proponent reports that in 1888 his great-grandfather George E. Pollard (ca.1849-1899) claimed a homestead of 160 acres near the head of the stream; a search of General Land Office records confirms this, although the date on the application is 1891. George and his wife Annie cleared the land to raise milking cows. They also operated a relay station where early travelers could drink from the creek and water their horses. In 1894, George was elected to serve on the township board of trustees. George and Annie are buried approximately 2.5 miles to the west of the stream. Six generations of the Pollard family have lived along the stream.

In addition to the 1931 USGS topographic map, the proponent cited a number of other maps and documents that support the proposed change to Pollard Creek, including a 2008 Michigan School District map; a 2009 Chippewa/Mackinac Conservation District map; and a 2014 Michigan DOT Bicycling Guide. A map of Mackinac County re-monumented survey corners published in 2017 also labels the stream Pollard Creek. An article in the St. Ignace newspaper in 2017 referred to road work in the vicinity of Pollard Creek.

The Mackinac County Commissioners are in support of the name change.

MINNESOTA

Change Halfbreed Lake to Lake Keewahtin: lake; 90 acres; in the City of Forest Lake and the City of Scandia, SE of Forest Lake, 1.6 mi. N of White Rock Lake; an Ojibwe word that reportedly means “north wind” or “blizzard of the north”; Secs 24, T32N, R21W and Sec 19, T32N, R20W, Fourth Principal Extended Meridian; Washington County, Minnesota; 45°14’54”N, 92°53’54”W; USGS map – Hugo 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Halfbreed Lake, Sylvan Lake.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.2483648&p_longi=-92.898306&fid=644575

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Hugo 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Sandra Moszer; Forest Lake, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Halfbreed Lake (FID 644575)

Local Usage: Sylvan Lake (local residents, many decades)

Published: Halfbreed Lake (USGS 1954, 1955, 1967, 1974, 1985, 2010, 2013, 2016; AMS 1953; Foote & Co. township map, 1887; MN DNR Protected Waters and Wetlands list and map, 1985); Lake Keewahtin (MN DNR website, 2017; Open Street Map, 2017); Sylvan Lake (plat survey 1924; MN DNR map, 1960; Washington County highway map, 1979, 2015; Washington County map, 2013; Washington County GIS, 2017; MN DNR website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Halfbreed Lake in the City of Forest Lake and the City of Scandia in Washington County to Lake Keewahtin.

The current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and as early as 1887 on a commercial township map. It is believed to have been applied to the lake in reference to a local resident of Métis descent (a term for people in the U.S. and Canada with Native American, French, English, and Scottish ancestry). The word “halfbreed” has been used to describe people of Native American and white European ancestry; the term is often considered derogatory.

In late 2016, residents of the City of Forest Lake petitioned the Washington County Commissioners to have the name of the lake changed from Halfbreed Lake to Sylvan Lake “because of the nature of the current official name which reflects poorly on the lake and the community.” The proponents stated that the proposed name was already used locally; it was also found on a local plat survey in 1924, as well as on some recent county maps and some Minnesota Department of Natural Resources sources since 1960. The 1924 survey showed the development of the Sylvan Shores neighborhood around a lake labeled as Sylvan Lake. Both the Forest Lake City Council and the Scandia City Council passed resolutions supporting the change to Sylvan Lake.

After considerable discussion at several Washington County public hearings, a counter-proposal for Lake Keewahtin was submitted, in an effort to preserve the Native American heritage of the area. The name comes directly from Keewahtin Road that runs along the west side of the lake. It was apparently applied when local roads were being named alphabetically; it seems to not have any local significance. The word “keewahtin” reportedly means “north wind” or “blizzard of the north” and comes from the Ojibwe language. The language spoken by Métis peoples is Michif.

In April 2017, both city councils passed amended resolutions in support of the name Keewahtin Lake. The Washington County Board of Commissioners approved the change to Keewahtin Lake, and the Minnesota State Names Authority concurs with the change.

GNIS does not list any other features with “Keewahtin” in their names. There are seven other lakes or reservoirs in Minnesota that include “Sylvan” in their names, but none are nearby.

Lake Tarutis: lake; 21 acres; in Green Valley Township, 2.4 mi. W of Bemidji, 1.3 mi. S of Grass Lake; named for Whitney Tarutis (1914-2004) and his wife Eva (1914-1999), who settled in Green Valley Township in 1948 and farmed the land that includes the lake; Sec 12, T146N, R34W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Beltrami County, Minnesota; 47°28'27"N, 94°56'22"W; USGS map - Bemidji West 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.47408&p_longi=-94.93942

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bemidji West 1:24,000

Proponent: Cassandra Herbert; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Hoover Forest Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Lake Tarutis is proposed for an unnamed 21-acre lake in Beltrami County. The name would commemorate Whitney Tarutis (1914-2004) and his wife Eva (1914-1999), who settled in Green Valley Township in 1948 and farmed the land that includes the lake. Following military service in World War II, Mr. Tarutis practiced law in Chicago before relocating to Minnesota. The proponent states that the 160-acre parcel that surrounds the lake is in the process of being sold to the Bemidji School District for the purpose of building a new elementary school.

A petition with the signatures of 23 local residents who support the proposal was included with the application. After holding a public hearing to solicit local input, the Beltrami County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

There are no other features listed in GNIS with “Tarutis” in their names.

MONTANA

Wolden Ridge: ridge; elevation 4,240 ft.; 0.3 mi. long; on private land 2.9 mi. NW of Diamond Mountain, 0.8 mi. NW of Twin Creeks; the name comes from a British term for a forested hill; Sec 3, T13N, R17W and Sec 34, T14N, R17W, Montana Principal Meridian; Missoula County, Montana; 46°55'05"N, 113°43'45"W; USGS map – Sunflower Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.918164&p_longi=-113.729155

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: Sunflower Mountain, 1:24,000

Proponent: Shirley Atkins; Missoula, MT

Administrative area: Lolo National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wolden Ridge is proposed to be applied to a small unnamed ridge located east of the southeast end of Wisherd Ridge. According to the proponent, “wolden” is a term in Britain meaning “forested hill,” although the word “wold” can also be used to refer to both a forested area and a range of open high ground. The proponent states that the name “is also a play on the name Walden, which this quarter section has become to our family.” She is proposing that a name be applied to the 4,240-foot ridge “to designate [it] from among many [others nearby]. It is visible from highways and is visually significant to a community of homes around its base.”

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

NEVADA

Mount Hanna: summit; elevation 4,240 ft.; in the Bureau of Land Management’s Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area/North McCullough Wilderness, 11 mi. SE of Sloan, 8 mi. NE of McCullough Pass; the name refers to the National Geodetic Survey marker on the summit; Sec 30, T24S, R62E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Clark County, Nevada; 35°49’45”N, 115°05’15”W; USGS map – Sloan SE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.829122&p_longi=-115.087493

Proposal: to make official a name in published use

Map: USGS Sloan SE 1:24,000

Proponent: Dr. Eugene Smith; Las Vegas, NV

Administrative area: Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area/North McCullough Wilderness (Bureau of Land Management)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mount Hanna (BLM, 2017; Smith et al., 2010, *Volcanoes of the McCullough Range, southern Nevada*)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Mount Hanna for a 4,240-foot summit near Sloan in the North McCullough Wilderness. Although the origin of the name is unknown, the name is used in several geologic publications and on the Bureau of Land Management’s webpage for the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area. A National Geodetic Survey marker at the proposed location is called “HANNA.” USGS topographic maps first show a benchmark with the name of “Hanna” in 1960.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) asked the Clark County Commissioners to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The NBGN also forwarded the proposal to the following federally recognized Tribes: the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Hualapai Indian Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, and the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. No responses were

received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The NBGN recommends approval of the name.

A query of GNIS found one nearby feature with “Hanna” in its name: Ora Hanna Spring, 14 miles to the south.

Mount Sutor: summit; elevation 4,186 ft.; in the Bureau of Land Management’s Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area/North McCullough Wilderness, 6.9 mi. SE of Sloan, 4 mi. NE of Hidden Valley; the name is derived from the National Geodetic Survey marker on the summit; Secs 2,1&11, T24S, R61E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Clark County, Nevada; 35°52’56”N, 115°07’15”W; USGS map – Sloan NE 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.882311&p_longi=-115.120958

Proposal: to make official a published name

Map: USGS Sloan NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Dr. Eugene Smith; Las Vegas, NV

Administrative area: Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area/North McCullough Wilderness (Bureau of Land Management)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mount Sutor (BLM 2017; *Volcanoes of the McCullough Range, southern Nevada*, Smith et al., 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) on behalf of a professor in the Department of Geoscience at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. It is to make official the name Mount Sutor for a 4,186-foot summit located near Sloan in the North McCullough Wilderness in Clark County. The wilderness is within the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent is asking that the name be made official “so that [geologic] publications represent the sites correctly.” He referred to the summit as Mount Sutor in a 2010 report entitled *Volcanoes of the McCullough Range, southern Nevada*, along with several references to “Mount Sutor dacite” (dacite is a volcanic rock resembling andesite but containing free quartz.) Mount Sutor is also described on the BLM’s webpage for the conservation area as one of four volcanoes of the Sloan Volcanic Section. A National Geodetic Survey marker on the summit is named “SUTOR.” The description of the marker, which was placed in 1958, states that it is “On [the] highest point of Black Rocky Top.” The latter name is not listed in GNIS. Black Mountain is located five miles northeast of the summit in question, and Black Mountains is recorded in GNIS as a variant name for McCullough Range.

Although the origin of “Sutor” is unknown, the name appears in several geologic publications dating back to 1904 as a reference to a railroad siding that was once located approximately 10 miles southwest of the summit. In addition to the siding, GNIS includes an entry for Sutor Mining District, just west of the siding. The siding and district were listed in a 1923 Nevada Bureau of Mines report entitled *Mining Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada*.

An Environmental Impact Statement on the Clark County Wilderness Study Areas Designation, published in 1987 by the BLM, includes several references to the Sutor Hills, but this name is not considered official by the BGN. A search of online genealogical records finds a number of individuals in Clark County with the surname Sutor, although only in the past three decades.

The NBGN asked the Clark County Commissioners to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The NBGN also forwarded the proposal to the following federally recognized Tribes: the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Hualapai Indian Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, and the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The NBGN recommends approval of the name.

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

Change Jeff Davis Peak to Smalls Peak: summit; elevation 12,775 ft.; in Great Basin National Park, 0.9 mi. ENE of Wheeler Peak; the name commemorates Robert Smalls (1839-1915), who escaped slavery and became the first African American to hold the rank of Captain in the U.S. Navy; Secs 13&14, T13N, R68E, Mount Diablo Meridian; White Pine County, Nevada; 38°59'19"N, 114°17'49"W; USGS map – Wheeler Peak 1:24,000; Not: Jeff Davis Peak. https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.9885849&p_longi=-114.2970356&fid=862412

Proposal: to remove a name considered offensive and in commemoration

Map: USGS Wheeler Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Anthony Oertel; San Rafael, CA

Administrative area: Great Basin National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jeff Davis Peak (FID 862412)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jeff Davis Peak (USGS 1987, 1990, 2012, 2014; NPS, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2017; *Silent Cordilleras: The Mountain Ranges of Nevada*, McLane, 1978; Nevada DOT, 2017; many mountaineering websites)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Jeff Davis Peak in Great Basin National Park and White Pine County to Smalls Peak. The proponent objects to the current name, stating that Jefferson Davis “was a traitor, slaveholder, and the President of the Confederacy.” The proposed replacement name would commemorate Robert Smalls (1839-1915), an African-American who escaped slavery, fought for the Union in the Civil War, and was a South Carolina politician for over 20 years.

In 1861, Mr. Smalls was enslaved as a pilot on the CSS *Planter*, a Confederate military transport based in Charleston, South Carolina. On May 13th, while the Confederate crew spent the night on shore, he and some other enslaved crewmen gathered their families, sailed the ship to the Union blockade, and surrendered the ship. Mr. Smalls then traveled to Washington, where he successfully persuaded the Secretary of War to allow African-Americans to enlist in the Union armed forces. He served as a pilot of several vessels in the Navy and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1863; he was the first African-American to hold this rank.

After the Civil War, Mr. Smalls entered into business ventures in the Charleston area and entered politics. He served at the 1868 South Carolina Constitutional Convention and was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1868 and the South Carolina Senate in 1870. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for five terms between 1875 and 1887.

Jeff Davis Peak (elevation 12,775 feet) is the highest point on a ridge extending east and northeast from Wheeler Peak (elevation 13,061 feet); it is located just under one mile from the summit of Wheeler Peak. The name Jeff Davis Peak did not appear on USGS maps until 1987. It is also

recorded in GNIS as a variant of Wheeler Peak. According to the National Park Service's Great Basin National Park website, Jeff Davis Peak was the original name of the 13,061-foot summit, having been applied in 1855 by a cartographer with the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers in honor of Jefferson Davis, who at the time was U.S. Secretary of War. The text on the website states, "Within a few years, after Davis resigned his former Senate seat and became a leader of the secessionist cause, some Topographical Engineers came to regret the name." By the 1870s, following George Wheeler's expedition, the name Wheeler Peak had come into use. Historical maps of the area show the prominent elevation as either Jeff Davis Peak (e.g. the 1860 *Territory and Military Department of Utah* mapped by the War Department) or Wheeler Peak (e.g. Wheeler's 1872 *Topographical Atlas*).

In the 1885 *Fifth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey*, a report by Israel Russell on "Existing Glaciers of the United States" used the name Jeff Davis Peak as the name for what is described as the current Wheeler Peak, with an elevation of 13,100 feet. A sketch of the summit looking to the south is labeled "Sketch of Jeff Davis Peak, Nevada." A footnote to the report stated: "This mountain has a number of synonyms. To the Indians it is known as 'Too-bur-rit,' and to the whites as 'Union,' 'Jeff Davis,' 'Lincoln,' and 'Wheeler's' Peak. Capt. J. H. Simpson passed near it in 1859 and named it Union Peak, in reference to its double form when seen from the north [or, as reported on the National Park Service's Great Basin National Park website, because a ridge unites the two high elevations of the summit]. Among the settlers in the southern portions of Utah and Nevada it is generally known as Jeff Davis Peak. It is said that two miners, while exploring the mountain during the time of the late rebellion, one being of Southern and the other of Northern birth, named the two spires forming the summit of the mountain respectively Jeff Davis and Lincoln Peaks; by general consent the former has been adopted as the name of the mountain."

In J. E. Spurr's *Descriptive Geology of Nevada South of the Fortieth Parallel* published by the USGS, the summit is described as both "Wheeler or Jeff Davis Peak" and "Jeff Davis or Wheeler Peak."

The 1941 *Index to the Geographical Names of Nevada* (McVaugh and Fosberg) lists Jeff Davis Peak but indicates that it is a variant of Wheeler Peak. The index refers to an undated manuscript and a 1919 letter, both of which are unavailable.

U.S. Forest Service maps from the 1960s and the 1990s only show Wheeler Peak.

Alvin McLane, an expert on Nevada summits and ranges, appears to be the first author to distinguish between the higher summit of Wheeler Peak and the lower summit of Jeff Davis Peak. In his 1978 book, *Silent Cordilleras: The Mountain Ranges of Nevada*, he reproduces the sketch from the 1885 USGS Annual Report (*ibid.*) using the caption "Jeff Davis Peak (L) and Wheeler Peak (R) in Snake Range."

NEW YORK

Butternut Falls: falls; 35 ft. high; on private land in the Town of Watertown, along an unnamed stream at the head of Rutland Hollow; the name refers to the butternut trees (*Juglans cinerea*) that grow around the falls; Jefferson County, New York; 43°57'48"N, 75°51'48"W; USGS map – Rutland Center 1:24,000; Not Rutland Hollow Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.96338&p_longi=-75.863217

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Rutland Center 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Butternut Falls (proponent; landowner)

Published: Butternut Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent]); Rutland Hollow Falls (World Waterfall Database website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Butternut Falls for a 35-foot high falls located along an unnamed stream at the head of Rutland Hollow in the Town of Watertown in Jefferson County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years and that it refers to the butternut trees or white walnut trees (*Juglans cinerea*) that grow at the falls. The falls is located on private property.

The World Waterfall Database website uses the name Rutland Hollow Falls for this falls; however, the proponent, on his Northern New York Waterfalls website, uses that name to refer to a different falls to the east and on the same unnamed stream.

The Supervisor of the Town of Watertown and the Jefferson County Administrator support the proposal, as do the landowner, New York State Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, and New York State Senator Patty Ritchie. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with names that include “Butternut.”

Cascade Falls: falls; 10 ft. high; in the Village of Canton along the Grass River, 1.3 mi. NNW of the mouth of the Little River; St. Lawrence County, New York; 44°35’45”N, 75°10’31”W; USGS map – Canton 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.595922&p_longi=-75.175164

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Canton, 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cascade Falls (proponent, landowner)

Published: Cascade Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent];

Dig the Falls website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Cascade Falls for an unnamed 10-foot falls on the Grass River in the Village of Canton in St. Lawrence County. The falls is also located in Heritage Park, managed by Grass River Heritage, a local non-profit organization. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years. In 1991, the BGN approved the name Rushton Falls for another falls located less than one-tenth of a mile to the northeast and on the opposite side of an island which the proponent, Grass River Heritage, and the Village of Canton called “Falls Island” (this name is not listed in GNIS).

The Mayor of the Village of Canton supports the proposal, as do the president of Grass River Heritage, New York State Assemblywoman Addie Jenne, and New York State Senator Patty Ritchie. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include “Cascade” in their names.

Childs Falls: falls; 15 ft. high; on private land in the Town of Philadelphia on Black Creek, 1.5 mi. N of Strickland Corners; named for Cadwallader Child (1776-1857), who surveyed the area and settled nearby, and the Child family who lived near the falls until the 1940s; Jefferson County, New

York; 44°08'10"N, 75°42'19"W; USGS map - Philadelphia 1:24,000; Not: Child Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.136124&p_longi=-75.705234

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Philadelphia 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Childs Falls (reported by proponent)

Published: Child Fall (Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2016); Childs Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent])

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Childs Falls for a 15-foot-high falls on Black Creek in the Town of Philadelphia in Jefferson County. According to the proponent, who maintains a website dedicated to the waterfalls of northern New York, Cadwallader Child first settled in the area in the early 1800s, and the Child family lived on land around the falls until the 1940s.

The current landowner supports the proposal, as do the governments of the Town of Philadelphia and Jefferson County. Letters of support were also received from New York Assemblywoman Addie Jenne and New York State Senator Patty Richie.

A second waterfalls website (not run by the proponent) uses the name Child Falls for the falls. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with "Childs" in their names. A cemetery was recently established adjacent to the falls and is called Childs Falls Sunrise Cemetery.

Eatonville Falls: falls; 20 ft. high; along Otter Creek in Otter Creek State Forest, in the Town of Greig, 2.3 mi. NNE of Greig; named for the road which leads to the falls; Lewis County, New York; 43°42'52"N, 75°20'36"W; USGS map – Brantingham 1:24,000; Not: Bridge Rapid (in part), First Rapid (in part); First Rapid IV.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.71445&p_longi=-75.34331

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Brantingham 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: Otter Creek State Forest (NY State Department of Environmental Conservation)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Eatonville Falls (proponent; NY Department of Environmental Conservation)

Published: Bridge Rapid (in part) (American Whitewater website, 2016); Eatonville Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent]; Bobbie's Waterfalls website, 2017; World Waterfall Database website, 2017; Watertown *Daily Times*, 2015; Adirondacks Tug Hill Region brochure, undated; online real estate listings, 2017); First Rapid (in part) (American Whitewater website, 2016); First Rapid IV (Bobbie's Waterfalls website, 2017)

Case Summary: The name Eatonville Falls is proposed to be made official for a 20-foot-high falls on Otter Creek in Otter Creek State Forest in the Town of Greig in Lewis County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years and that it is derived from the name of the road leading to the falls, as well as a nearby "hamlet" of Eatonville (not shown on USGS maps or recorded in GNIS).

The name Eatonville Falls appears in local tourism materials and in a 2015 Watertown *Daily Times* article highlighting outdoors activities around Greig. The falls are located along a popular kayaking route; parts of the falls are known as First Rapid and Bridge Rapid, although one kayaking route describes them as being eight miles upstream; this is presumed to be an error. Bobbie's Waterfalls website appears to use the name First Rapid IV as an alternate name for the entire falls; "IV" refers to the class of the rapids.

The Town Board of the Town of Greig and the Lewis County Board of Legislators support the proposal, as do the New York Department of Environmental Conservation's Region 6 Natural Resource Manager, New York Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, and New York Senator Joseph Griffo. A query of GNIS found only one feature in New York that contains "Eatonville" in its name: a community 50 miles to the southeast.

Fullerville Falls: falls; 12 ft. high; in the Town of Fowler on the West Branch Oswegatchie River, 0.2 mi. S of Fullerville; named in association with the nearby unincorporated community of Fullerville; St. Lawrence County, New York; 44°15'55"N, 75°20'33"W; USGS map – Edwards 1:24,000; Not: Twin Falls - in part.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.265346&p_longi=-75.342366

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Edwards 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Fullerville Falls (proponent)

Published: Fullerville Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent]; Ensminger, *Waterfalls of New York State*, 2012), Twin Falls - in part (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent])

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Fullerville Falls for an unnamed 12-foot falls on the West Branch Oswegatchie River in the Town of Fowler in St. Lawrence County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years and that it was named in association with the nearby unincorporated community of Fullerville, which is believed to have been named for four brothers who settled in the area. The proponent notes that this falls, along with another he calls "Fullerville Upper Falls," were known collectively as Twin Falls, although that name has not been found in any publication.

The Supervisor of the Town of Fowler supports the proposal, as do New York State Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush and New York State Senator Patty Ritchie.

GNIS lists an area named Fullerville Sands 0.9 miles to the east-northeast, as well as the unincorporated community of Fullerville mentioned above.

Greenwood Falls: falls; 58 ft. high; in Greenwood Creek State Forest, in the Town of Pitcairn, along Greenwood Creek 1.6 mi. SE of East Pitcairn; the name is associated with that of the stream on which the falls is located; St. Lawrence County, New York; 44°12'18"N, 75°11'44"W; USGS map – Fine 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.204936&p_longi=-75.195688

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Fine 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY
 Administrative area: Greenwood Creek State Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Greenwood Falls (proponent; NY Department of Environmental Conservation)

Published: Greenwood Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent]; adirondack.net website, 2017; Clifton-Fine Adirondack community website, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Greenwood Falls for a 58-foot-high falls on Greenwood Creek in the Town of Pitcairn in St. Lawrence County. It is also located in the Greenwood Creek State Forest, managed by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years, and that it refers to the stream on which the falls is located. The name Greenwood Falls appears in a local town and tourism website.

The Supervisor of the Town of Pitcairn supports the proposal, as do the regional Natural Resource Supervisor of the NYSDEC, New York State Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, and New York State Senator Joseph A. Griffo. A query of GNIS found no other nearby features with names that include “Greenwood” other than the aforementioned Greenwood Creek and Greenwood Creek State Forest.

Harts Falls: falls; 12 ft. high; in the Town of Russell along the Grass River 1.1 mi. SE of Pyrites; named for the Hart family who settled nearby in the 1800s; St. Lawrence County, New York; 44°30’09”N, 75°10’08”W; USGS map – Canton 1:24,000; Not: Hart’s Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.502582&p_longi=-75.168853

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Canton 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Harts Falls (proponent, landowner)

Published: Harts Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent]),

Hart’s Falls (St. Lawrence Land Trust website, 2017; Grasse River Heritage website, 2017;

Nature Up North website, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Harts Falls for an unnamed 12-foot-high falls along the Grass River in the Town of Russell in St. Lawrence County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years and that refers to the many generations of the Hart family that owned the surrounding land dating back to the mid-1800s. According to the proponent, and citing the St. Lawrence Land Trust, Horace Hart operated a mill at this location until it was foreclosed in 1887. The falls is located within Hart’s Falls Preserve that has been owned by the Land Trust since 2015. The name Hart’s Falls [sic] appears at a number of land preservation and conservation websites.

The Supervisor of the Town of Russell supports the proposal, as do the Board President of the St. Lawrence Land Trust, New York State Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, and New York State Senator Joseph A. Griffo. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include “Hart” in their names.

Jerden Falls: falls; 25 ft. high; in Frank E. Jadwin Memorial State Forest in the Town of Croghan,

along the West Branch Oswegatchie River, 0.9 mi. NE of Compo Swamp; the name is associated with the nearby unincorporated community of Jerden Falls; Lewis County, New York; 44°00'38"N, 75°19'12"W; USGS map – Remington Corners 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.010667&p_longi=-75.319874

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Remington Corners 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: Frank E. Jadwin Memorial State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Jerden Falls (proponent; NY Department of Environmental Conservation)

Published: Jerden Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent];

World Waterfall Database, 2017; Dig the Falls website, 2017; American Whitewater website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Jerden Falls for an unnamed 25-foot falls located along the West Branch Oswegatchie River in the Town of Croghan in Lewis County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years and that it is associated with the nearby unincorporated community of Jerden Falls. The falls is located in the Frank E. Jadwin Memorial State Forest, managed by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The name Jerden Falls is published on several falls and rapids websites.

The Supervisor of the Town of Croghan and the Chairman of the Lewis County Board of Legislators support the proposal, as so the regional Natural Resource Supervisor of the NYSDEC, New York State Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, and York State Senator Joseph A. Griffo.

Pleasant Creek Falls: falls; 18 ft. high; in the Village of Evans Mill on Pleasant Creek, 2.6 mi. SW of Westwood Corners; named for Pleasant Creek, on which the falls are located; Jefferson County, New York; 44°05'19"N, 75°48'24"W; USGS map - Black River 1:24,000; Not: Evans Mills Falls, Evans Mill Waterfall, The Falls, The Falls at Evans Mills.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.088574&p_longi=-75.806664

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Black River 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pleasant Creek Falls (reported by proponent)

Published: Evans Mills Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2016 [by the proponent]); Evans Mill Waterfall (Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2012); Pleasant Creek Falls

(Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2016 [by the proponent]; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2012; World Waterfall Database, 2017); The Falls (Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2012); The Falls at Evans Mills (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2016 [by the proponent])

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Pleasant Creek Falls for an 18-foot-high falls on Pleasant Creek in the Village of Evans Mills in Jefferson County.

According to the proponent, the name is in local use and is derived from the name of the stream on which the falls are located. He reports that the falls has also been known as Evans Mills Falls and

The Falls at Evans Mills. Another New York waterfall website (not run by the proponent) uses the names Evans Mill Waterfall and The Falls.

The Mayor of the Village of Evans Mills and the Jefferson County Administrator support the proposal. Letters of support were also received from New York Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush and New York State Senator Patty Richie.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Pleasant Creek” in their names other than Pleasant Creek on which the falls are located.

Plumb Brook Falls: falls; 10 ft. high; in Whippoorwill Corners State Forest in the Town of Russell on Plumb Brook; the name comes that from the stream on which the falls is located; St. Lawrence County, New York; 44°23’52”N, 75°08’59”W; USGS map – Hermon 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.397792&p_longi=-75.149611

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Hermon 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Plumb Brook Falls (proponent; NY Department of Environmental Conservation)

Published: Plumb Brook Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent])

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Plumb Brook Falls for an unnamed 10-foot falls on Plumb Brook in the Town of Russell in St. Lawrence County. The falls is also located in the Whippoorwill Corners State Forest, managed by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The proponent reports that the name has been local use for many years and that it comes from that of the stream on which the falls is located.

The Supervisor of the Town of Russell supports the proposal, as does the regional Natural Resource Supervisor of the NYSDEC, New York State Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, and New York State Senator Joseph A. Griffo.

A query of GNIS found no other nearby features with names that include “Plumb” other than the aforementioned Plumb Brook.

Shingle Mill Falls: falls; 10 ft. high; along Otter Creek, in Independence River Wild Forest and Adirondack Park in the Town of Greig, 2.6 mi. NE of Brantingham; named for a shingle mill that operated at the falls in the 1800s; Lewis County, New York; 43°43’17”N, 75°15’56”W; USGS map – Brantingham 1:24,000; Not: Shingle Mills Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.72149&p_longi=-75.26544

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Brantingham 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: Independence River Wild Forest / Adirondack Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Shingle Mill Falls (proponent; NY Department of Environmental Conservation)

Published: Shingle Mill Falls (NY Department of Environmental Conservation, 1986; Adirondack Region website, 2017; Adirondack Regional Tourism Council brochure, 2012; Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2017 [by the proponent]; World Waterfall Database website, 2017; county trail brochure, 2016); Shingle Mills Falls (NY Department of Environmental Conservation, 2017; *Watertown Daily Times*, 2015; Adirondacks Tug Hill Region brochure, undated; Adirondack Directory of Waterfalls website, 2017; *The Adirondack Park: A Wildlands Quilt*, 1999)

Case Summary: The name Shingle Mill Falls is proposed to be made official for a ten-foot-high falls on Otter Creek and within Independence River Wild Forest and Adirondack Park in the Town of Greig in Lewis County. The proponent reports that the name has been in long-time local use and that it comes from a shingle mill that operated at the falls in the 1800s.

The name Shingle Mill Falls appears in a 1986 New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) report and on a brochure published by the Adirondack Regional Tourism Council; the DEC continues to use the name on its website. Other tourism materials and a 2015 *Watertown Daily Times* article highlighting outdoors activities around Greig use the name Shingle Mills Falls.

The Town Board of the Town of Greig and the Lewis County Board of Legislators support the proposal, as do the New York Department of Environmental Conservation's Region 6 Natural Resource Manager, New York Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, and New York Senator Joseph Griffo.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Lewis County with "Shingle" in their names.

OHIO

Fox Run: stream; 1.7 mi. long; heads in Violet Township 2.4 mi. S of Wagman at 39°55'17"N, 82°43'46"W, flows SW through the City of Pickerington to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Mingwe Run (q.v.) 1.6 mi. N of Pickerington; named for the Fox Run neighborhood and for the foxes that have inhabited the area since before American settlement; Tps15&16N, R20W, Ohio River Meridian; Fairfield County, Ohio; 39°54'28"N, 82°44'59"W; USGS map - USGS Pataskala 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.90787&p_longi=-82.74968

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.92139&p_longi=-82.7294

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Pataskala 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard H. Miller; Canal Winchester, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Urban Forester of the City of Canal Winchester to apply names to unnamed streams in the George Creek watershed.

The new name Fox Run is proposed for a 1.7-mile-long tributary of another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Mingwe Run (q.v.). The stream heads in the Fox Run subdivision and according to the proponent, "the native American wildlife, a tribute to those creatures who lived here prior to white settlement, [provides] a fitting name for the stream." He adds, "Our issues of

storm water overflows and emergency spills and water quality necessitate clear and concise naming/mapping for tributaries of the region.”

The City Engineer of the City of Pickerington, the Director of Operations of Violet Township, and the Chair of the Fairfield Soil and Water Conservation District all support the proposed name.

GNIS lists a community named Fox 23 miles to the southwest.

Mingwe Run: stream; 3 mi. long; heads in Violet Township 2.6 mi. NE of Pickerington at 39°55'14"N, 82°44'14"W, flows SW and W through the City of Pickerington to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pickering Creek (q.v.) 1.6 mi. NW of Pickerington; named for the Mingo Estates neighborhood and a group of the Seneca and Cayuga tribes who settled in the area in the 18th century and who were called Mingo or Mingwe by American settlers; Tps15&16N, R20W, Ohio River Meridian; Fairfield County, Ohio; 39°54'10"N, 82°46'16"W; USGS map - Reynoldsburg 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.90278&p_longi=-82.77114

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9205&p_longi=-82.73719

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Richard H. Miller; Canal Winchester, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by the Urban Forester of the City of Canal Winchester to apply new names for unnamed streams in the George Creek watershed.

The new name Mingwe Run is proposed for an unnamed 3-mile-long tributary of another unnamed stream proposed to be named Pickering Run (q.v.). The proponent states that the word “Mingwe” is a more accurate transliteration of “Mingo,” the name used locally to refer to “the native American people, Mingo, who lived here prior to white settlement spelling.” The stream also heads in the Mingo Estates subdivision.

According to an article on the Ohio History Central website, the term “Mingo” is a derogatory exonym “used by Anglo-American settlers in the Ohio Valley based on Eastern Algonquian names for Iroquois-speaking peoples.”

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

Pickering Creek: stream; 8.6 mi. long; heads in Violet Township 1.8 mi. SSW of Wagram at 39°55'48"N, 82°44'08"W, flows SW through the City of Pickerington, Madison Township, and City of Columbus to enter George Creek 2 mi. NW of Canal Winchester; named for Abraham Pickering (1776-1833), who founded the community of Pickerington and on whose land the stream heads; Tps11,15&16N, Rgs21&20W, Ohio River Meridian; Franklin County and Fairfield County, Ohio; 39°52'02"N, 82°49'55"W; USGS map - Canal Winchester 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: East Branch, East Branch George Creek, East Branch Georges Creek, East Branch of George Creek, East Fork Georges Creek, East Fork of George Creek, East Fork of Georges Creek, Georges Creek, Georges Creek East, Georges Creek South, South Branch Georges Creek, South Fork Georges Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.8672&p_longi=-82.83196

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9301&p_longi=-82.73551

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Canal Winchester 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Richard H. Miller; Canal Winchester, OH

Administrative area: Pickerington Ponds Metropark

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: East Branch Georges Creek, East Fork Georges Creek, Georges Creek, Georges Creek East, Georges Creek South, South Branch Georges Creek, South Fork Georges Creek

Published: East Branch, East Branch George Creek, East Branch Georges Creek, East Branch of George Creek, East Fork Georges Creek, East Fork of George Creek, East Fork of Georges Creek, East George Creek (Ohio Environmental Protection Agency reports, 2006, 2010), Georges Creek (FEMA, 2008; Ohio Environmental Protection Agency report, 2010); South Fork Georges Creek (FEMA, 2008)

Case Summary: This is the third proposal submitted by the Urban Forester of the City of Canal Winchester to apply new names to unnamed streams in the George Creek watershed.

The new name Pickering Creek is proposed for an 8.6-mile long tributary of George Creek. The stream flows through the Township of Violet and the City of Pickering in Fairfield County and through Madison Township and the City of Columbus in Franklin County. According to the proponent, the name would commemorate Abraham Pickering (1776-1833), who surveyed and founded the main area of the city that is now called Pickerington. The stream begins at the site of the original Pickering family farm. Plat maps from the 1800s show properties along the stream owned by individuals named Pickering.

The proponent reports that this tributary of George Creek is known locally by a variety of names, including East Branch Georges Creek, East Fork Georges Creek, Georges Creek, Georges Creek East, Georges Creek South, South Branch Georges Creek, and South Fork Georges Creek. (Georges Creek is a common variant for George Creek.) An Ohio Department of Environmental Protection (OEPA) report from 2006 uses six different names for the stream: East Branch, East Branch George Creek, East Branch Georges Creek, East Branch of George Creek, East Fork of George Creek, and East George Creek. A 2010 report by OEPA uses some of these names in addition to East Fork Georges Creek, East Fork of Georges Creek, and Georges Creek, the latter appearing on the map where both George Creek and this unnamed tributary are labeled as Georges Creek. Some of this confusion may originate with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Rate Insurance Maps where the stream is labeled Georges Creek and South Fork Georges Creek on different map sections.

The proponent believes that by applying the new name Pickering Creek to this tributary, much of the confusion will be eliminated.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Pickering” in their names except for the nearby city of Pickerington and associated administrative features.

PENNSYLVANIA

Panther Creek: stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads at Panther Bluff Pond in Clinton Township at 41°35'35"N, 75°27'01"W, flows N then W into Fell Township to enter the Lackawanna River 1 mi. NE of Simpson; named for the now-extinct Eastern Mountain Lion, “commonly called the panther

by local residents; Lackawanna County and Wayne County, Pennsylvania; 41°36'13"N, 75°28'09"W; USGS map – Waymart 1:24,000; Not: Panther Bluff Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.60372&p_longi=-75.46909

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.59302&p_longi=-75.45041

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Waymart 1:24,000

Proponent: Lucas Yavorosky; Simpson, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Panther Creek (proponent)

Published: Panther Bluff Creek (Lackawanna River Conservation Association 2001; Upper Lackawanna Watershed Conservation Management Plan, 2002; *Scranton Times-Tribune* 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Panther Creek for a 1.8-mile-long tributary of the Lackawanna River. The stream heads in Clinton Township in Wayne County and flows north and then west into Fell Township in Lackawanna County. The proponent is a local resident who reports that the name has been in local use for 150 years, and that it refers to the now-extinct Eastern Mountain Lion, “commonly called the panther by local residents.”

He notes that the name Panther Creek is mentioned in a 2009 article in a Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources newsletter entitled “Celebrating Pennsylvania’s First Wild Plant Sanctuary,” but further research shows that the reference is only to the Panther Creek Nature Preserve that was established by the proponent and his family. He also cites property deeds from the late 1870s that referred to the Panther Creek Water Company, as well as a 1923 Lackawanna County deed book that describes a transfer of coal mining leases from the Scranton Trust Company to the Panther Creek Coal Company. However, none of these sources apply the name to the stream itself. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission lists the stream as “unnamed tributary.”

The stream heads in Panther Bluff Pond, and so when asked to confirm local usage of the name Panther Creek, a representative of the Lackawanna River Conservation Association responded that perhaps the name Panther Bluff Creek would be more appropriate and would distinguish the stream from another Panther Creek located 23 miles from the stream in question and also within Lackawanna County (no counter-proposal was submitted). He also cited existing usage of the name Panther Bluff Creek. The name appears in a Lackawanna River Watershed Conservation Plan prepared in 2001 by The Lackawanna River Corridor Association, and also in an Upper Lackawanna Watershed Conservation Management Plan prepared in 2002 for the Trails Conservation Corporation (the plan also mentioned the “Panther Bluff waterfall” (not in GNIS); a conservation easement “on the Panther Bluff Tract”; and the Panther Bluff Conservation Area). An article in the *Scranton Times-Tribune* in 2017 refers to Panther Bluff Creek. However, citing historical evidence and present-day usage, the proponent is asking that the name be Panther Creek be made official.

Stephanies Run: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads in Metal Township 0.8 mi. SW of Fannettsburg at 40°03'27"N, 77°50'21"W, flows SSW to enter West Branch Conococheague Creek; named for Stephanie Lee Freedman (1944-1969), whose family that has lived near the stream for centuries; Franklin County, Pennsylvania; 40°02'53"N, 77°50'41"W; USGS map - Fannettsburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.04813&p_longi=-77.84486

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.05741&p_longi=-77.83928

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fannettsburg 1:24,000
 Proponent: Gil Freedman; Mechanicsburg, PA
 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 Stephanies Run is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long unnamed stream in Metal Township in Franklin County. The name would commemorate Stephanie Lee Freedman (1944-1969), who died in a horseback riding accident. The proponent, the brother of Ms. Freedman, reports that his family, named Wood or Woods, has lived in the area since before the Revolutionary War. The family likely used the spring at the head of the stream for drinking water. Ms. Freedman was a schoolteacher at the time of her death.

The proponent reports the “enthusiastic support” of the present-day landowner, who was a friend of Ms. Freedman.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Pennsylvania with “Stephanie” in their names.

TENNESSEE

Joppa Mountain: summit; elevation 2,506 ft.; located near the southwestern terminus of Clinch Mountain Ridge, between Clinch Valley and Poor Valley, NW of the community of Joppa; Grainger County, Tennessee; 36°15'24"N, 83°37'58"W; USGS map - Luttrell 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.256678&p_longi=-83.632692

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Luttrell 1:24,000

Proponent: J. Rush; Los Angeles, CA

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: No record

 Local Usage: Joppa Mountain (proponent, hang gliding community)

 Published: Joppa Mountain (Wikipedia, MapBox)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Joppa Mountain for a 2,506-foot summit in Grainger County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for many years and provided links to maps published by Wikipedia and MapBox that show the name. He notes also that the road that runs along the southwest side of the summit is named Joppa Mountain Road, and that “the Joppa community that rests below this summit has used the name for many years.” The Tennessee Geographic Names Committee was unable to locate any maps or documents on which the name is published. The Wikipedia entry for the community of Joppa states: “As the [Civil] War progressed, Confederate soldiers engaged in guerilla warfare tactics from numerous vantage points along Clinch Mountain, including the rocks and caves around Joppa Mountain’s summit at Buzzard Rock [sic] where they extracted saltpeter, one of the ingredients of gunpowder, from the droppings of buzzards.” (The name Buzzard Rock actually applies to a separate peak approximately seven miles to the east and in a different range). Wikipedia also states, “Hang gliding from Joppa (Clinch) Mountain is the goal of many hang gliding enthusiasts around the world.” A local business is named Joppa Mountain Pottery, while a local church group’s website refers to its “volunteer programs at Joppa Mountain (also known as ‘Toppa Joppa’).”

Nolan Creek: stream; 3.6 mi. long; heads 0.5 mi. W of Garland at 35°34'01"N, 89°45'22"W, flows N then NNE to enter Mathis Creek; named for Margaret Nolan (1922-2011), a local resident who fished in the creek; Tipton County, Tennessee; 35°36'42"N, 89°43'58"W; USGS map – Covington 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.61175&p_longi=-89.73278

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.56692&p_longi=-89.75606

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Joseph Kellum; Covington, 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 Nolan Creek is proposed for an unnamed 3.6-mile-long tributary of Mathis Creek in Tipton County. The name would commemorate proponent's grandmother Margaret Nolan (1922-2011), a local resident who "utilized the creek for fishing for food." His grandfather also hauled water to be used by the family before the utility district installed water mains. He adds, "This spring originated creek was not only useful for recreation, but was a way of life in earlier times for Clyde and Margaret Nolan." The Nolan family continues to own property near the head of the stream.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Tipton County with "Nolan" in their names.

TEXAS

Falcon Bayou: stream; 1 mi. long; in the City of San Antonio, heads at 29°34'48"N, 98°21'48"W, flows SSW then S to enter an unnamed stream just SE of the intersection of Judson Road and the railroad line; the stream originates in the Falcon Ridge neighborhood; Bexar County, Texas; 29°34'02"N, 98°21'54"W; USGS map - Schertz 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=29.56716&p_longi=-98.36509

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=29.57997&p_longi=-98.36333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Schertz 1:24,000

Proponent: Samiee Espinoza; 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 Falcon Bayou is proposed for a one-mile-long stream that heads in the Falcon Ridge area of the City of San Antonio in Bexar County. When asked why the generic "Bayou" was selected (there are no other streams in Bexar County named "Bayou"), the proponent responded that it "was chosen due to the general sluggish movement of the stream. Throughout the stream's course, it has several platforms on which the water will come to a standstill until more rainwater arrives or it evaporates."

A query of GNIS found no other features in Bexar County with the word "Falcon" in their names.

Sugar Mountain: summit; elevation 2,158 ft.; located in the Town of Orange; the name refers to the maple sugar bushes that grow on the east slope of the mountain; Orange County, Vermont; 44°07'44"N, 72°20'58"W; USGS map - Knox Mountain 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.128832&p_longi=-72.349537

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Knox Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Walter Jeffries; West Topsham, VT

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sugar Mountain (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Sugar Mountain for a 2,158-foot summit in the Town of Orange in Orange County. The proponent reports that he and his family "own the east and north slopes of the mountain up to the peak. We have been calling the mountain Sugar Mountain since 1990 in reference to our maple sugaring operation. Subsequently we called our farm Sugar Mountain Farm. Our farm is well known both nationally and locally in relation to this mountain."

WASHINGTON

Hunter Creek: stream; 2.6 mi. long; heads 8.5 miles NW of the City of Shelton at 47°18'54"N, 123°11'45"W, flows E to enter the Skokomish River; Mason County, Washington; Secs 16,17&18, T21N, R4W, Willamette Meridian; 47°18'35"N, 123°14'19"W; USGS map – Skokomish Valley 1:24,000 (mouth).

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.3150927&p_longi=-123.1948778&fid=1528969

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and published use

Map: USGS Skokomish Valley 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Meaghan Mounger; Lacey, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Weaver Creek (FID 1528969)

Local Usage: Hunter Creek (Washington Department of Ecology; Mason County government)

Published: Hunter Creek (Washington Department of Ecology; Mason County government), Weaver Creek (USGS 1986; Mason County GIS)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Weaver Creek, a 2.6-mile-long tributary of the Skokomish River in Mason County, to Hunter Creek. Although the name Weaver Creek has been applied to USGS maps since the first large-scale topographic map was published in 1986, and is also labeled in the online Mason County GIS files, the Washington Department of Ecology reports that the name should be applied to a different tributary a short distance to the south, and that the stream currently named Weaver Creek is known locally as Hunter Creek. A second proposal has been submitted to change the application of the name Weaver Creek. The proponent states that the proposed names and locations are used by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and in Department of Ecology documents. Further, there are signs labeled Hunter Creek near the mouth and source of the stream in question. A resolution passed in 2010 by the Mason County Commissioners refers to the Hunter Creek Bridge. The origin of name Hunter Creek was not provided (although a search of online genealogical records shows that there were individuals

with the surname Hunter living within 10 to 12 miles of the stream at the time of the 1940 Federal Census). As part of its research, the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) forwarded the proposal to the Mason County Commissioners, the Mason County Historical Society, and five federally recognized Indian Tribes (the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble Skallam Tribe, the Skokomish Indian Tribe, and the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation). No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the change from Weaver Creek to Hunter Creek.

Change Squaw Bay to Reef Net Bay: bay; 0.25 mi. wide; on the SE coast of Shaw Island; the name refers to reef nets used in the local fishing industry; Secs 33&34, T36N, R2W and Secs 3&4, T35N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; San Juan County, Washington; 48°33'37"N, 122°56'49"W; USGS map - Shaw Island 1:24,000; Not: Indian Cove, O'Hare Cove, Squaw Bay.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.5603789&p_longi=-122.9468467&fid=1508657

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Shaw Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Alex MacLeod; Shaw Island, WA

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Bay (FID 1508657)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Indian Cove (Coast Pilot chart 1895), O'Hare Bay (*Place Names of Washington*, Hitchman, 1985), Squaw Bay (USGS 1943, 1973, 1975; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1907, 1933, 1953, 1976, 2003, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Bay, located on the southeast coast of Shaw Island, one of the San Juan Islands in San Juan County, to Reef Net Bay. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1943 and on Coast and Geodetic Survey charts since 1907 (an 1895 chart labeled it Indian Cove, although this name applies now to the adjacent bay).

The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) first received a proposal to change the bay's name to Sq'emenen Bay; according to a hereditary chief of the Lummi Nation, "Sq'emenen" is the traditional Lummi name for Shaw Island. However, after residents of the island learned of the proposal, they indicated they would prefer to submit an alternate proposal, in part because the native name was too difficult to pronounce and because there was no longer any direct association between the tribes and the island. The President of the Board of Trustees of the Shaw Island Library and Historical Society agrees that the current name is offensive and has no objections to it being changed; however, he asked the WSCGN to consider the replacement name Reef Net Bay instead. This name refers to reef nets used in the local salmon fishing industry, both historically and today, and by both native and non-native communities. The method of fishing with reef nets was developed by the local Lummi population. The bay is also used for storing reef-net fishing gear off-season.

The proponent adds that the point of land adjacent to the bay has long been known informally as Reef Net Point, and that name appears on a San Juan County Parks Department sign; the name is not listed in GNIS. He believes Reef Net Bay is "a compromise that has a firm base in history of the island, and honors both past and present residents of the island." Eighty local residents signed a petition supporting the change to Reef Net Bay.

At its May 2017 meeting, the WSCGN voted to approve Reef Net Bay and reject Sq'emenen Bay. The latter name was not forwarded to the BGN for its consideration.

As part of its research, the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names contacted local, State, and Tribal authorities. The San Juan County Council recommends approval of the change to Reef Net Bay. No responses were received from the San Juan Historical Museum, the San Juan County Chamber of Commerce, various yacht clubs that operate in the area, or local and State historical societies. The WSCGN also contacted the following federally recognized tribes: the Lummi Indian Nation; the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe; the Nooksack Indian Tribe; the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe; the Stillaguamish Indian Tribe; the Swinomish Indian Tribe; the Tulalip Tribes; and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. NOAA has no objection to the change to Reef Net Bay. In September 2017, the Washington Board on Geographic Names endorsed the WSCGN's approval of Reef Net Bay.

Change Squaw Creek to Walaluuks Creek: stream; 16 mi. long; heads at 45°58'28"N, 120°23'26"W, flows S through Bureau of Land Management land and Yakama Trust Land, then W and S to enter Rock Creek 13 mi. WNW of Arlington; the name honors Walaluuks, a Yakama Tribal member who lived in the valley; Klickitat County, Washington; Tps4-6N, R19E, Willamette Meridian; 45°47'43"N, 120°27'55"W; USGS map - Goodnoe Hills 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.795127&p_longi=-120.4647746&fid=1508660

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Goodnoe Hills 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: JoDe Goudy; Toppenish, WA

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land / Yakama Trust Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1508660)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1916, 1957, 1965, 1980, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal, forwarded to the BGN by the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN), is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 16-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Klickitat County, to Walaluuks Creek. Short sections of the stream flow through land managed by the Bureau of Land Management land, and also through Yakama Tribal Trust Land. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1916. The proposed replacement name, submitted by Chairman of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, would commemorate Walaluuks, a Yakama Tribal member who lived in the valley. According to the proponent, "the Squaw Creek canyon served as an important wagon trail route for Yakama Tribal members between the Columbia River and other Yakama lands. Traditional foods and medicines were found throughout the valley. Walaluuks was a Yakama woman who lived the majority of her life in Squaw Creek canyon, and it is assumed that she is the woman intended by the name Squaw Creek. Walaluuks took care of other Tribal members traveling through the canyon." Many of her descendants reside in the area. The proponent adds that members of the Kah Milt-Pah Rock Creek Band (one of the original 14 tribes and bands of the Yakama Nation) have already been using the proposed name for many years. A search of online genealogical records shows several listings in the Indian Census Rolls for an individual named Wllaluke Popkiawahnee (or Wal-la-Luke Pop-Ki-Aw-Wah-Nee), who was born around 1862 and who was living on the Yakima Indian Reservation. General Land Office records show that Wal-law-luke Pop-Ki-Aw-Wah-Nee was granted property in 1897 in a section of land approximately

eight miles northwest of the head of the stream in question. It has not yet been determined if Wal-la-Luke Pop-Ki-Aw-Wah-Nee is the same individual as Walaluks.

As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted local, State, and Tribal authorities. The Klickitat Board of County Commissioners, the City of Goldendale, and two local and State historical societies did not respond, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion. In September 2017, the Washington Board on Geographic Names endorsed the decision by the WSCGN to recommend approval of the change to Walaluks Creek.

Change application of Weaver Creek: stream; 2.9 mi. long; heads at 47°18'13"N, 123°12'56"W, flows E through the Skokomish Valley to enter Purdy Creek; Mason County, Washington; Secs 15, 16&17, T21N, R4W, Willamette Meridian; 47°18'12"N, 123°10'20"W; USGS map – Skokomish Valley 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.3033746&p_longi=-123.1723016

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.30355&p_longi=-123.21543

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local and published use

Map: USGS Skokomish Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Meaghan Mounger; Lacey, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Weaver Creek (Washington Department of Ecology; Mason County government)

Published: Weaver Creek (National Hydrography Dataset; Washington Department of Ecology; Mason County government)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name of Weaver Creek in Mason County. The name applies currently to a 2.6-mile-long tributary of the Skokomish River; however, the Washington Department of Ecology reports that the name should be applied instead to a different, 2.9-mile-long tributary of Purdy Creek located a short distance to the south, and that the stream currently named Weaver Creek should be renamed to Hunter Creek (q.v.). The proponent states that the proposed names and locations are used by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and in Department of Ecology documents. The origin of name Weaver Creek was not provided (although a search of online genealogical records shows that there were individuals with the surname Weaver living within 10 to 12 miles of the stream in the first half of the 20th century). As part of its research, the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) forwarded the proposal to the Mason County Commissioners, the Mason County Historical Society, and five federally recognized Indian Tribes (the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble Skallam Tribe, the Skokomish Indian Tribe, and the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation). No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the application change for Weaver Creek.

WYOMING

Eclipse Lake: lake; 25 acres; in the Wind River Range in Bridger National Forest/Bridger Wilderness, 9.5 mi. SSE of Gannett Peak; the name refers to the solar eclipse viewed from the lake in August 2017; Sec 25, T36N, R107W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Sublette County, Wyoming; 43°03'41"N, 109°34'10"W; USGS map – Fremont Peak South 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0613389&p_longi=-109.569472

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Fremont Peak South 1:24,000
Proponent: Derek Thomsen; Wilsonville, OR
Administrative area: Bridger National Forest/ Bridger Wilderness
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Eclipse Lake is proposed for an unnamed 25-acre lake located in the Wind River Range in Bridger National Forest/Bridger Wilderness. The proponent reports that he viewed the August 21st, 2017 solar eclipse at the lake and wishes to have the name “reflect the experience of all those who viewed the eclipse from the Wind River Range.”

When asked to provide a justification for waiving the BGN’s Wilderness Names Policy, the proponent responded with several reasons, including: the name refers to a natural event, which does not violate the spirit of the policy against human-imposed names; the lake is remote and naming it would not diminish the wilderness nature of the area; and the name reflects a unique alignment in history of the Earth, Moon, Sun viewed from the Wind River Range where many people traveled to see the eclipse.

A query of GNIS found no features in Wyoming that include “Eclipse” in their names.